

GMD 1 Survey Results

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Response Rate

- 832 surveys delivered
- 184 surveys completed or partially completed
- 22% response rate

County

PERCENT OF ACRES

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

WALLACE	23%	27
GREELEY	4%	8
WICHITA	36%	43
SCOTT	30%	34
LANE	8%	10

Operator versus Landlord

	AVERAGE
OWNER-OPERATOR	34%
TENANT	27%
LANDLORD	39%

Other Characteristics

	AVERAGE	MEDIAN
AGE	64	67
% INCOME FROM FARMING	70	82.5
IRRIGATED ACRES	816	400
NONIRRIGATED ACRES	2,947	1,500
PASTURE ACRES	1,220	278
LIVESTOCK HEAD	236	40

LEMA Questions

LEMA Scenarios

Goal for Reduction in Use
10%
15%
20%
25%

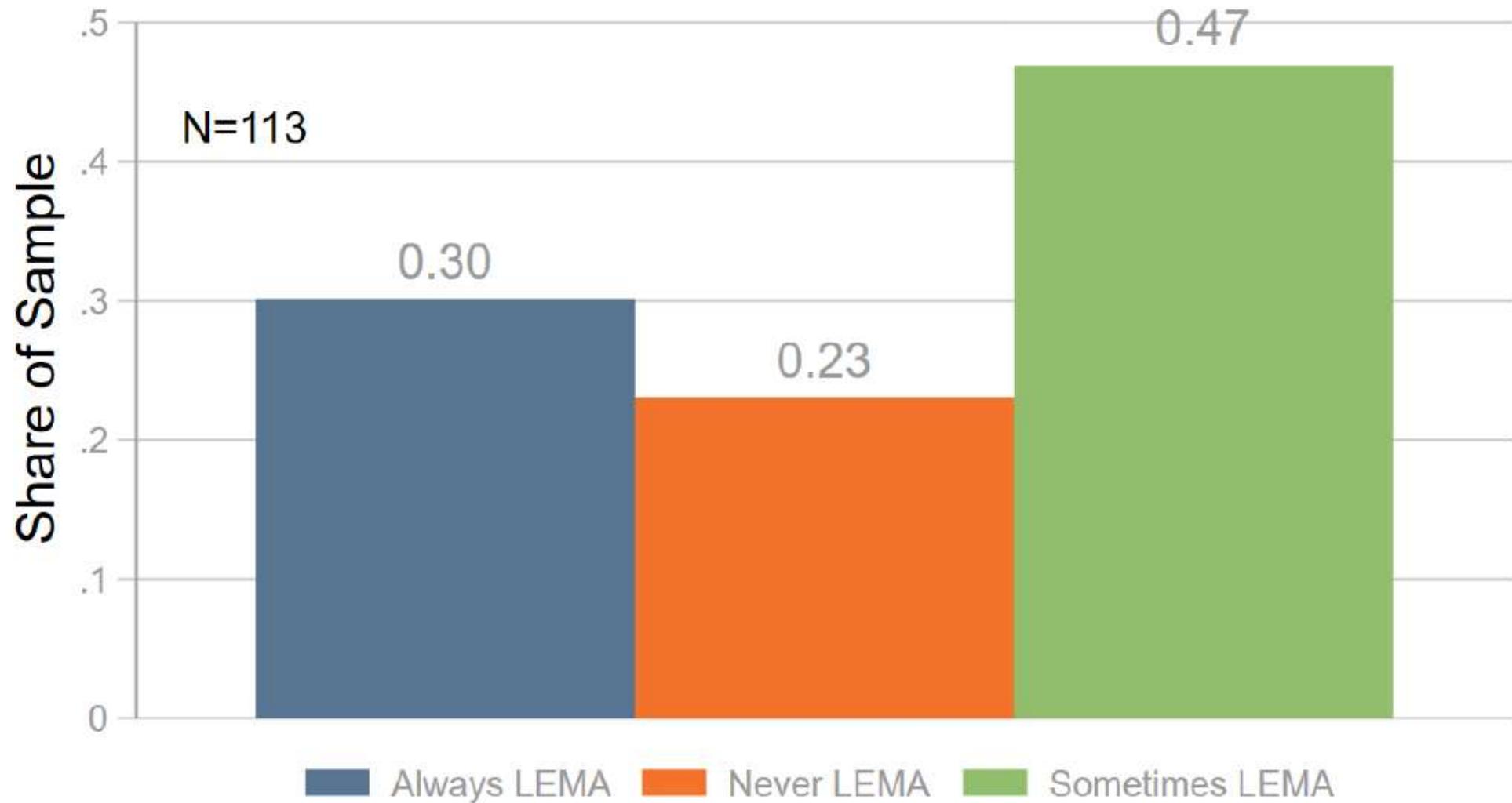
Allocation Method	Description
Percent of Historical Water Use	Allocation is equal to a percent of the average volume pumped in a recent multi-year period.
Percent of Water Right Authorized Quantity	Allocation is equal to a percent of the water right's authorized (certified) quantity.
Inches using Average Irrigated Acres	Allocation = Inches × LEMA Acres where LEMA Acres are calculated as the average of irrigated acres for a recent, multi-year period.
Inches using Maximum Irrigated Acres	Allocation = Inches × LEMA Acres where LEMA Acres are calculated as the maximum of irrigated acres for a recent, multi-year period.
Inches using Water Right Authorized Acres	Allocation = Inches × LEMA Acres where LEMA Acres are the authorized acres according to the water right.

1. Most respondents support a
LEMA.

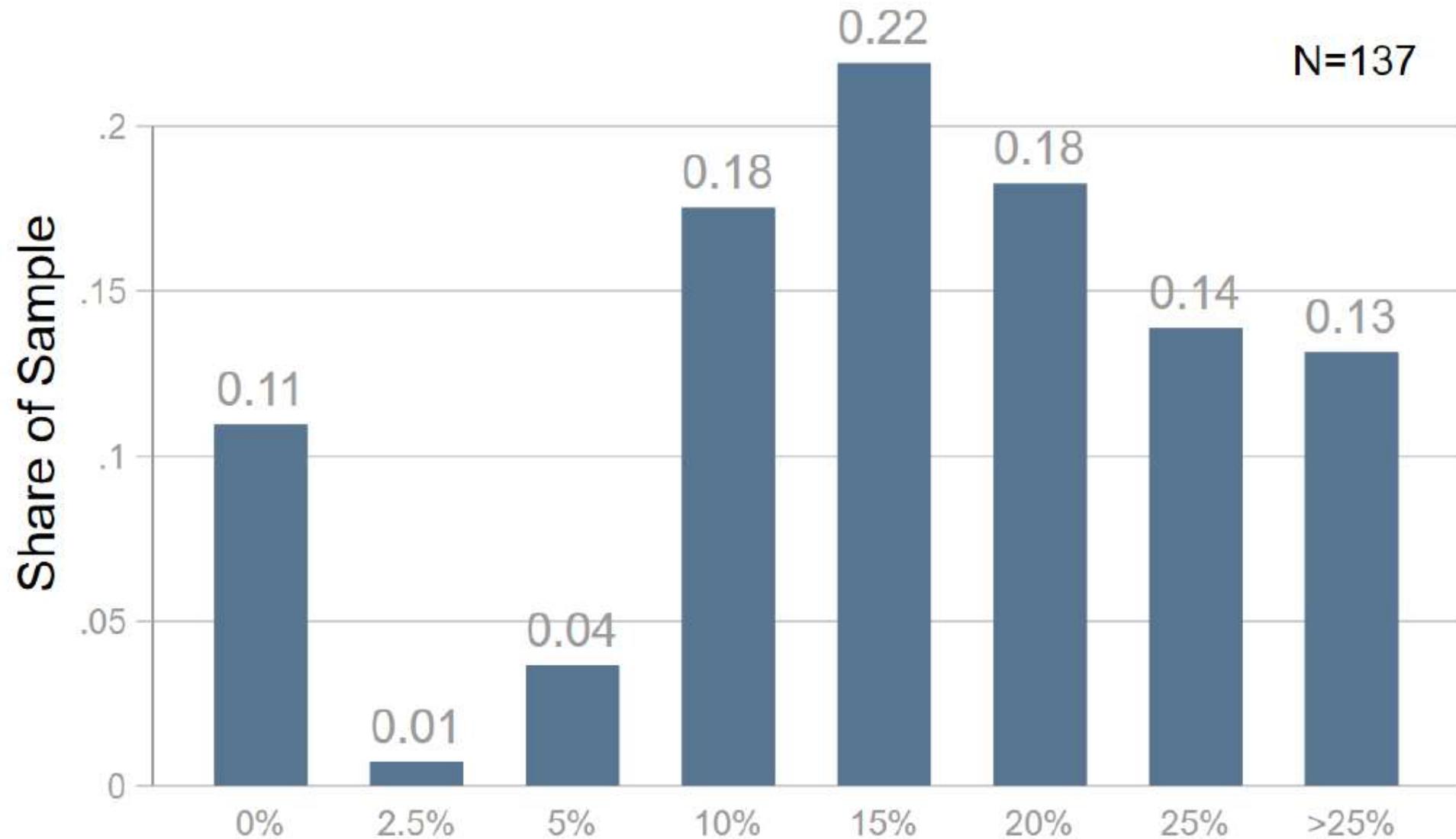
1. Choice Scenario #1

	LEMA	No LEMA
Goal for Reduction in Water Use	10%	Water use only limited by existing water rights.
Method of Assigning Allocations	Inches using Average Irrigated Acres	
I would prefer... (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Selection Across all Choice Scenarios

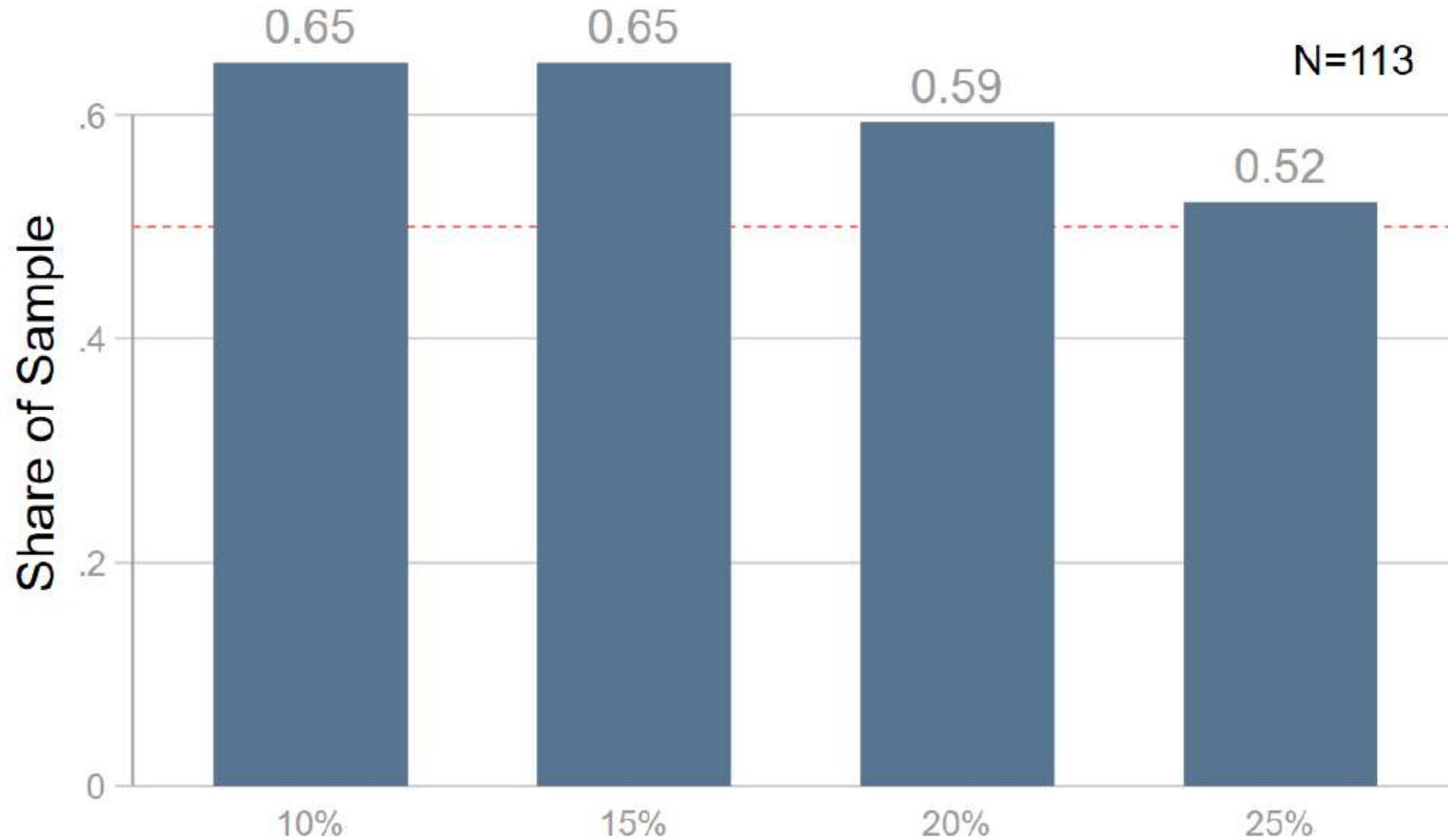


Reduction Goal that was Ranked 1st

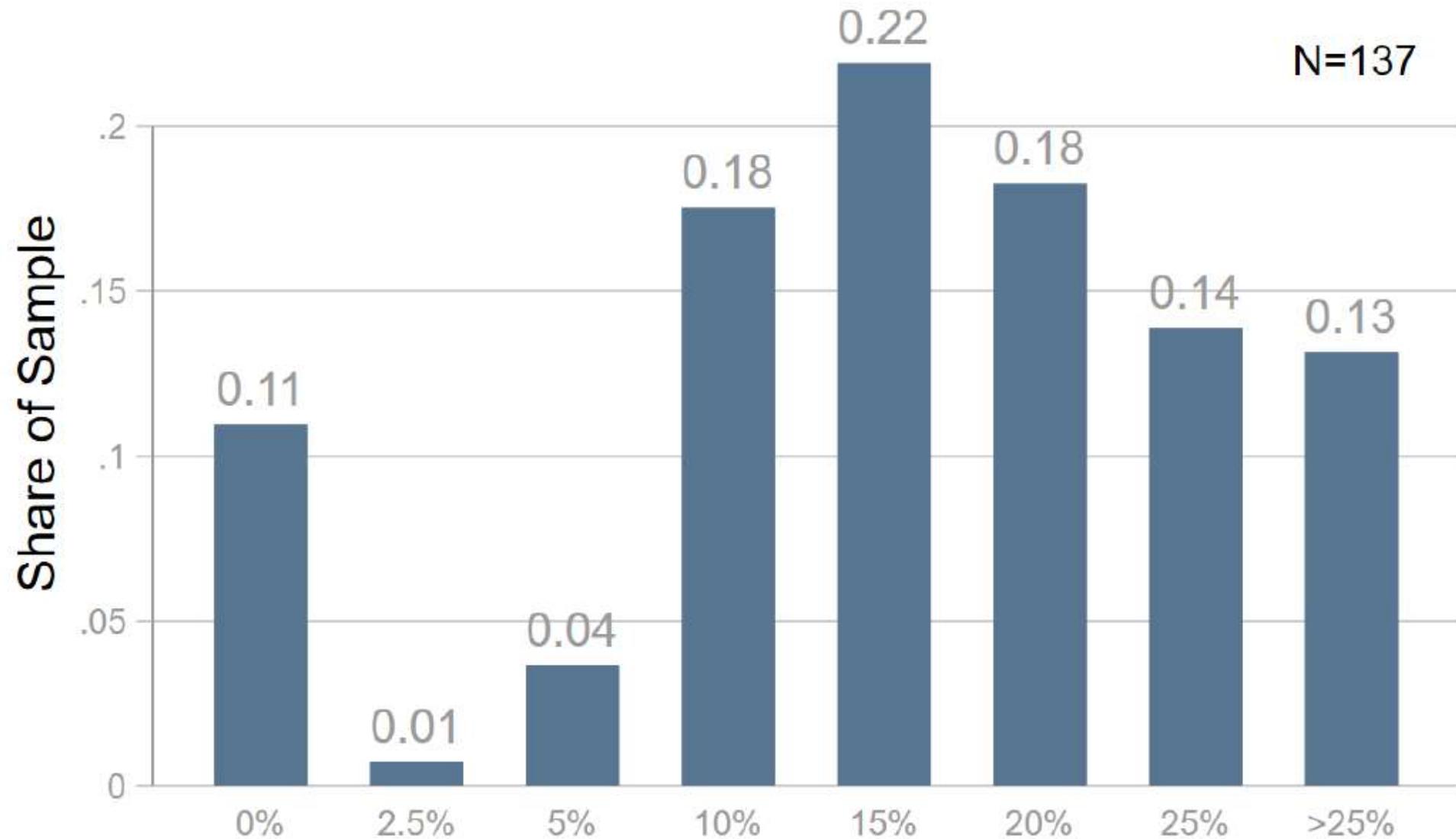


2. Support for a LEMA
decreases with reduction goal
of 20 or 25%.

Selected LEMA for each Reduction Goal

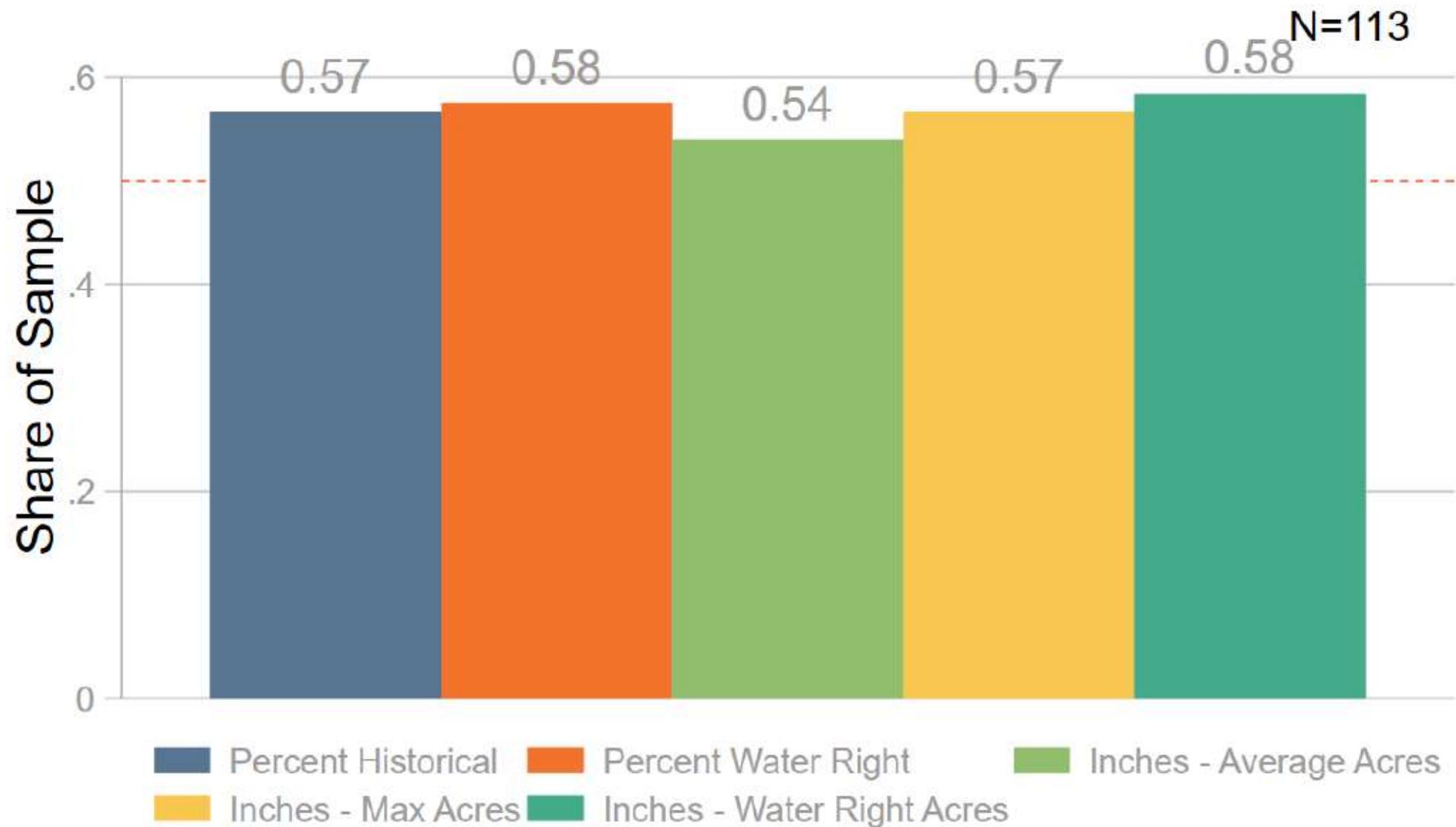


Reduction Goal that was Ranked 1st

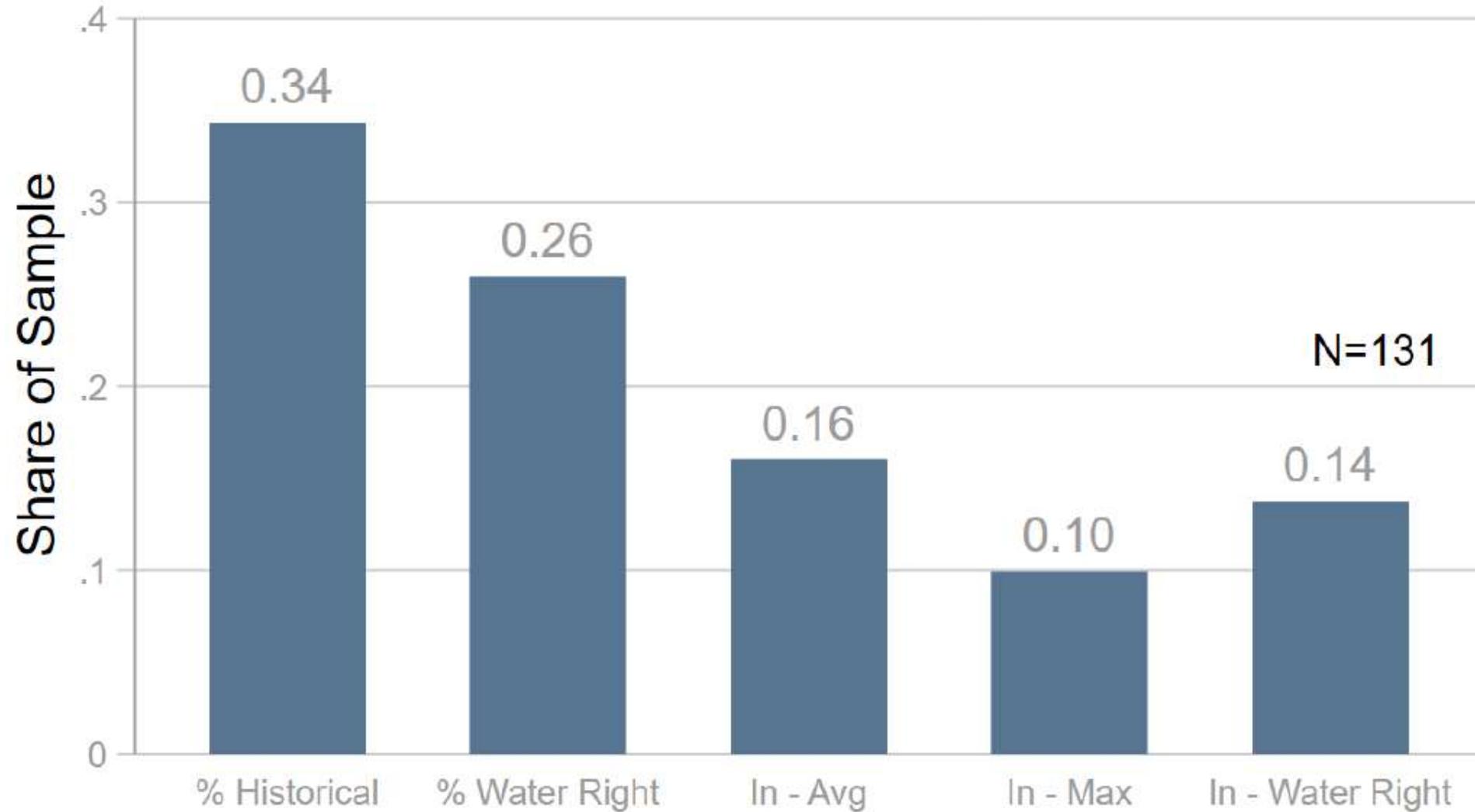


3. No clear most preferred method of assigning allocations.

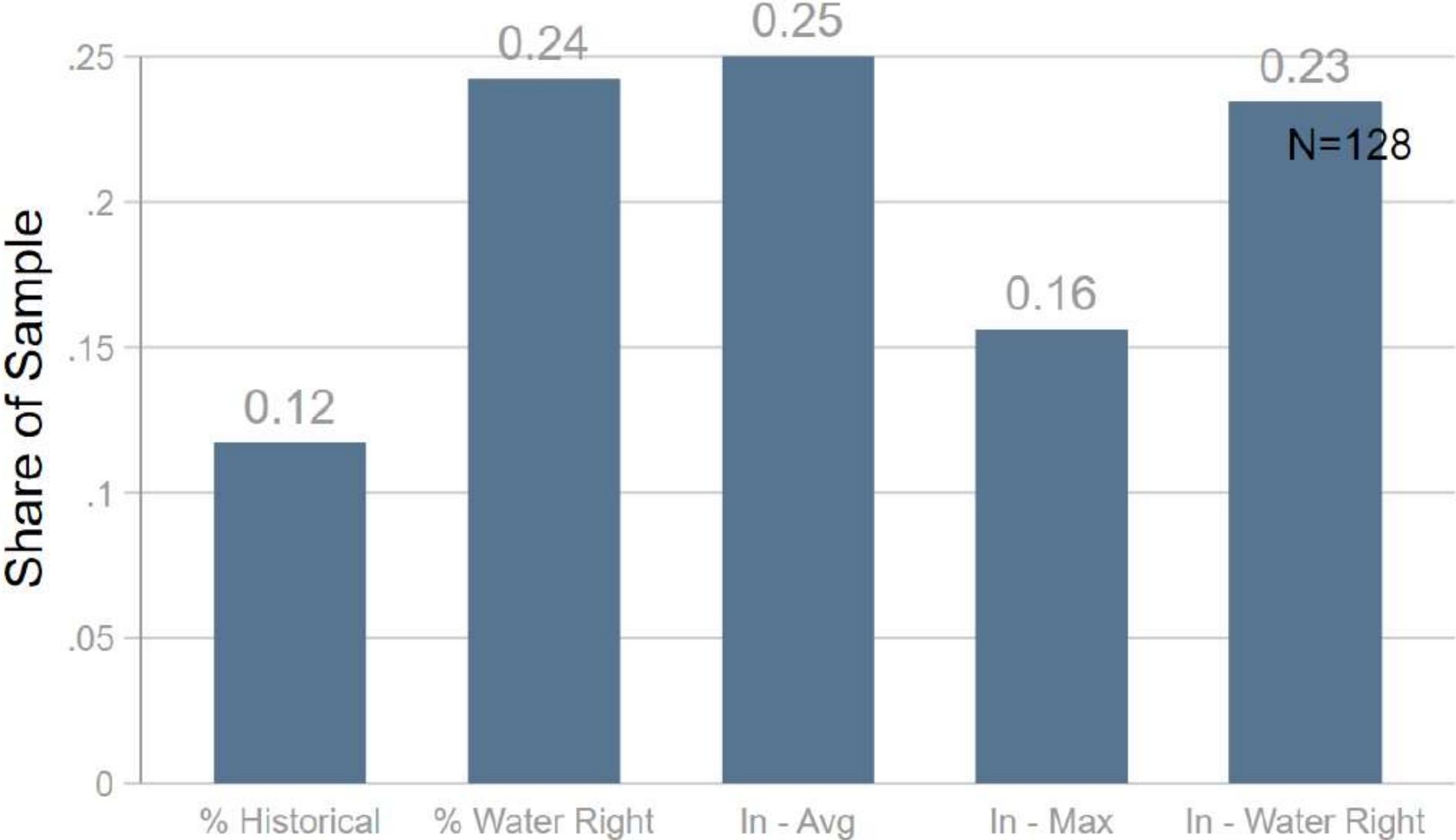
Selected LEMA for each Method of Assigning Allocations



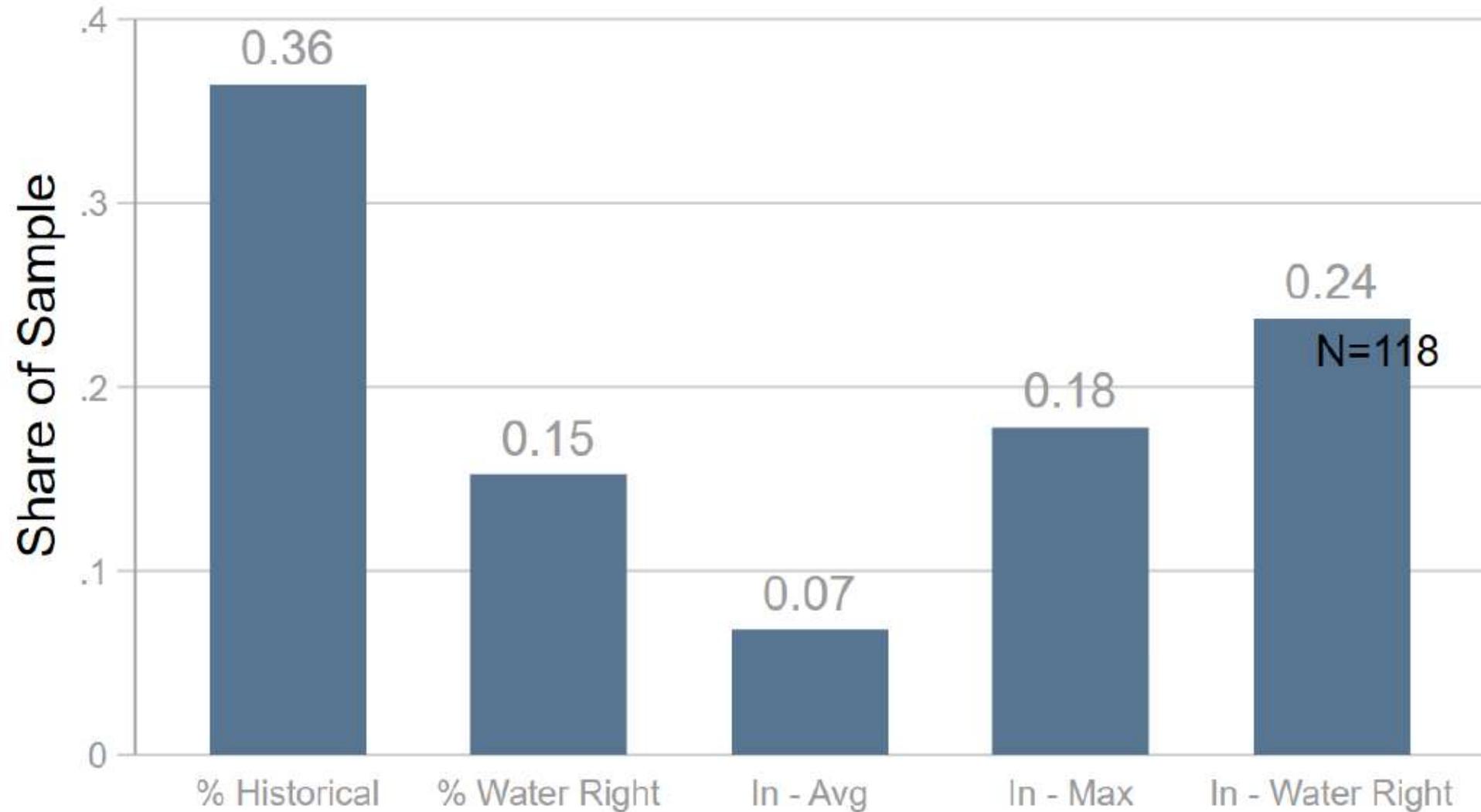
Method of Assigning Allocations that was Ranked 1st



Method of Assigning Allocations that was Ranked 2nd

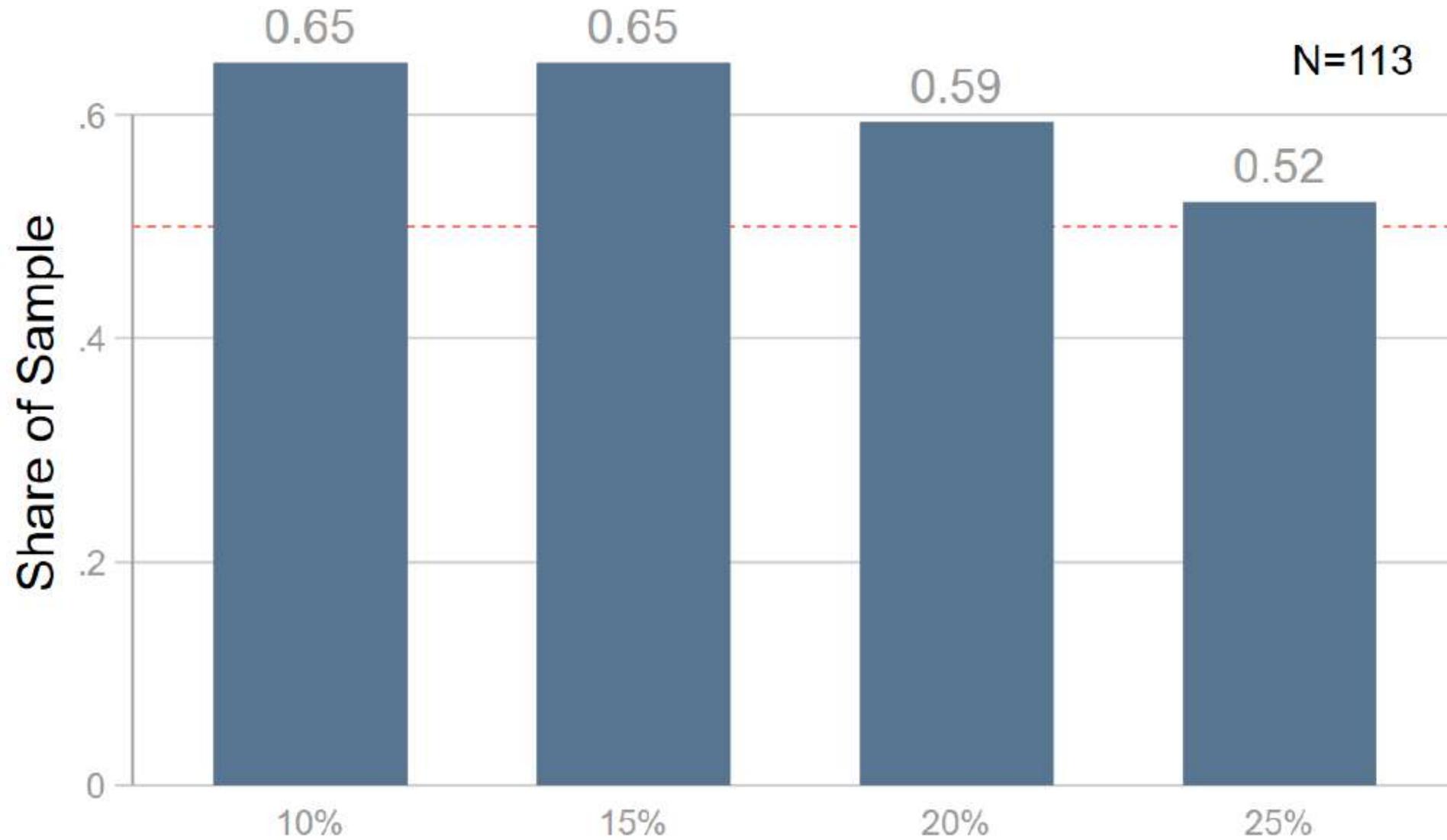


Method of Assigning Allocations that was Ranked Worst



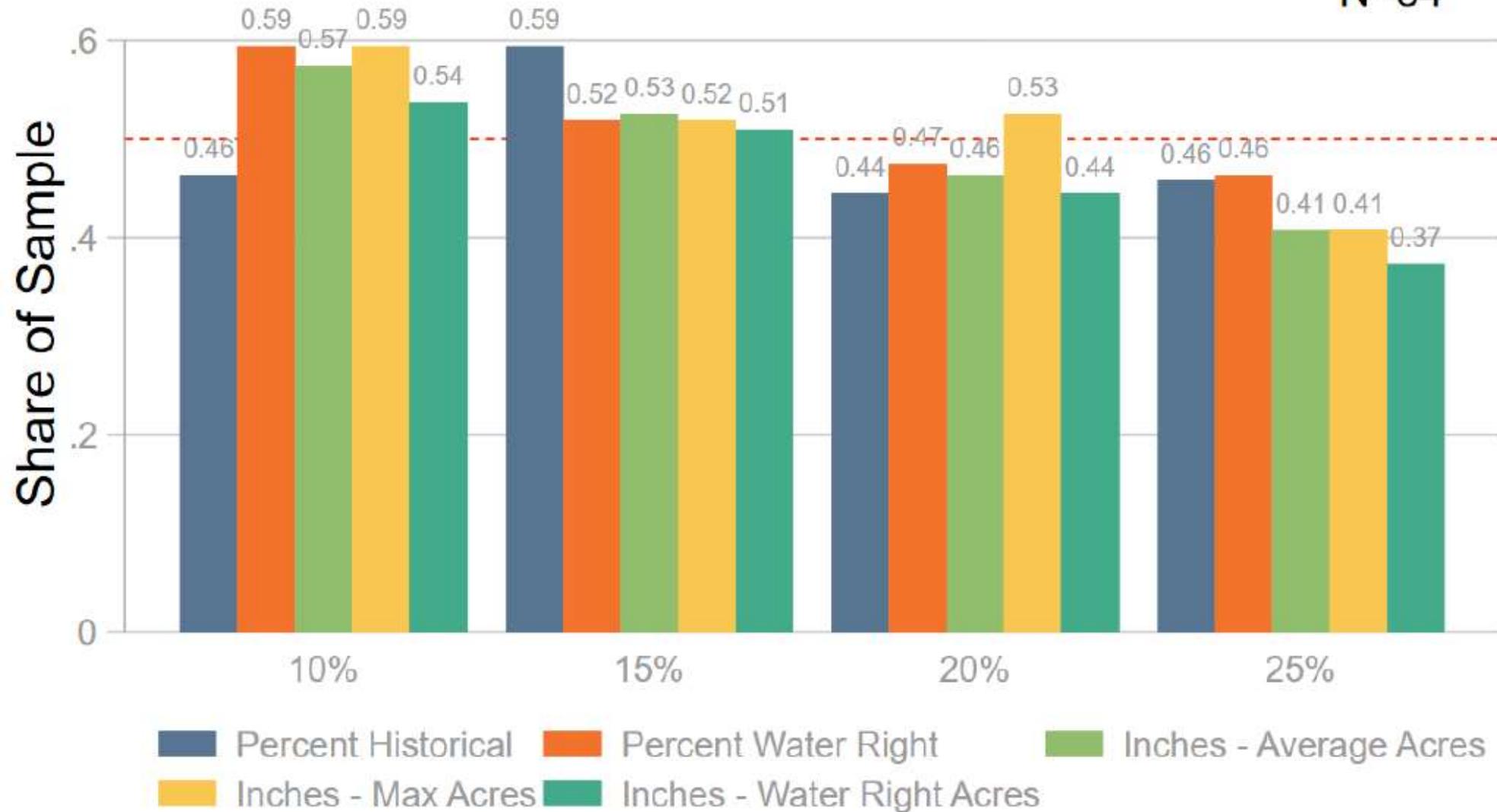
4. Support for LEMA
decreases about 10-20
percentage points once
allocation method is defined.

Selected LEMA for each Reduction Goal



Selected LEMA for Each Choice Scenario

N=54



5. Support for LEMA was similar inside and outside Wichita County.

6. Support for LEMA was similar between landlords and operators.

7. Local landlords tend to be more favorable towards LEMA than landlords living outside region.

8. Young farmers (less than 50 years old) are generally just as favorable towards a LEMA, but they are more particular about the allocation method.

9. Overall support for a LEMA was similar between farmers with small and large well capacities. Allocations as % historical has more support among those with small well capacities.

Other Opinion Questions

There are some areas in GMD 1 that have a larger remaining saturated thickness of the aquifer. These areas of the aquifer are often declining at a faster rate but also have a longer estimated life of the aquifer due to a larger current supply. Which option do you think is best?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Decrease water use less in these areas | 9% |
| Decrease water use the same in these areas | 77% |
| Decrease water use more in these areas | 14% |

Water right seniority is determined by when a water right was first established. Older water rights are more senior and have greater protection under the law. Should more senior non-vested water rights within the GMD be given larger LEMA allocations than junior water rights? (Note: Vested rights are exempt from any LEMA.)

Yes 35%

No 65%

Questions?

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