

# CLEAN ENERGY AND COLORADO

*Prepared for*

TheCLEAN.org and Civil Society Institute

*Prepared by*

OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

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# Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Background and Purpose .....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Detailed Findings .....	8
Appendix.....	41

## Background and Purpose

- This report is based on the findings of a telephone survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation's CARAVAN Services. The survey was conducted among a sample of 600 adults (300 men and 300 women) aged 18 and older living in private households in the state of Colorado. Interviewing was completed October 1-5, 2008.
- The survey was weighted by age and gender to ensure reliable and accurate representation of the total population. The margin of error for surveys with samples of around 600 respondents, at the 95 percent confidence level, is plus or minus 4 percentage points. Smaller sub-groups in any survey will have larger error margins.

## Executive Summary

- ***Only 9 percent of Colorado residents favor subsidies for oil shale production in the state with no environmental controls. Nearly two out of five state residents (38 percent) favor no subsidies at all and roughly half (48 percent) believe that subsidies for oil shale should only exist with “strict environmental controls.”***
- ***Nearly nine out of ten Colorado residents (87 percent) believe that “natural gas companies should have to provide information to nearby communities and residents about hazardous chemicals used and produced in natural gas production.” Only about one in 10 (11 percent) disagree on the grounds that “disclosure of hazardous chemicals would give information to competitors and harm the gas company.”***
- ***Almost two out of three Colorado residents (62 percent) want the new President and Congress to seek “independence from foreign energy primarily (by) promoting energy sources such as wind or solar, more conservation of energy, and hybrid or other highly fuel-efficient cars.” Only a third of state residents favor achieving “independence from foreign energy primarily by promoting energy sources such as more coal-fired power plants, oil from offshore drilling and nuclear power.” Just one in 50 state residents sees no need to change U.S. consumption of foreign energy.***

## Executive Summary

- ***Most Colorado residents want to see government aid for wind and solar power put on the same or better footing than coal-fired and nuclear power plants. Over half of Colorado residents (52 percent) and the same number nationwide want the government to “evenly divide” any subsidies, tax breaks or other incentives for new construction “between nuclear power and coal-fired power plants and energy sources such as wind and solar.” About a third (32 percent) of those in Colorado and 30 percent of Americans would go further, having the government “shift all or most of them from nuclear power and coal-fired power plants to energy sources such as wind and solar.” Only 11 percent of those in Colorado and one in 10 Americans would “keep the incentives for nuclear power and coal-fired power the way they are today.”***
- ***A halt to construction of new coal-fired power plants is supported by most Colorado adults. Just over three out four respondents in Colorado (76 percent) and 73 percent of Americans would support “a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants in the United States if there was stepped-up investment in clean, safe renewable energy -- such as wind and solar -- and improved home energy-efficiency standards. The moratorium on new coal-fired power plants is favored in Colorado by 57 percent of Republicans, 89 percent of Democrats and 82 percent of Independents.***

## Executive Summary

- ***Wind and solar are seen by Colorado residents as the future of energy for America.*** In Colorado, 71 percent of respondents see oil and 68 percent coal as power sources of yesterday. This compares to more than two out of three Americans who now see coal (70 percent) and oil (67 percent) as the “power sources of yesterday.” By contrast, solar and wind are seen as “power sources of tomorrow” by 92 and 93 percent of those in Colorado and 92 percent and 88 percent of Americans, respectively.
- ***Colorado residents pick clean energy over coal and nuclear power.*** Two out of three Americans and 68 percent of those in Colorado would ask for wind, solar and other renewable energy technologies if they could “tell your power or utility company where to get the power to run your house.” By contrast, only 8 percent nationally would pick nuclear power (10 percent in Colorado) and just 3 percent would pick “coal-generated power” nationally versus 3 percent in Colorado.
- ***Most Colorado residents know that time is running out to deal with global warming.*** More two thirds of those in Colorado (67 percent) and a similar proportion of Americans (63 percent) believe that “global warming is a problem and we have limited time to figure out the solutions to it.

## Executive Summary

- ***The vast majority of those in Colorado see a positive or neutral economic impact from dealing with global warming.*** Fewer than one in five in Colorado (18 percent) and the nation as a whole (17 percent) believe that “action on global warming will hurt the U.S. economy,” while over half (57 percent in Colorado and 51 percent in the US) believe “action on global warming will create new jobs and investment. About a quarter (23 percent in the state and 28 percent nationwide) say that such action “will neither help nor hurt the economy.”
- ***Today’s politicians are not seen as likely to act on climate issues.*** Two out of five in Colorado and in the nation as a whole, have “only a small degree of confidence” or “no confidence” (27 percent in US and 33 percent in Colorado) that “our current elected officials in the United States will act decisively on global warming issues.”
- ***Energy issues will figure prominently at the ballot box in November in Colorado.*** About nine out of 10 respondents in Colorado (89 percent) and 91 percent in the nation as a whole say that “the views of candidates on energy-related issues -- such as gasoline prices, home heating oil prices, global warming and energy independence” will be important as they vote in 2008. Of this amount nearly three in five (59 percent in Colorado and 58 percent in the US) say that energy issues will be “very important” to how they vote.

## Executive Summary

- **More than three out of four Americans (78 percent) and even more in Colorado (84 percent) agree with the following statement: “The effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps for renewable, safe and clean energy sources. We need transitional technologies on our path to energy independence. There are tough choices to be made and tradeoffs. We cannot afford to postpone decisions since there are no perfect options.”**
- **Nine out of ten Colorado residents agree with the following statement: “The reliance on fossil fuels is the product of the industrial revolution of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Do you think it is time for our nation to start thinking in terms of the concept of a ‘new industrial revolution,’ one that is characterized by the orderly phasing out of fossil fuels and the phasing in of clean, renewable energy sources -- many of which are available now, such as wind and solar for electricity, hybrid and clean diesel technologies for cars?”**
- **More than four out of five Colorado residents (85 percent) and the same percentage nationwide do not think “the federal government is doing enough about high energy prices and the U.S. dependence on Middle Eastern energy sources.**

## Executive Summary

- **Over half (52 percent) of Americans – and an even higher share of Colorado residents (55 percent) -- are more likely to “buy a hybrid, clean-diesel or other more fuel-efficient vehicle now” than they were six months ago.**
- **Three out of four Colorado residents and just under seven out of 10 Americans (69 percent) think “the U.S. government should set a national goal of declaring July 4, 2015, as ‘Energy Independence Day’ -- a real target date for ending our reliance on Middle Eastern and other foreign oil supplies.**

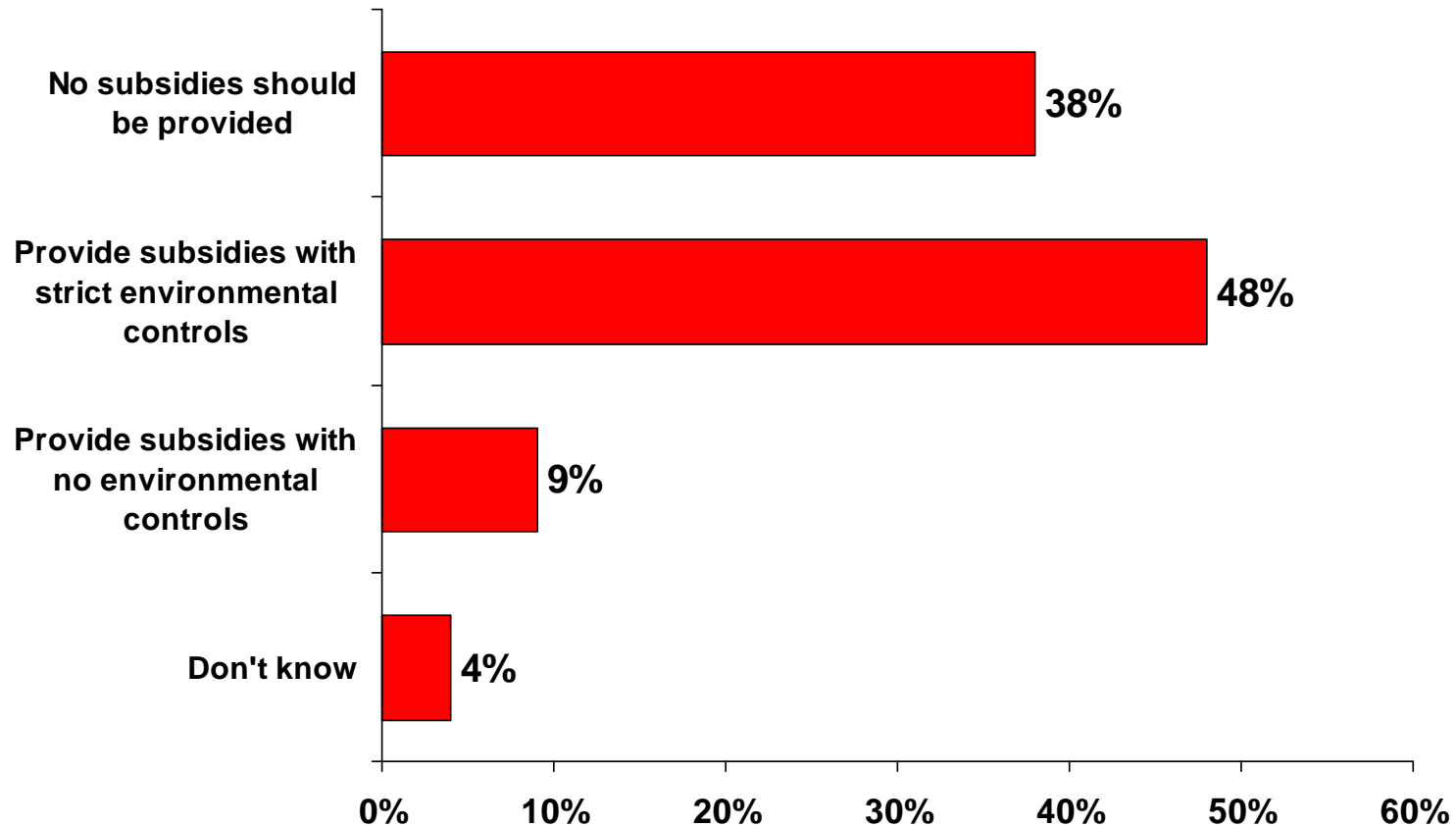
# Detailed Findings

# Attitudes About Subsidizing Energy From Oil Shale in Colorado

- Most in Colorado (48%) would prefer that the state provide subsidies to producers of energy from oil shale only if there are also strict environmental controls. Only 9% want subsidies with no controls and 38% think there should be no subsidies.
  - Women are more likely to support subsidies with environmental controls than are men (53% vs. 43%).
  - Forty-eight percent of Democrats favor providing no subsidies while 20% of Republicans favor subsidies with no environmental controls.

# Attitudes About Subsidizing Energy From Oil Shale in Colorado

R17: Producing gasoline or diesel substitutes from oil shale is being proposed as a potential source of energy development in Colorado. Given the cost of facilities to recover and refine fuel from oil shale, it is likely that federal subsidies would be needed to make oil shale competitive with other fuels. Some people say that fuel from oil shale will provide an abundant domestic energy resource to help us to reduce our dependency on foreign oil. Others say that oil shale technology will not be ready for years and that the benefits of oil shale do not outweigh the costs, including: the federal subsidies; large amounts of water required for production; and twice the resulting level of climate-change pollution compared to other methods for producing gas and diesel fuel. What is your view about providing subsidies to oil shale developers? Do you think...



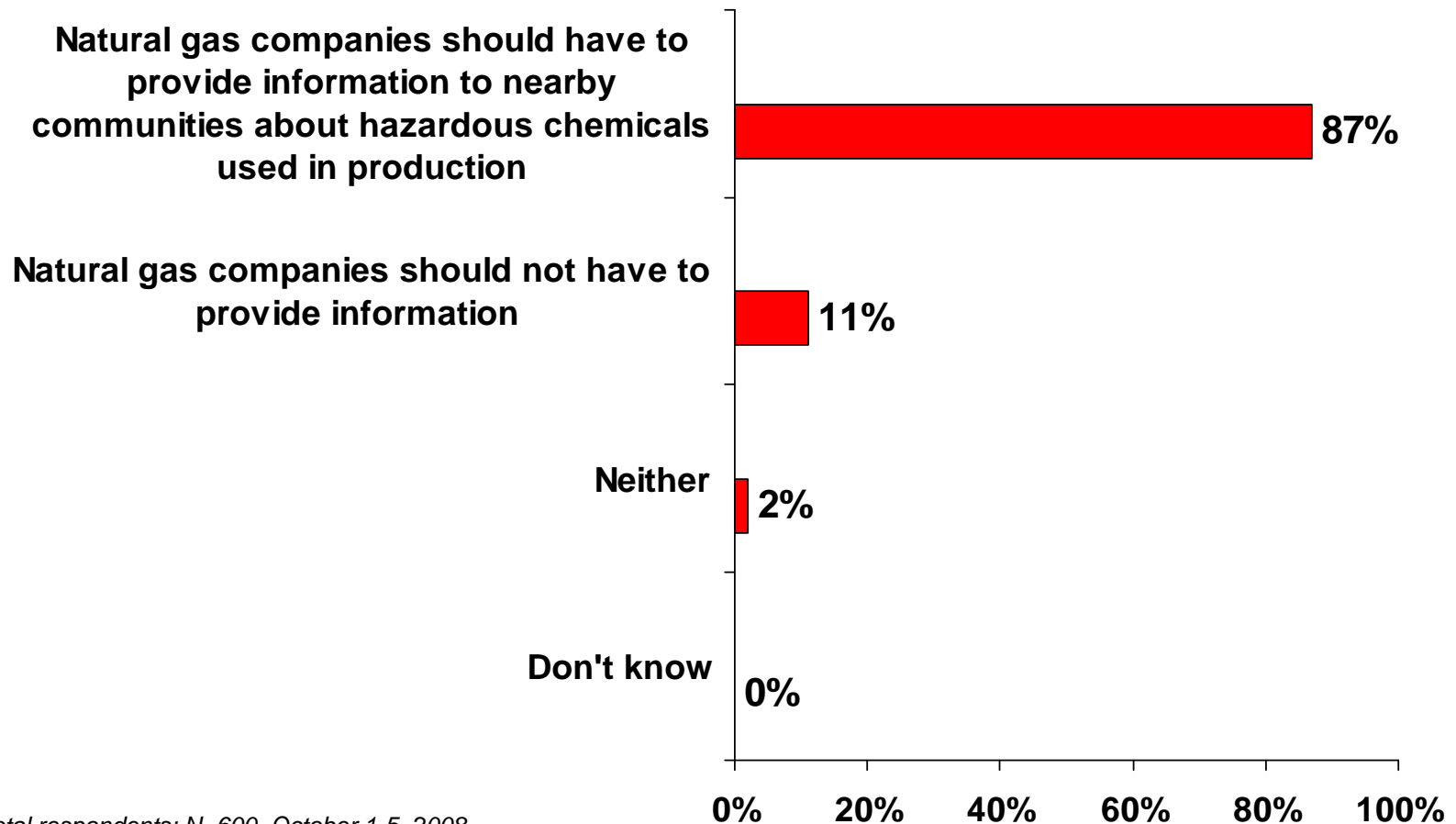
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# Warning Local Populations About the Hazards of Natural Gas Drilling

- A majority of residents in Colorado agree that companies that drill for natural gas should inform the local population of the dangers associated with this activity from hazardous chemicals used in the drilling. Only 11% think it is ok for a gas company to withhold this information for competitive purposes.
  - Democrats and Independents (95% and 97% respectively) agree that this information has to be disclosed. Three-fourths of Republicans (75%) agree.

# Warning Local Populations About the Hazards of Natural Gas Drilling

R18: One source of energy in Colorado is natural gas. Colorado health experts have found that hazardous chemicals used in and produced during drilling for natural gas pose a potential health risk to local residents. Some people say that companies should provide information about the hazardous chemicals used in and produced during gas drilling activities. Others say that disclosure of hazardous chemicals would give information to competitors and harm the gas company. Which ONE of the following statements do you agree with?



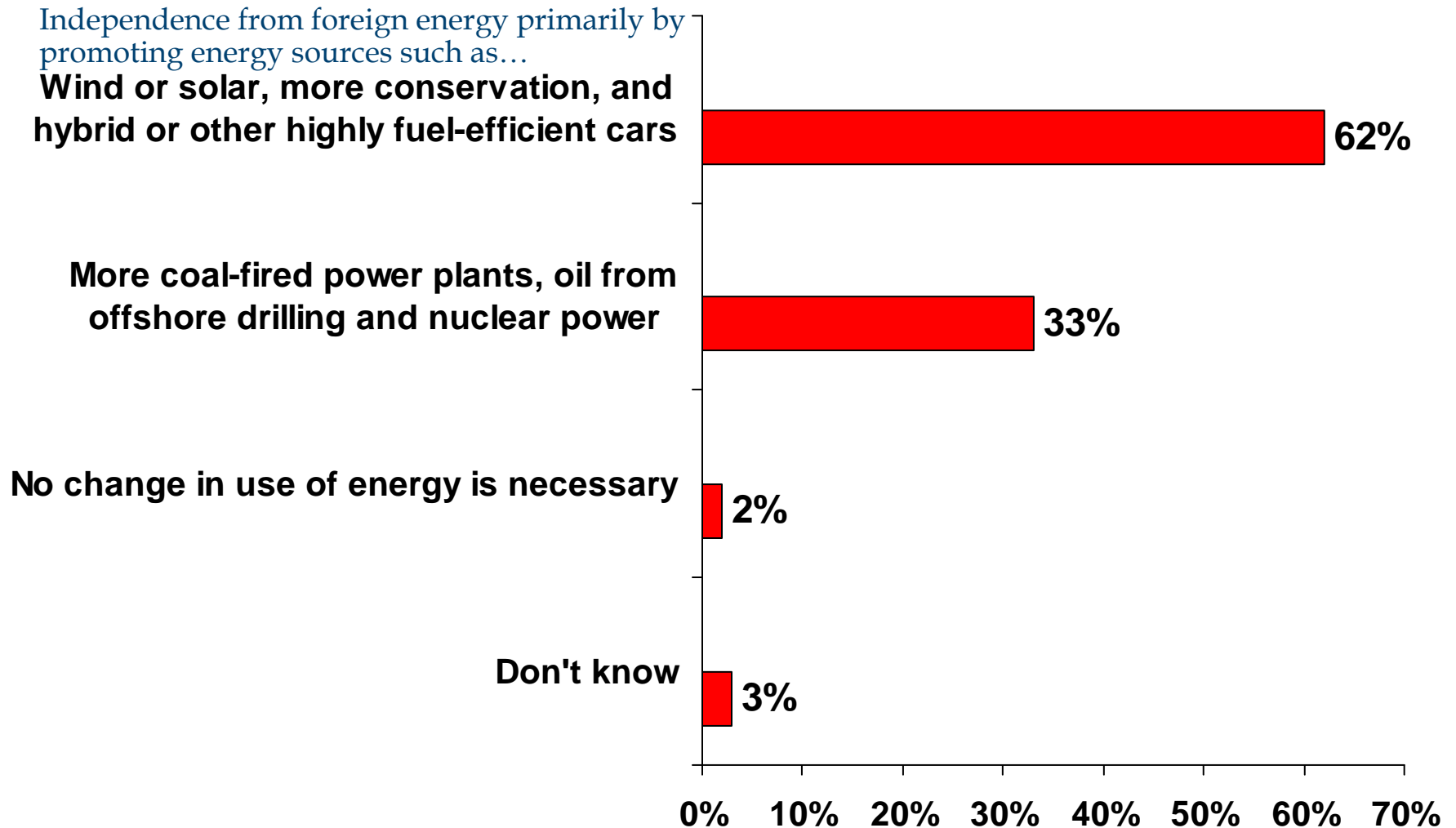
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# The Number One Energy Priority of the Next President

- About six out of 10 adults in Colorado think the number one priority of the new president should be energy independence primarily through promoting alternative energy sources (62%). About a third (33%) think the first priority should be promoting energy independence through an emphasis on energy sources such as coal-fired plants or offshore drilling.
- In a national survey, about six out of 10 Americans (59%) want the number one energy priority of the next president to be independence from foreign energy primarily by promoting energy sources like solar and wind, conservation and hybrid or fuel-efficient cars. Only a quarter (26%) want the number energy priority to be promoting more energy from sources like coal-fired power plants or offshore drilling. One-in-10 think there should be no change in our use of foreign energy.
  - In Colorado: women are far more likely than men to want to achieve energy independence through alternative energy (69% vs. 56%).
  - 82% of Democrats favor energy independence through alternatives, compared to 69% of Independents and only 36% of Republicans.

# The Number One Energy Priority of the Next President

R3: Let's look ahead to January 2009 – after the election of a new President and a new Congress. Which one of the following options do you think elected officials should make their number one energy-related priority for the nation?



Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

## Government Incentives and Subsidies Should be Evenly Split Between Traditional and Alternative Sources of Energy

- In a question about government incentives and subsidies, it was explained that utility rates are set by the government and subsidies are given for the construction of coal and nuclear fueled power plants in this country. Respondents were asked if these investments in energy production should be shifted entirely to plants using alternative sources of energy, split evenly between traditional plants and alternatives or if the incentives should be left as they are. In Colorado, over half (52%) favor an even split with three-in-10 wanting all or most of the incentives moving to alternatives (32%). Eleven percent say keep them the way they are.
- By contrast, the national findings show that half (52%) favor an even split, about a third (30%) favor a complete shift to alternatives and 12% say the incentives should stay the way they are.
  - Women in Colorado are a lot more likely than men to favor shifting all or some of the subsidies to alternative energy sources (40% vs. 23%).
  - Along partisan lines in Colorado, 50% of Democrats favor shifting all or most of the incentives to alternatives, compared to 8% of Republicans and 29% of Independents.
  - 64% of Republicans are in favor of splitting the incentives compared to 45% of Democrats and 48% of Independents.

# Government Incentives and Subsidies Should be Evenly Split Between Traditional and Alternative Sources of Energy

R1: Some experts say the following: "Utility rates set by government agencies along with taxpayer subsidies or loan guarantees for coal and nuclear power plant construction, are a form of public energy investment. If we are going to make such a public energy investment, it should lead to innovation, jobs, a stronger economy and safe, clean power." In view of this statement, what do you think the U.S. should do regarding these subsidies and incentives?

**Evenly divide them between traditional and alternative forms**

**52%**

**Shift all or most from nuclear or coal-fired plants to alternatives**

**32%**

**Keep incentives as they are**

**11%**

**Don't know**

**5%**

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

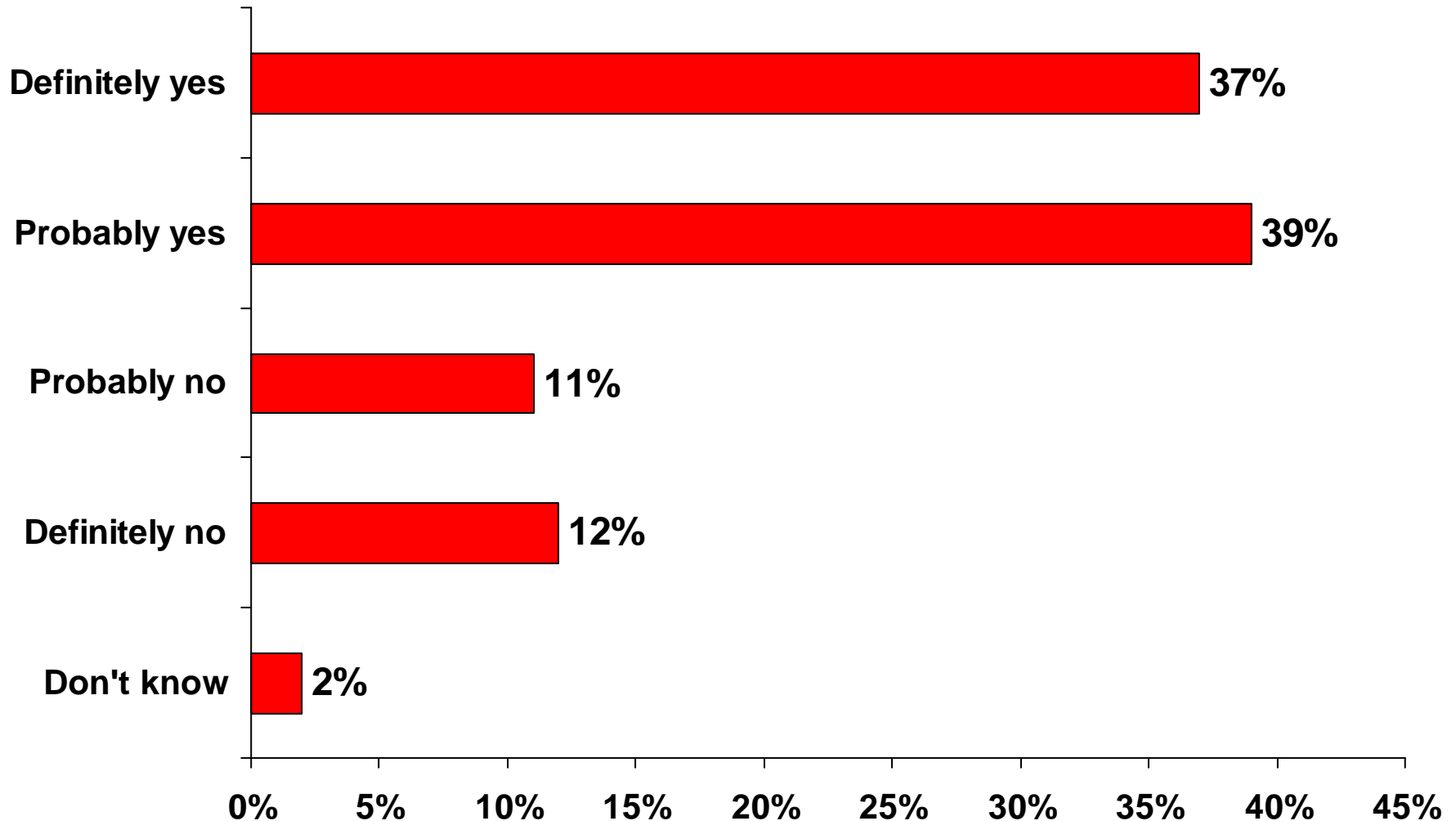
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# A 5 Year Moratorium on Coal-Fired Electricity Plants

- Nearly three-fourths (76% in Colorado and 73% the US) would support a five-year moratorium on coal-fired power plants if there was stepped up investment in clean, renewable energy. In Colorado the opposition to this idea is 22% and 24% in the nation as a whole.
- In Colorado:
  - Women are much more likely to say yes to this idea (83%) than are men (69%).
  - Along partisan lines, 89% of Democrats in Colorado say yes to this idea, 82% of Independents do and only 57% of Republicans feel the same way.

# A 5 Year Moratorium on Coal-Fired Electricity Plants

R5: More than half of power plant-generated electricity comes from coal. Experts say that power plants are responsible for about 40 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide pollution linked to global warming. There are plans to build more than 150 new coal-fired power plants over the next several years. Would you support a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants in the United States if there was stepped-up investment in clean, safe and renewable energy – such as wind and solar – and improved home energy-efficiency standards? Would you say... ?



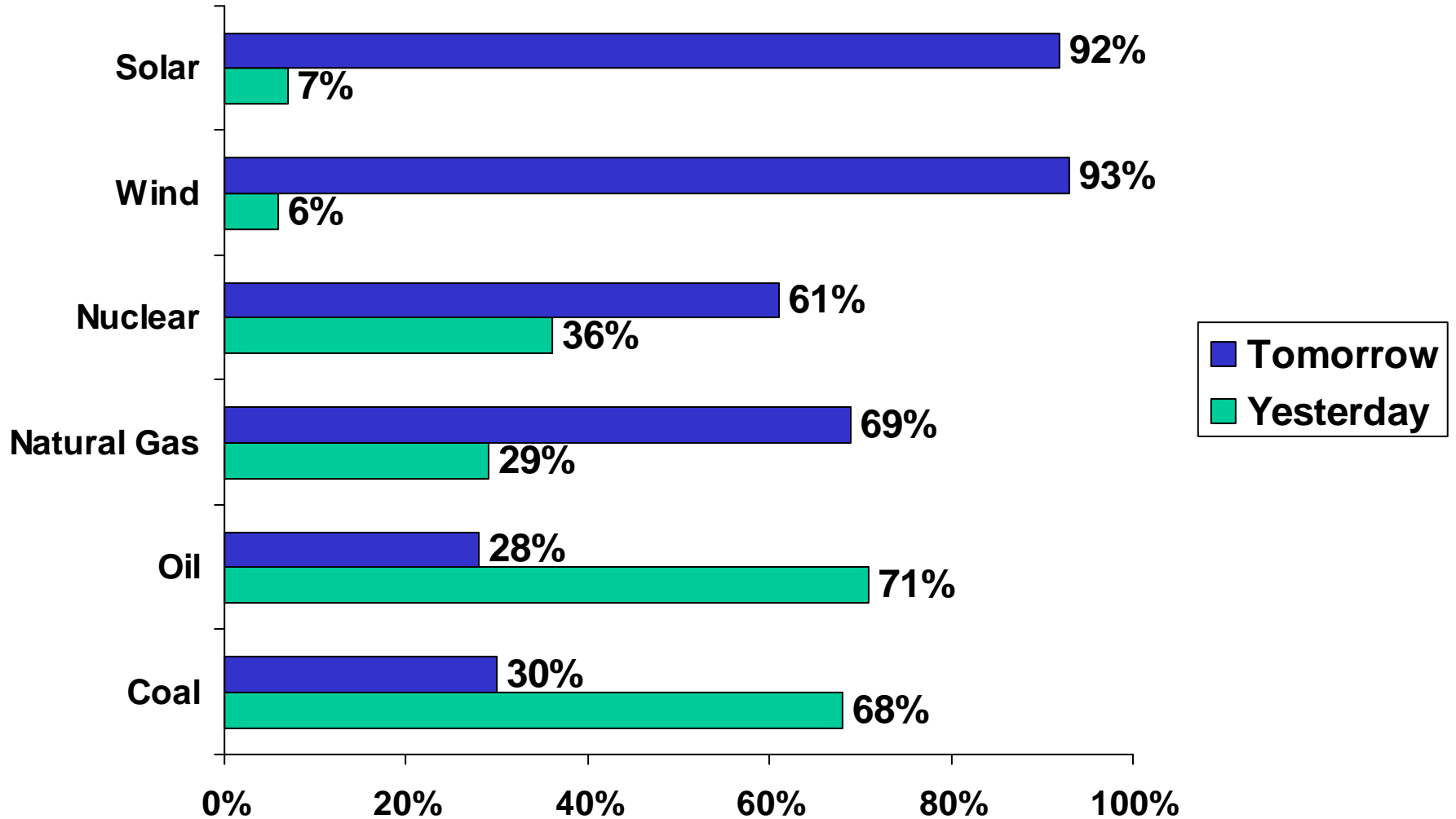
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# Solar and Wind are the Power Sources of Tomorrow -- Coal and Oil are the Sources of Yesterday

- When asked, majorities of respondents in Colorado think solar, wind, nuclear and natural gas are energy sources of tomorrow. A majority also think of coal and oil as an energy source of yesterday.
  - Men are more likely than women to think that nuclear power is a power source of tomorrow (67% vs. 56%). They are also more likely than women to think that coal is a power source of tomorrow (38% vs. 21%).
  - Women are more likely than men to think that wind and solar are power sources of tomorrow – 97% vs. 89% and 95% vs. 89%.
  - Women are more likely than men to think that coal is a power source of yesterday (75% vs. 61%).
  - The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think of coal as a power source of yesterday. This view is held by 80% of those under 34 and 52% of those 65 and over.
  - Along partisan lines, 76% of Republicans say natural gas is a power source of the future compared to 65% of Democrats and 62% of Independents. Republicans are also more likely to think that nuclear is a power source of tomorrow (80%) than are Democrats (45%) or Independents (69%).
  - When it comes to coal and oil, Republicans (45% and 44%) are also more likely than Democrats (21% and 17%) and Independents (19% and 24%) to think that these energy sources are power sources of the future.

# Solar and Wind are the Power Sources of Tomorrow -- Coal and Oil are the Sources of Yesterday

R2: I am going to read you a list of power sources. In each case, please indicate which ones you think are "power sources of tomorrow" that should play a bigger role in the U.S. energy picture and which are a "power source of yesterday."



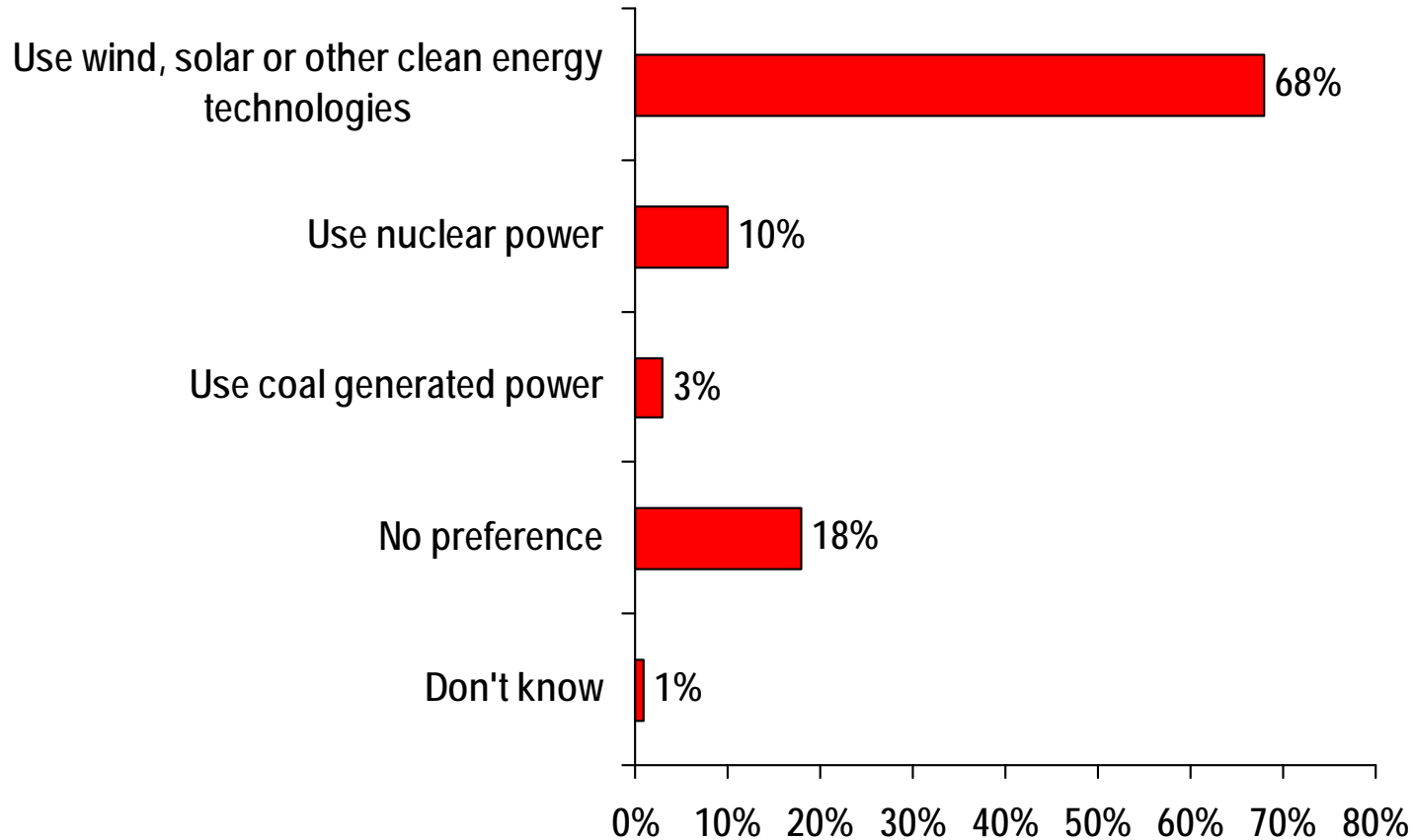
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# The Source of the Power You Would Choose for Home

- If they could, 68% of those in Colorado and a similar percentage in the US (66%) would tell their local utility to power their home using wind, solar or some other form of clean-energy technology. In both Colorado and the US only 3% say that coal would be their choice. The percentage who don't have a preference is nearly the same in Colorado (18%) and the country (21%).
  - Wind or clean-energy technology is far more likely to be preferred by women than men (78% vs. 58%).
  - The difference along party lines is strong in Colorado. Only 45% of Republicans prefer a clean energy technology for their home compared to 61% of Independents and 87% of Democrats.

# The Source of the Power You Would Choose for Home

R9: The cost of solar and wind power is now becoming increasingly competitive with other energy sources. If you could tell your power company/utility where to get the power to run your house, what would you say?



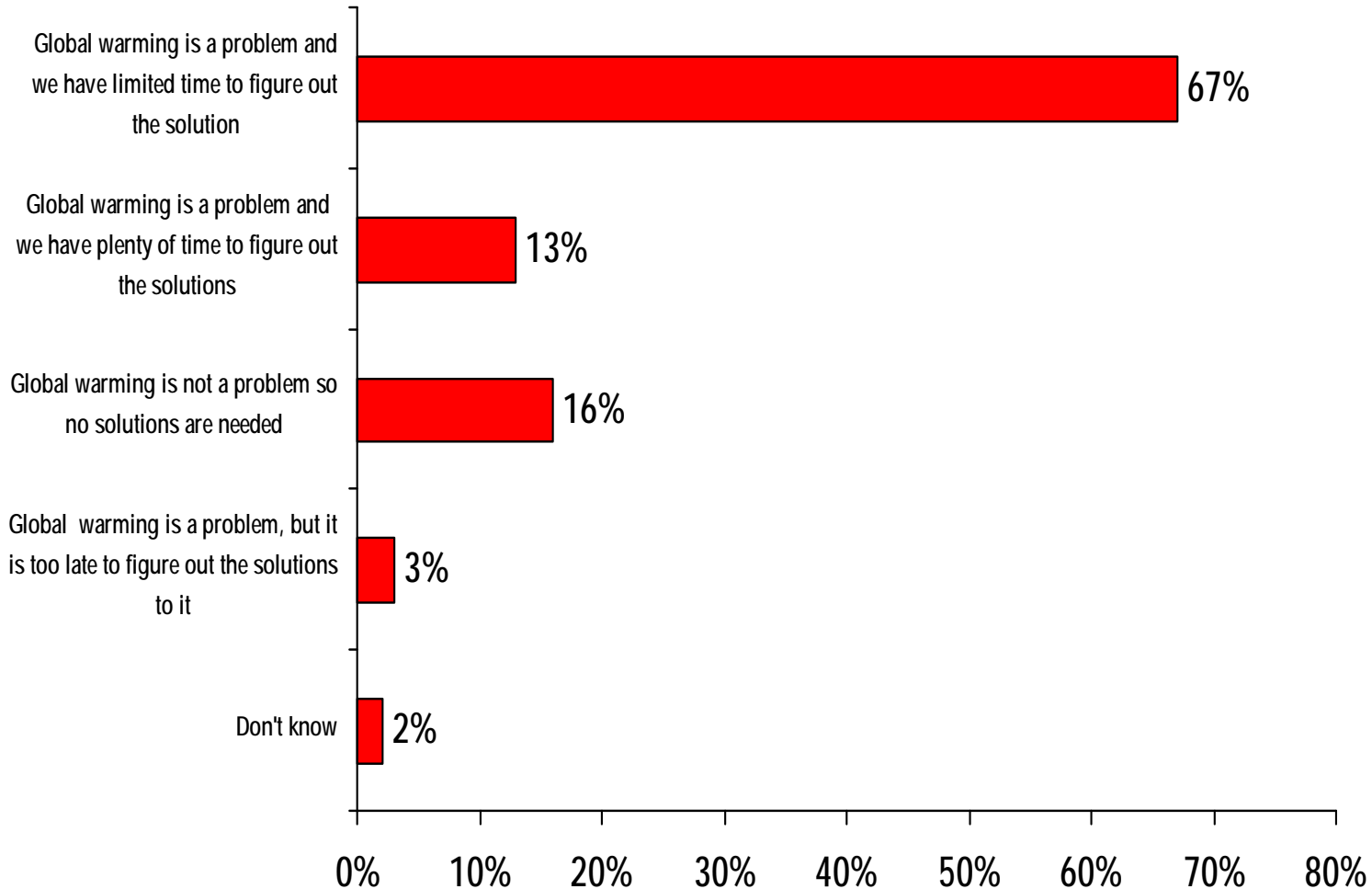
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# The Truth About Global Warming

- Sixty-seven percent of those in Colorado agree that global warming is real and there is limited time to fix it. Thirteen percent think it is a problem but there is plenty of time to fix it while 16% do not think it is a problem so no solutions are needed.
- Most Americans agree (63%) that global warming is a problem and that we have limited time to figure out solutions to it. Only about one-in-10 think global warming is something we have plenty of time to figure out and only 6% think it is too late to figure out solutions. Sixteen percent do not think global warming is a problem at all.
- In Colorado:
  - More women than men (76% vs. 57%) think global warming is a real problem and there is limited time to find solutions.
  - Along party lines, 89% of Democrats think there is limited time to find a global warming solution, while only 55% of Independents and 38% of Republicans do. Republicans are the most likely to say they do not think global warming is a problem at all (34%).

# The Truth About Global Warming

R6: Which one of the following statements do you think is true about global warming?



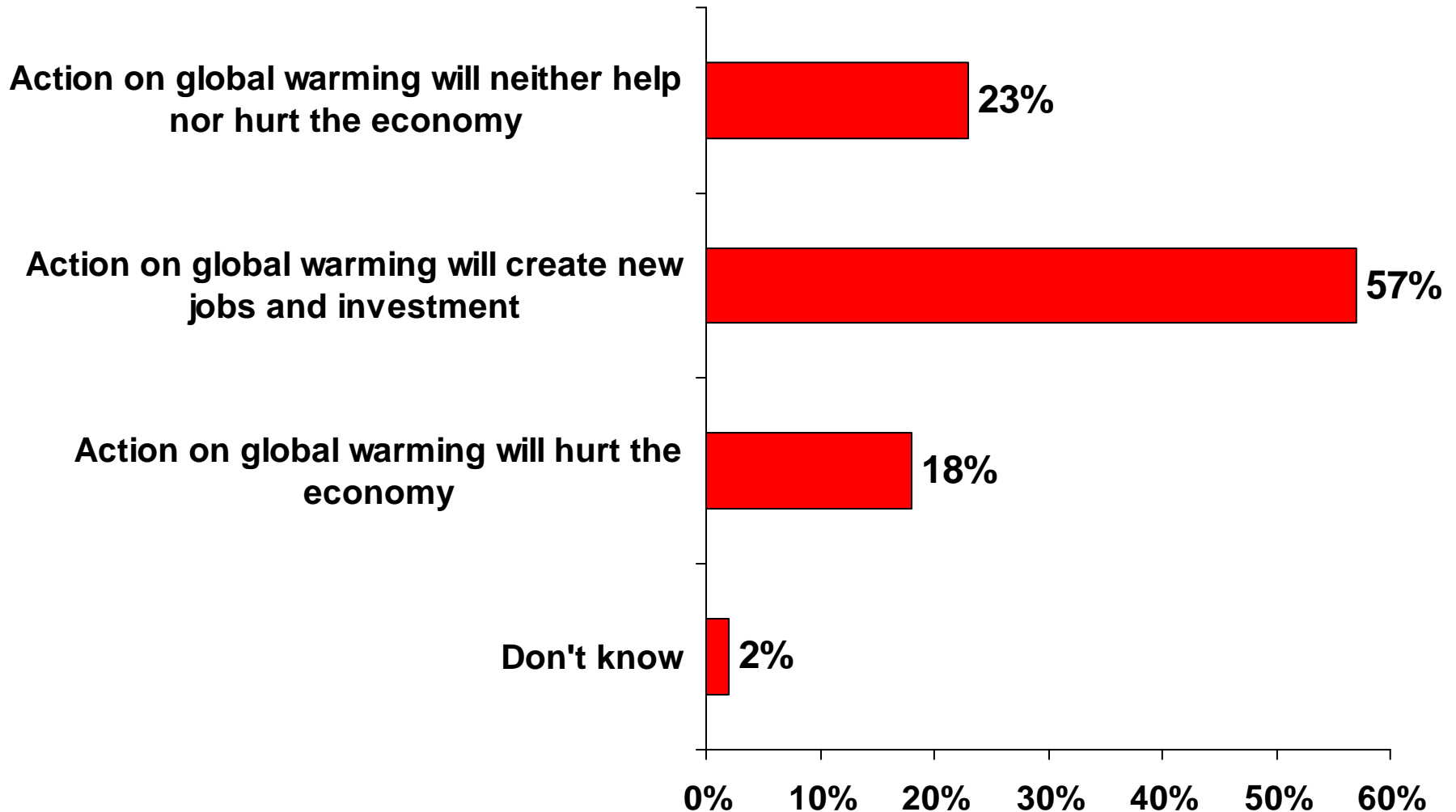
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

## Does Acting on Global Warming Help or Hurt the Economy?

- In Colorado as well as the nation as a whole, more than half (57% in Colorado and 51% nationally) think that action on global warming will create new jobs and investment. In Colorado 18% think action on global warming will hurt the economy and 23% think it will have no effect.
- In Colorado:
  - Twenty-six percent of men think action on global warming will hurt the economy compared to 10% of women.
  - Along party lines, Democrats (73%) are more likely to think action on global warming will help the economy than are Independents (60%) or Republicans (36%). Republicans and Independents are much more likely to think that action on global warming will neither hurt nor help the economy (30% and 33%).

# Does Acting on Global Warming Help or Hurt the Economy?

R8: Some people say that steps to restrict global warming pollution in the United States would hurt the U.S. economy. Other people say that all of the investments and construction associated with new clean energy sources, green-building of new homes and businesses and retrofitting of existing homes and other facilities would create millions of new jobs. What do you think is the most likely to happen?



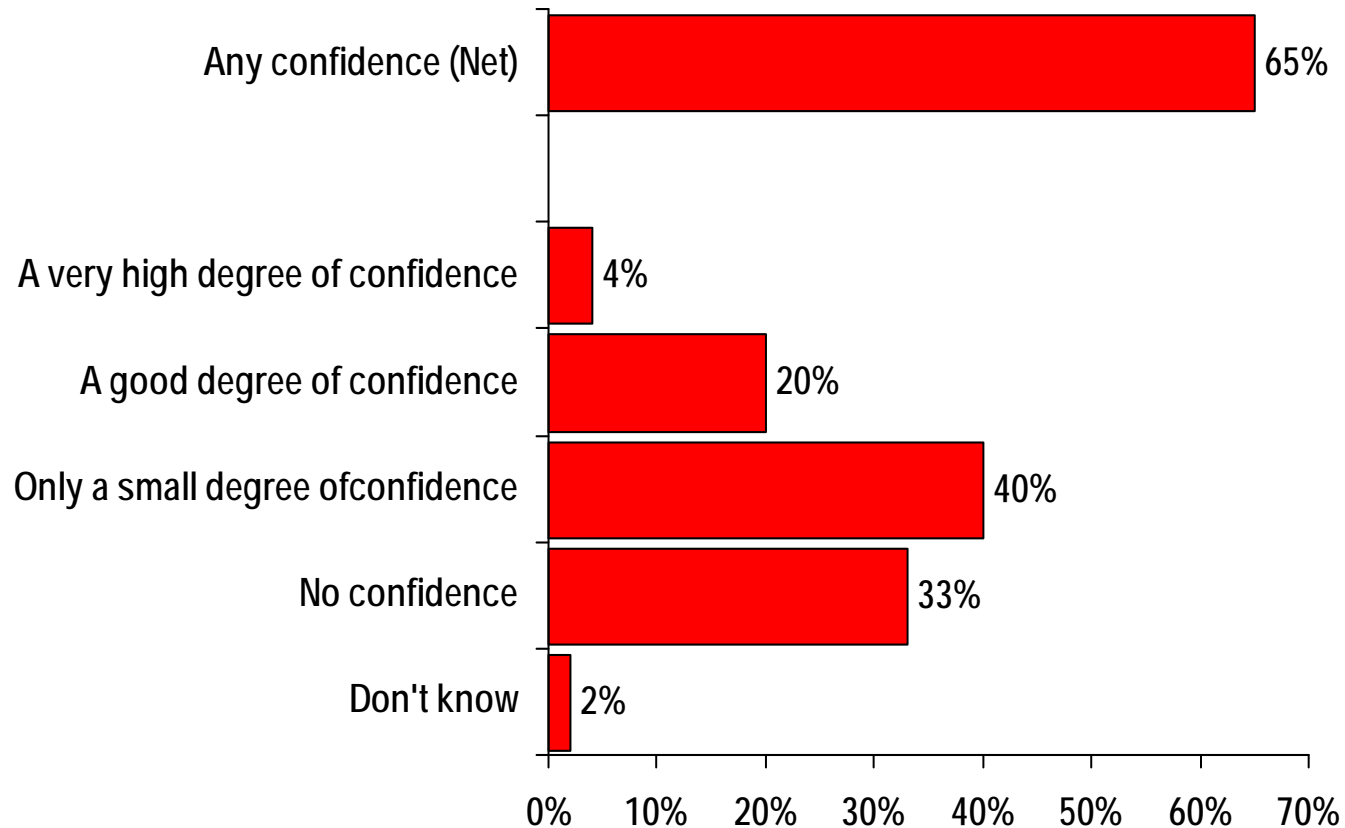
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# Confidence in Elected Officials to Act Decisively on Global Warming Issues

- Confidence is lower in Colorado than it is at the national level. Currently, 65% of those in Colorado and 70% of respondents nationally have any level of confidence that the elected officials in this country will act decisively on global warming issues. In Colorado 40% have only a small degree of confidence – the same as nationally. Thirty-three percent have no confidence at the state level and 27% nationally.
- In Colorado:
  - Women have a lot more confidence than men (30% vs. 19%).
  - Across all three major parties there is some partisan difference for who has the more confidence in government. Republicans are the most confident (32%) compared to only 19% of Independents and 20% of Democrats.

# Confidence in Elected Officials to Act Decisively on Global Warming Issues

R11: With what degree of confidence do you think our current elected officials in the United States will act decisively on global warming issues? Would you say...



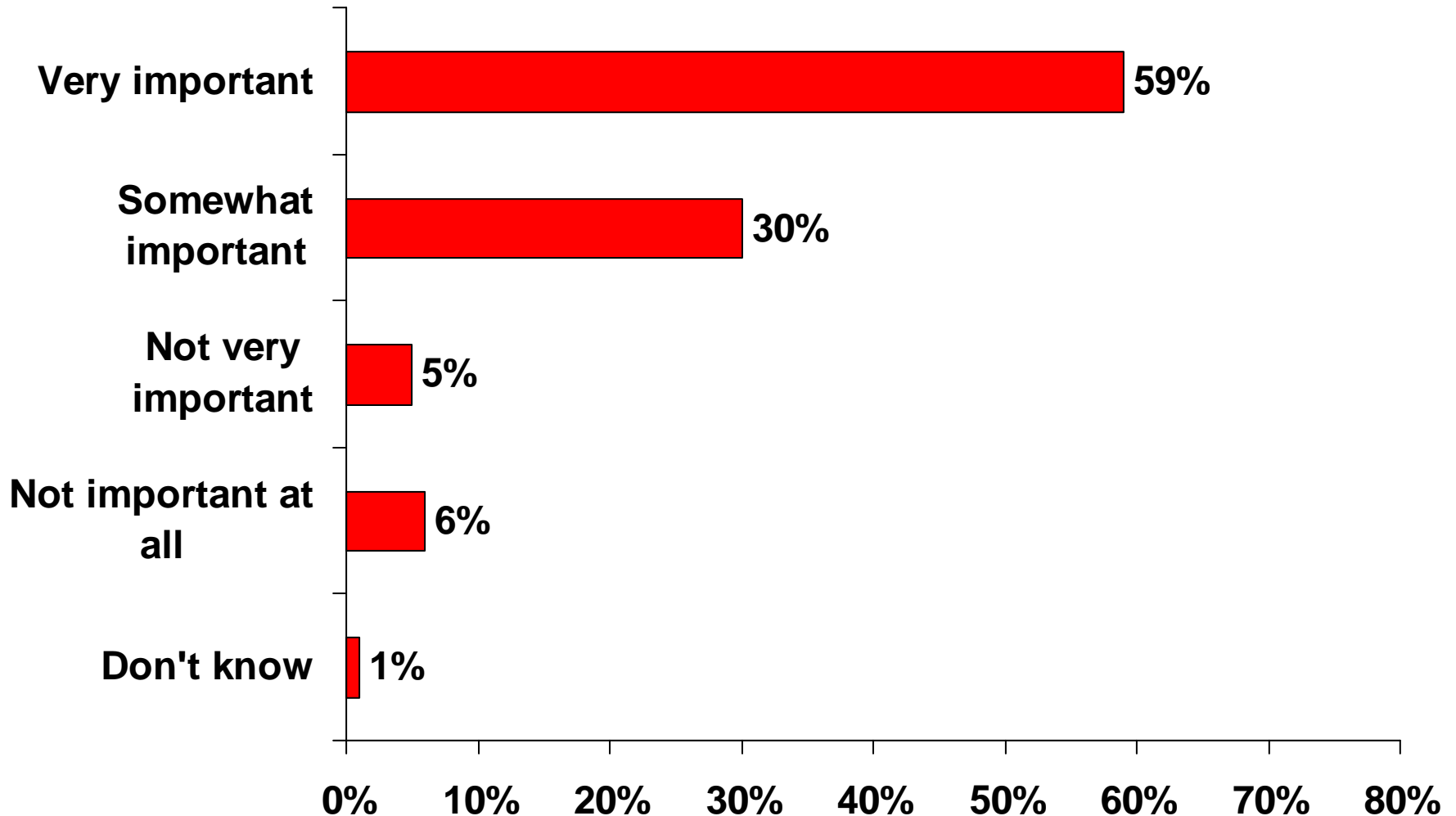
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# Importance of Energy Issues in the 2008 Elections

- The views of presidential candidates on energy-related issues will be important to 89% of respondents in Colorado and the country as a whole (91%) when they cast their vote for president and Congress in the Fall of 2008.
  - Although these issues are important to men as well, in Colorado, they are just that much more important to women (85% vs. 92%).
  - Similarly along party lines, these issues are important to those who identify with all major parties. But they will be even more important to Democrats (94%) than to Republicans (83%) or Independents (81%).

# Importance of Energy Issues in the 2008 Elections

R14: Now, as you look ahead to the 2008 presidential and congressional elections, how important will the views of candidates on energy-related issues – such as gasoline prices, home heating oil prices, global warming and energy independence – be as you cast your vote? Would you say...



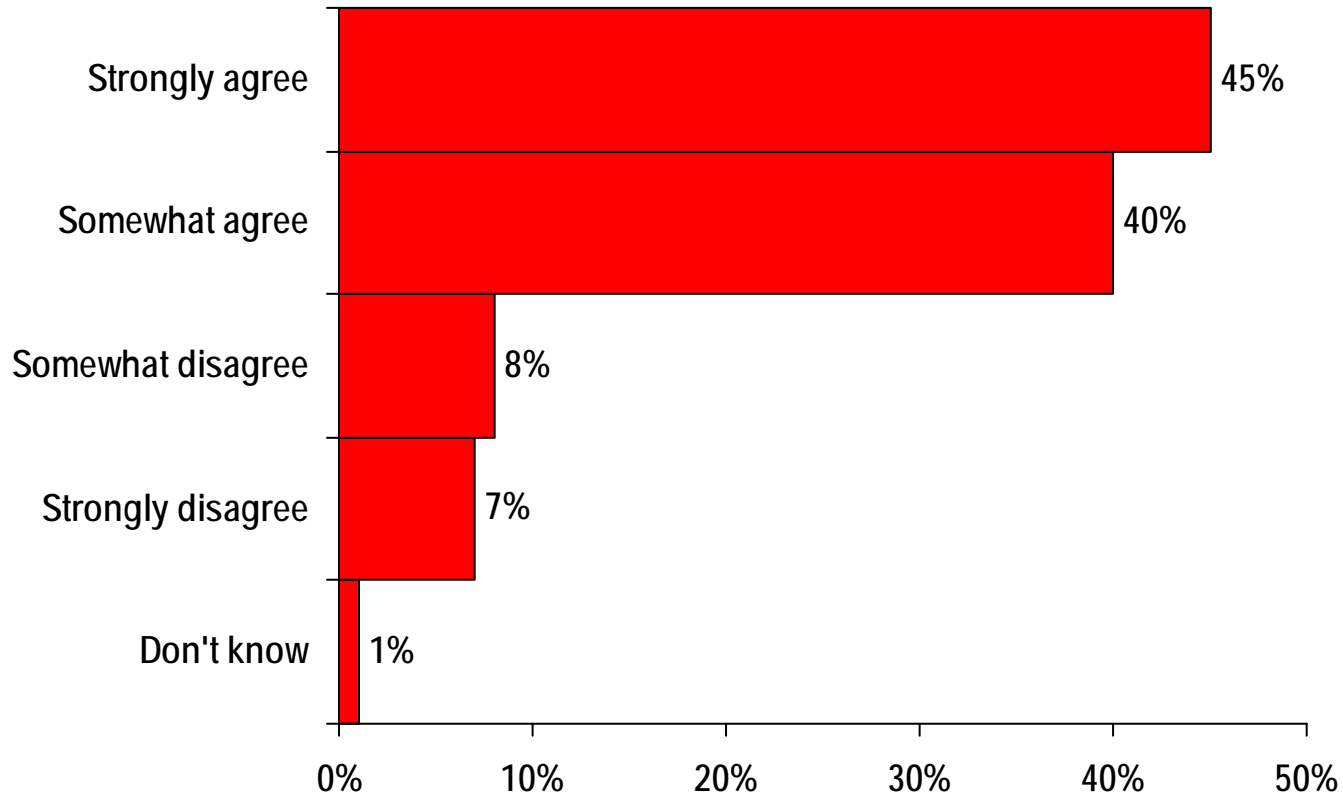
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# There is No Time to Postpone a Decision on Global Warming

- More adults in Colorado (84%) and a similar proportion in the country as a whole (78%) agree that the effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps to develop renewable energy and that we cannot postpone decisions since there are no perfect options. At the state level, 15% disagree and that is 20% in the nation as a whole.
- In Colorado:
  - Men and women differ on this issue. Eighty-eight percent of women and 81% of men agree that it is time to take definitive steps on global warming.
  - Democrats (96%) and Independents (83%) are the most likely to agree with this statement, followed by Republicans (69%).

# There is No Time to Postpone a Decision on Global Warming

R12: Please listen to this statement. "The effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps for renewable, safe and clean energy sources. We need transitional technologies on our path to energy independence. There are tough choices to be made and trade offs. We cannot afford to postpone decisions since there are no perfect options." How much do you agree with this statement? Would you say you...



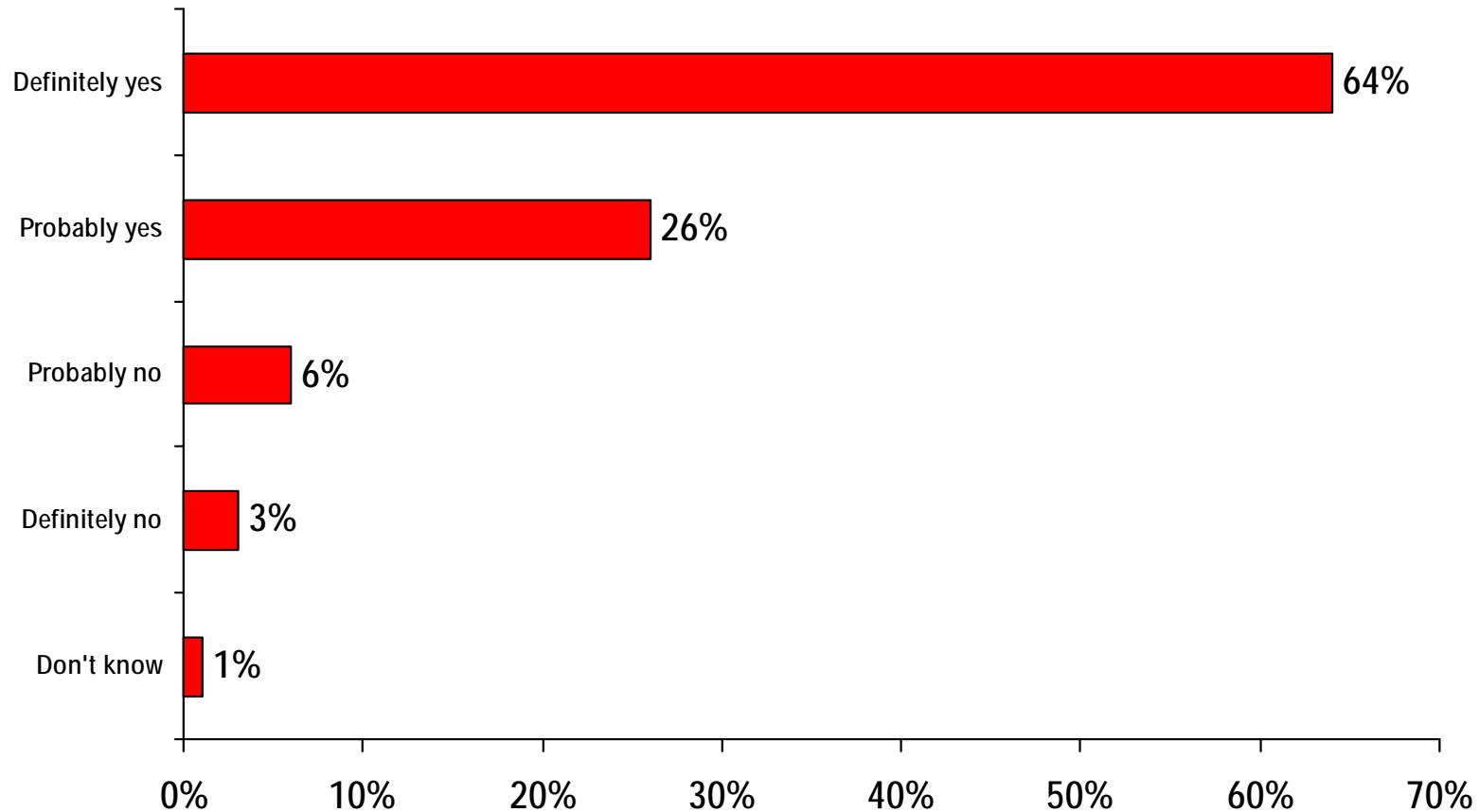
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# Time For a “New Industrial Revolution”

- The vast majority of respondents (90%) – whether in Colorado or the nation as a whole – (91%), think it is time to think in terms of a “new industrial revolution.” They are of the opinion that the reliance on fossil fuels is a product of the industrial revolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and it is time to phase these fuels out and phase in clean, renewable energy sources. Only 6% in the US and 9% in Colorado do not think it is time to do this.
- In Colorado:
  - Women are more likely than men (95% vs. 85%) to think it is time to think in terms of a new industrial revolution.
  - Along party lines there is a difference among those saying “probably yes.” Eighty-two percent of Democrats and 63% of Independents say probably yes compared to only 41% of Republicans.

# Time For a “New Industrial Revolution”

R4: The reliance on fossil fuels is the product of the industrial revolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Do you think it is time for our nation to start thinking in terms of the concept of a “new industrial revolution,” one that is characterized by the orderly phasing out of fossil fuels and the phasing in of new, clean renewable energy sources – many of which are available now, such as wind and solar for electricity, hybrid and clean diesel technologies for cars? Would you say... ?



Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

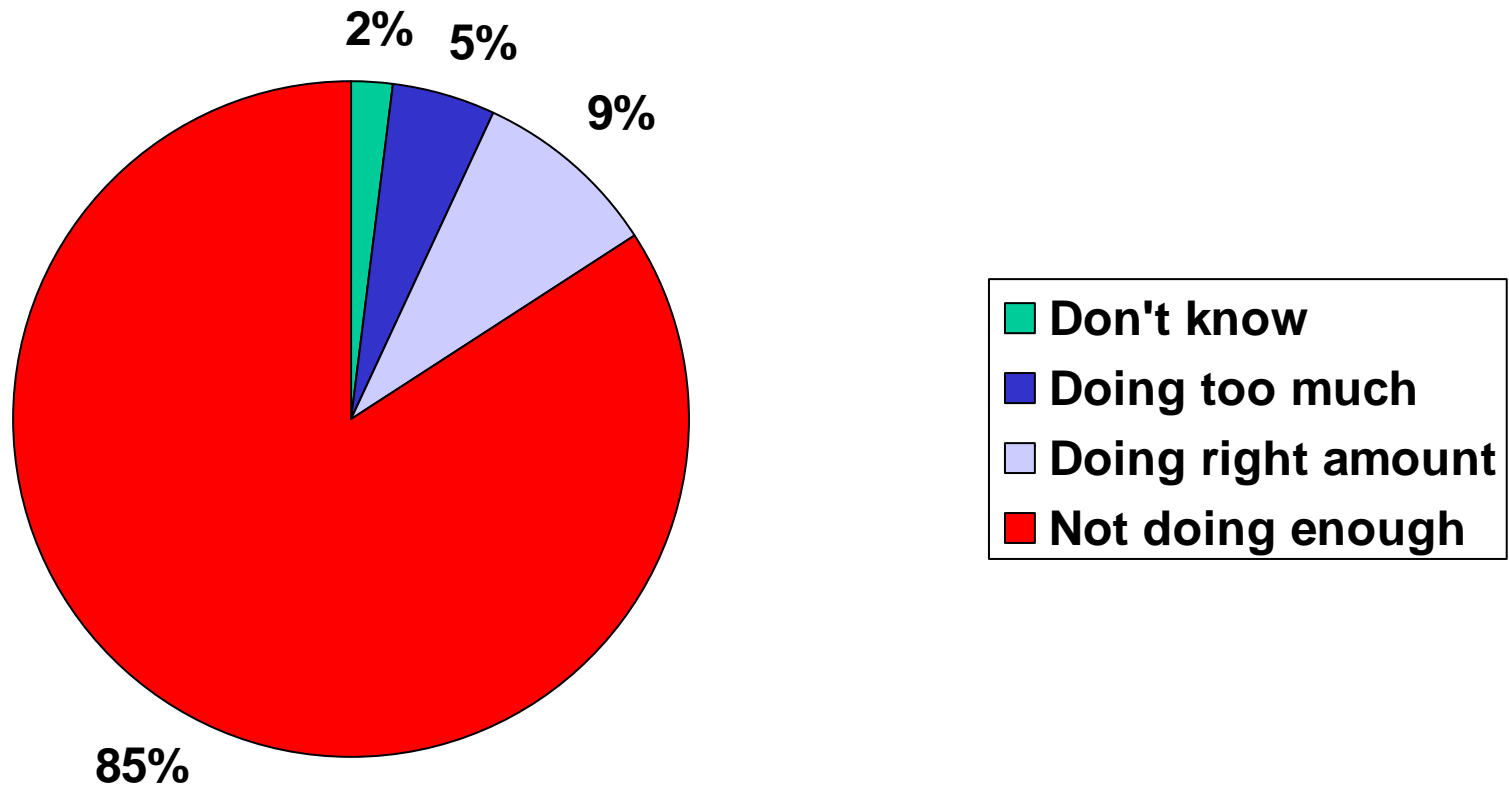
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# Federal Government Action on Energy Prices and Foreign Oil Dependency

- Most adults in Colorado – and the nation as a whole as well – do not think the federal government is doing enough about high energy prices and the country's dependence on foreign oil. In the Colorado survey as well as the nation as a whole it is 85%.
  - Along party lines, Colorado Democrats are the most likely to say the government is not doing enough (91%) compared to Independents (83%) and Republicans (76%).

# Federal Government Action on Energy Prices and Foreign Oil Dependency

R15: Do you think the federal government is doing enough about high energy prices and the U.S. dependence on Middle Eastern energy sources? Would you say the federal government is . . .



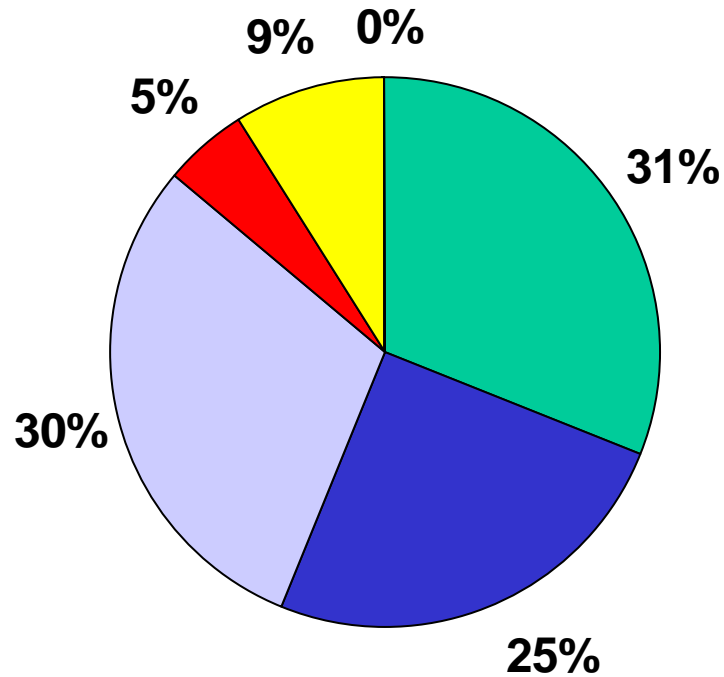
Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# Likelihood to Buy a Fuel-Efficient Vehicle

- Presently, more than half (55% in Colorado and 52% in the nation) say they are more likely now than they were six months ago to buy a hybrid, clean-diesel or other more fuel efficient car.
  - Along party lines in Colorado, 64% of Democrats say they are more likely compared to 67% of Independents and only 40% of Republicans.

# Likelihood to Buy a Fuel-Efficient Vehicle

R16: Do you consider yourself more or less likely to buy a hybrid, clean-diesel or other more fuel efficient vehicle NOW than you were SIX MONTHS AGO?



**Definitely more likely**   **Probably more likely**   **About the same**  
**Probably less likely**   **Definitely less likely**   **Don't know**

Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

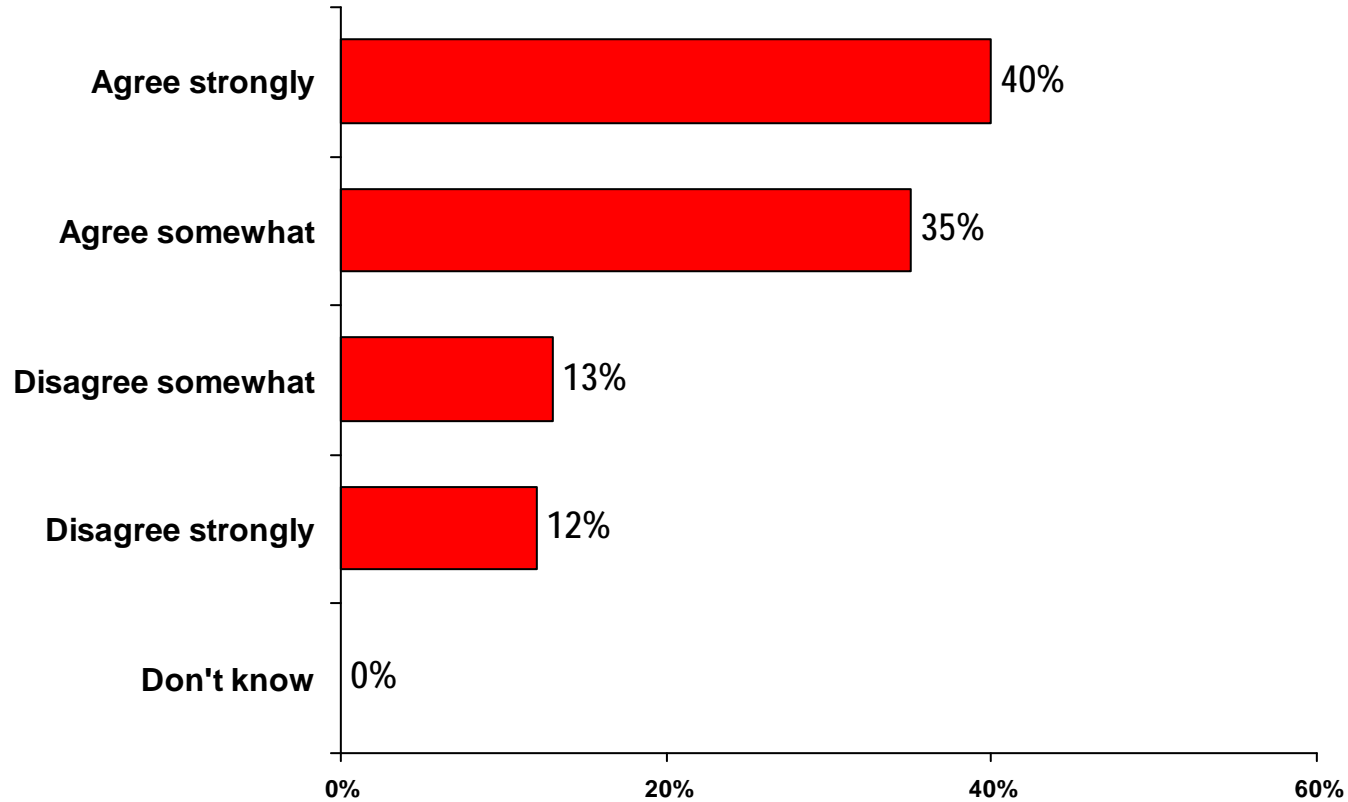
# Setting a Date for Energy Independence Day

- In Colorado, 75% of respondents agree that we should set a national goal to end our reliance on Middle Eastern oil by July 4, 2015, if not sooner. Nationally this number is only 69% which is still relatively high but not in comparison to Colorado.
  - Along party lines, Democrats (85%) and Independents (77%) are more likely to be in favor of an Energy Independence Day than are Republicans (60%).

# Setting a Date for Energy Independence Day

R13: Looking ahead, do you think the U.S. government should set a national goal of declaring July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015 or sooner as “Energy Independence Day” – a real target date for ending our reliance on Middle Eastern and other Foreign oil supplies? Would you say you...?

## Americans Want to Set the Date for Energy Independence



Base = Total respondents: N=600, October 1-5, 2008.

# APPENDIX

# RELIABILITY OF SURVEY PERCENTAGES

Results of any sample are subject to sampling variation. The magnitude of the variation is measurable and is affected by the number of interviews and the level of the percentages expressing the results.

The table below shows the possible sample variation that applies to percentage results reported herein. The chances are 95 in 100 that a survey result does not vary, plus or minus, by more than the indicated number of percentage points from the result that would be obtained if interviews had been conducted with all persons in the universe represented by the sample.

Size of Sample on Which Survey Results Are Based	Approximate Sampling Tolerances Applicable to Percentages At or Near These Levels				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
1,000 interviews	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
500 interviews	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
250 interviews	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
100 interviews	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%

## Additional Sampling Tolerances for Samples of 1,000 Interviews

<u>9% or 91%</u> 2%	<u>8% or 92%</u> 2%	<u>7% or 93%</u> 2%	<u>6% or 94%</u> 1%	<u>5% or 95%</u> 1%
<u>4% or 96%</u> 1%	<u>3% or 97%</u> 1%	<u>2% or 98%</u> 1%	<u>1% or 99%</u> 2%	

## SAMPLING TOLERANCES WHEN COMPARING TWO SAMPLES

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from independent parts of the sample. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain number of percentage points to be considered statistically significant – that is not due to random chance. The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances in percentage points applicable to such comparisons, based on a 95% confidence level.

Size of Samples Compared	Differences Required for Significance At or Near These Percentage Levels				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
1,000 and 1,000	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
1,000 and 500	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%
1,000 and 250	4%	6%	6%	7%	7%
1,000 and 100	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%
500 and 500	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
500 and 250	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
500 and 100	6%	9%	10%	11%	11%
250 and 250	5%	7%	8%	9%	9%
250 and 100	7%	9%	11%	11%	12%
100 and 100	8%	11%	13%	14%	14%

COLORADO ENERGY SURVEY ALTERNATIVES

OCTOBER, 2008  
36190

TELEPHONE #  
STATE  
COUNTY  
METRO  
ADI  
ADI RANK  
REP  
SURVEY # (LAST 3 DIGITS)  
CALL

TELEPHONE NUMBER: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ TIME ENDED: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME STARTED: \_\_\_\_\_  
LENGTH: \_\_\_\_\_ (MINUTES)  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
INTERVIEWER: \_\_\_\_\_  
I.D.: \_\_\_\_\_

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm calling from Opinion Research Corporation. We're conducting a survey of Colorado residents on a subject of interest to the public. We are not selling any products or services. We are only asking your opinions. Your answers will remain confidential. This call may be monitored or recorded for quality assurance purposes.

Now, may I please speak to the youngest (male/female) 18 years of age or older who lives in this household.

RECORD GENDER

01 MALE  
02 FEMALE

First of all...

R1 Some experts say the following: “Utility rates set by government agencies along with taxpayer subsidies or loan guarantees for coal and nuclear power plant construction are a form of public energy investment. If we are going to make such a public energy investment, it should lead to innovation, jobs, a stronger economy and safe, clean power.”

In view of this statement, what do you think the U.S. should do regarding these subsidies and incentives?

[READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]

- 32% Shift all or most of them from nuclear power and coal-fired power plants to energy sources such as wind and solar
- 52 Evenly divide them between nuclear power and coal-fired power plants and energy sources such as wind and solar
- 11 Or, keep the incentives for nuclear power and coal-fired power the way they are today
- 5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R2 I am going to read you a list of power sources. In each case, please indicate which ones you think are “power sources of tomorrow” that should play a bigger role in the U.S. energy picture and which are a “power source of yesterday”.

[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

- 01 Power source of tomorrow
- 02 Power source of yesterday
- 99 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- A. Oil
- 28% Power source of tomorrow
- 71 Power source of yesterday
- 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- B. Coal
- 30% Power source of tomorrow
- 68 Power source of yesterday
- 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- C. Nuclear
- 61% Power source of tomorrow
- 36 Power source of yesterday
- 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- D. Natural gas
- 69% Power source of tomorrow
- 29 Power source of yesterday
- 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- E. Wind

- 93% Power source of tomorrow
- 6 Power source of yesterday
- 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- F. Solar
- 92% Power source of tomorrow
  - 7 Power source of yesterday
  - 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R3 Let's look ahead to January 2009 -- after the election of a new President and a new Congress. Which one of the following options do you think elected officials should make their NUMBER ONE energy-related priority for the nation?  
[READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER. ROTATE 01-02]

- 62% Independence from foreign energy PRIMARILY by promoting energy sources such as wind or solar, more conservation of energy, and hybrid or other highly fuel-efficient cars
- 33 Independence from foreign energy PRIMARILY by promoting energy sources such as more coal-fired power plants, oil from offshore drilling and nuclear power
- 2 Or, no change in use of foreign energy is necessary
- 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R4 The reliance on fossil fuels is the product of the industrial revolution of the 19th and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Do you think it is time for our nation to start thinking in terms of the concept of a "new industrial revolution," one that is characterized by the orderly phasing out of fossil fuels and the phasing in of clean, renewable energy sources -- many of which are available now, such as wind and solar for electricity, hybrid and clean diesel technologies for cars?

Would you say . . .  
[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 64% Definitely yes
- 26 Probably yes
- 6 Probably no
- 3 Definitely no
- 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R5 More than half of power plant-generated electricity comes from coal. Experts say that power plants are responsible for about 40 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide pollution linked to global

warming. There are plans to build more than 150 new coal-fired power plants over the next several years.

Would you support a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants in the United States if there was stepped-up investment in clean, safe renewable energy -- such as wind and solar -- and improved home energy-efficiency standards? Would you say . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 37% Definitely yes
- 39 Probably yes
- 11 Probably no
- 12 Definitely no
- 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R6 Which ONE of the following statements do you think is TRUE about global warming?  
[READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]

- 13% Global warming is a problem and we have plenty of time to figure out the solutions to it
- 67 Global warming is a problem and we have limited time to figure out the solutions to it
- 3 Global warming is a problem, but it is too late to figure out the solutions to it
- 16 Global warming is not a problem, so no solutions are needed
- 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R7 Some politicians say that the United States should not proceed with tough global warming legislation until other nations -- such as China and India -- act first or at the same time that we do so.

Do you think the United States should be a leader or a follower when it comes to action on global warming? Would you say . . .

[READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER. ROTATE]

- 84% The United States should lead by example when it comes to curbs on global warming (or)
- 11 The United States should wait for other nations to take action first on global warming (or)
- 5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R8 Some people say that steps to restrict global warming pollution in the United States would hurt the U.S. economy. Other people say that all of the investments and construction associated with new clean energy sources, green-building of new homes and buildings and retrofitting of existing homes and other facilities would create millions of new jobs.

What do you think is most likely to happen?

[READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER. ROTATE 01-02]

- 57% Action on global warming will hurt the U.S. economy
- 18 Action on global warming will create new jobs and investment
- 23 Or, action on global warming will neither help nor hurt the economy
- 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R9 The costs of solar and wind power are now becoming increasingly competitive with other energy sources. If you could tell your power or utility company where to get the power to run your house, what would you say?

[READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]

- 68% Use wind, solar and other clean energy technologies
- 10 Use coal-generated power
- 3 Use nuclear power
- 18 Or, you have no preference
- 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A sound energy policy is central to solving some of the most urgent problems facing our country. An energy policy that promotes clean power would encourage innovation, create new jobs and make for a stronger economy. It also allows the U.S. to disentangle itself from unstable and hostile regions of the world while also reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions."

Would you say you . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 52% Strongly agree
- 37 Somewhat agree
- 7 Somewhat disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree
- \* DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R11 With what degree of confidence do you think our CURRENT elected officials in the United States will act decisively on global warming issues? Would you say they will act with . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 4% A very high degree of confidence
- 20 A good degree of confidence
- 40 Only a small degree of confidence
- 33 No confidence
- 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R12 Please listen to this statement. "The effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps for renewable, safe and clean energy sources. We need transitional technologies on our path to energy independence. There are tough choices to be made and tradeoffs. We cannot afford to postpone decisions since there are no perfect options."

How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? Would you say you . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 45% Strongly agree
- 40 Somewhat agree
- 8 Somewhat disagree
- 7 Strongly disagree
- 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R13 Looking ahead, do you think the U.S. government should set a national goal of declaring July 4, 2015, as 'Energy Independence Day' -- a real target date for ending our reliance on Middle Eastern and other foreign oil supplies.

Would you say you ...

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 40% Strongly agree
- 35 Somewhat agree
- 13 Somewhat disagree
- 12 Strongly disagree
- \* DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R14 Now, as you look ahead to the 2008 presidential and congressional elections, how important will the views of candidates on energy-related issues -- such as gasoline prices, home heating oil prices, global warming and energy independence -- be as you cast your vote? Would you say . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 59% Very important
- 30 Somewhat important
- 5 Not very important
- 6 Not important at all
- 1 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R15 Do you think the federal government is doing enough about high energy prices and the U.S. dependence on Middle Eastern energy sources? Would you say the federal government . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 85% Is not doing enough on energy issues
- 9 Is doing the right amount on energy issues
- 5 Is doing too much on energy issues
- 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

R16 Do you consider yourself more or less likely to buy a hybrid, clean-diesel or other more fuel-efficient vehicle NOW than you were SIX MONTHS AGO? Would you say you are . . .

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 31% Definitely more likely
- 25 Probably more likely
- 30 About the same
- 5 Probably less likely
- 9 Definitely less likely
- \* DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

Now thinking specifically about Colorado.....

- R17 Producing gasoline or diesel substitutes from oil shale is being proposed as a potential source of energy development in Colorado. Given the cost of facilities to recover and refine fuel from oil shale, it is likely that federal subsidies would be needed to make oil shale competitive with other fuels.

Some people say that fuel from oil shale will provide an abundant domestic energy resource to help us to reduce our dependency on foreign oil. Others say that oil shale technology will not be ready for years and that the benefits of oil shale do not outweigh the costs, including: the federal subsidies; large amounts of water required for production; and twice the resulting level of climate-change pollution compared to other methods for producing gas and diesel fuel. What is your view about providing subsidies to oil shale developers? Do you think...

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 38% No subsidies should be provided.
- 48 Subsidies should only be provided with strict environmental controls
- 9 Subsidies should be provided with no environmental controls
- 4 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- R18 One source of energy in Colorado is natural gas. Colorado health experts have found that hazardous chemicals used in and produced during drilling for natural gas pose a potential health risk to local residents. Some people say that companies should provide information about the hazardous chemicals used in and produced during gas drilling activities. Others say that disclosure of hazardous chemicals would give information to competitors and harm the gas company. Which ONE of the following statements do you agree with?

[READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 87% Natural gas companies SHOULD have to provide information to nearby communities and residents about hazardous chemicals used and produced in natural gas production
- 11 Natural gas companies SHOULD NOT have to provide information to nearby communities and residents about hazardous chemicals used and produced in natural gas production
- 2 NEITHER
- \* DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

And now, just a few questions for background purposes...

D1 Thinking ahead to the presidential election which will be held in November, how likely would you say you are to vote -- will you definitely vote, are you extremely likely to vote, very likely to vote, only somewhat likely to vote, not very likely to vote, or will you definitely not vote?

84%	DEFINITELY VOTE
5	EXTREMELY LIKELY
4	VERY LIKELY
3	SOMEWHAT LIKELY
1	NOT VERY LIKELY
3	DEFINITELY WILL NOT VOTE
*	DON'T KNOW/UNDECIDED/REFUSED (vol.)

SP2A POLITICAL PARTY IDENTIFICATION [TO BE SET UP FOR DATA FILE]

27%	REPUBLICAN
12	INDEPENDENT-LEAN REPUBLICAN
8	INDEPENDENT
18	INDEPENDENT-LEAN DEMOCRATIC
33	DEMOCRAT
*	OTHER PARTY
1	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED