

Chapter 1

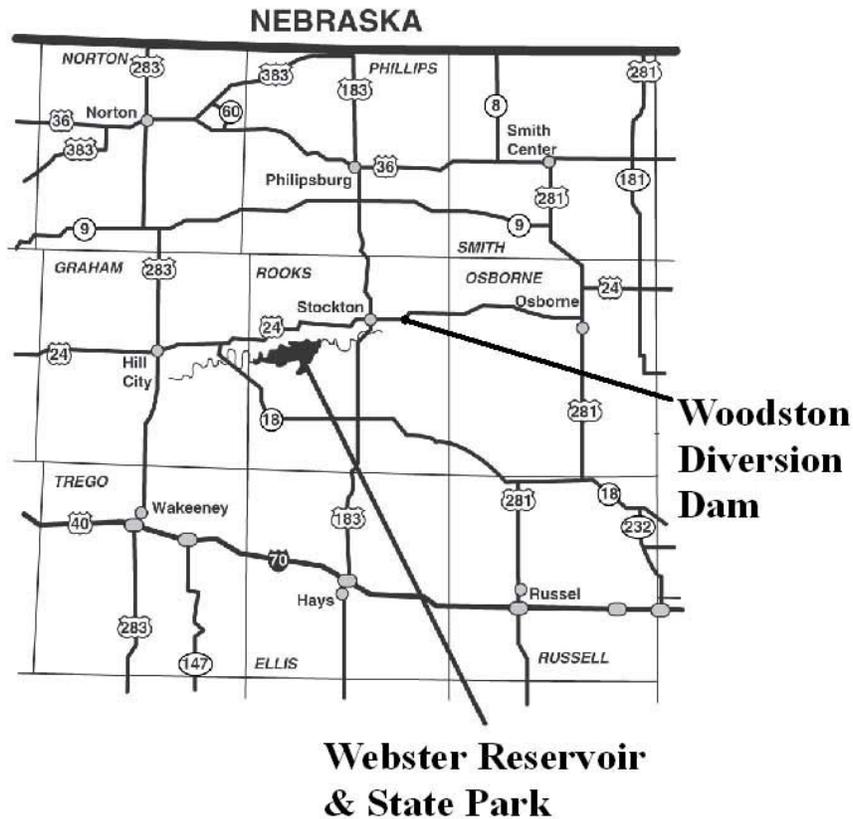


Land-Use Plan

CHAPTER 1- LAND-USE PLAN

Introduction

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) developed the Webster Reservoir Resource Management Plan (RMP) to guide land use and resource management decisions. It will help ensure public resources are used wisely, while considering the needs and desires of the public. Webster Reservoir water level management is outside the scope of this RMP and therefore will not be addressed in this RMP. Reclamation and the Webster Irrigation District No. 4 entered into a water service repayment contract in June, 2002. The available water supply to the District is the natural flows of the South Fork of the Solomon River and the storage waters available for release above the established reservoir shutoff elevation. Reclamation is required by the Reclamation Act of 1956 to provide irrigation districts holding long-term water service contracts the first right to a stated share of the available water supply. See Chapter 5 for additional information.



Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the RMP is to establish a 10-year plan for the conservation, protection, enhancement, development and use of resources at Webster Reservoir and Woodston Diversion Dam. The RMP reflects current physical, biological, and social conditions at the reservoir. Reclamation intends for the land and water resources to be used according to current standards, therefore, this plan should be updated and amended as necessary to meet current needs.

To meet requirements of National Environmental Policy Act, a Categorical Exclusion Checklist was prepared to address the implementation of this RMP. (See Appendix C1)

The area considered in this RMP is comprised of 6,903 acres acquired for Webster Dam and Lake, 210 acres for Woodston Diversion Dam, and surrounding lands and associated facilities. Land use, recreation, fish and wildlife management and administration, agency responsibilities, reservoir operations, and current Reclamation policy, directives and standards are discussed in the RMP. The specific land uses for Webster Reservoir and Woodston Diversion Dam are recreation, wildlife, and reservoir operations.

Authority

The Webster Unit of the Solomon Division was approved by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946.

Public Law 102-575, Title 28, Section 2805 (106 Stat. 4690, Reclamation Recreation Management Act of October 30, 1992), provides Reclamation with authority to prepare RMPs.

Agency Coordination

Preparation of the Webster Reservoir RMP is a cooperative effort between Reclamation and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (Department). According to Lease Agreement #14-06-700-6324 (included in Appendix A), the Department is the administering agency for recreational facilities and activities of Webster State Park and for wildlife management activities of the Webster Wildlife Area. This agreement, executed May 31, 1967, is in effect for a term of 50 years. Both agencies will work together to ensure the RMP remains current, as land use standards may change over the remaining 10-year period of this lease.

Beginning in 1996 the Department has developed 5-year management plans for each Reclamation reservoir under its jurisdiction. The Department has completed the 2005-2009 Webster State Park Management Plan and the 2005-2009 Webster Wildlife Area Management Plan. A Fishery Progress and Management Report is completed every year as well. These plans contain management objectives and strategies for implementation to form the future management of Webster Reservoir and surrounding lands. All plans are included in Appendix A.

Public Involvement

The Department conducted a user survey at Webster State Park during May 1 thru Labor Day weekend of 2005 to gather public input for the 5-year management plan. It provided information on use of facilities in the State Park. The survey was distributed at the park office, handed out to park visitors, and placed in strategic locations throughout the park. Participants could turn the survey card in at the park office, at any one of the three self pay stations, or give it to the park staff. Survey cards and information were tabulated by the Department staff. A copy of the survey card and comments are included in Appendix C.

Letters were sent to appropriate local, state, and Federal agencies, Native American tribes, organizations and other interested groups soliciting comments and concerns about management of Webster Reservoir and surrounding lands. A public notice was published in 7 local newspapers seeking public comments for development of the “Draft Webster Reservoir RMP” (Draft RMP).

Copies of the Draft RMP along with land and water use maps were mailed to all the target publics. In addition, copies of the Draft RMP were made available for review at the Webster Reservoir Headquarters Office, Department Region 1 Office, Nebraska Kansas Area Office (NKAO), McCook Field Office, and the Stockton, Phillipsburg, Osborne, and Smith Center public libraries. The public was invited to send any written comments, suggestions, and/or changes to the NKAO.

Maintaining effective public relations is a high priority of both Reclamation and the Department. The Department uses a wide variety of methods to promote the area to the public and provide information and education. Weekly news releases, bi-monthly magazines, video and digital photography, regulations and informative brochures, special publications, special events, and media liaison functions are conducted on a statewide basis. In addition; newsletters, new releases, public surveys, weekly hunting and fishing reports on the Department website, and one on one communication with the area users are also valuable public relation tools. As demand and variety of recreational opportunities increases, information and education efforts will also increase.

Environmental Setting

Location and General Description

The Webster Unit, Solomon Division, is part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, and consists of; a multipurpose dam and reservoir, diversion dam, canals, laterals, and drainage system, The distribution system is operated and maintained by the Webster Irrigation District No. 4. Benefits from this unit include irrigation, flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife.

Webster Dam and Reservoir (front map) are on the South Fork Solomon River in

Rooks County approximately eight miles west of Stockton, Kansas. It is a modified homogenous earth-filled embankment with a structural height of 154 feet above the streambed and a crest length of 10,720 feet. Top of the conservation pool is elevation 1,892.45 feet above mean sea level. The dam, which impounds Webster Reservoir, was completed by Reclamation in June, 1956.

Webster Dam is operated and maintained by Reclamation’s McCook Field Office. An employee, who resides at the dam, is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the dam.

Woodston Diversion Dam, located 16 miles below the dam is on the South Fork Solomon River in Rooks county 1.5 miles west of Woodston, Kansas (see maps on page 1 62a). It has a structural height of 14 feet above the original streambed and is 151 feet long. It was completed in February, 1959. Fifty-four acres of the Woodston Diversion Dam area is operated and maintained by the Webster Irrigation District. The Department is responsible for wildlife management on the remaining 210 acres of land surrounding the diversion dam.

Table 1- Webster Reservoir Statistics

Shoreline length (miles)	45
Conservation pool (acre-feet)	76,157
Recreation Area at T.O.C. (acres)	880
Wildlife Area at T.O.C. (acres)	1,853
Operations Area at T.O.C. (acres)	431
Total Land Area at T.O.C. (acres)	3,164
Water Surface Area at T.O.C. (acres)	3,739
Total Project Land & Water (acres)	6,903

When the reservoir is at the top of the conservation pool, water backs upstream approximately five miles from the dam. The reservoir has a shoreline length of approximately 45 miles with a water surface area of 3,739 acres. The total controlled storage of Webster Reservoir is 259,510 acre-feet (af). See Table 1 for additional reservoir statistics. The lake capacity includes 1,256 af of dead storage, 6,096 af of inactive storage, 71,926 af of active storage, and 183,353 af for flood control. (see Figure 1)

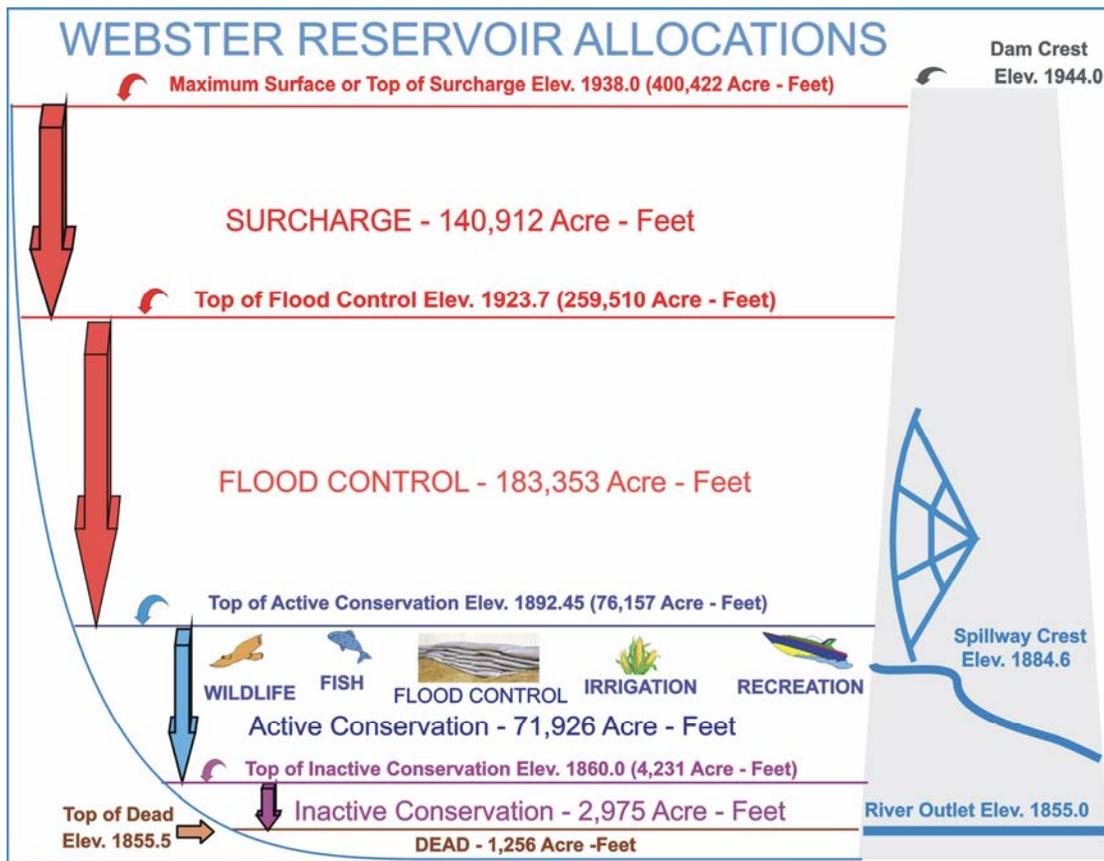


Figure 1 – Webster Reservoir Allocations

Environmental Characteristics

Physiography and Geology

Most of the reservoir lands are situated on high terrace positions along the South Fork Solomon River. Narrow strips of terrace lands, approximately 1 mile wide, separate the bottomlands from the uplands. The area generally slopes eastward and is broken up by rough hills and entrenched streams.

The Webster area includes deposits of alluvial, colluvial, and aeolian origin. These silts and silty clay loams have been deposited in stratified layers ranging from 35-70 feet thick. The Ogallala Formation underlies the silty material. This formation consists of sand and coarse gravel alluvial deposits. Underneath the sands and gravel is the Smoky Hill member of the Niobrara Chalk which is nearly impervious to water except where it is cracked or fractured. (Bureau of Reclamation, Management Plan, 1961).

Climate

The climate of Rooks County is sub-humid, marked by seasonal fluctuations in temperatures ranging from a minimum of -22° F to a maximum of 121° F. The average temperature ranges from 40° F to 91° F. The average growing season is 170 days which extends from late April to early October. Average annual precipitation for Webster Reservoir is 25 inches (See figure 2).

WEBSTER DAM 10-Year Moving Average - Precipitation

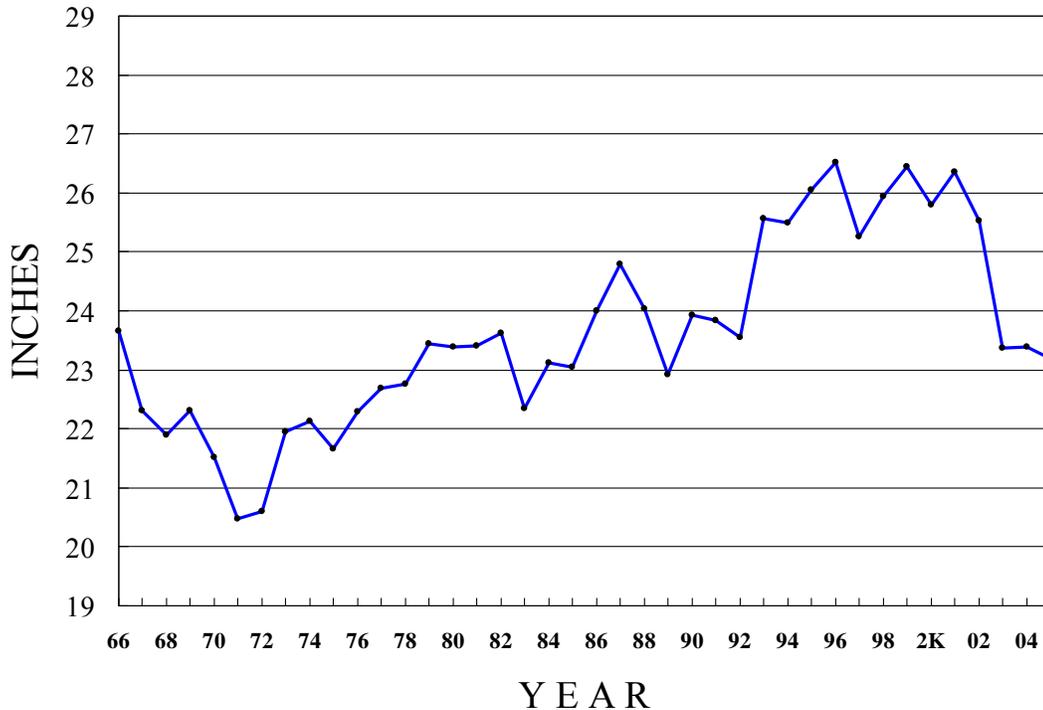


Figure 2 – Precipitation at Webster Dam

Although 85 percent of the precipitation occurs in May, June, and July, it is erratic and poorly distributed. Prevailing winds are generally from the northwest in winter and from the south during the rest of the year.

After nearly a decade of above normal precipitation across the state, drought emerged across western and northern Kansas in the summer of 2000. Western Kansas precipitation from mid-2000 through mid-2002 was at near record-low levels. Drought conditions throughout the State, and in particular western Kansas, have continued since 2000. The 2006 outlook for Kansas from the National Drought Mitigation Center is for the drought to continue. Additional climatic information is shown in Table 2 and Figure 3 on the following page.

Table 2 – Climatic Conditions

Year	Total Precipitation (inches)	Total Evaporation (acre-feet)	Inflow (acre-feet)
1997	19.88	13,216	39,200
1998	21.56	13,639	44,200
1999	29.58	14,116	35,300
2000	20.29	15,130	21,700
2001	25.67	12,430	29,900
2002	17.47	11,783	11,200
2003	18.35	8,051	5,000
2004	21.47	6,091	4,033
2005	26.94	5,793	5,967

WEBSTER DAM 10-Year Moving Average - Inflow

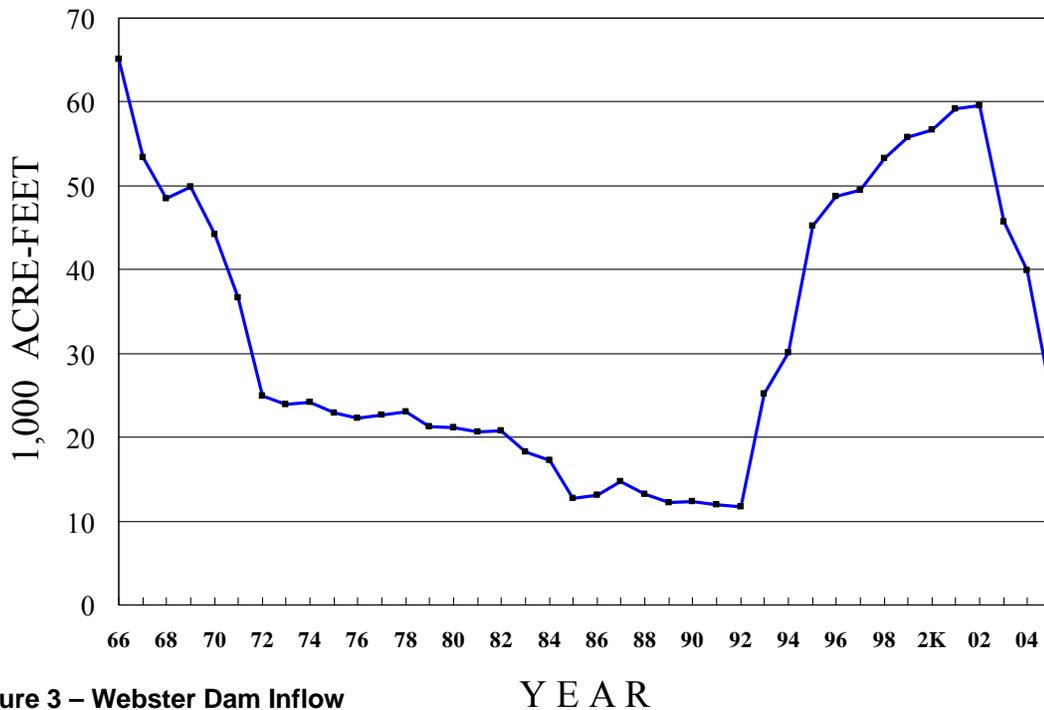


Figure 3 – Webster Dam Inflow

Vegetation

The map on page 8a shows the different land cover areas at Webster Reservoir.

Grasslands During initial reservoir development, smooth brome grass was planted on most reservoir area lands. With proper management, this cool season grass can provide minimal nesting and brood cover for upland birds. However, it is not native and is not well adapted to dry upland conditions. Native grass stands have slowly reestablished, in some areas, while many other areas have been replanted to native warm season grasses. Grazing, burning, haying, and disking are used to re-establish native grass species and promote beneficial herbaceous weeds. Crop rotations ending with a cover crop for new grass seedlings are used in the agricultural plot permits issued by the Department.

Dry Cropland Non-irrigated farmland in Rooks County is either dry cropland or tame pasture. Crops include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and forage sorghum.

Irrigated Cropland The major irrigated crops in the area are corn, soybeans, and alfalfa. Other diversified crops such as grain sorghum, sunflowers, and sugar beets have also been produced by irrigation.

Food plots Agricultural plots are one of the primary habitat management practices at Webster Reservoir. Wheat, corn, milo, cane, sunflowers, alfalfa, and other legumes have been planted with the goal of maximizing wildlife production. Agricultural plots provide wildlife food, cover, and nesting areas. Farming can also be used to control noxious weeds and increase wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.

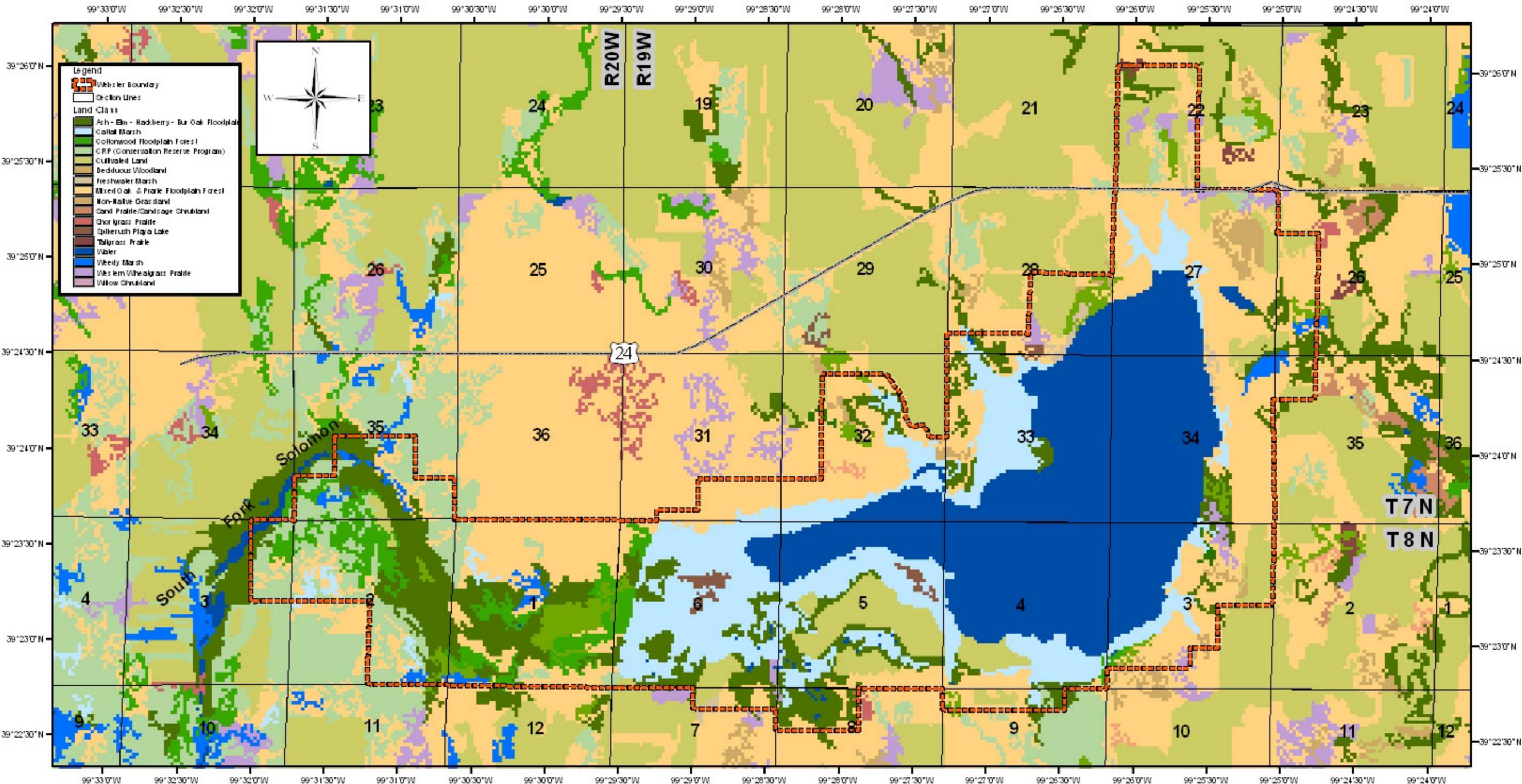
Woodland and Riparian Communities Woodland vegetation in the area occurs mostly in narrow strips along some reaches of the South Fork Solomon River and other drainages. Trees are also found in a few hilly areas and along wooded draws.

Currently, there are approximately 1,500 acres of timber within the reservoir area with cottonwood being the most common species. Other tree species include elm, boxelder, black willow, green ash, black and honey locust, black walnut, Russian olive, red cedar, and hackberry.

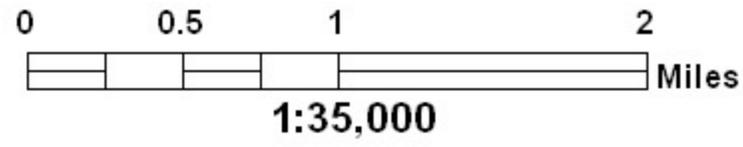
Prairie woodland thickets are composed of wildrose, hawthorne, snowberry, silverberry, wild plum, and chokecherry.

Cottonwood, green ash, and willows became established around the edge of the reservoir as it filled. As the water receded, new tree growth expanded. The trees grew undisturbed for nearly 30 years, then were flooded in the early 1990's by high water levels. With water levels near conservation pool, these dead trees offer excellent fish habitat. However, when reservoir levels recede this standing and fallen timber and stumps interfere with management and control of noxious weeds, and become a safety hazard to boaters.

Timber management is a high priority with the Department. Efforts concentrate on removal of dead and standing timber and stumps to improve wildlife habitat,



Kansas GAP Land Cover Classification
Based on 1995-2005 Land Satellite Imagery



**Webster Reservoir
Land Cover**

improve public safety, and effectively control noxious weeds. As water levels recede much of the exposed area will become invaded by woody vegetation. Some of the trees will be left, while others will be removed and managed for goose rearing habitat and for open areas for turkeys and upland game.

Terrestrial and Aquatic Life

Terrestrial Life The diverse habitats, in the vicinity of Webster Reservoir support a variety of wildlife species. Big game species in the area include white-tailed deer, mule deer, and wild turkeys. Common small game species include the ring-necked pheasant, mourning dove, bobwhite quail, cottontail rabbit, and fox squirrels.

A number of furbearer species inhabit the area surrounding Webster Reservoir. Raccoon, coyote, badger, fox, skunk, opossum, and mink are common. Beaver and muskrats occur in the perennial streams and willow covered overflow areas.

The reservoir is located within the central flyway for waterfowl and shorebirds. Large concentrations of waterfowl and other aquatic birds use the area during spring and fall migrations.

Aquatic The aquatic ecosystem in Webster Reservoir is typical of mid-west prairie systems. Sport fish populations are based on water level stability, with management activities based accordingly. The lake contains walleye, white bass, wipers (cross between white and striped bass), black bass, crappie, and catfish. Chapter 2 contains a detailed discussion of the fishery resource.

Threatened and Endangered Species This section is discussed in detail in Chapter 2. There have been nine species listed as threatened or endangered within the vicinity of Webster Reservoir. The list includes mammals, birds, fish, insects, and plants. One proposed species, three candidate species, and three species of concern have been identified in the Solomon River Basin. No critical habitat has been identified within the basin (Bureau of Reclamation, Biological Assessment, 2001).

Lands

Soils The soils in the area have been developed from alluvial and colluvial reworked material derived from loessial formation. The soils are part of a smooth well-drained plain characterized by shallow widely spaced valleys with gradually sloping sides.

Topsoils on the terraces are fine sandy loam to clay loam textures approximately 8-16 inches thick. The subsoils are granular silts and clays usually occurring below a depth of 12 inches.

Alluvial soils are associated with the bottomlands next to main streams. These are

sandy or silt loam textures averaging 7-16 inches thick. Subsoils are silt loam occurring at a depth below 16 inches.

A soil association map shown on the next page, provides more information.

Flood Pool Management Flood control operations for Webster Dam and Reservoir are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, acting through the Corps of Engineers. Refer to Chapter 5, “Reservoir Operations.”

Adjacent Land Use Most lands surrounding Webster Reservoir are privately owned farmland or rangeland.

Water Resources

Ground The High Plains aquifer in northwestern Kansas is represented by the Ogallala Formation and hydraulically connected to Quaternary deposits. The Ogallala component of the High Plains is the main aquifer in the western part of the Solomon Basin. The alluvial deposits also represent a major water resource in the Solomon Basin.

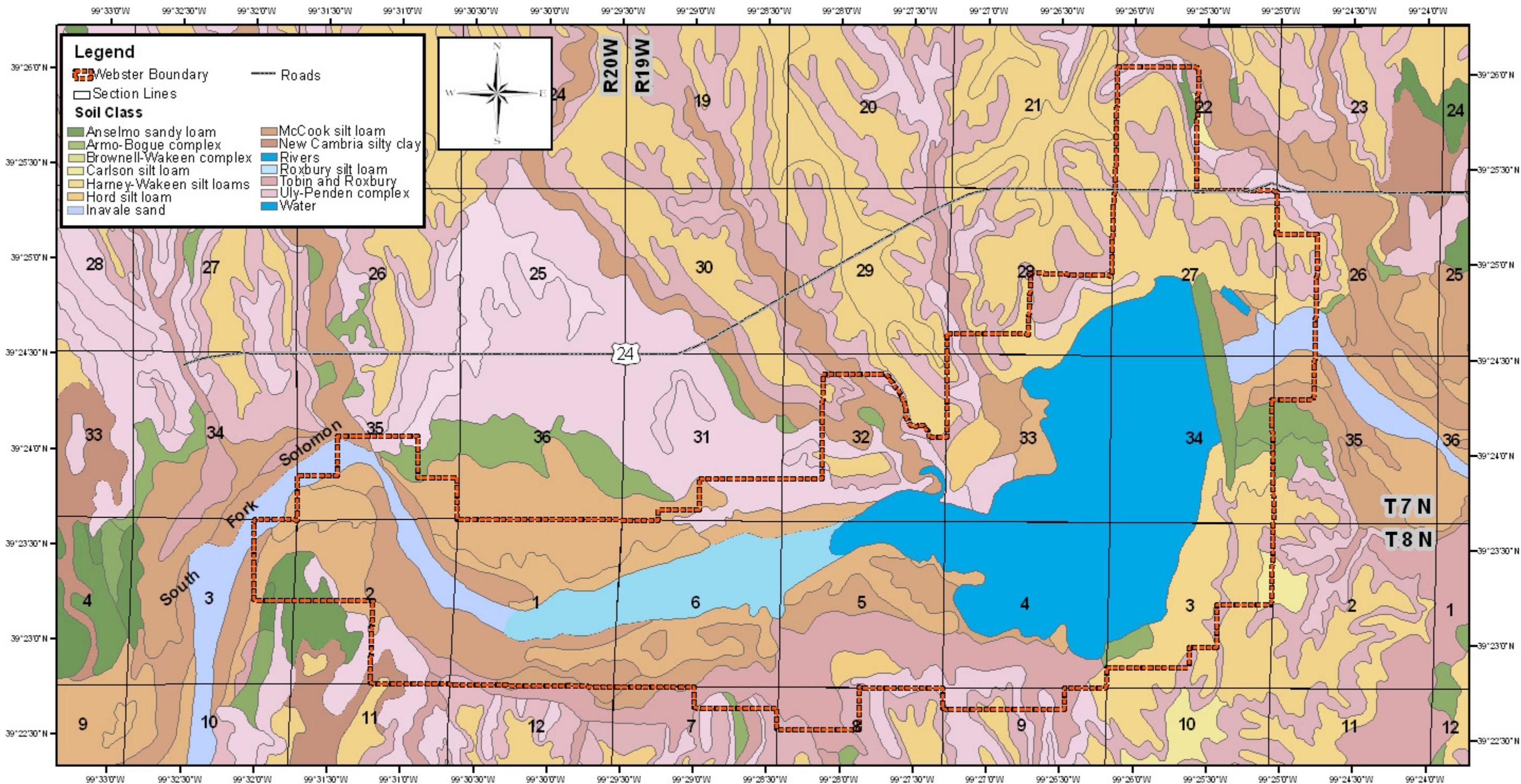
Surface Intermittent streams drain much of the reservoir area and during wet periods contributes largely to the wide fluctuations of stream flow.

The Solomon River Basin consists of about 25,018 square miles of northern Kansas. The principal tributary that influences the flows into the reservoir is the South Fork Solomon River. The South Fork Solomon River originates in Sherman County, Kansas, and flows in a northeast direction through Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, and Rooks County; where it flows into Webster Reservoir, and then continues thru Osborne, and Mitchell Counties.

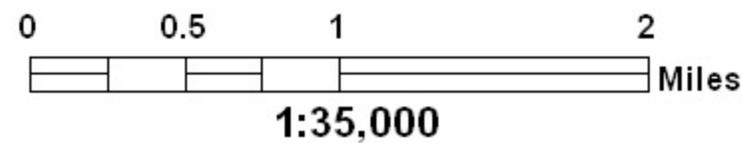
The contributing watershed area surrounding the project varies from 3-8 miles in width. The large watershed areas have well-developed entrenched channels across the valley lands to the creek. Runoff flooding is confined to the narrow bottomlands next to these tributaries and occurs several miles apart. The lands between these tributaries do not have a large contributing watershed area; therefore, the area is notched with small, shallow meandering drainageways on the upper portion of the terrace level.

Social and Economic

Population Rooks County had a year 2000 population of 5,685 people (U.S. Census Bureau). Hays and Colby, Kansas are the nearest trade centers; they had a year 2000 population of 17,800 and 5,400 respectively. Like most rural areas in the United States, the area has had a rapid decline in population between 1950 - 1970; and a steady decline since. As agriculture becomes more capital intensive, fewer jobs exist and rural residents often migrate to urban areas for jobs and for higher education. No recent trends have counteracted this decline, as the



(SSURGO) Digital Soils Database for Webster Reservoir
 Originator: NRCS downloaded & converted by CALMIT
 Publication Date: 5-11-2004
 Soil Data mapped at 1:24,000 SCALE



**Webster Reservoir
 Soil Associations**

population in Rooks County has decreased by nearly 6% between 1990 - 2000. (Bureau of Reclamation, Environmental Assessment, 2002)

Access Hays, Kansas, approximately 30 miles to the south, has the only airport in the vicinity of Webster Reservoir that provides regularly scheduled commercial flights. U.S. Highway 24 traverses from east to west; U.S. Highways 283 and 183 traverses from north to south.

Cultural Resources

Prior to the late 1940s, no professional archeological or paleontological work was conducted in the Webster Dam and Reservoir area. In 1947, the Smithsonian Institution's Missouri River Basin Surveys (RBS) conducted a paleontological survey of the Webster Reservoir area and in 1952, the RBS conducted an archeological survey of that area. The archeological survey resulted in the discovery of three archeological sites. Two sites have now been inundated and the third site is downstream from the dam and thus unaffected by dam construction.

Of the sites recorded, all three sites are of prehistoric origin with an unknown cultural affiliation. Site types are identified as lithic scatters. At that time, no historic sites were recorded. None of the cultural resource sites recorded within the Webster Reservoir area was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Under current legislation (16 U.S.C. 470f), any Federal undertaking requires some form of cultural resource activity. This includes all major maintenance, and development at the reservoir. As a result of this, several small scale survey projects have been conducted in association with construction projects. These small surveys have led to the discovery of an additional four (4) sites containing three prehistoric components and one historic component.

In 1999, in compliance with Executive Order No. 11593 and 16 U.S.C. 470h-2 (section 110), Reclamation entered into a cooperative agreement to complete an extensive archeological survey of all Federal lands to identify and evaluate all cultural resources at Webster Reservoir. This project was completed in 2001 and identified a total of thirty three (33) archeological sites, none of which were previously recorded. Of these sites, 24 contain prehistoric components and 9 contain historic components. Presently, there are no sites on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. However, eleven (11) of the currently identified archeological sites require additional National Register eligibility testing. One additional site was tested and determined to be not eligible for the National Register. If any of the sites are determined to be eligible for the National Register, they will be nominated.

While this project and several other reservoir projects in the area are nearing completion, the prehistoric occupation of the High Plains of Kansas remains poorly known compared to that of the eastern part of Kansas. This is probably a

reflection of the sparse settlement of the region throughout the late Pleistocene and Holocene. While no direct evidence has been found in the project area for Paleoindian occupation, it has been suggested based on the proximity to other nearby known sites. With this evidence, it is also suggested that prehistoric man consistently inhabited the area through historic times. Possible evidence of occupation during the Archaic Period (ca. 7000-500 B.C.) has been found nearby. Evidence for Plains Woodland Period (ca. 500 B.C.–A.D. 1000) and the Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 900–1500) have been clearly identified. In addition, several other prehistoric, protohistoric and historic sites have been identified at or near Webster Reservoir.

Indian Trust Assets

Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in assets held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes, nations, or individuals. Assets can be considered as anything that has monetary value and can include real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights. Examples of resources that could be an ITA include lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, water rights, and instream flows.

The United States has a trust responsibility to protect and maintain rights reserved by or granted to Indian tribes or individual Indians by treaties, statutes, and executive orders. All Department of the Interior agencies, including Reclamation, share the Secretary of the Interior's duty to act responsibly to protect ITAs.

Reclamation established policy concerning the protection of ITAs in 1993. This policy states Reclamation will carry out activities in a manner which protects ITAs and avoids adverse impacts where possible. When adverse impacts cannot be avoided, Reclamation will provide appropriate mitigation or compensation.

Consultation in the Solomon River Basin for contract renewal was initiated in 1995, identifying no ITAs in the project area (Bureau of Reclamation, Environmental Assessment, 2002).

Land-Use Rights

Prior Rights and Reservations

All reservoir and diversion dam lands were acquired by Reclamation subject to any oil, gas, or mineral rights reserved to or outstanding in third parties and subject to any existing rights-of-way in favor of third parties for roads, railroads, telephone lines, transmission lines, ditches, conduits, or pipelines on, over, or across these lands, including all rights-of-way heretofore granted the United States. There are two prior rights reserved on Reclamation lands at Webster Reservoir and five at Woodston Diversion Dam.

Reclamation and the Department acknowledge the reserved rights and will work closely with each vendor to ensure these prior rights and reservations have no adverse effects on recreation, fish and wildlife management.

Webster Reservoir Prior Rights and Reservations

The reservoir lands were acquired by Reclamation subject to any existing rights-of-way in favor of the public and third parties for roads, railroads, telephone lines, transmission lines, ditches, conduits or pipelines on, over or across said lands.

Status of Oil and Mineral Acquisition and Restrictions on Use of Lands Acquired for Webster Dam and Reservoir

1. The United States acquired all oil and minerals held by the landowners in 49 tracts subject to mineral interests which were outstanding to third parties.
2. The landowners have retained and still hold all oil and mineral rights on 39 tracts.
3. The United States has acquired control of all oil and mineral held by landowners in 16 tracts. This control is subject to outstanding oil and mineral interests held by third parties over which the United States has acquired no control.

Reservation for Access Lanes

1. Land purchase contract No. 14-06-701-851, A.G. Schneider, et al, contains the following provisions: The vendor is to retain an easement upon a strip of land in the N1/2SW1/4SW1/4 of said Section 3. Said easement may be used for the purpose of maintaining a livestock lane from his remaining lands in said Section 3 and Section 10, to the well now in operation upon said land or for the purpose of installing an electric pump upon the well, and running an underground pipe from the well to a stock watering tank to be placed upon his remaining lands. Under said easement the vendor is to have the right to operate, maintain, remodel and replace his present well. Legal title to the well, windmill, pump, pipe and concrete tank now in place is to remain in the vendor. The strip of land upon which this easement is to operate is 200 feet wide and approximately 660 feet long, and is described as follows:

A strip of land extending 10 feet east and 100 feet west of a straight line drawn from a point on the south line of the N1/2SW1/4SW1/4 of said Section 3, which point lies 100 feet north and east of the vendor's dam, and which dam lies almost due south of the well, said line to extend northwesterly through the center of the well to a point 10 feet northwesterly of the well.

To avail himself of the privilege of using the above easement for livestock purposes the vendor must build and maintain fences along the west, north and east sides of the above described easement corridor. He must also install and maintain 8 foot cattle guards (auto gates) in the east and west fences described above at a point at least 400 feet south of the present location of said well. Said cattle guards are to be standard design, and are to permit the passage of public

automobile traffic across the lane without the necessity of opening and closing of gates.

2. Land purchase contract No. 14-06-701-1540, Harry L. Doughty, et al, contains the following provisions: It is also further mutually agreed that legal title to the well, windmill, pump and pipe in the southeast corner of the NE1/4NE1/4NE1/4 of Section 7, T8S, R19W of the 6th P.M., is to remain in the vendors and the vendors are hereby given the right and easement to a tract of land 100 feet north and south and 200 feet east and west in the southeast former of the NE1/4NE1/4NE1/4 of Section 7, T8S, R19W and the vendors agree to fence this tract and maintain the fence.

Woodston Diversion Dam Prior Rights and Reservations

All lands acquired in fee title for the Woodston Diversion Dam were taken subject to coal or mineral rights reserved to or outstanding in third parties and any existing rights-of-way in favor of the public and third parties for roads, railroads, telephone lines, transmission lines, ditches, conduits or pipelines on, over or across said lands.

Access Easements

Specific access easements secured for operation purposes, as extracted from purchase agreements are as follows:

1. Ray E. Cordill, Civil T-1745, parcel 1, Title dated September 12, 1960. "...A perpetual easement to construct, operate and maintain an access road in connection with the construction, operating and maintenance of Woodston Diversion Dam, Solomon Division, Missouri River Basin Project, on, over and across the lands situated in the County of Rooks, State of Kansas, particularly described in the legal description attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof and designated as Parcel No. 1, Tract 5, said rights and easements to be free and clear of liens and encumbrances except for any coal or mineral rights reserved to or outstanding in third parties and any existing rights-of-way in favor of the public or third parties for roads, railroads, telephone lines, transmission lines, ditches, conduits or pipelines on, over, or across said lands..."

One tract of land lying in the North Half of the Northwest Quarter (N1/2NW1/4) Section Seventeen (17), Township Seven (7) South, Range Sixteen (16) West of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, Rooks County, Kansas, lying within the closed courses more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at point A, which point bears S 34° 19' 22" E a distance of 116.0 feet from the Northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17) and proceeding thence S 88° 49' 07" E 260.4 feet to point B; (Course A to B is along south right-of-way boundary of U.S. Highway 24);
thence S 89° 50' 37" E 289.4 feet to point C; (Course B to C is along south right-of-way boundary of U.S. Highway 24);

thence S 24° 49' 52" E 435.5 feet to point D;
thence S 13° 20' 52" E 461.9 feet to point E;
thence S 31° 06' 37" E 152.9 feet to point F;
thence S 39° 18' 08" W 53.1 feet to point G
thence N 31° 06' 37" W 178.5 feet to point H
thence N 13° 20' 52" W 464.7 feet to point I
thence N 24° 49' 52" W 398.7 feet to point J
thence N 89° 50' 37" W 258.0 feet to Point K
thence N 88° 49' 07" W 260.8 feet to point L
thence N 1° 11' 08" E 50.0 feet to point of beginning, containing 1.81
acres, more or less.

2. V. Bruton, Land Purchase Contract No 14-06-701-2693, dated April 19, 1957 and recorded in Volume 19 of Records, Page 392, Rooks County, Kansas. "The vendor grants to the United States the right and privilege for access road construction, the permanent use of a tract of land lying in the East Half of the Northeast Quarter (E1/2NE1/4) Section Eighteen (18), and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW1/4NW1/4) Section Seventeen (17), all in Township Seven (7) South, Range Sixteen (16) West of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, lying within the closed course more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at point A, which point bears S 70° 17' 15" W a distance of 501.5 feet from the Northeast corner of section Eighteen (18) and proceeding;
Thence S 1° 17' 00" W 296.7 feet to point B;
Thence S 32° 09' 15" E 243.6 feet to point C;
Thence S 0° 21' 15" E 659.5 feet to point D;
Thence S 30° 52' 30" E 357.3 feet to point E;
Thence S 10° 47' 45" E 817.5 feet to point F;
Thence S 52° 30' 15" E 36.2 feet to point G;
Thence S 38° 09' 28" W 50.0 feet to point H; (Course G to H is along north right-of-way boundary of Missouri Pacific R.R.);
Thence N 52° 30' 15" W 54.6 feet to point I;
Thence N 10° 47' 45" W 827.5 feet to point J;
Thence N 30° 52' 30" W 362.1 feet to point K;
Thence N 0° 21' 15" W 658.7 feet to point L;
Thence N 32° 09' 15" W 244.4 feet to point M;
Thence N 1° 19' 00" E 311.4 feet to point N;
Thence S 89° 26' 15" E 50.0 feet to point of beginning, (Course N to A is along the south right-of-way boundary of U.S. Highway No. 24), containing 2.79 acres, more or less.

The vendor, his heirs, successors and assigns shall have the right and privilege of ingress and egress, over Government land from his present farm crossing over the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks located approximately 300 feet east of S.W. corner of NW1/4 of Section 17, T7S, R16W to reach his remaining property south of the railroad. This access shall be 50 feet in width and is for the

use and benefit of the Vendor, his heirs, successors and assigns.

In consideration of a part of the purchase price cited in Article 4 hereof, the Vendor, his heirs, successors, and assigns agree to install and maintain a gate across the access road at the fence between farmstead and cultivated land at or near points J and E on Map No. 468-701-623.

3. Julian B. Deters, Land Purchase Contract No. 14-06-701-2710, dated May 16, 1957, and recorded in Volume 19 of records, page 490, Rooks County, Kansas. "...The Vendor also grants to the United States the right and privilege for access road construction, the permanent use of a tract of land lying in the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (SE1/4SW1/4) Section Seventeen (17), Township Seven (7) South, Range Sixteen (16) West of the Sixth (6th) Principal meridian, lying within the closed course more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at point A, which point bears N 0° 33' 35" E a distance of 116.5 feet from the South Quarter corner of Section Seventeen (17) and proceeding:
thence N 34° 13' 10" W 247.9 feet to point B;
thence N 12° 40' 10" W 206.0 feet to point C
thence N 17° 23' 25" W 210.3 feet to point D
thence N 4° 07' 25" W 609.1 feet to point E
thence N 89° 56' 50" E 50.2 feet to point F (Course E to F is along the north line of SE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 17);
thence S 4° 07' 25" E 599.7 feet to point G
thence S 17° 23' 25" E 206.5 feet to point H
thence S 12° 40' 10" E 198.4 feet to point I
thence S 34° 13' 10" E 166.6 feet to Point J
thence S 0° 33' 35" W 87.6 feet to point of beginning, (Course J to A is along the east line of SE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 17), containing 1.40 acres, more or less..."

4. J. L. Smither, Land Purchase Contract No. 14-06-701-2691, dated May 8, 1957 and recorded in Volume 19 of Records, page 397, Rooks County, Kansas. "...That for and in consideration of the payment of One Hundred Twenty eight and 60/100 Dollars (128.60) by the Grantee to the Grantor, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the Grantor does hereby grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the United States, its successors and assigns, the right, privilege and perpetual easement to construct, operate and maintain and access road in connection with said Woodston Diversion Dam, situate, lying and being in the County of Rooks, State of Kansas, to-wit:

A tract of land lying in the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW1/4SE1/4) Section Seventeen (17), Township Seven (7) South, Range Sixteen (16) West of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, lying within the closed course more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Point A, which point is the South Quarter corner of Section

Seventeen (17) and proceeding:

thence N 0° 33' 35" E 204.2 feet to Point B; (Course A to B is along W line of SE1/4 Sec. 17)
thence S 34° 13' 10" E 69.5 feet to point C;
thence S 45° 47' 10" E 99.5 feet to point D;
thence N 89° 53' 05" E 182.1 feet to point E;
thence S 45° 31' 25" E 110.8 feet to point F;
thence S 89° 59' 00" W 373.6 feet to point of beginning, (Course F to A is along S line Sec. 17), containing 0.74 acres, more or less.

In consideration of a part of the compensation cited in Article 2 hereof, the Vendor, his heirs, successors and assigns agree to install and maintain a gate across the access road at the fence along the south side of SW1/4SE1/4 of Section 17, T7S, R16W.”

5. W.T. Smither, Land Purchase Contract No. 14-06-701-2673, dated April 5, 1957, and recorded in Volume 19 of Records, Page 384, recorded on May 8, 1957, Rooks County, Kansas. “ The Vendor is granted the right and privilege for access over a tract of land lying in the NW1/4 of Section 17, T7S, R16W, more particularly described in the following paragraph:

The vendor, his heirs, successors and assigns shall have the right and privilege of ingress and egress over and across road from U.S. Highway 24, on land acquired by easement from Ray Cordill, for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Woodston Diversion Dam. This access road is 50 feet wide and commences approximately 875 feet west from NE corner of the NE1/4 of Section 17, T7S, R16W, and runs to the railroad farm crossing located 1036 feet westerly along Missouri Pacific Railroad from NE corner of NW1/4 of Section 17. The vendor, his heirs, successors and assigns shall have the right and privilege of ingress and egress over strip of land 50 feet wide along the south side of railroad over Government land from said railroad crossing to his remaining land, a distance of approximately 1,275 feet.

Government-acquired Access Rights-Of-Way

No access rights-of-way to reservoir and diversion dam lands have been acquired by either the United States or administering agencies since the original project land acquisition.

Environmental Compliance

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and the implementing regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) require an analysis of environmental impacts for Federal actions in the RMP which may have a significant impact on the human environment and/or are controversial.

There are three processes used to analyze environmental impacts. In ascending order of complexity and importance they are categorical exclusion checklists (CEC), environmental assessments tied to a finding of no significant impacts, and environmental impact statements. A description of these processes is included in Reclamation's NEPA Handbook.

The RMP uses a decision making process integrated with the NEPA process. It is used to ensure protection of resources and determine the best use of those resources by evaluating impacts of a full range of alternatives. A CEC was considered to be the appropriate action for the development of this RMP.

A listing of other environmental statutes is included in Appendix B1.