

Mr. McCLURE. In response to some questions earlier today, you did not indicate the criteria by which you selected the rivers to be included. Do you have a list of such criteria?

Mr. CRAFTS. Do you mean in the administration bill?

Mr. McCLURE. No. I mean in your Department. How did you arrive at the selection? You indicated you had a large group.

Mr. CRAFTS. We went through the judgment process. I think I said I would submit the details of how we arrived at these 22 rivers, for the record. I don't have that with me.

Mr. McCLURE. But you will submit that for the record.

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes, sir; I will.

(The following information was furnished for the record:)

SELECTION OF RIVER

In 1963-64 the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture conducted a nationwide study of rivers in cooperation with the States. The study sought to define the need to protect a limited number of rivers in their free-flowing condition and to identify the best opportunities. Initially 650 rivers were suggested by various agencies and individuals for study. Sixty-seven of these were then selected for preliminary field evaluation. Seventeen of these were further selected for additional study. Five other rivers also were considered on the basis of previous study by other agencies. Most of the rivers listed for designation in present scenic and wild river bills are from among the 22 that received additional study or had already been studied by other agencies.

Several factors were paramount in selecting the study rivers. The quality of the river was, of course, important. In addition geographical balance was sought, as well as the inclusion of different types of rivers.

In a memorandum of instructions dated December 31, 1963 to Regional Directors from Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the following criteria were provided for use during the Wild Rivers Study in making field evaluations.

1. Condition: The river is relatively free-flowing and unpolluted, and the scene as viewed from the river is pleasing, whether of true wilderness character or somewhat modified by man, or these conditions are practicably restorable.

2. Quality: The river and its setting possess natural and recreation values of outstanding quality.

3. Capacity: The river and its setting are large enough to sustain existing recreation use or to accommodate more without undue impairment of the natural values of the resource or quality of the recreation experience.

4. Highest use: Retention of the river in its natural, free-flowing condition appears to outweigh alternate uses.

5. Present status: There are no projects at the construction stage or authorized that would permanently and drastically impair the existing natural and recreation values of the river and its setting.

Mr. McCLURE. Was the Battelle report utilized as a portion of the analysis of the selection of these rivers?

Mr. CRAFTS. I cannot answer that. Mr. Tkach was involved in this study. I don't know the answer to your question.

Mr. TKACH. The Battelle report was one of the reports used as a basis for the Salmon and Clearwater.

Mr. CRAFTS. I recall now. We employed the Battelle firm to run a couple of pilot studies for us, more on a procedural basis than anything else, as to how to go about making an adequate study. So I would say that we gave consideration to the Battelle report but they did not have a controlling influence on our conclusions. We would be glad to make that available to you.

Mr. ASPINALL. Did the Department of the Interior pay for the Battelle report?

Mr. CRAFTS. I believe we did.