PUBLIC OPINIONS ON WATER QUALITY ISSUES

2007

Prepared for:

State of Colorado
Water Quality Control Division

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INTRODUCTION

Corona Research is pleased to present this report of findings for a statewide survey of Colorado residents on the topic of water quality issues. This report includes both key findings and detailed findings of this survey. In addition to overall statewide findings, additional findings are analyzed by geographic regions (i.e. Front range, eastern plains, San Luis Valley, etc.), age and education level demographics, and attitudes about "willingness to pay."[1]

BACKGROUND

In July, 2007, a collaboration of organizations including The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, The Colorado Foundation for Agriculture, Colorado State University, Nonpoint Source Colorado, and The City of Boulder (Keep it Clean Partnership) retained Corona Research to conduct, analyze, and report on a statewide survey of residents' opinions on water quality in the state of Colorado. The intention of this research is to help the above organizations better understand residents' opinions and knowledge related to water quality and water pollution sources in the state of Colorado in order to better plan future policymaking and outreach efforts. In order to better target differences among state residents, this study was conducted in five distinct regions of the state.

METHODOLOGY

The survey was developed by Corona Research staff in conjunction with a collaboration of representatives from organizations listed above. The survey included questions regarding concern for the environment, water quality concerns, in particular, as well as knowledge and awareness of issues affecting water quality.

All surveys were conducted by telephone, using a Random Digital Dial (RDD) sample. A total of 1,929 surveys were completed, with approximately 384 surveys completed by residents in each of five geographic regions in Colorado. The geographic regions were selected based on Colorado regions as defined by the United States Census:

[1] Attitudes toward "willingness to pay" are categorized by those who responded to the following question (#3d) in the survey: Please tell me how likely you would be to support [clean-up of rivers, lakes and reservoirs] each issue for the designation of additional government funds. Please respond very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely. Those who responded "very likely" were grouped in one respondent category and those who responded otherwise were grouped into one "less than very likely" category.

Front Range: Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, Teller, and Weld Counties;

Western Slope: Archuleta, Delta, Delores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit Counties;

Eastern Plains: Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Elbert, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma Counties;

San Luis Valley: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties; and

Eastern Mountains: Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Lake, Las Animas, and Park Counties.

Telephone surveys, like any other type of survey, do not precisely reflect the entire population when merely summed and totaled. Women, for example, are more likely to respond to telephone surveys than are men, and older people are more likely to respond than younger. Also, both young men and young women were over sampled and this needed to be taken into account for the overall analysis. Other biases could occur as well. In order to account for these factors, the study team developed a unique weighting factor for every single respondent. Responses were adjusted for age and gender within each region, and for the state level findings (shown as "Total" on each graph) responses were also adjusted by region. The responses of those underrepresented in the group of survey participants were therefore weighted more heavily than the responses of those overrepresented among the survey participants. For example, since greater than 80 percent of the state's population resides along the Front Range, the state level findings reflect this proportion. For this reason, the survey findings represent a much more complex, but also more accurate analysis than would a mere tabulation of the raw data.

MARGIN OF ERROR

A total of 1,929 surveys were completed. This produces a margin of error of approximately ±2.2 percentage points with a 95 percent confidence level in the results for the overall analyses. Margins of error are calculated based on population and demographic figures from the 2000 Census.

SUBPOPULATION ANALYSIS

In addition to providing findings for the overall survey population, this report also breaks out findings for four types of subpopulations:

- Geographic region of residence: San Luis Valley, Eastern Mountains, Eastern Plains, Western Slope, Front Range;
- Age group: under 35 years old, 35 to 54 years old, 55 and older;
- Education level: high school education or less, some college or an Associates Degree, Bachelor's degree or higher; and
- Willingness to Pay (WTP) for water quality improvements: those who are very likely versus less than very likely.

Margins of error (at a 95 percent confidence level) for each of these subpopulations are shown below:

Subpopulation Examined	Number of Surveys Completed	Margin of Error with a 95% Confidence Level
Overall Survey	1929	2.2%
Geographic Regions		
San Luis Valley	387	5.0%
Mountains East	389	5.0%
Eastern Plains	385	5.0%
Western Slope	384	5.0%
Front Range	384	5.0%
Age Groups		
Under 35	202	6.9%
35 to 54	690	3.7%
55+	1018	3.1%
Education Levels		
High School Ed or Less	515	4.3%
Some College or Associates	676	3.8%
Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	716	3.7%
Willingness to Pay for Water Quality		
WTP: Very Likely	1098	3.0%
WTP: Less than Very Likely	821	3.4%

REPORTING NOTES

In reviewing the following report of findings, these notes are important to keep in mind:

- Figures in all graphs and tables have been rounded for reporting purposes. Occasionally, a bar graph may not add exactly to 100 percent for this reason. Also, this may cause some bars labeled with common values to have slightly different lengths.

- "0%" labels on graphs have been removed for clarity in reading.

KEY FINDINGS

While many conclusions and implications can be drawn from the survey findings, several stand out as being of particular interest. These findings are discussed below by common themes. The corresponding exhibit number follows each finding.

WATER QUALITY IS IMPORTANT

- **Out of five environmental concerns considered, air quality and water quality are equally rated by respondents as top issues.** Thirty-five percent choose air pollution as the most important issue and 34 percent choose water pollution. *Source: Exhibits 2-4 (1) through (4).*

- **Three-quarters of Coloradoans say the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water is very important to them.** Most of the remaining residents indicate the quality of open water as a source of drinking water is "somewhat" important to them. There are almost no differences between different age groups or education levels. *Source: Exhibit 1-2.*

- **The quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is rated "very important" by two-thirds of Coloradoans.** In the eastern plains, eastern mountains, and San Luis Valley roughly 80 percent of residents say the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is very important to them. *Source: Exhibits 2-5 (1) through (4).*

- **About one-half of Coloradoans indicate the quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams for recreational usage is very important to them.** Another two-fifths say the quality of water for recreational usage is somewhat important to them. Younger people and those with less than a bachelor's degree are somewhat more likely than other groups to say that water quality for recreation is very important to them. *Source: Exhibits 2-6 (1) through (4).*

- **Public health is seen as the most motivating reason to improve water quality in Colorado, followed by improved wildlife and fish habitat.** Overall, 71 percent of Coloradoans indicate the impact on public health is a very motivating reason to improve water quality; 62 percent report improving wildlife and fish habitat is very motivating; 48 percent report the odor of bodies of water is very motivating; 48 percent report the impact on their pets' health is very motivating; and 44 percent report that the ability to recreate in public waters is very motivating. *Source: Exhibits 3-10 through 3-14.*

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCES EXIST

- **Concern for protection of natural resources is highest among residents of mountain regions of Colorado, individuals with at least some college education, and individuals most willing to pay for water clean-up.** Smaller differences are seen among different age groups, although older individuals (over 55 years of age) show somewhat greater concern for protection of natural resources. *Source: Exhibits 1-1 (1) through (4).*

- **Top environmental concerns are most affected by region of residence.** Water pollution is the greatest concern for a majority of residents in the Eastern Plains and San Luis Valley. Mountain residents are somewhat divided in their concerns for air pollution, water pollution, and habitat loss. Front Range residents are most concerned about air pollution and water pollution. Individuals with bachelor's degrees and higher are much more likely than others to report climate change as their top environmental concern. *Source: Exhibits 1-2 (1) through (4).*

- **Well water is the most common source of drinking water in the eastern plains, eastern mountains, and San Luis Valley; Front Range and western slope residents most often say their drinking water comes from the city or a reservoir.** Younger people and those with less education were more likely than other groups to say they didn't know where their drinking water originated from. *Source: Exhibits 2-1 (1) through (4).*

- **More than 90 percent of Coloradoans believe their home drinking water is safe.** Eastern plains residents are least likely to believe their home drinking water is safe: 15 percent said their home drinking water was NOT safe. *Source: Exhibits 2-7 (1) through (4).*

- **Eighty percent of people living in the mountain regions believe their local ponds, lakes, and streams are clean enough to swim in, and fish caught in them are safe to eat.** In comparison, only 60 percent of those living in the Front Range believe their local water bodies are safe enough for swimming and fishing. Interestingly, people in many regions are more likely to believe that fish caught in their local waters are safe to eat, than believe that those same waters are clean enough for swimming. Water can be seen as "unclean" without being toxic. *Source: Exhibits 2-8 through 2-9.*

- **Septic system ownership is highest in the eastern mountain region and lowest in the Front Range.** Fifty-eight percent of eastern mountain residents have a septic system, compared with only 17 percent of Front Range residents. *Source: Exhibit 3-1.*

- **Western slope and San Luis Valley residents are most willing to support clean-up of rivers, lakes, and streams, as well as water pollution controls.** More than three-fifths of residents in the western slope and San Luis Valley regions report that they are "very likely" to support water clean-up efforts, and also water pollution controls. Similarly, three-fifths of those statewide with less than a bachelor's degree are "very likely" to support water clean-up efforts and water pollution controls, compared with just under one-half of those with a bachelor's degree or higher. *Source: Exhibits 1-7 and 1-8.*

THERE MAY BE SOME LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POLLUTION SOURCES

- **A majority of Coloradoans agree that their local water is affected by upstream pollution.** Roughly one-half of residents in each region strongly agree that their local water is affected by upstream sources of pollution; residents in relatively flat regions (eastern plains and San Luis Valley) were somewhat less likely to agree with this statement. Coloradoans aged 35 to 54 were most likely to strongly agree with this statement. *Source: Exhibits 1-16 (1) through (4).*

- **Most Coloradoans agree that their actions can affect water quality in their local area.** Overall, 58 percent of Coloradoans strongly agree with this statement, and an additional 30 percent somewhat agree. There are very few differences between regions, age groups, or educational groups. People very willing to pay for water clean-up are much more likely to agree with this statement than are people less willing to pay for clean-up (68 percent vs. 48 percent). *Source: Exhibits 1-17 (1) through (4).*

- **Nearly all Coloradoans agree that their actions can affect water quality in downstream areas.** Overall, 60 percent of Coloradoans strongly agree with this statement, and an additional 28 percent somewhat agree. Eastern plains residents are somewhat less likely to strongly agree (48 percent), and those very willing to pay for water clean-up are somewhat more likely to strongly agree (66 percent). *Source: Exhibits 1-18 (1) through (4).*

- **Eighty-five percent of people in Colorado agree that their household water quality is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers, or streams.** Residents of the Front Range and mountain regions are somewhat more likely to strongly agree with this statement, as are younger people, those with more education, and those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts. *Source: Exhibits 1-19 (1) through (4).*

- **More than one-third of Coloradoans do not know where storm or rainwater runoff goes when it enters a storm drain in their community.** Another one-quarter of residents believes runoff goes directly to lakes, streams, or reservoirs without treatment. Eastern plains, eastern mountains, and San Luis Valley residents are somewhat more likely than others to say their runoff goes to nearby fields and yards. *Source: Exhibits 2-2 (1) through (4).*

- **Most believe that grass clippings and runoff from car washing do not have an effect on their local water quality.** Forty percent of people say grass clippings have no effect on their local water quality, and only 7 percent say they have a major effect. However, 52 percent say pesticides used on lawns and gardens have a major effect on water quality. In addition, 67 percent say automotive fluids dumped down the drain have a major effect on local water quality, compared to only 16 percent who say runoff from car washing has a major effect. About one-half of Coloradoans believe that faulty septic systems have a major effect on water quality, and 31 percent believe that pet waste has a major effect. *Source: Exhibits 2-10 through 2-15.*

- **One-quarter of septic system owners do not know when their system was last serviced.** In addition, while about one-half of owners indicate that they pump their system every two to three years, one-quarter of owners say they pump it less than once every five years. *Source: Exhibits 3-2 through 3-3.*

- **Roughly one-quarter of Coloradoans indicate that in the past year they changed the type, frequency, or application method of chemicals and fertilizers used in their yards, in order to preserve water quality.** The most common barriers to changing yard chemicals that were cited by the 60 percent of people who had not changed their chemicals are not currently using any chemicals and not having a yard. *Source: Exhibits 3-4 and 3-7.*

- **Nearly one-third of Coloradoans indicate, that in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality, they properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding in the trash, yard, or down the drain.** Nearly an additional one-quarter indicate they properly dispose of medicines for a reason other than to preserve water quality. Just under one-half do not properly dispose of medicines. The most frequent reasons given for improper disposal are lack of knowledge about the proper way to dispose medicines, and lack of medicines to dispose of (either because they take all of their medicine, or they don't take any medicine). *Source: Exhibits 3-5 and 3-8.*

- **About one-quarter of Coloradoans indicate, that in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality, they changed the way their yard is landscaped.** Among those who did not change their landscaping, the most commonly cited barrier is cost, followed by not having a yard, or having a yard that is already xeriscaped. *Source: Exhibits 3-6 and 3-9.*

- **One of the most common barriers to changing landscaping, lawn chemical usage, and proper disposal of medication is lack of knowledge.** People frequently said they do not know the right way to landscape, fertilize, or dispose of medicines, or they do not know there was a right way. Respondents also frequently indicate they do not realize that how these things are done "is an issue." *Source: Exhibits 3-7 through 3-9.*

COLORADOANS ARE GENERALLY WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP AND TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS ISSUE

- **Willingness to support additional funding for various programs is highest for K-12 education, water pollution controls, and clean-up of rivers, lakes, and streams.** Overall, 59 percent of those surveyed would support additional funding for K-12 education, 55 percent would support funding for water pollution controls, and 54 percent would support water clean-up. In comparison, 52 percent would support air pollution controls and only 27 percent would support additional funding for highways and streets. *Source: Exhibits 1-4 through 1-8.*

- **Support for potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs in the state of Colorado is highest for an alcohol and tobacco tax, followed by a corporate income tax.** Overall, 89 percent of Coloradoans would

support an alcohol and tobacco tax to protect Colorado's waters (43 percent strongly support), 73 percent would support a corporate income tax (36 percent strongly support), and 62 percent would support a state sales tax (14 percent strongly support). *Source: Exhibits 1-9 through 1-11.*

- **More Coloradoans are willing to pay a state income tax or a state sales tax to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado than are willing to pay a local property tax or a gas tax for this purpose.** Two-thirds of Coloradoans are willing to pay some additional amount in state income tax or state sales tax to protect Colorado's waters: 24 percent are willing to pay a 1% increase in state income tax; 19 percent are willing to pay a 1% increase in state sales tax. Just over one-half of Coloradoans are willing to pay some additional amount in local property tax, and just under one-half are willing to pay additional gas tax to protect Colorado's waters. *Source: Exhibits 1-12 through 1-15.*

- **One-half of Coloradoans believe local government is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in their local area; another one-quarter believe state government is primarily responsible.** Those with less education are somewhat more likely to believe state government is responsible for water quality, and somewhat less likely to believe that local government is responsible. *Source: Exhibits 2-3 (1) through (4).*

- **TV, newspaper, and utility bill inserts are the media sources from which people would be most likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality.** Most people would also be reached by information presented over the radio, in a personal communication, or in a brochure or fact sheet. *Source: Exhibits 4-1 (1) through (4).*

SECTION 1: OPINIONS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

This section of the survey report examines respondents' concern for the environment, awareness of environmental impacts, and willingness to pay for water quality improvements.

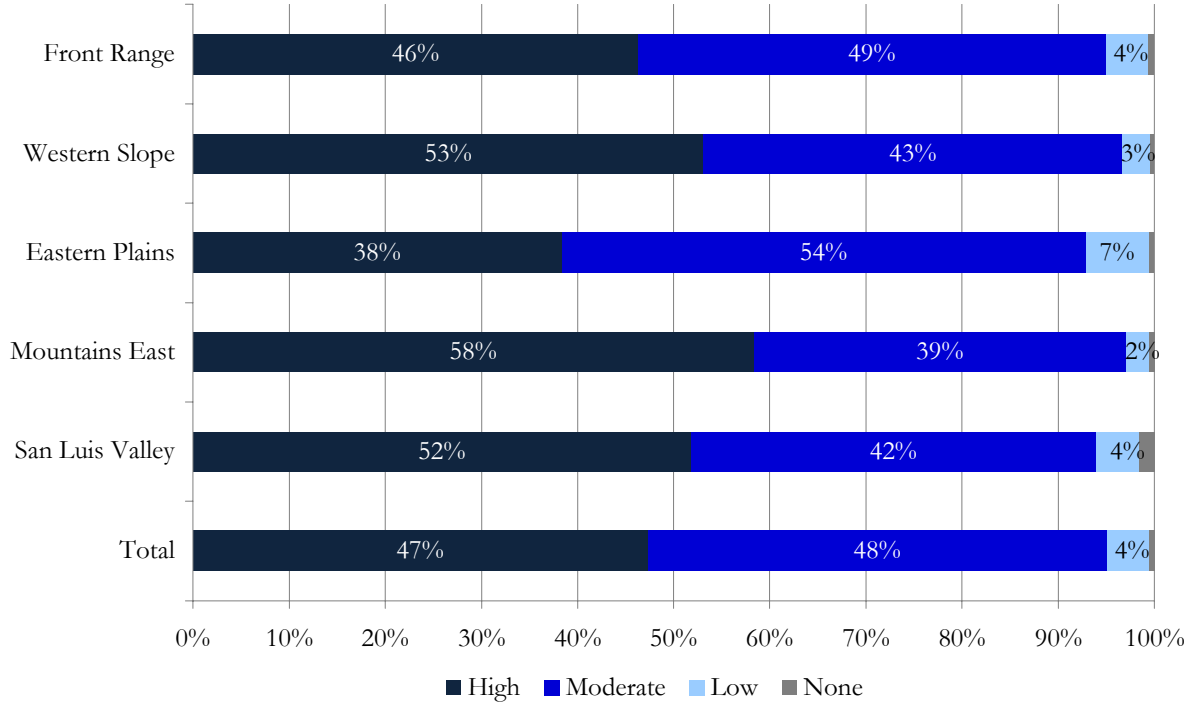
MOUNTAIN RESIDENTS SHOW GREATEST CONCERN FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

A majority of Coloradoans living on the Western Slope and the East Mountains say that their concern for the protection of natural resources is high (53 and 58 percent, respectively). Coloradoans living in the Eastern Plains are least likely to say they are highly concerned about the protection of natural resources (38 percent).

Note on graph interpretation: the values in each row of the graph sum to 100 percent, representing all of the individuals from that region who were surveyed. The Total row at the bottom of the graph shows the average across all individuals surveyed.

Exhibit 1-1
Concern for Protection of Natural Resources
Results by Region

(How would you rate your own level of concern related to protection of natural resources?)



* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

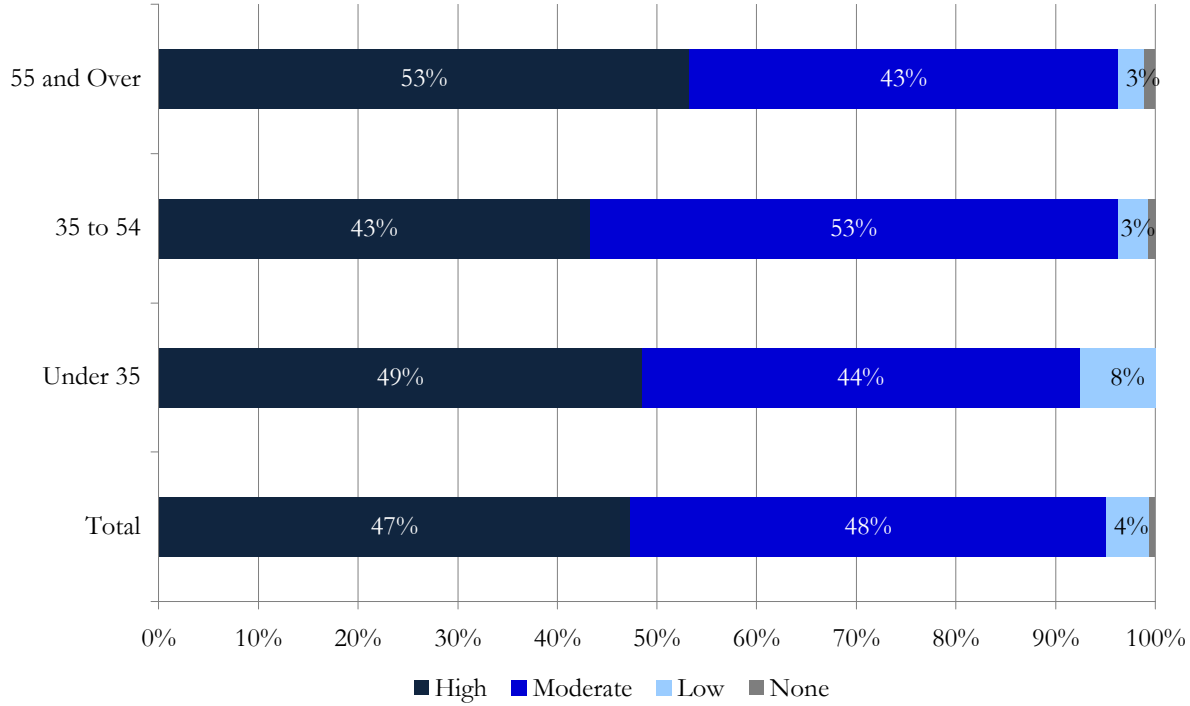
CONCERN FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IS GREATEST AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Coloradoans aged 55 years and older were most likely to say they have a high level of concern for the protection of natural resources. No clear age trend is evident however, as individuals aged 35 to 54 were the least likely to say they were highly concerned. However, even among this group, more than two-fifths of individuals reported that they were highly concerned.

Across all age groups, a vast majority indicated either a high or moderate level of concern for the protection of natural resources.

Exhibit 1-1
Concern for Protection of Natural Resources
Results by Age Group

(How would you rate your own level of concern related to protection of natural resources?)



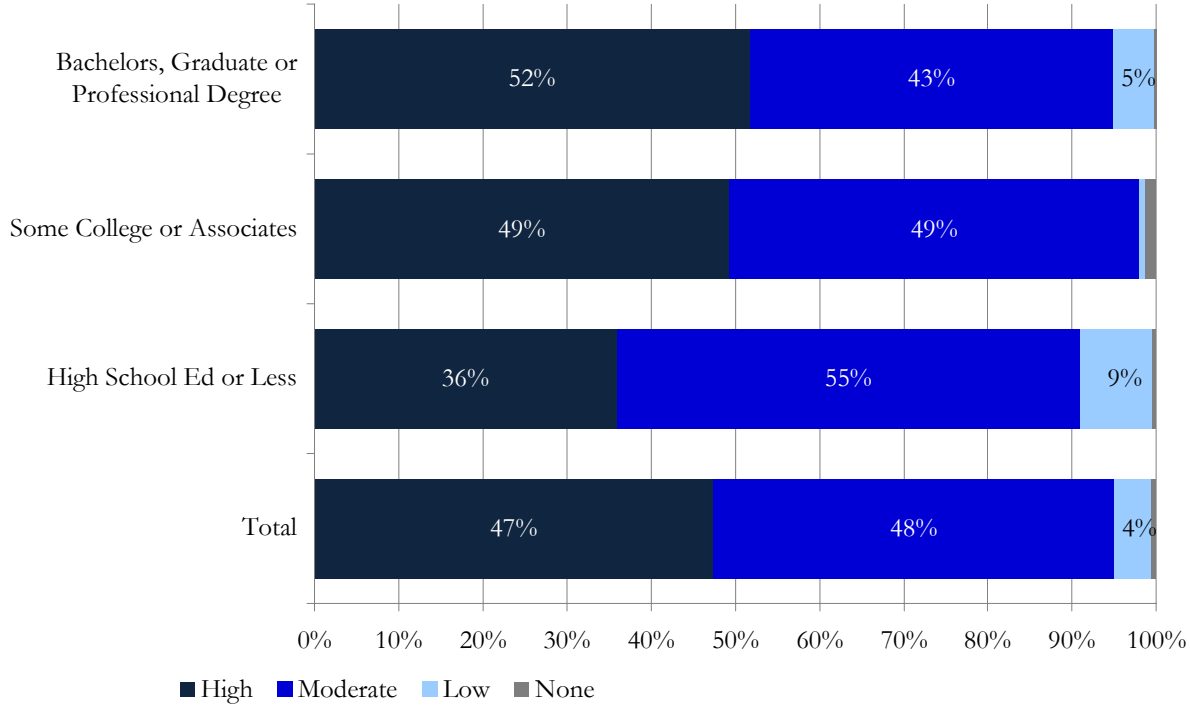
* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

HIGHER EDUCATION INCREASES CONCERN FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Just over one-third of individuals with a high school education or less reported a high level of concern for the protection of natural resources. In contrast, roughly one-half of individuals with at least some college education reported a high level of concern.

Exhibit 1-1
Concern for Protection of Natural Resources
Results by Education Level

(How would you rate your own level of concern related to protection of natural resources?)



* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

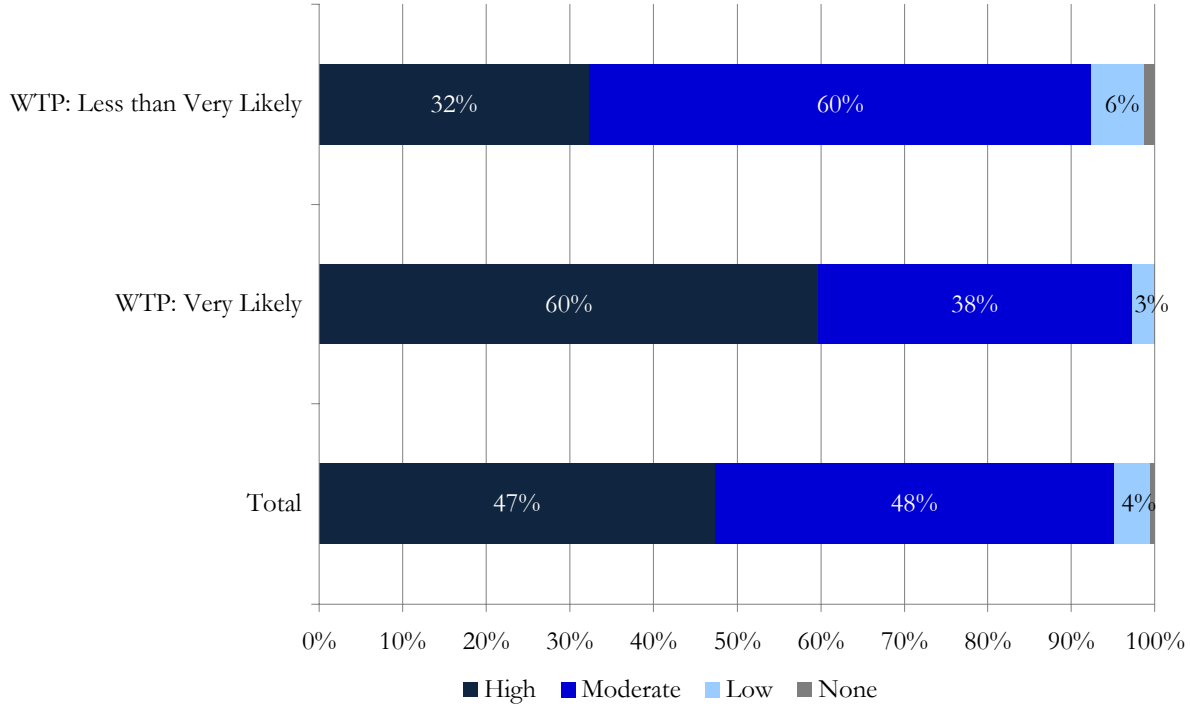
A MAJORITY OF COLORADOANS WILLING TO PAY FOR CLEAN-UP OF OPEN WATER ARE HIGHLY CONCERNED ABOUT PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES

Note on graph interpretation: Willingness to Pay was determined by responses to a survey question asking how likely you would be to support additional government funding of the clean-up of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Individuals who reported that they would be very likely to support such funding are included in the "WTP: Very Likely" group, individuals reporting that they would be somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely to support such funding are included in the "WTP: Less than Very Likely" group.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Coloradoans who are willing to pay for clean-up of open water are twice as likely to be highly concerned about the protection of natural resources as those who are less willing to pay for water clean-up.

Exhibit 1-1
Concern for Protection of Natural Resources
Results by Willingness To Pay

(How would you rate your own level of concern related to protection of natural resources?)



* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ARE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES MOST IMPORTANT TO COLORADOANS

Top environmental concerns vary by geographical region of residence.

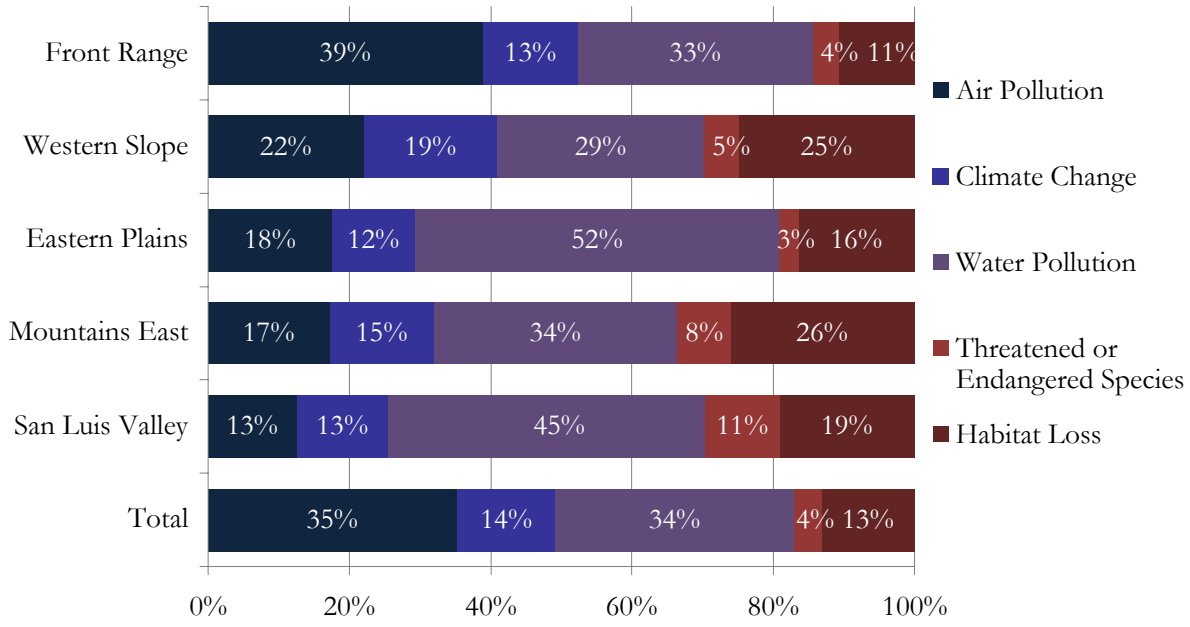
Residents of the Front Range in Colorado (who constitute 2.6 million of the state's 3.2 million adult residents) are most concerned about air pollution, closely followed by water pollution.

Residents of all other regions in Colorado are more likely to choose water pollution as the most important environmental issue of the five considered, and thus, even more important than air pollution.

It is important to note, however, that survey respondents were told up front that the survey concerned water quality and was being conducted for the CDPHE. This could cause respondents to over-report their concern for water quality issues.

Exhibit 1-2
Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Region

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is most important to you?)



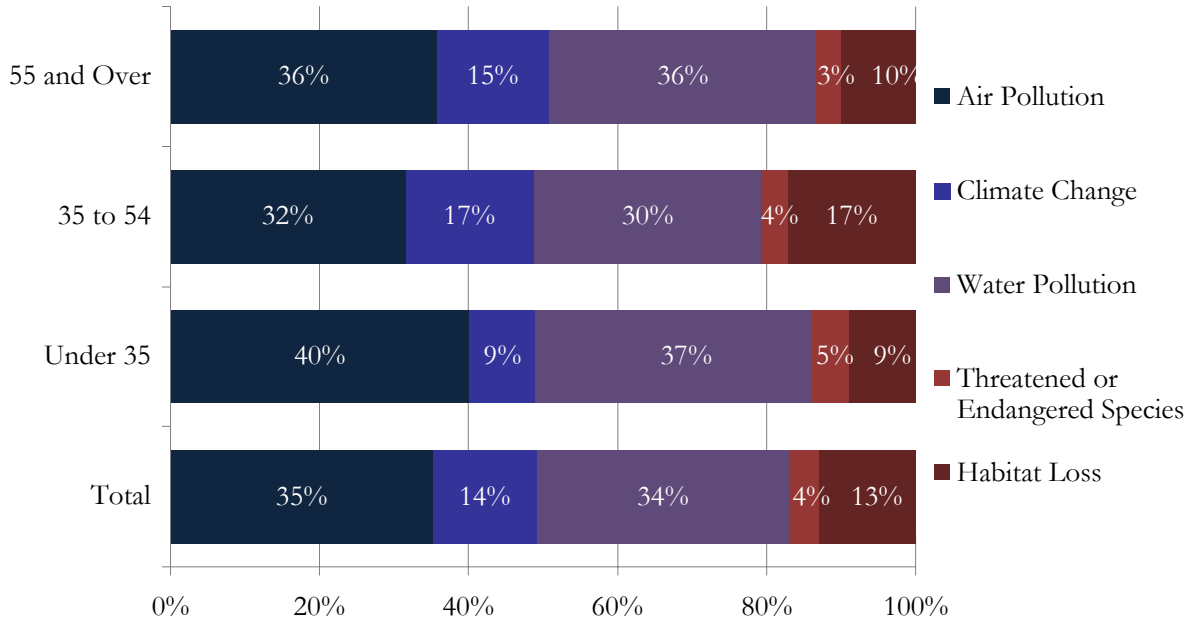
AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ARE GREATEST CONCERNS FOR ALL AGE GROUPS

Across age groups, about one-third of individuals report that water pollution is the environmental issue most important to them, while another one-third report that air pollution is most important to them.

Individuals aged 35 to 54 are somewhat more likely than older and younger individuals to name climate change or habitat loss as the issues most important to them.

Exhibit 1-2
Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Age Group

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is most important to you?)



AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ARE TOP CONCERNS FOR INDIVIDUALS AT ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

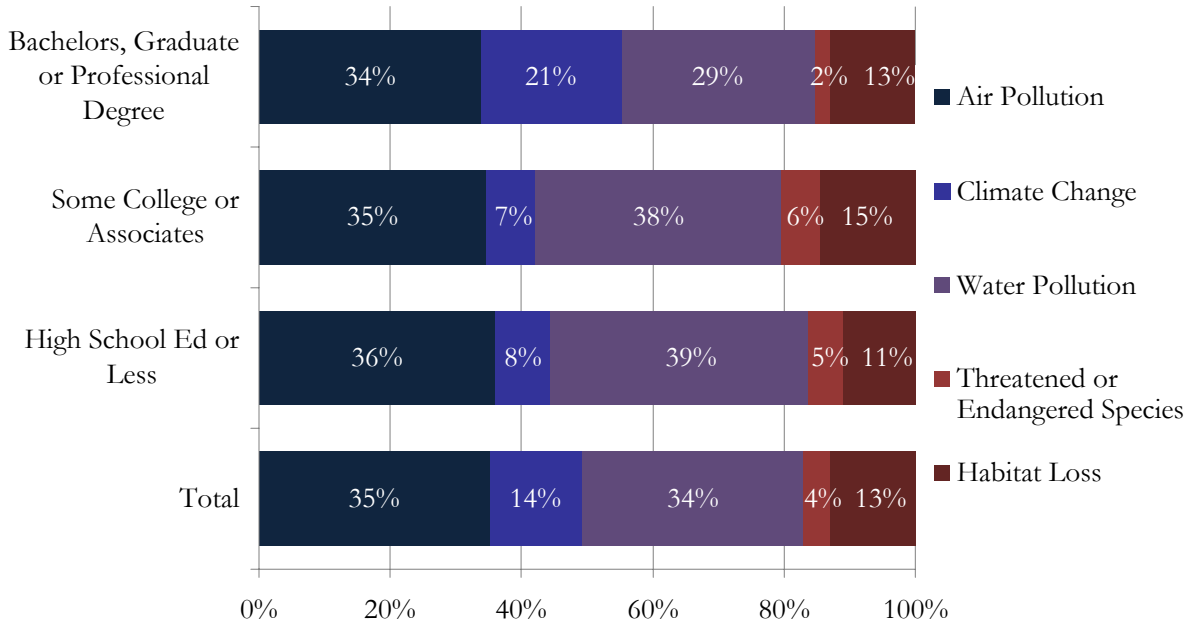
As shown in earlier exhibits, across the board, more than one-third of individuals state air pollution as their top environmental concern.

For individuals with less than a bachelor's degree education, water pollution is reported as the top environmental concern (by nearly two-fifths of respondents).

However, among the most educated individuals, air pollution is reported as the most important concern followed closely by water pollution. Interestingly, among this sub-population, climate change is named as the most important issue significantly more frequently (i.e. 21 percent versus 7 or 8 percent) than those in lower education groups.

Exhibit 1-2
Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Education Level

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is most important to you?)



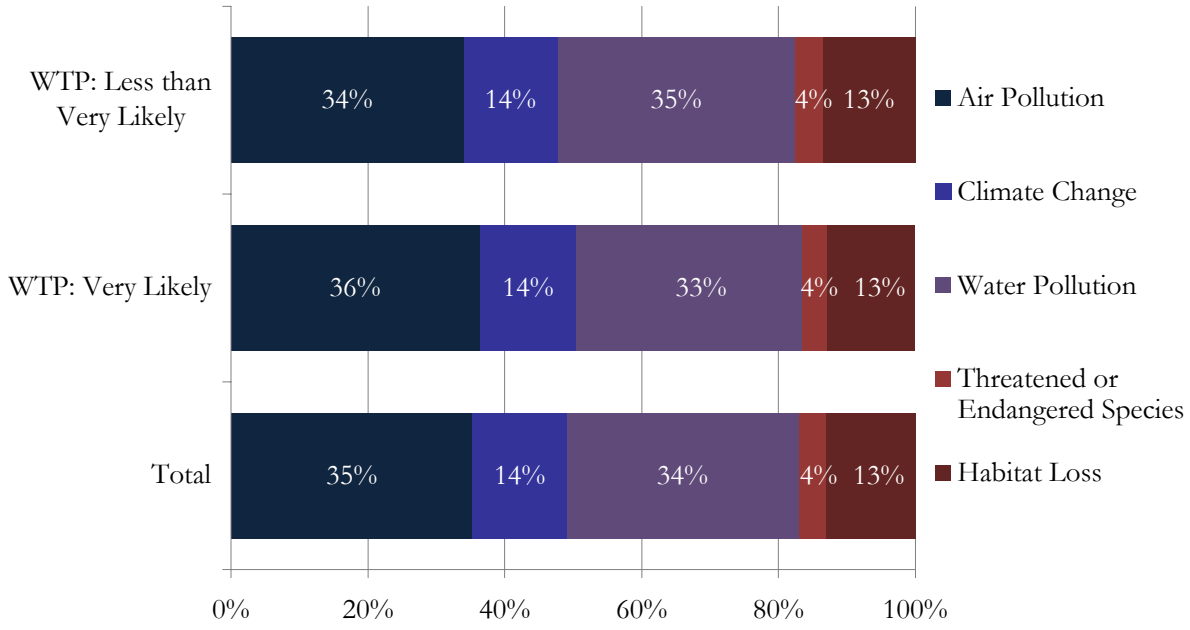
WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP DOES NOT PREDICT GREATER CONCERN FOR WATER POLLUTION

Individuals who report that they are very likely to support greater funding for water clean-up are not more likely to say that water pollution was their most important concern.

For both levels of willingness to pay for water clean-up, however, about one-third of respondents name air pollution as their top concern, while another third name water pollution as their top concern. Thus, concern with water pollution is very nearly equal to concern about air pollution.

Exhibit 1-2
Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Willingness To Pay

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is most important to you?)



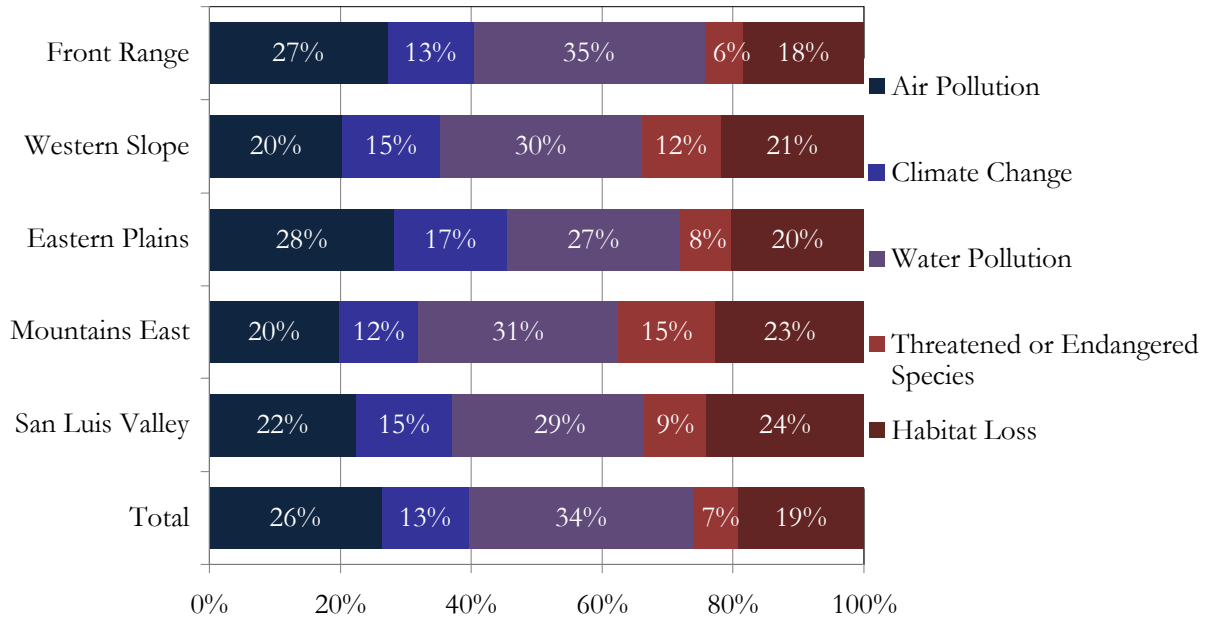
SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES MIRROR MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES

Not surprisingly, given results above, air and water pollution top the second most important environmental issues for residents statewide.

Habitat loss is also somewhat frequently named as a second most important issue by residents of all regions. Residents of the Front Range were slightly less likely than other regions to state concern about habitat loss.

Exhibit 1-3
Second Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Region

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is the next or the second most important to you?)



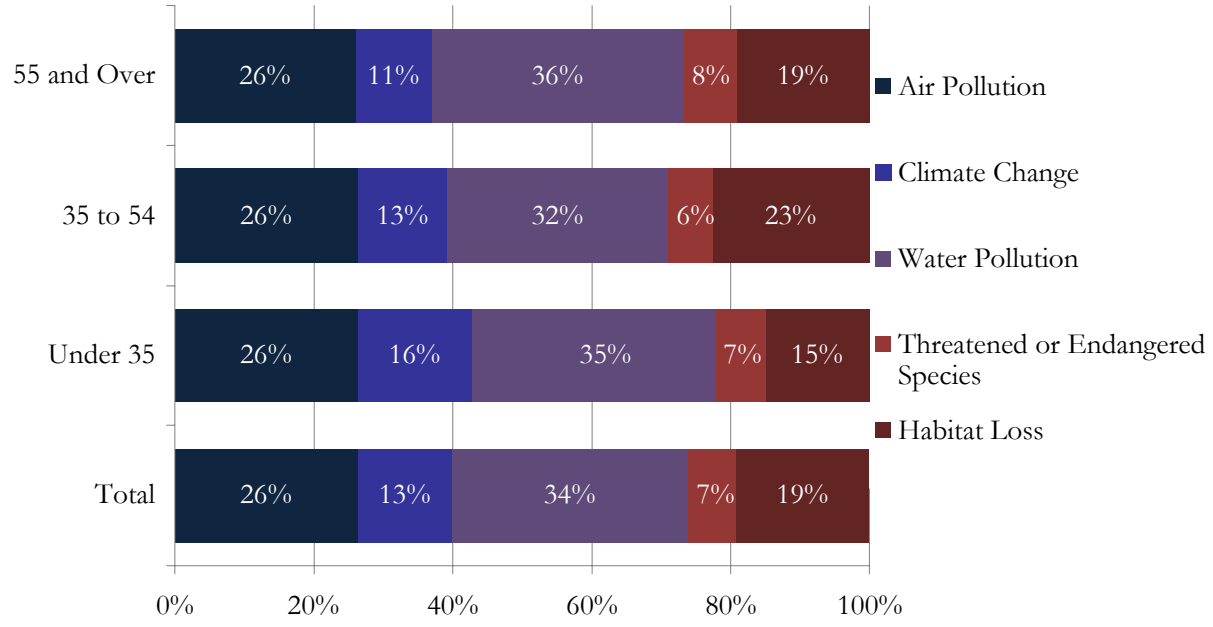
AGE GROUPS DON'T SHOW LARGE DIFFERENCES IN SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES

Water pollution is the most often cited "second most important environmental issue" by individuals in all age groups.

As mentioned above, air pollution and habitat loss are also frequently listed as second most important issues.

Exhibit 1-3
Second Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Age Group

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is the next or the second most important to you?)



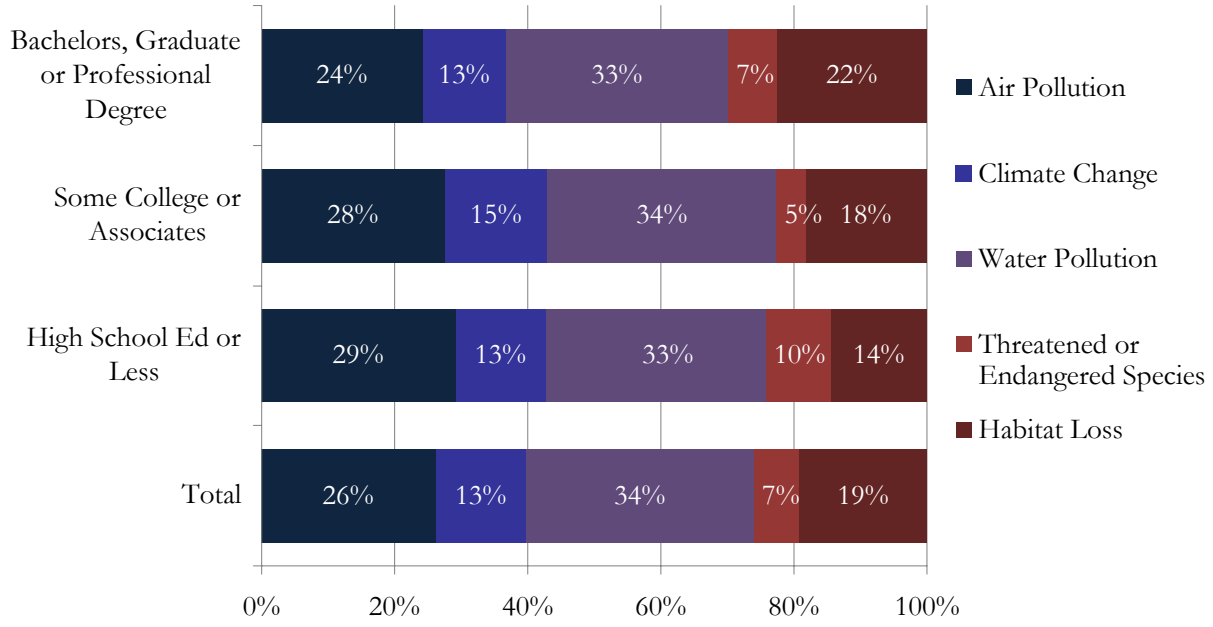
THERE ARE FEW DIFFERENCES IN SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Water pollution is most frequently given as the second most important environmental issue by individuals in all education brackets.

Individuals with at least a bachelor's degree are somewhat more likely to cite habitat loss as their second most important issue than individuals with less education.

Exhibit 1-3
Second Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Education Level

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is the next or the second most important to you?)

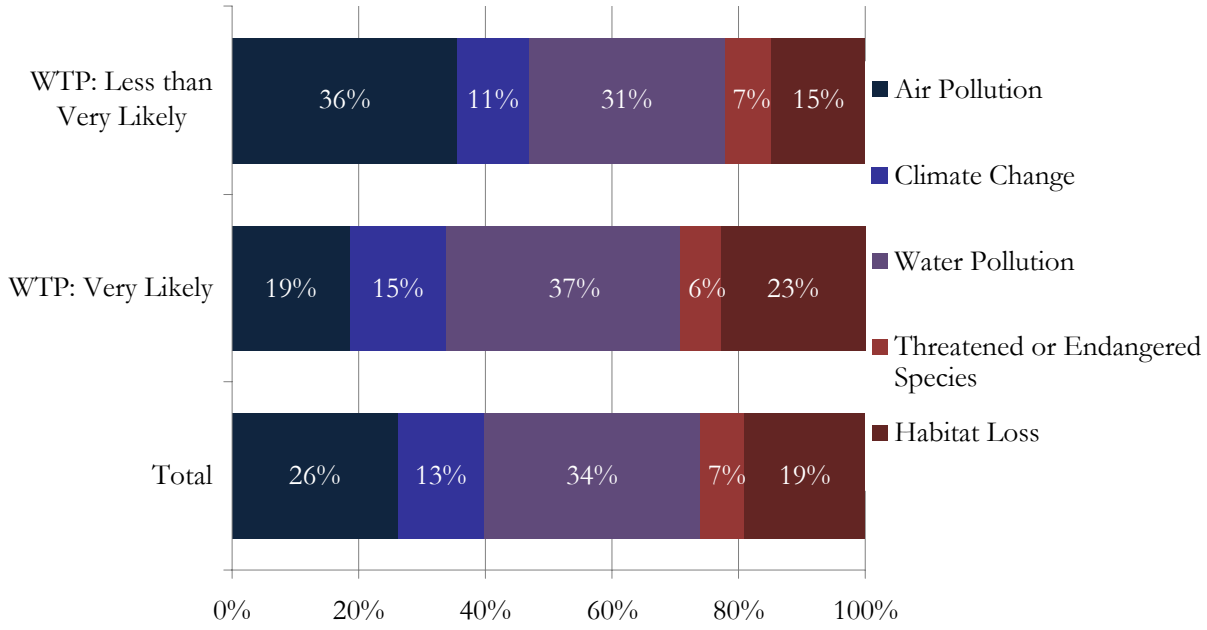


AMONG THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP, WATER POLLUTION IS THE MOST CITED SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE

Despite virtually no differences in most important issues between individuals very willing to pay for water clean-up and individuals less willing to pay for water clean-up (see Exhibit 1-2), individuals who are very willing to pay for clean-up are more likely to cite water pollution or habitat loss as their second most important issue, and less likely to cite air pollution as their second most important issue (than individuals less willing to pay for water clean-up).

Exhibit 1-3
Second Most Important Environmental Issue
Results by Willingness To Pay

(I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area. Which of the following is the next or the second most important to you?)



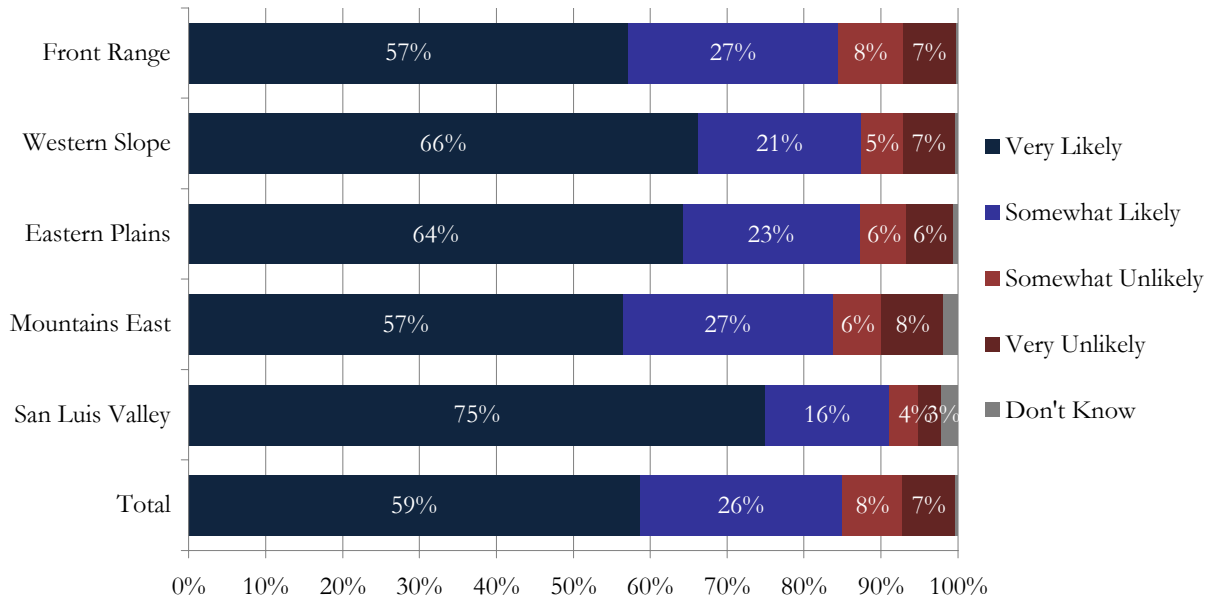
A VAST MAJORITY OF COLORADOANS SUPPORT ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR K-12 EDUCATION

In each region of the state, more than three-quarters of residents would be very likely or somewhat likely to support additional government funding for K-12 education.

Support is highest in the San Luis Valley, where three-quarters of residents would be very likely to support such funding, and an additional 16 percent would be somewhat likely to support such funding.

Exhibit 1-4
Support for Government Funding for K-12 Education
Results by Region

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. A. K-12 Education)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

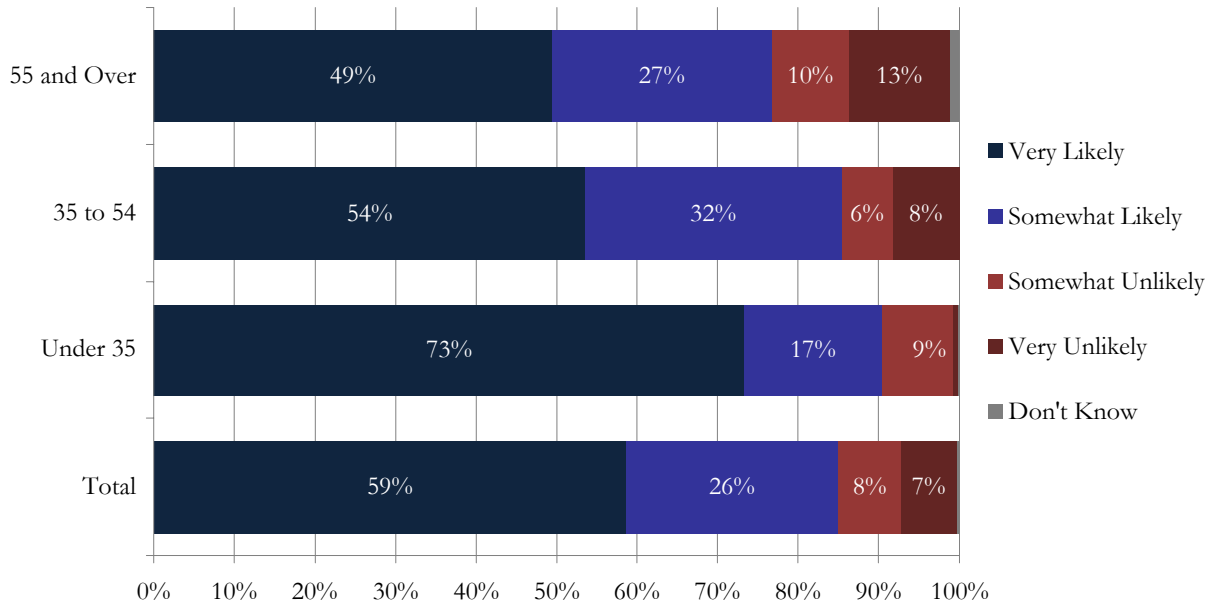
YOUNG PEOPLE SHOW HIGHEST SUPPORT FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR K-12 EDUCATION

Ninety percent of individuals aged 18 to 34 indicate they would be likely to support additional government funding for K-12 education.

Support for K-12 funding appears to decline with age. Oldest individuals show the lowest support for K-12 funding, with just under one-half of individuals saying they would be very likely to support additional funding. However, even among this age group, over three-quarters of individuals are likely to support additional K-12 funding.

Exhibit 1-4
Support for Government Funding for K-12 Education
Results by Age Group

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. A. K-12 Education)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

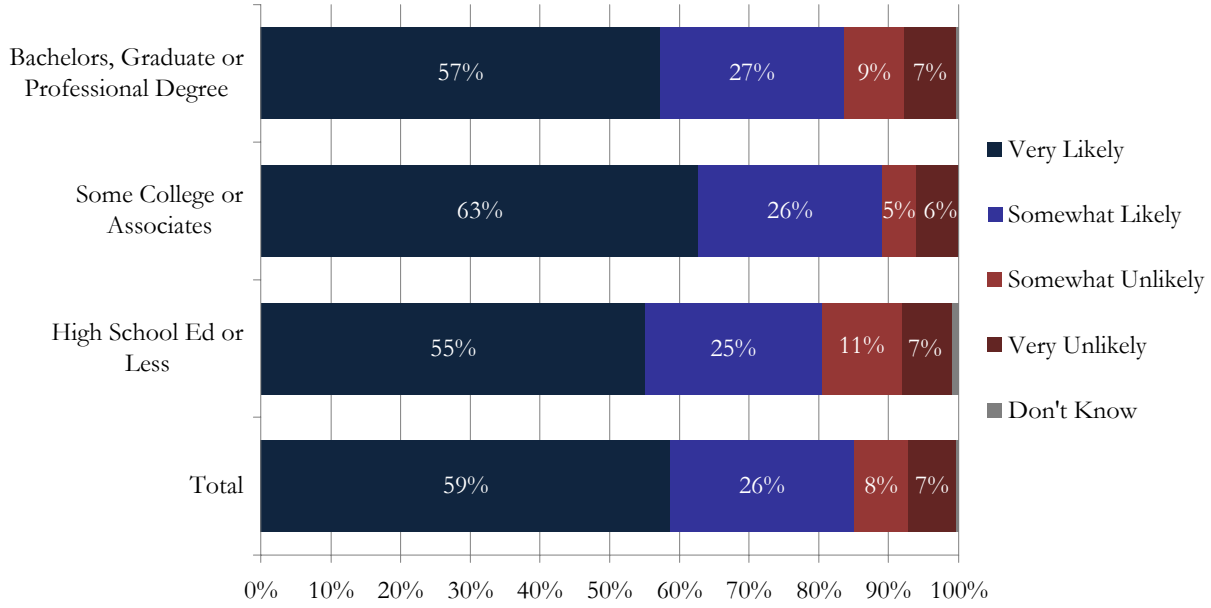
LEVEL OF EDUCATION OBTAINED IS NOT A STRONG PREDICTOR OF SUPPORT FOR K-12 FUNDING

Across all education brackets, at least 80 percent of individuals are likely to support additional government funding for K-12 education.

Support is highest among individuals with only some college education or a two-year college degree.

Exhibit 1-4
Support for Government Funding for K-12 Education
Results by Education Level

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. A. K-12 Education)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

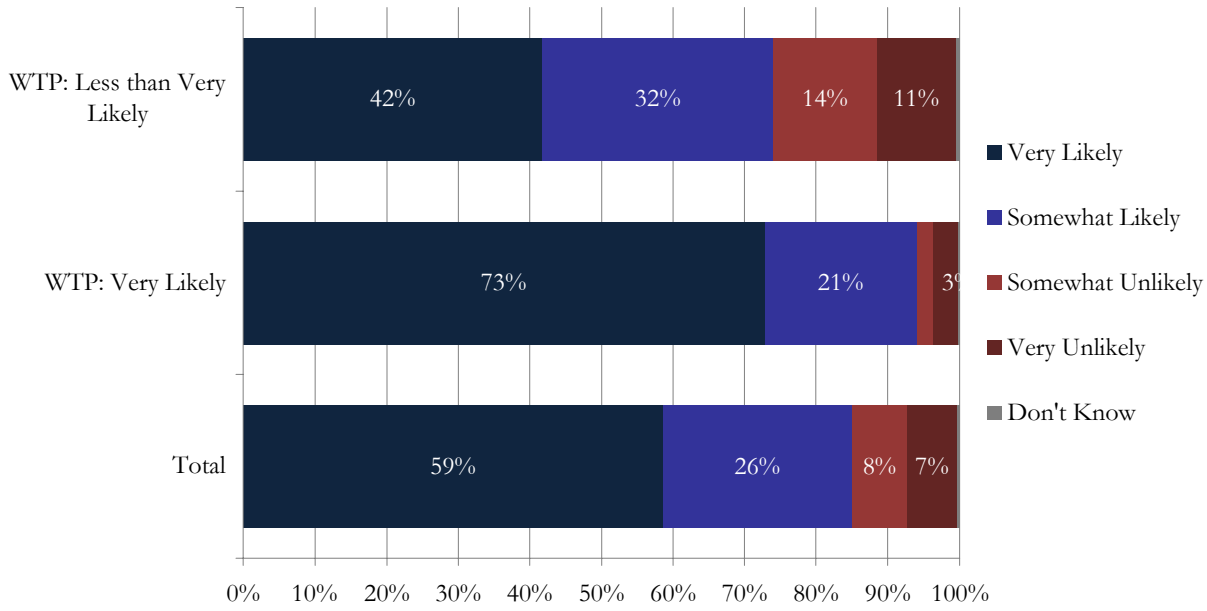
THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE ALSO MORE WILLING TO PAY FOR K-12 EDUCATION

Nearly all of those who said they are very likely to support additional funding for water clean-up, are likely to support additional funding for K-12 education.

Nearly three-quarters of those who are less likely to support additional funding for water clean-up are nevertheless likely to support funding for K-12 education.

Exhibit 1-4
Support for Government Funding for K-12 Education
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. A. K-12 Education)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

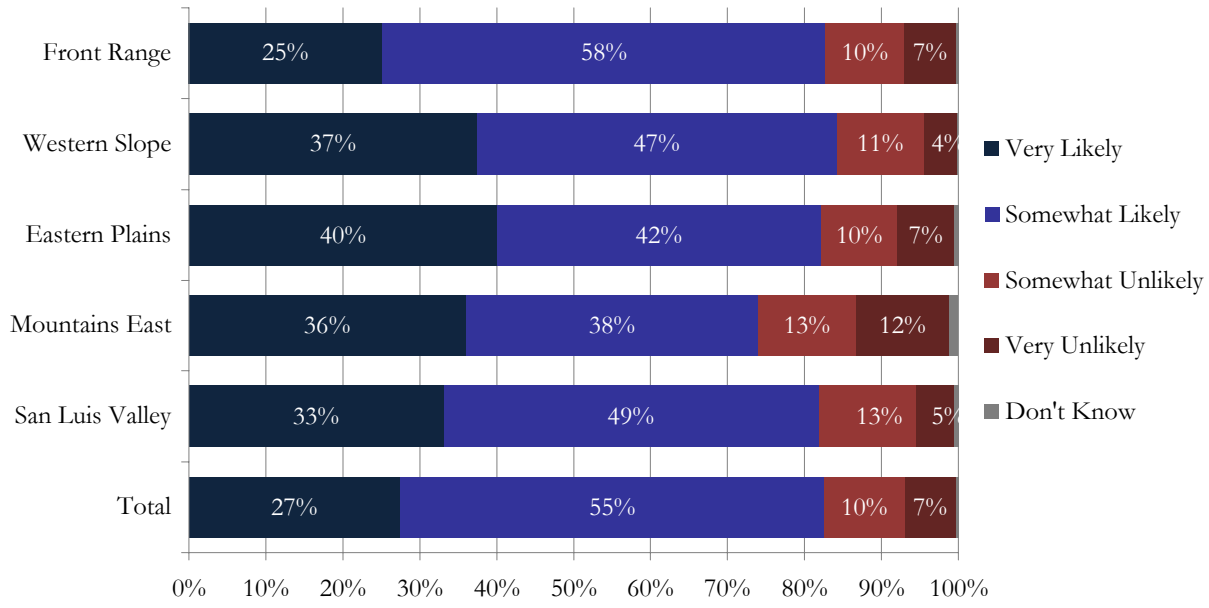
OVERALL, SUPPORT IS HIGH FOR HIGHWAY AND STREET FUNDING

In most regions of the state about 80 percent of residents indicate they would be likely to support additional government funding for highways and streets.

However, compared with support for K-12 funding, support for highway and street funding is more tepid: Coloradoans are less likely to say they are "very likely" to support increased funding for highways and streets, and more likely to say they would be "somewhat likely" to support increased funding for highways and streets.

Exhibit 1-5
Support for Government Funding for Highways and Streets
Results by Region

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. B. Highways and Streets)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

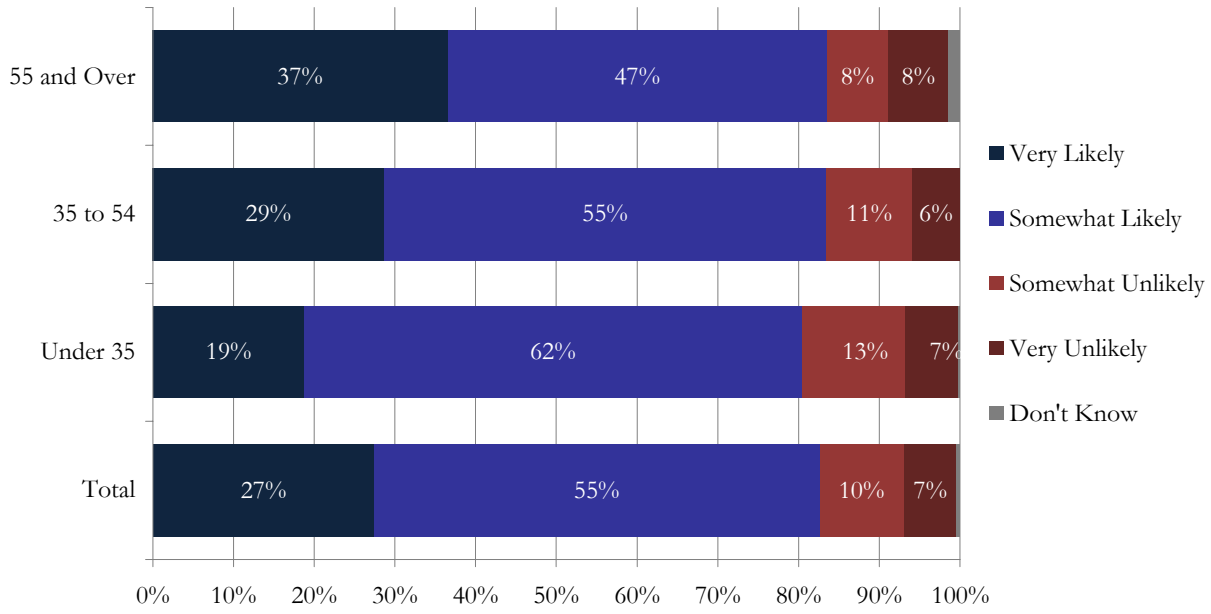
SUPPORT FOR HIGHWAY AND STREET FUNDING INCREASES WITH AGE

While, in all, over 80 percent of each age group is likely to support increased funding for highways and streets, the percentage of each group that would be "very likely" to support increased funding is larger as age increases.

In fact nearly twice as many people aged 55 and older are very likely to support increased funding as people under age 35.

Exhibit 1-5
Support for Government Funding for Highways and Streets
Results by Age Group

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. B. Highways and Streets)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

SUPPORT FOR HIGHWAY AND STREET FUNDING DECREASES WITH EDUCATION

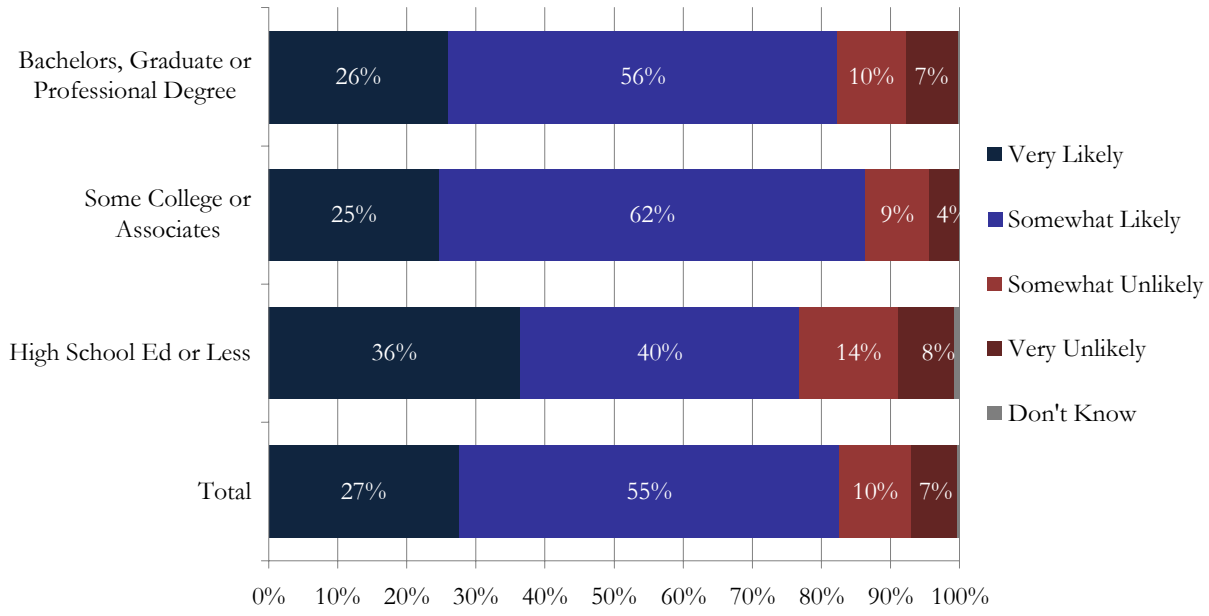
One-third of individuals with a high school education or less said they are very likely to support increased funding for highways and streets. In comparison, only one-quarter of individuals with at least some college experience are very likely to support increased roadway funding.

However, individuals with at least some college education are more likely to say they would be "somewhat likely" to support increased funding for highways and streets than those with a high school education or less.

Further, individuals with a high school education or less are more likely than more educated groups to say they would be unlikely to support government funding.

Exhibit 1-5
Support for Government Funding for Highways and Streets
Results by Education Level

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. B. Highways and Streets)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

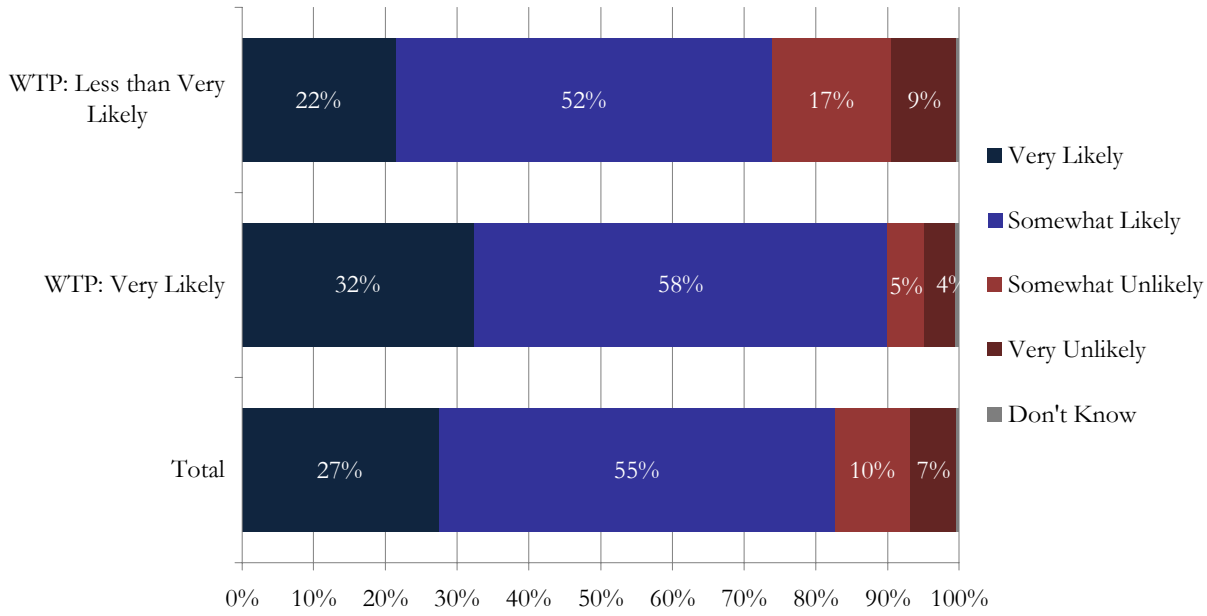
COLORADOANS WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE ALSO WILLING TO PAY FOR ROADWAYS

As was the case for support for K-12 funding, ninety percent of individuals who said they are very likely to support water clean-up also said they are likely to support increased spending for highways and streets.

This may reflect underlying political beliefs in that some groups tend to support government funding of public works and services, generally, while other groups tend to oppose government spending for public works and services, generally.

Exhibit 1-5
Support for Government Funding for Highways and Streets
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. B. Highways and Streets)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

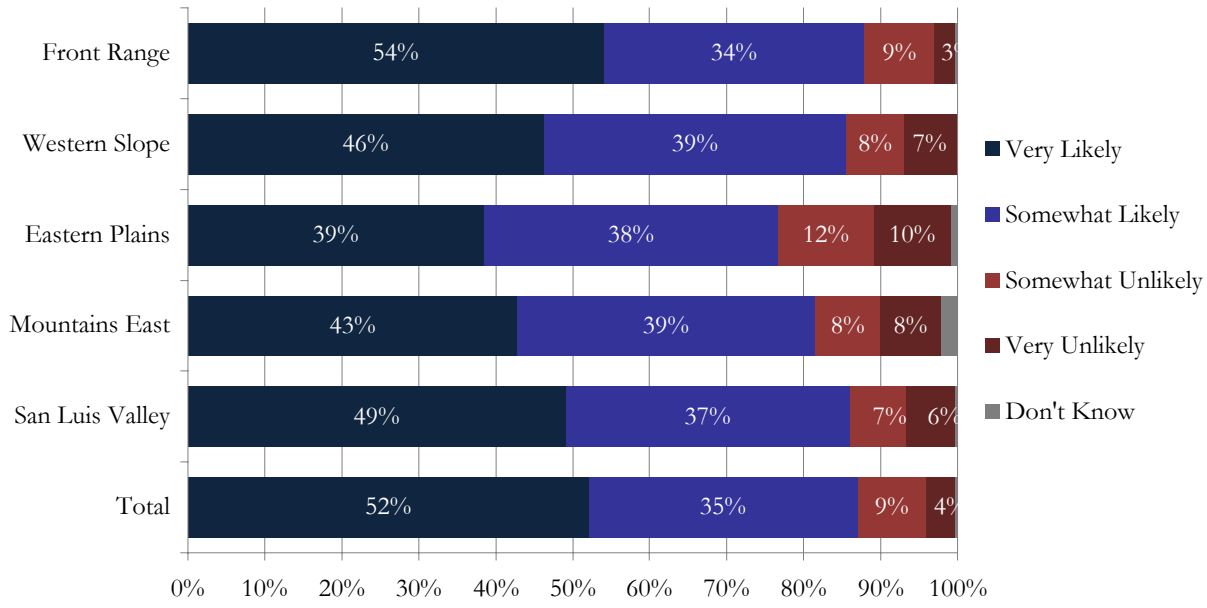
SUPPORT FOR AIR POLLUTION CLEAN-UP SOMEWHAT MIRRORS IMPORTANCE OF AIR POLLUTION

People living in the Front Range are most likely to name air pollution as the environmental issue they perceive to be most important. As expected, Front Range residents are most likely to say they would be likely to support increased government funding for air pollution clean-up (54 percent "very likely").

However, San Luis Valley and Eastern Mountain residents – only about one-third of whom named air pollution as a first or second concern – are also very likely to support increased spending to clean-up air pollution.

Exhibit 1-6
Support for Government Funding for Air Pollution Clean-up
Results by Region

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. C. Air Pollution Clean-up)



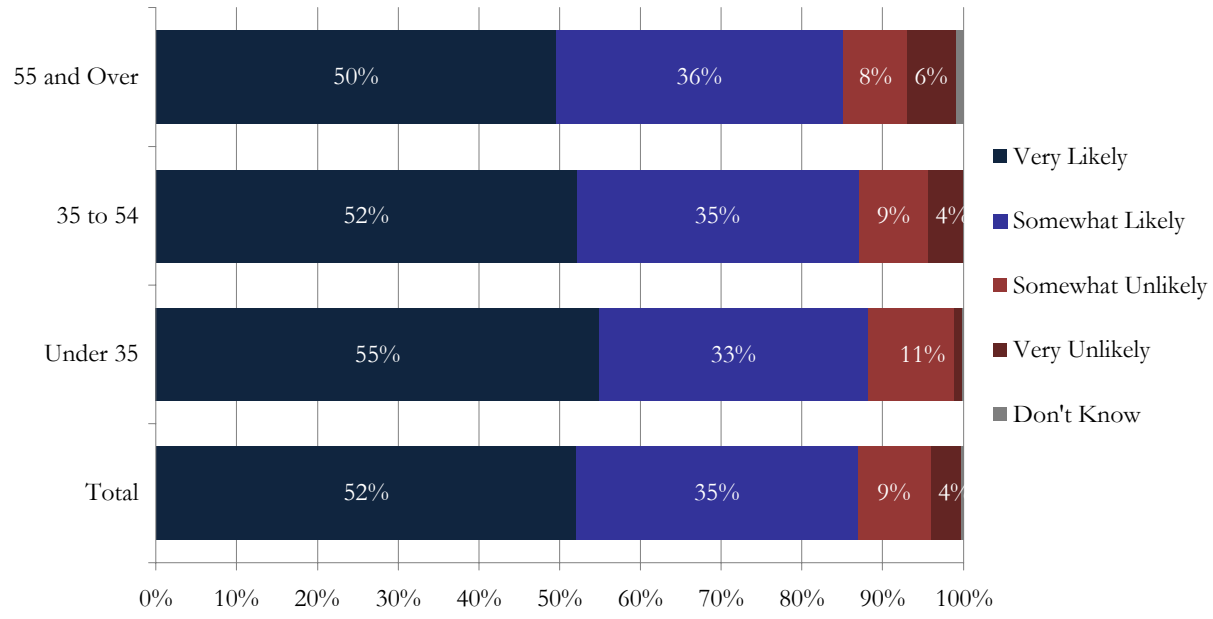
* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

AGE DOES NOT AFFECT SUPPORT FOR AIR POLLUTION CLEAN-UP

More than 85 percent of each age group said they are likely to support increased funding to clean-up air pollution. There are no substantial differences between age groups in their support for such funding.

Exhibit 1-6
Support for Government Funding for Air Pollution Clean-up
Results by Age Group

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. C. Air Pollution Clean-up)



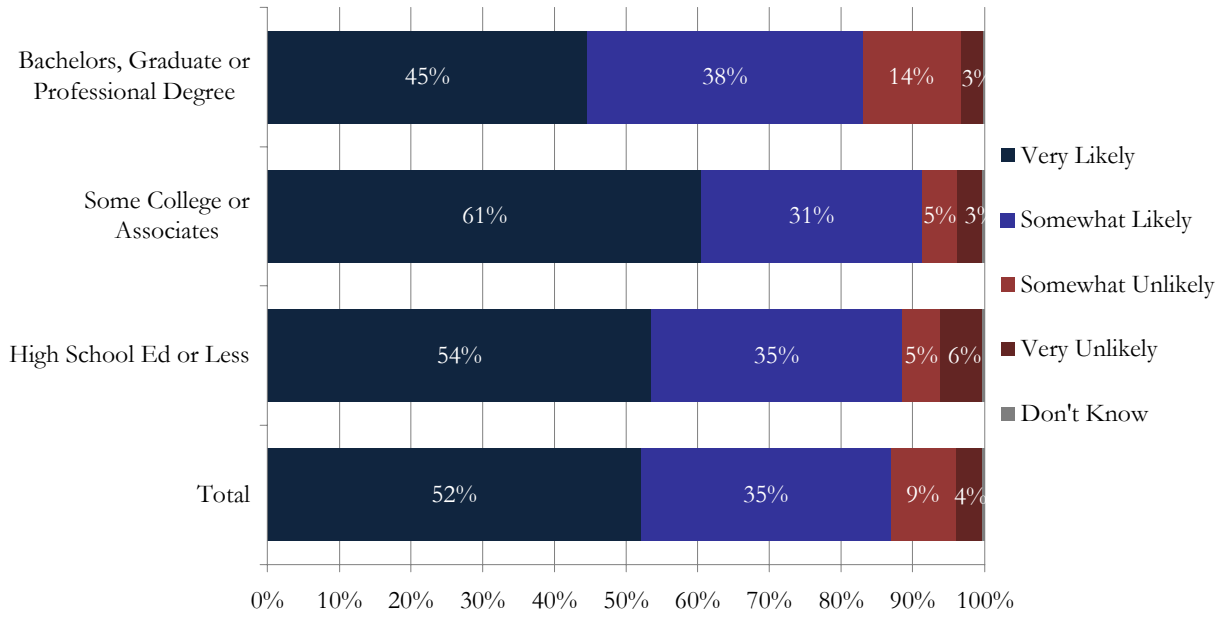
* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

PEOPLE WITH COLLEGE DEGREES SHOW LESS SUPPORT FOR AIR POLLUTION CLEAN-UP

Coloradoans with some college experience are most likely to say they are very likely to support increased funding for air pollution clean-up. People with bachelor's degrees or higher are least likely to say they would be very likely to support such funding.

Exhibit 1-6
Support for Government Funding for Air Pollution Clean-up
Results by Education Level

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. C. Air Pollution Clean-up)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

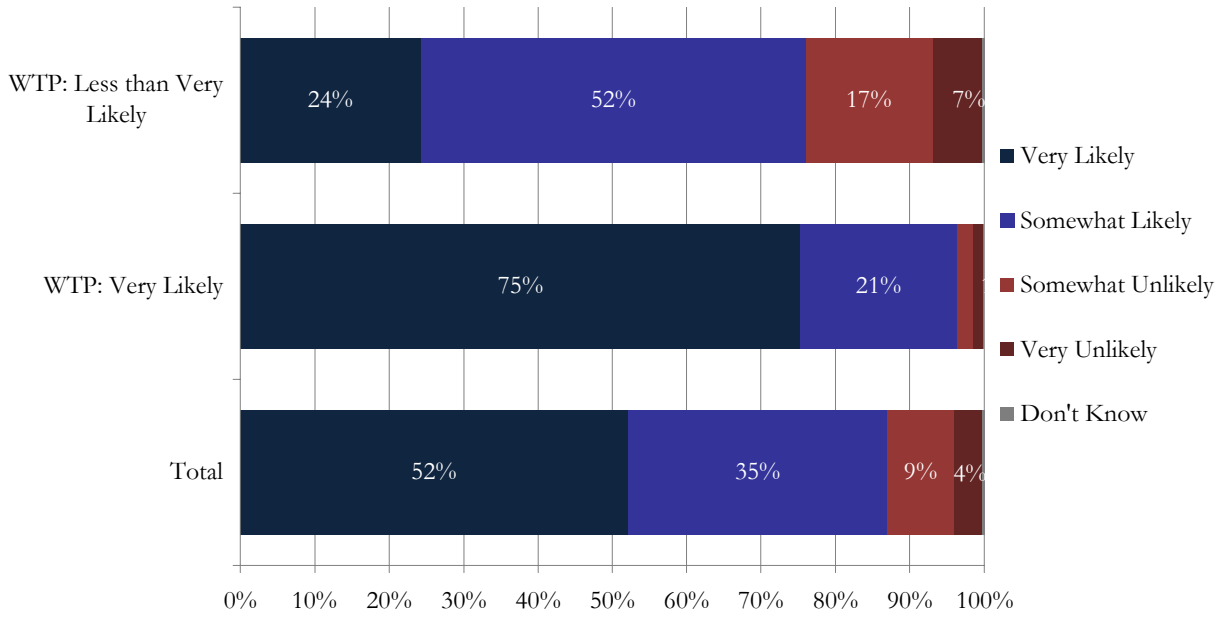
PEOPLE WHO SUPPORT WATER CLEAN-UP ARE ALSO VERY LIKELY TO SUPPORT AIR POLLUTION CLEAN-UP

Three-quarters of those who said they are very likely to support water pollution clean-up also said they would be very likely to support air pollution clean-up. Most of the remaining quarter said they are somewhat likely to support air pollution clean-up.

In comparison, only one-quarter of those who would be less than very likely to support water pollution clean-up are very likely to support air pollution clean-up. However, in all, about three quarters of those less than very likely to support water clean-up would be at least somewhat likely to support air pollution clean-up.

Exhibit 1-6
Support for Government Funding for Air Pollution Clean-up
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. C. Air Pollution Clean-up)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

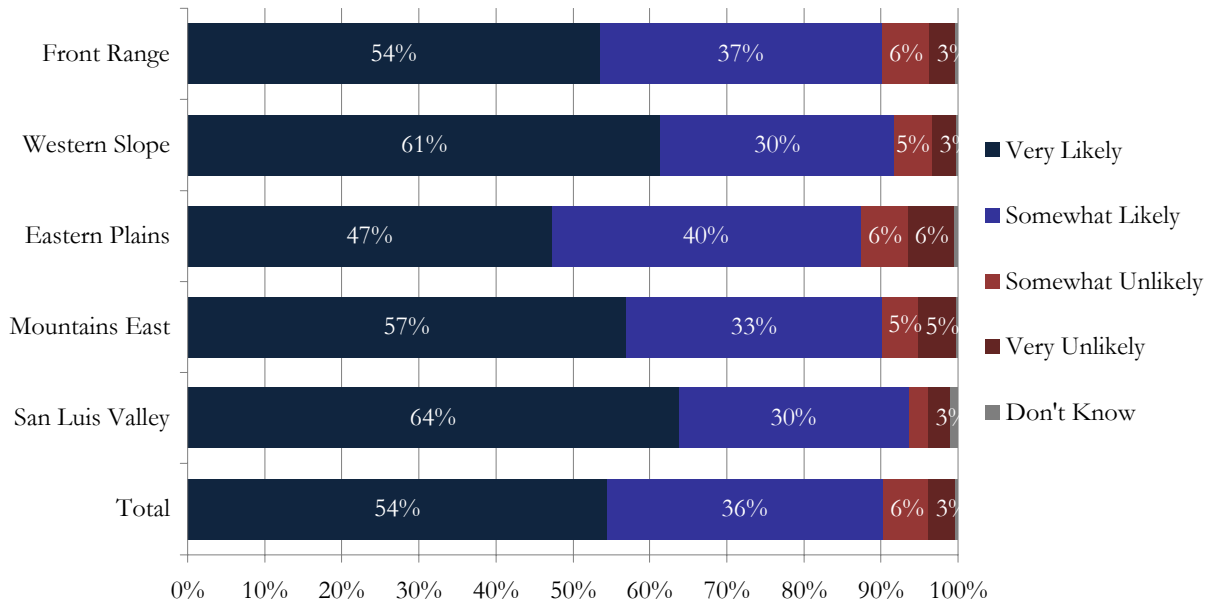
IN MOST REGIONS A MAJORITY ARE VERY LIKELY TO SUPPORT WATER CLEAN-UP

Support was high in all regions for increased funding for water clean-up. Residents of the mountain regions and the San Luis Valley are most likely to say they would be likely to support increased funding for clean-up of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Interestingly, while residents of the Eastern Plains are most likely to say that water pollution was their most important environmental concern (52 percent said it was their greatest concern-Exhibit 1-2), they are least likely to say they would be very likely to support additional government funding for cleaning up rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Exhibit 1-7
Support for Government Funding for Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs
Results by Region

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. D. Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

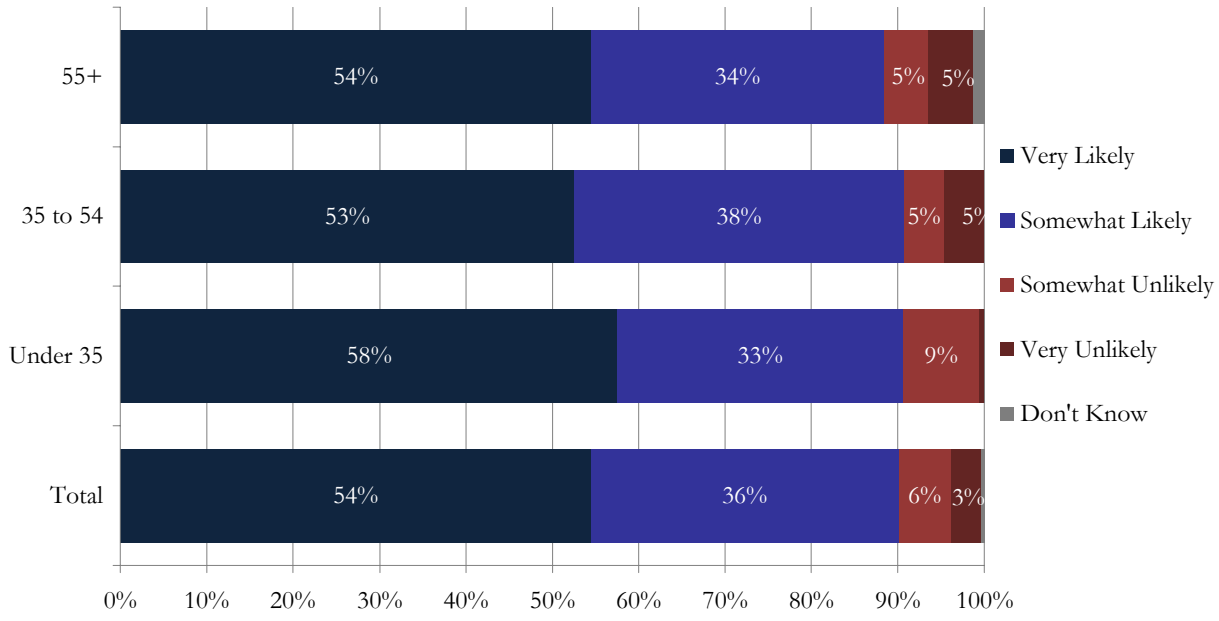
A MAJORITY OF EACH GROUP SUPPORTS INCREASED FUNDING FOR WATER CLEAN-UP

Support for water clean-up is very high with more than one-half of respondents in each group reporting that they would be "very likely" to support increased spending for clean-up of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. An additional one-third of each group is somewhat likely to support such spending.

There are not strong differences between age groups, however, individuals under 35 years of age are the most likely to say they would be "very likely" to support increased spending.

Exhibit 1-7
Support for Government Funding for Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs
Results by Age Group

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. D. Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

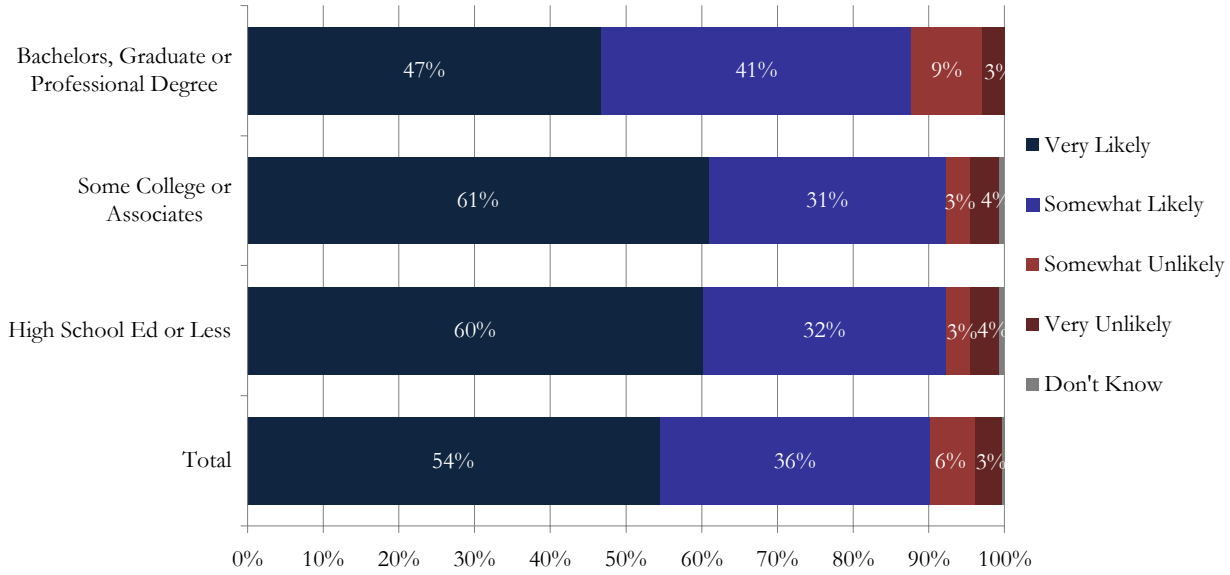
SUPPORT FOR WATER CLEAN-UP SPENDING IS HIGH FOR ALL EDUCATION GROUPS

Individuals with less than a bachelor's degree are most likely to support increased funding for water clean-up. In all, three-fifths of those with less than a bachelor's degree said they would be "very likely" to support such funding, and nearly an additional one-third said they would be "somewhat likely" to support such funding.

Among those with bachelor's degrees or higher, just less than one-half said they would be "very likely" to support increased funding for water clean-up, which was somewhat lower than those with less than a bachelor's degree. An additional two-fifths of this subpopulation, however, indicate they would be "somewhat likely" to support such spending.

Exhibit 1-7
Support for Government Funding for Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs
Results by Education Level

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. D. Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

WTP CATEGORY DEFINITION

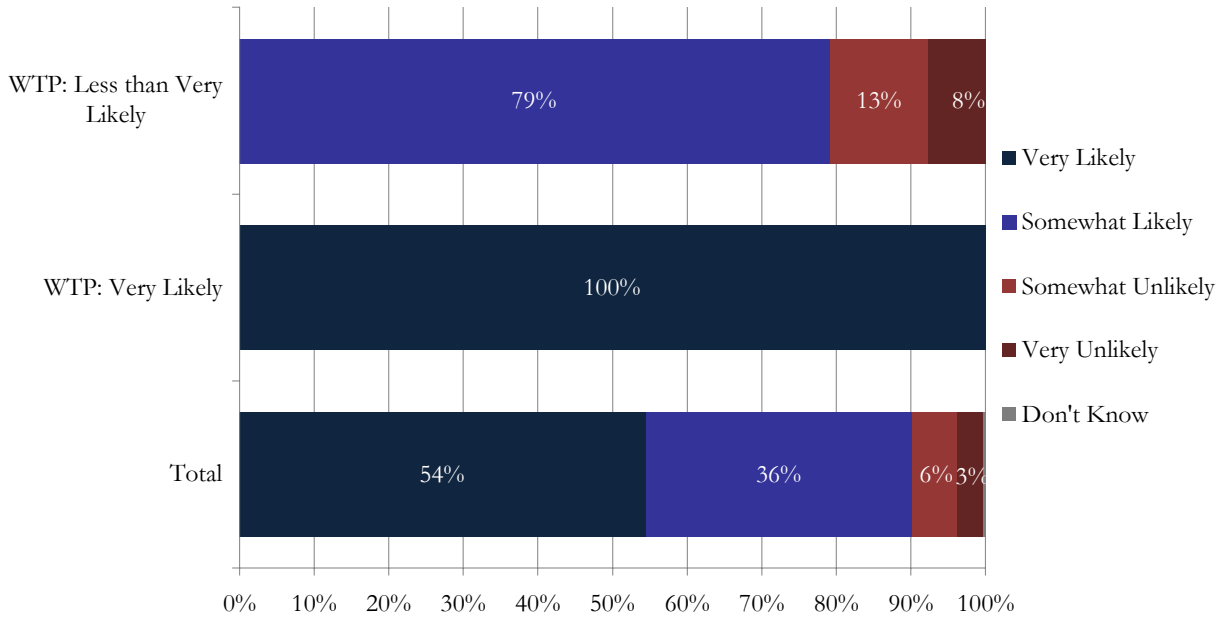
Responses to this question were used to assign people to the "WTP: Very Likely" and "WTP: Less than Very Likely" categories for analysis across all survey questions.

Accordingly, 100 percent of the people in the very likely category said they would be very likely to support increased spending for water clean-up.

The table shows that a majority of those who are less than very likely to support government funding for water clean-up are at least somewhat likely to support this funding.

Exhibit 1-7
Support for Government Funding for Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. D. Clean-up of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs)



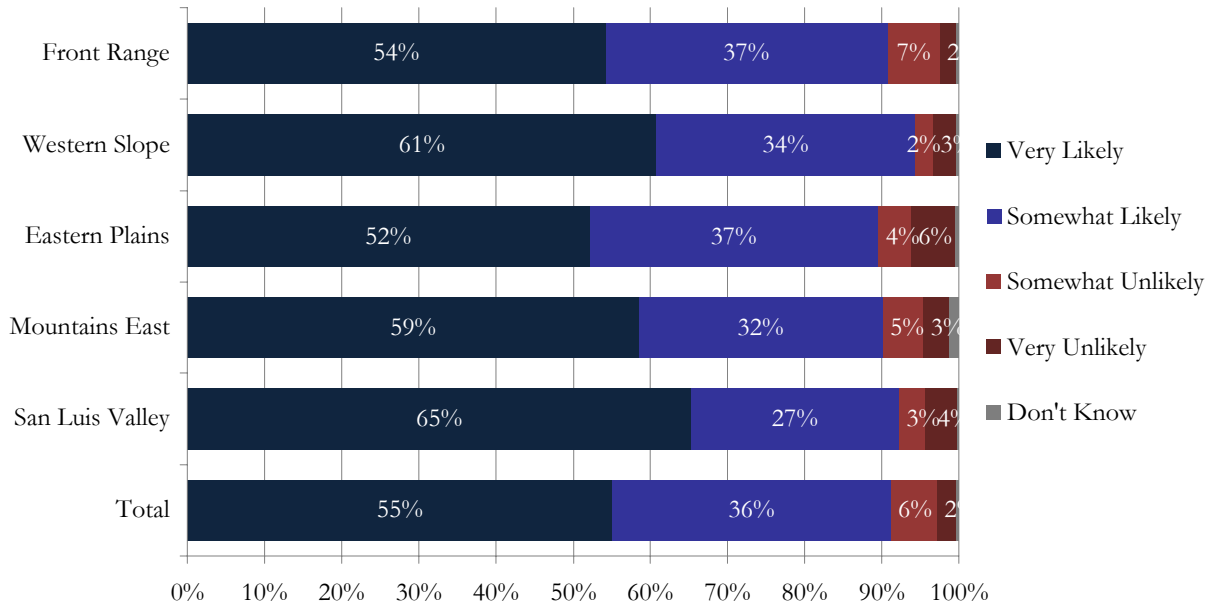
A MAJORITY SUPPORT WATER POLLUTION CONTROLS

More than one-half of the residents in each region indicate they would be very likely to support additional government funding for water pollution controls. An additional one-third of residents in each region said they would be somewhat likely to support additional funding of this type.

Mountain residents and San Luis Valley residents are especially supportive of additional funding for water pollution controls.

Exhibit 1-8
Support for Government Funding for Water Pollution Controls
Results by Region

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. E. Water Pollution Controls)



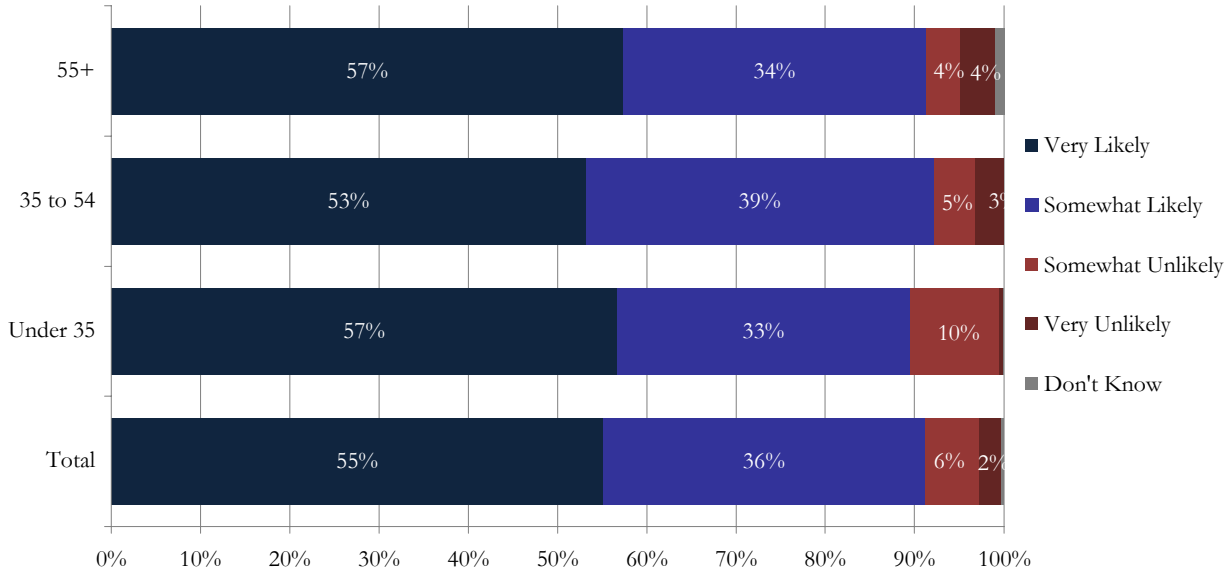
* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

SUPPORT FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROLS IS NOT A FUNCTION OF AGE

All age groups are supportive of additional funding for water pollution controls. Ninety percent or more of the individuals in each age group indicate they would be likely to support increased funding for water pollution controls.

Exhibit 1-8
Support for Government Funding for Water Pollution Controls
Results by Age Group

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. E. Water Pollution Controls)



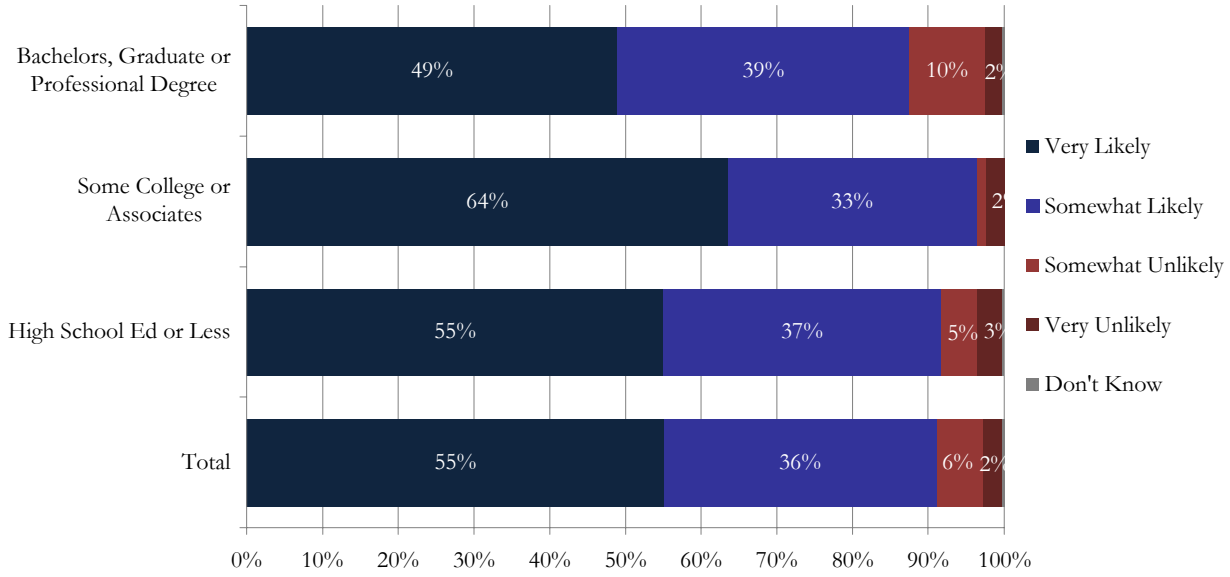
* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

SUPPORT FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROLS IS HIGH AMONG ALL EDUCATION BRACKETS

All groups are in strong support of additional funding for water pollution controls, and individuals with some college experience are particularly supportive, with 64 percent saying they would be very likely to support additional funding.

Exhibit 1-8
Support for Government Funding for Water Pollution Controls
Results by Education Level

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. E. Water Pollution Controls)



* Values of less than two percent are not labeled on graph.

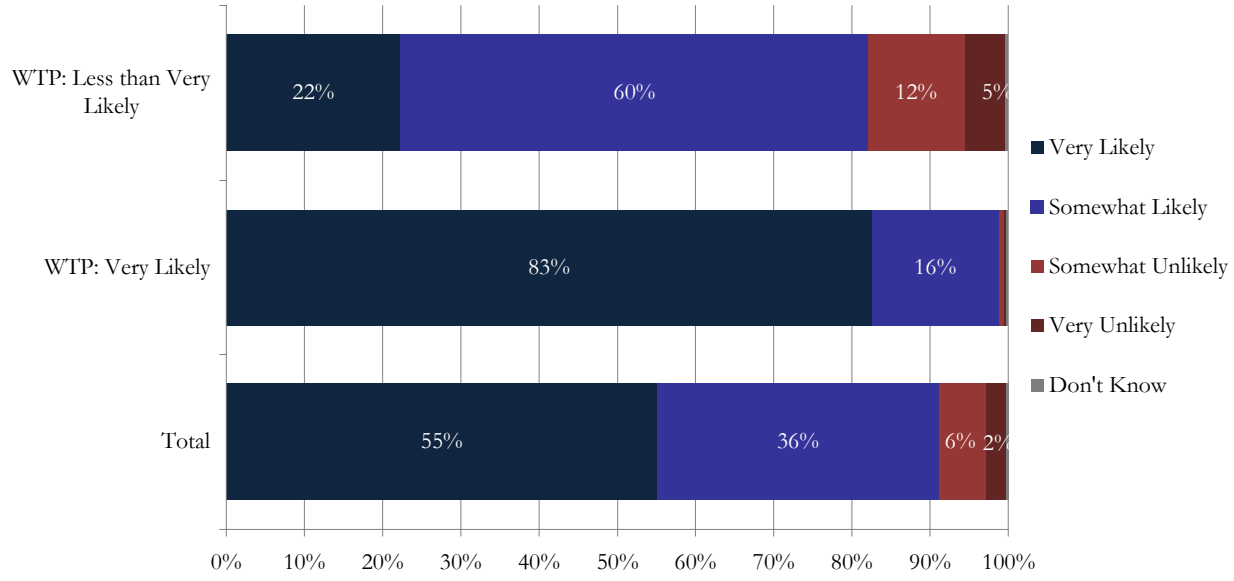
PEOPLE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE ALSO VERY WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Not surprisingly, very large differences are seen between individuals who indicate they are very likely to pay for clean-up of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, and those who indicate they would be less likely to pay for water clean-up.

Eighty-three percent of those who would be very likely to pay for clean-up would also be very likely to pay for water pollution controls, compared with only 22 percent of those who would be less than very likely to pay for clean-up.

Exhibit 1-8
Support for Government Funding for Water Pollution Controls
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. E. Water Pollution Controls)



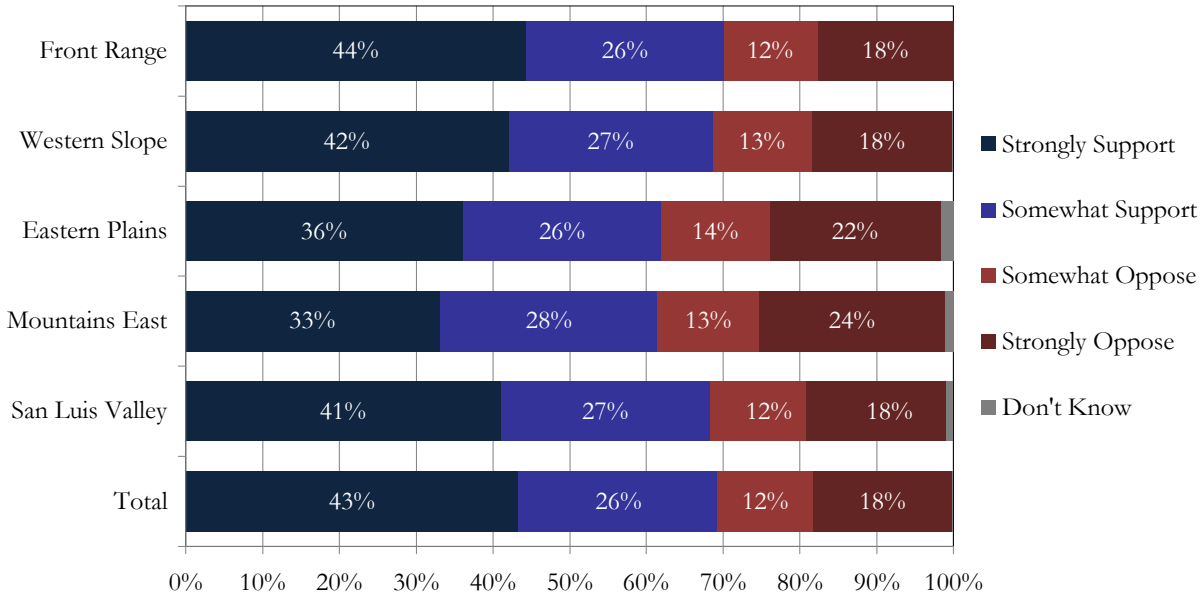
A MAJORITY SUPPORT AN ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX TO PAY FOR WATER QUALITY ISSUES

Support for an alcohol and tobacco tax to pay to protect and improve the quality of water in the state of Colorado is highest among residents of the Front Range.

Support is lowest in the eastern plains and eastern mountain regions where nearly one-quarter of residents said they would strongly oppose such a tax.

Exhibit 1-9
Support for an Alcohol and Tobacco Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. A. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax)



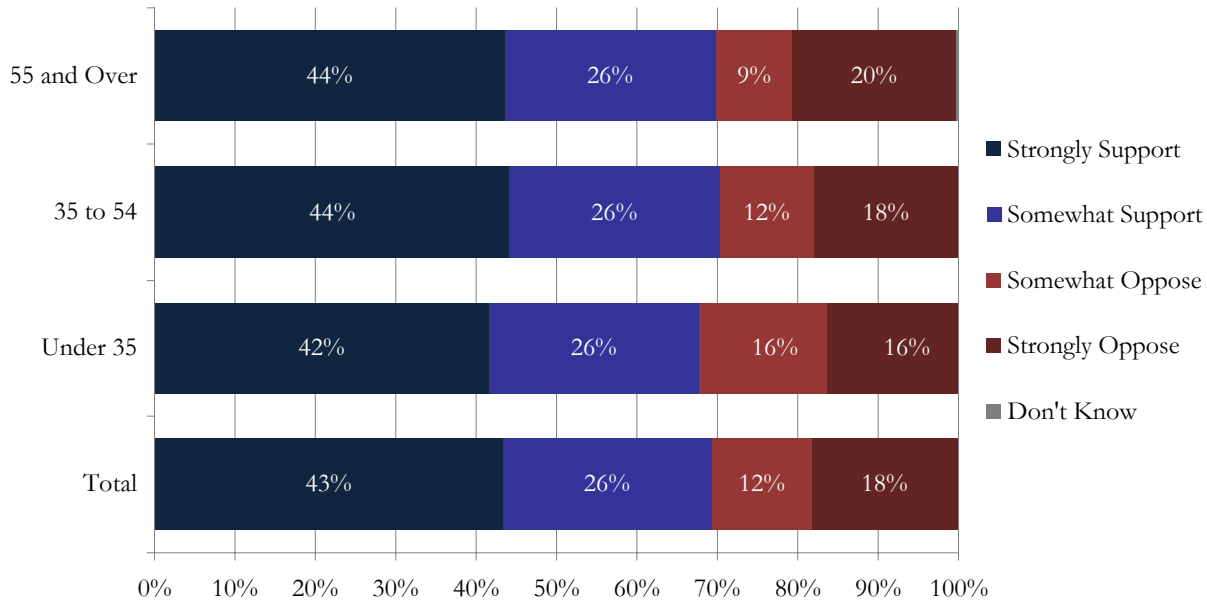
* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

AGE DOES NOT PREDICT SUPPORT FOR AN ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX TO PAY FOR WATER QUALITY

A majority of all age groups supports an alcohol and tobacco tax to pay for water quality protection and improvement. The percentage of individuals who would strongly oppose such a tax slightly increases with age, but no substantial age differences are seen in support.

Exhibit 1-9
Support for an Alcohol and Tobacco Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. A. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

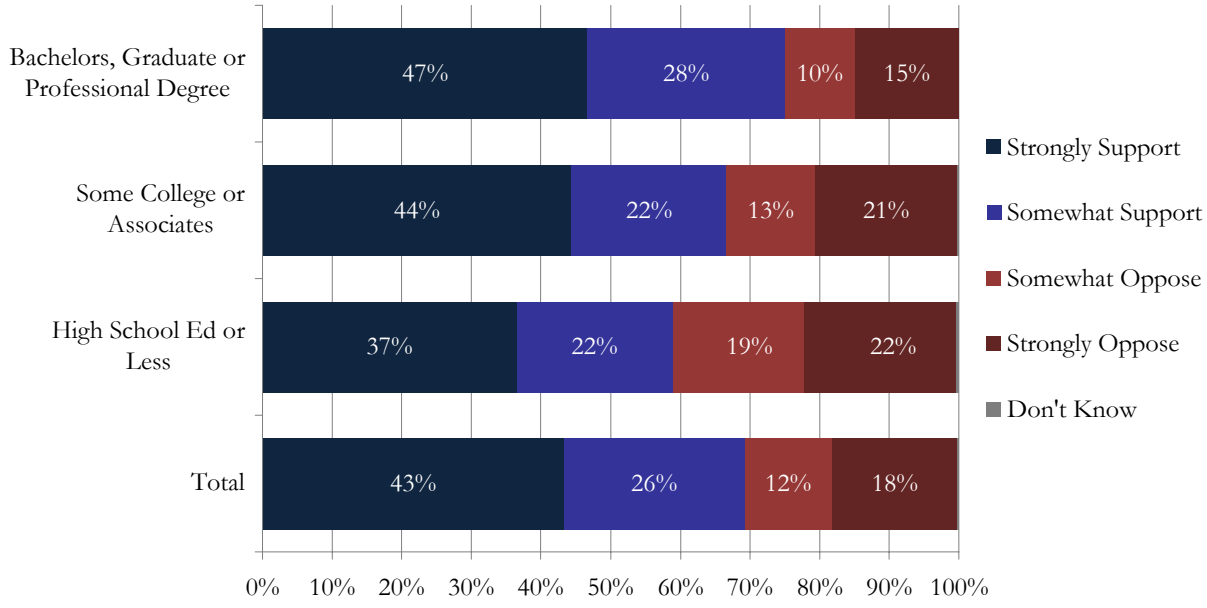
SUPPORT FOR AN ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX TO PAY FOR WATER QUALITY INCREASES WITH EDUCATION

As education level increases, the percentage of people who would strongly or somewhat support an alcohol and tobacco tax to pay for water quality increases and the percentage of people who would somewhat or strongly oppose such a tax decreases.

While just under 60 percent of those with a high school education support such a tax, that percentage increases to 66 percent for those with some college education, and to 75 percent for those with at least a bachelor's degree.

Exhibit 1-9
Support for an Alcohol and Tobacco Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. A. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax)



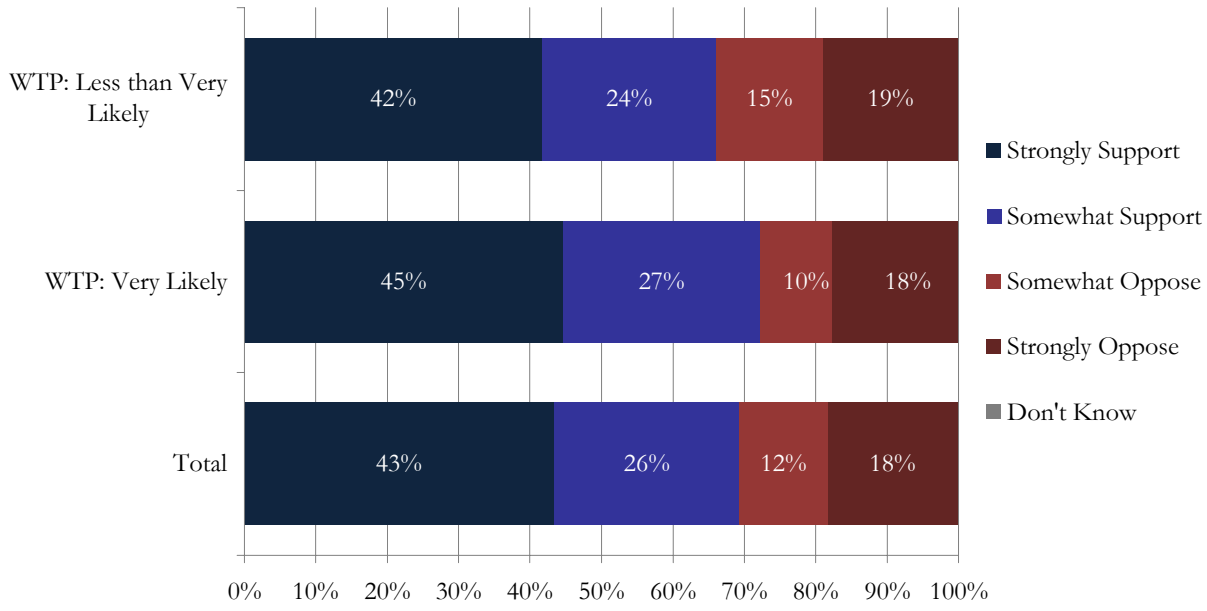
WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP DOES NOT TRANSLATE TO SUPPORT FOR AN ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX TO PAY FOR WATER QUALITY

Individuals who indicate they are very likely to support additional government spending for water clean-up are only slightly more likely than those who are less willing to support additional spending to say they would support an alcohol and tobacco tax to pay to improve water quality.

Apparently, it may be that when people indicate they will support additional government spending, they are not thinking about where the funding for such spending will have to come from (i.e., taxes). It is also possible that it does not seem "fair" to charge only alcohol and tobacco users for water quality improvements.

Exhibit 1-9
Support for an Alcohol and Tobacco Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. A. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax)



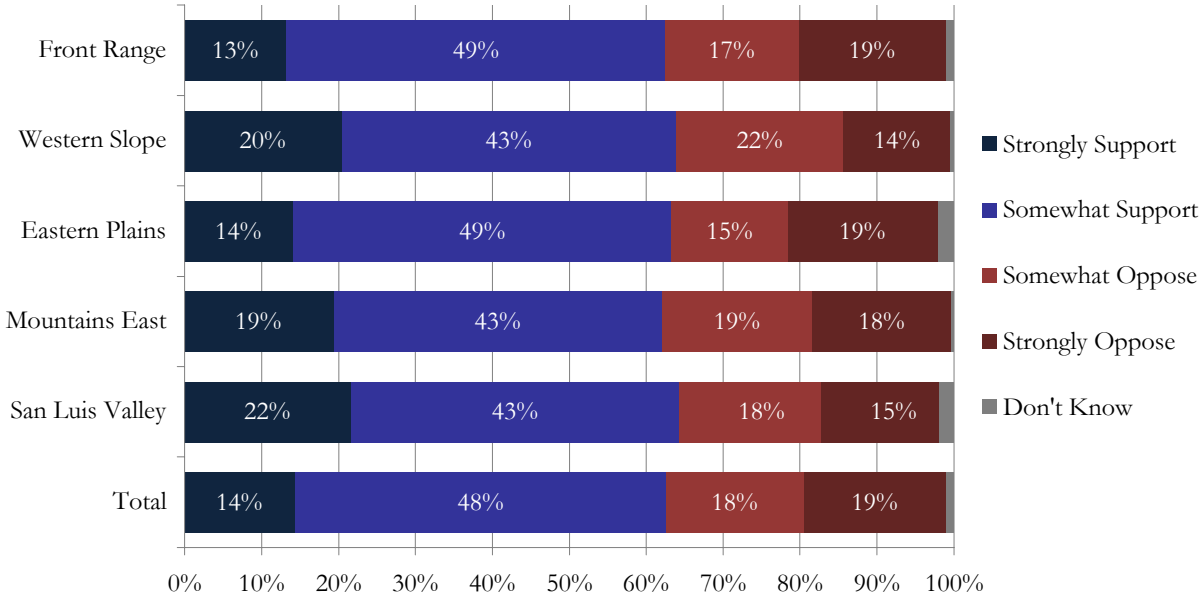
A STATE SALES TAX FOR WATER QUALITY RECEIVES WEAKER SUPPORT THAN AN ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX

While overall support for a state sales tax to fund water quality protection and improvements is relatively high, fewer than one-fifth of residents in each region would strongly support such a tax.

Almost no regional differences are seen in total amount of support, with just over 60 percent of residents in each region saying they would support a state sales tax. However, the percentage of residents who would strongly support such a tax is largest in the mountain regions and the San Luis Valley, where roughly 20 percent would strongly support such a tax, and lowest in the Front Range and eastern plains where fewer than 15 percent of residents would support such a tax.

Exhibit 1-10
Support for a State Sales Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. B. State Sales Tax)



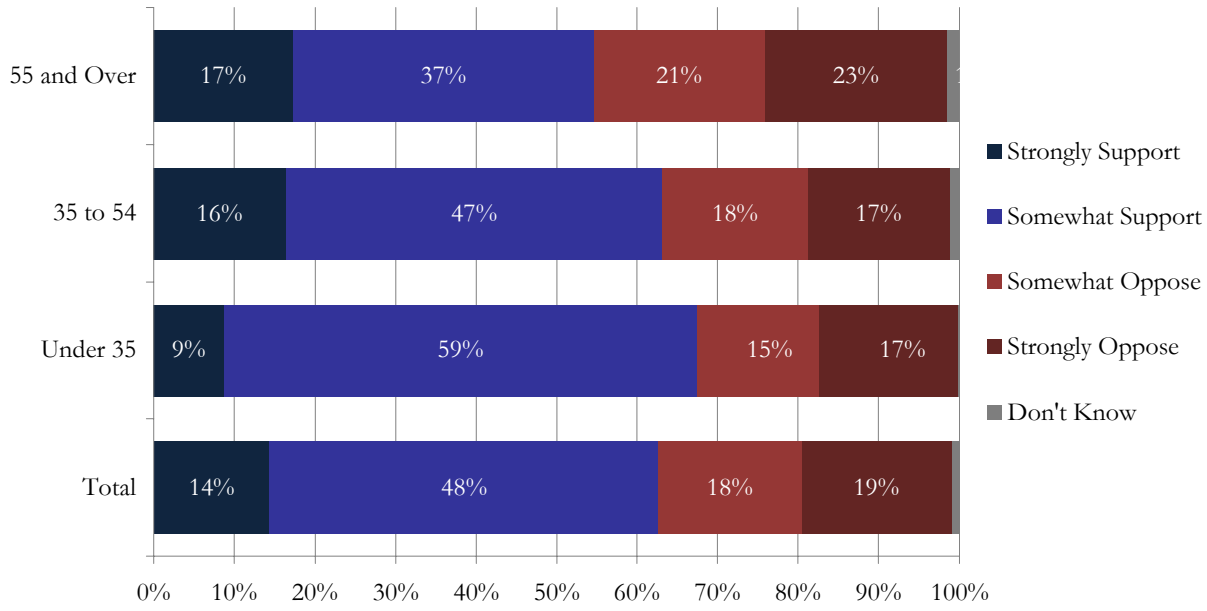
OVERALL SUPPORT FOR A STATE SALES TAX DECLINES WITH AGE, BUT STRONG SUPPORT INCREASES WITH AGE

Age has a complicated effect on support for a state sales tax to fund water quality protection and improvements. Overall support is highest among young people, of whom 68 percent say they would support a state sales tax. Sixty-three percent of those aged 35 to 54 would support such a tax, and 54 percent of those aged 55 and older would support a state sales tax. However, although overall support is highest among young people, the percentage of young people who would strongly support such a tax is smaller than in the other two age groups.

Thus, a state sales tax would receive relatively widespread, but only weak, support among people under age 35.

Exhibit 1-10
Support for a State Sales Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. B. State Sales Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

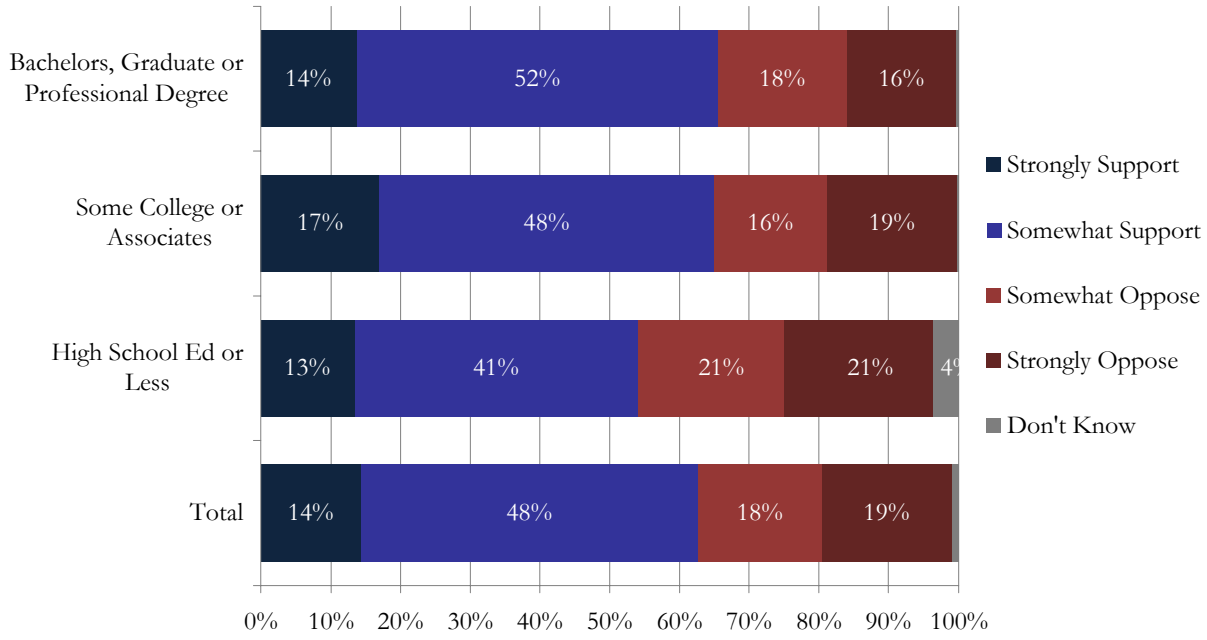
COLLEGE EDUCATION INCREASES SUPPORT FOR A STATE SALES TAX TO FUND WATER QUALITY

Roughly 65 percent of Coloradoans with at least some college experience would support a state sales tax to pay for water quality protection and improvements. In comparison, only 54 percent of those with no college experience would support such a tax.

Across all groups only about 14 percent would strongly support such a tax. The differences between groups stems from the relatively larger percentage of people in the more educated groups who would "somewhat support" such a tax.

Exhibit 1-10
Support for a State Sales Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. B. State Sales Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

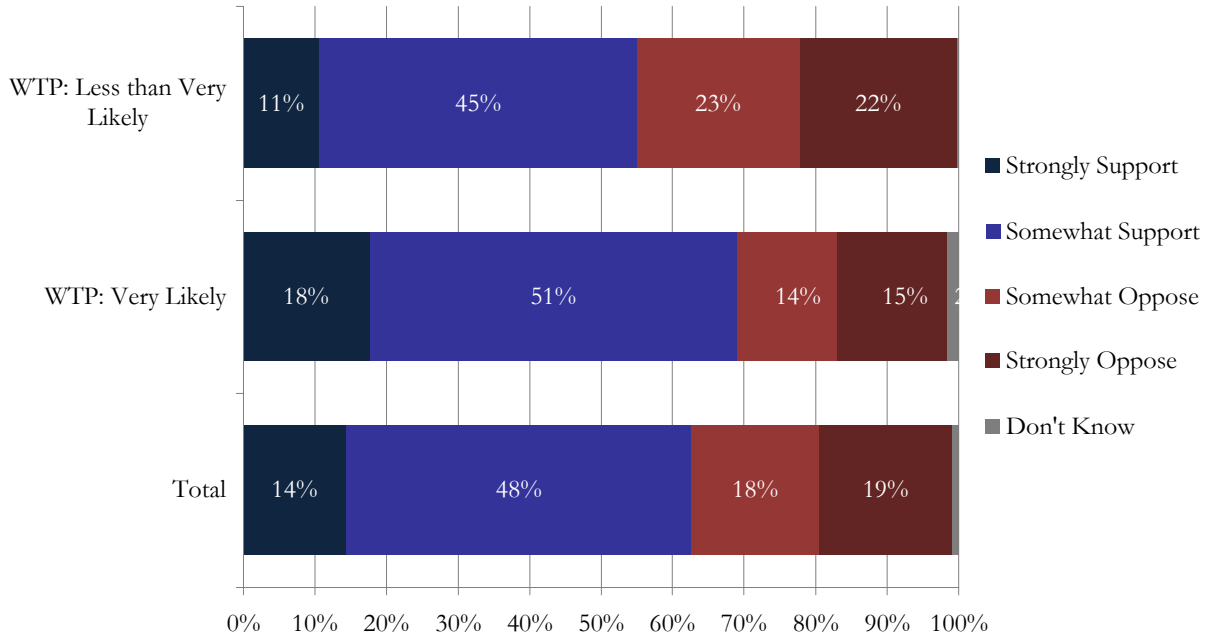
A STATE SALES TAX IS SOMEWHAT MORE SUPPORTED BY THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP

Overall, support for a state sales tax is much weaker than support for an alcohol and tobacco tax. More than twice as many people who are willing to pay for water clean-up would strongly support an alcohol and tobacco tax (45 percent would strongly support) than would support a state sales tax (18 percent would strongly support).

For those less willing to pay for water clean-up, roughly four times as many would be willing to support an alcohol and tobacco tax (44 percent would strongly support) as would support a state sales tax (11 percent would strongly support).

Exhibit 1-10
Support for a State Sales Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. B. State Sales Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

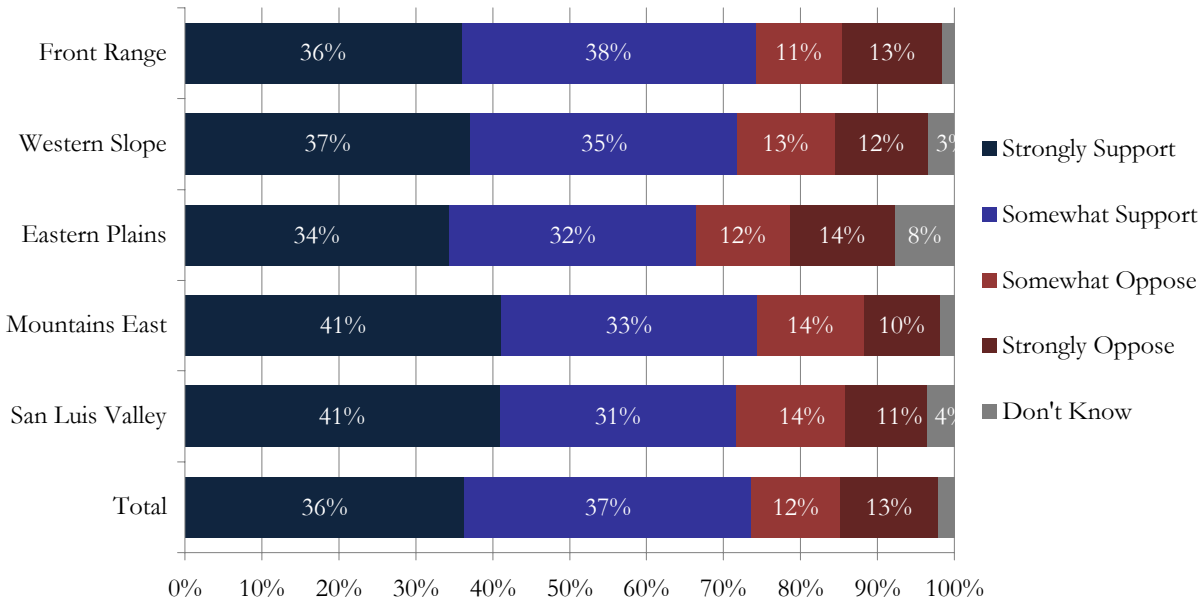
NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF COLORADOANS SUPPORT A CORPORATE INCOME TAX TO PAY FOR WATER QUALITY

The percentage of Coloradoans who would strongly support a corporate income tax to pay for water quality protection and improvements (36 percent) is intermediate between the percentage who would strongly support an alcohol and tobacco tax (43 percent) and the percentage who would strongly support a state sales tax (14 percent).

Results vary only slightly by geographic region of residence, with the lowest overall support being seen in the eastern plains (66 percent "strongly" or "somewhat support"), and the highest overall support in the Front Range and eastern mountains (74 percent "strongly" or "somewhat support").

Exhibit 1-11
Support for a Corporate Income Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. C. Corporate Income Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

OLDER RESIDENTS HOLD STRONGER BELIEFS THAN YOUNGER RESIDENTS

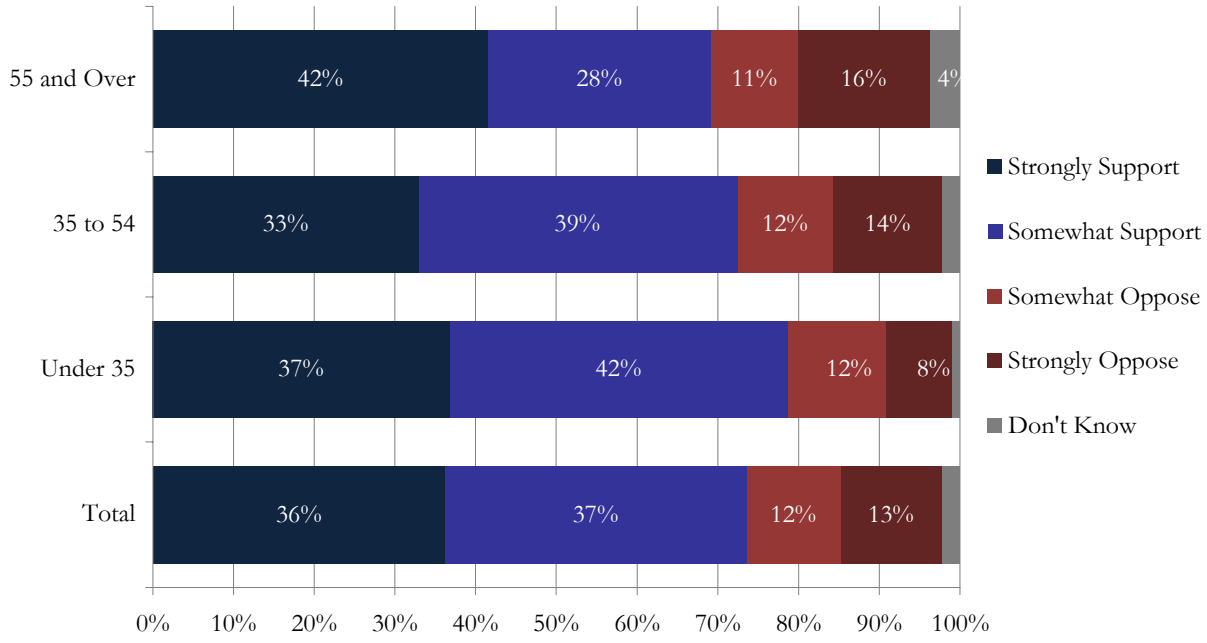
Among Coloradoans aged 55 and older, 42 percent would strongly support a corporate income tax to pay for water quality protection and improvements, and 16 percent would strongly oppose a corporate income tax for this purpose.

In comparison, only 37 percent of Coloradoans aged 18 to 34 would strongly support such a tax, and only 8 percent would strongly oppose such a tax.

While overall support is similar among the three age groups (70 percent support from 55 and over, 72 percent from aged 35 to 54, and 79 percent from those under 35), individuals in the oldest age group are most likely to express strong opinions.

Exhibit 1-11
Support for a Corporate Income Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. C. Corporate Income Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

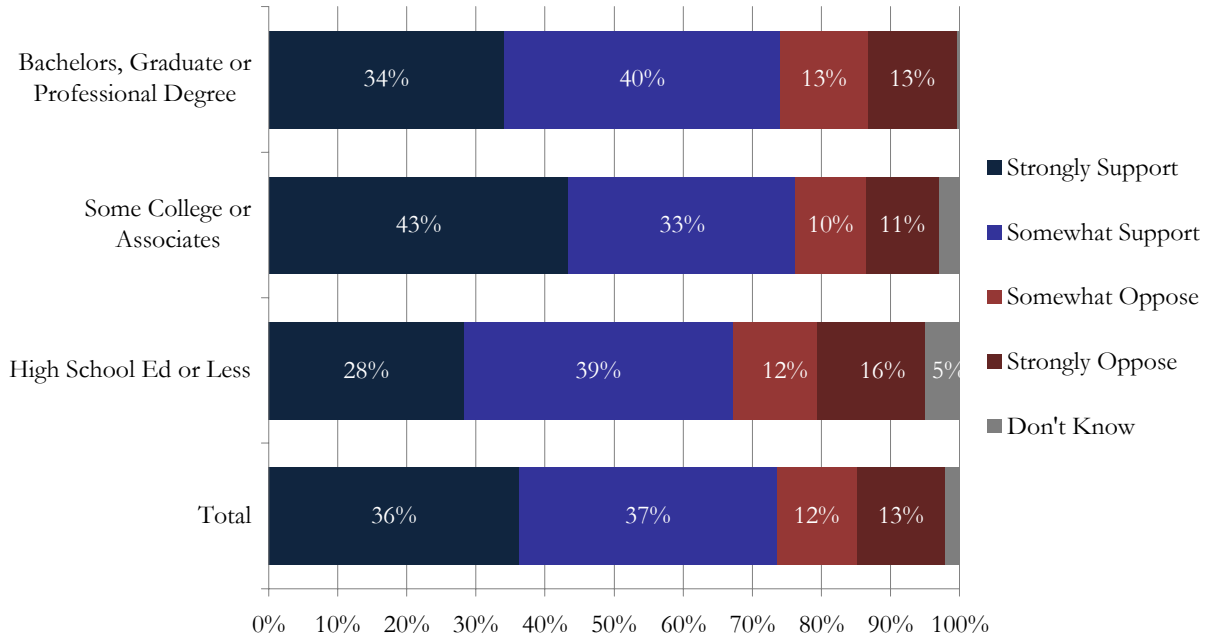
COLLEGE EDUCATION INCREASES SUPPORT FOR A CORPORATE INCOME TAX TO FUND WATER QUALITY

Roughly three-quarters of Coloradoans with at least some college experience would support a corporate income tax to pay for water quality protection and improvements. In comparison, only 67 percent of those with no college experience would support such a tax.

Across all groups about one-half of those who would support a corporate income tax would strongly support such a tax.

Exhibit 1-11
Support for a Corporate Income Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. C. Corporate Income Tax)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

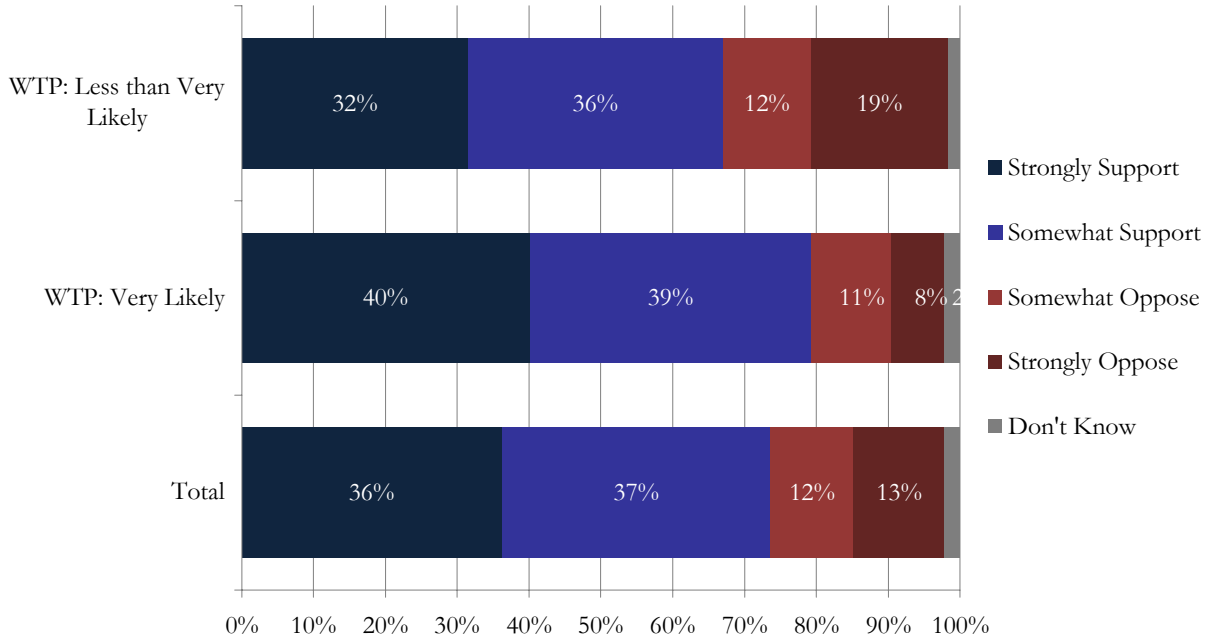
A CORPORATE INCOME TAX IS SOMEWHAT MORE SUPPORTED BY THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP

Overall, support for a corporate income tax is relatively high. A corporate income tax to pay for water quality is much more popular than a state sales tax (36 percent strongly support vs. 18 percent), and nearly as popular as an alcohol and tobacco tax (45 percent strongly support).

Nearly 80 percent of those willing to pay for water clean-up would support a corporate income tax, as would 68 percent of those who were less willing to pay for water clean-up.

Exhibit 1-11
Support for a Corporate Income Tax to Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of support. C. Corporate Income Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

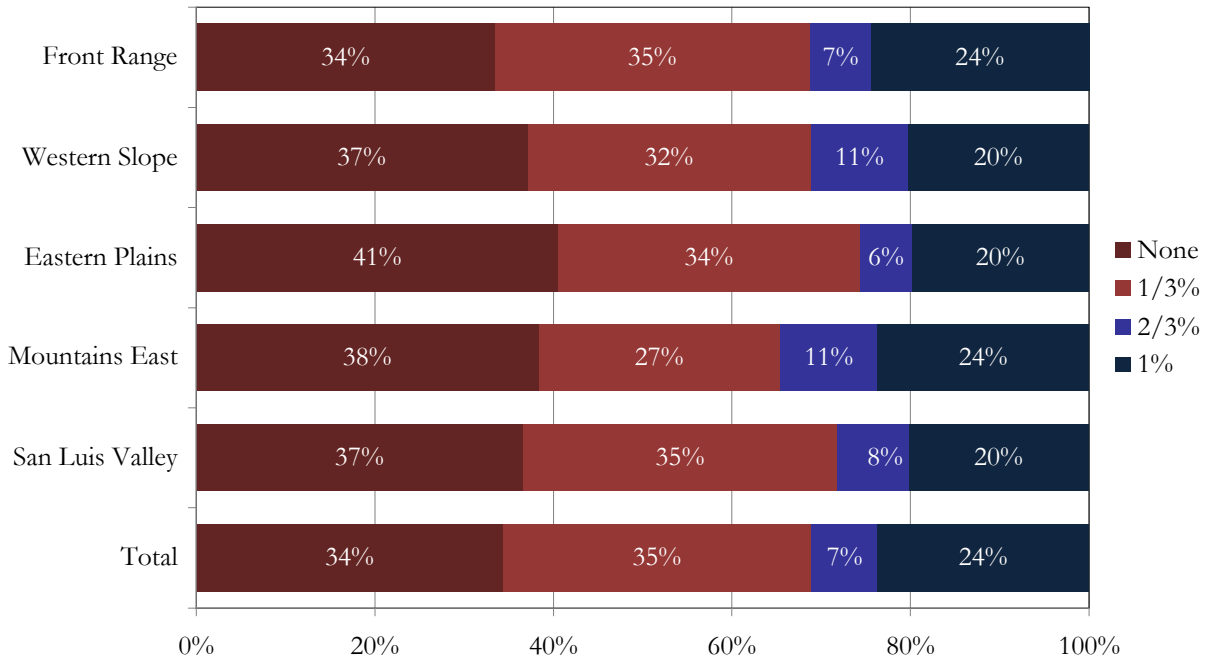
TWO-THIRDS OF COLORADOANS ARE WILLING TO PAY SOME ADDITIONAL STATE INCOME TAX TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Survey respondents were asked how much of an increase in their state income taxes they would be willing to pay to preserve water quality in Colorado.

In each region roughly one-third of respondents indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional state income tax for this purpose. An additional one-third of respondents from each region said they would be willing to pay an additional one-third of one percent in state income tax. Roughly one-fifth of respondents in each region said they would be willing to pay an additional one percent in state income tax.

Exhibit 1-12
Amount of State Income Tax Willing To Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
A. State Income Tax)



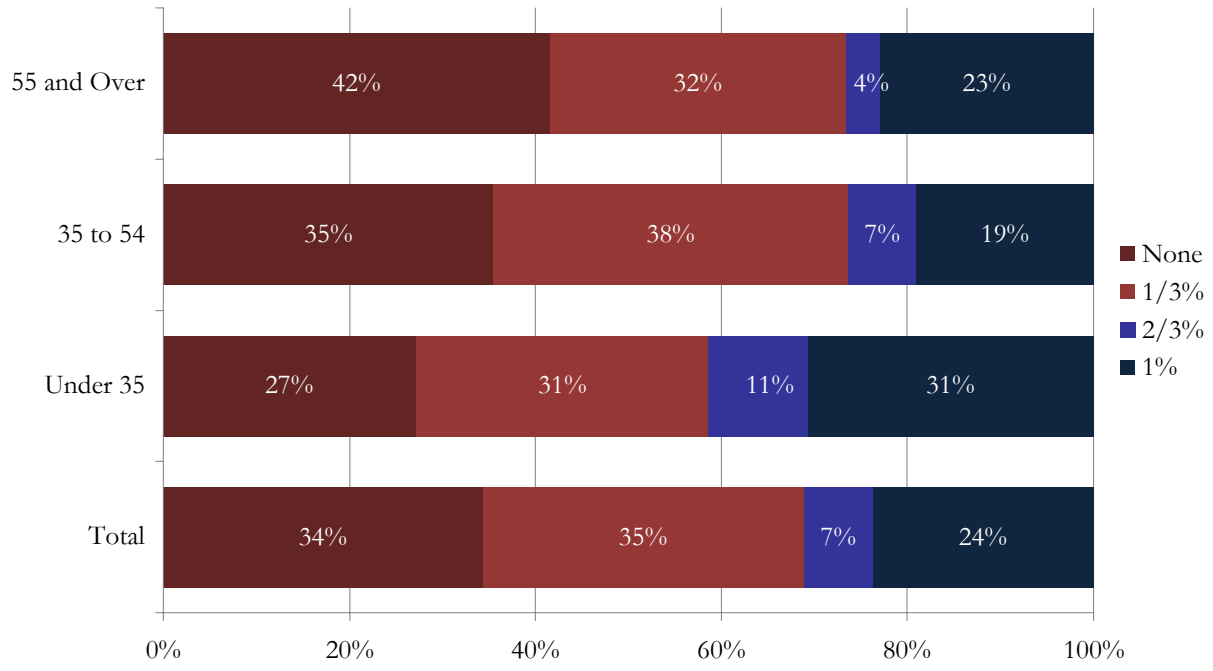
OLDER ADULTS ARE MUCH LESS WILLING TO PAY ADDITIONAL STATE INCOME TAX THAN YOUNGER ADULTS

Over two-fifths of Coloradoans aged 55 and older indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional state income tax to fund water quality efforts. In comparison, only 35 percent of those aged 35 to 54 indicate they would be unwilling to pay anything, and only 27 percent of those under age 35 said they would be unwilling to pay anything.

Similarly, 31 percent of young adults indicate they would be willing to pay an additional one percent in state income tax, compared with only 19 percent of people aged 35 to 54, and 23 percent of people aged 55 and older, who would be willing to pay as much.

Exhibit 1-12
Amount of State Income Tax Willing To Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
A. State Income Tax)



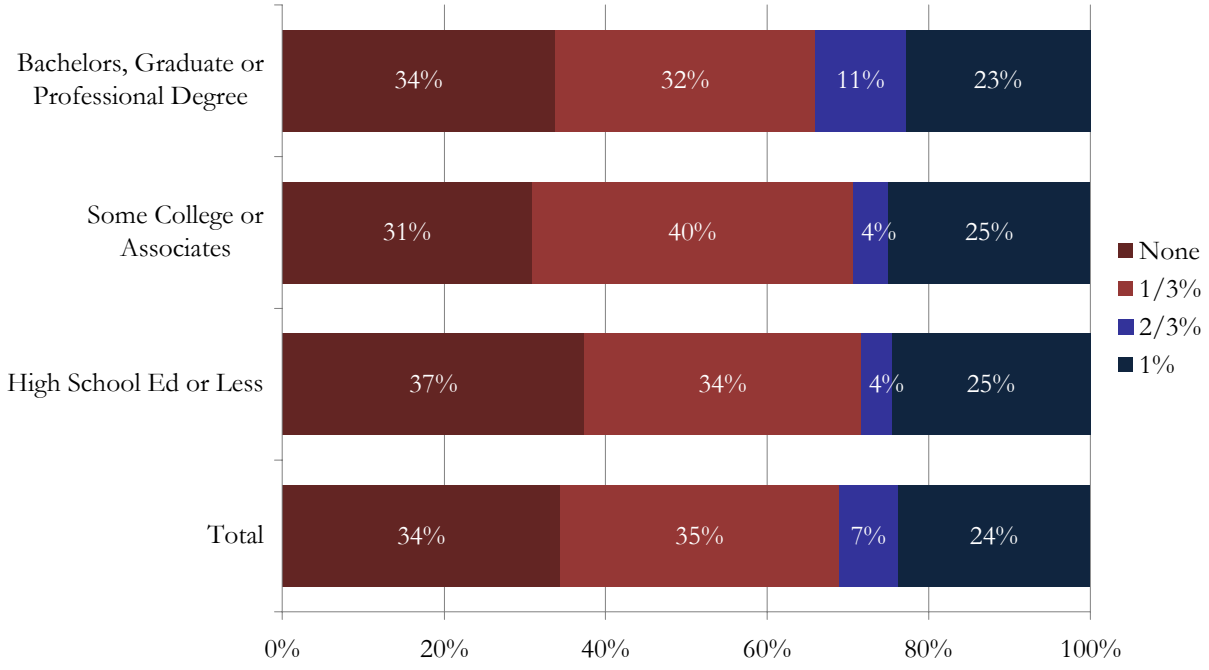
EDUCATION LEVEL DOES NOT HAVE A STRONG EFFECT ON WILLING TO PAY IN STATE INCOME TAX

Across all education levels, about one-quarter of respondents indicate they would be willing to pay an additional one percent in state income tax to fund water quality efforts.

In each group about one-third of respondents indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional income tax to fund water quality efforts.

Exhibit 1-12
Amount of State Income Tax Willing To Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
A. State Income Tax)



MOST OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP WILL ACCEPT A STATE INCOME TAX INCREASE TO FUND IT

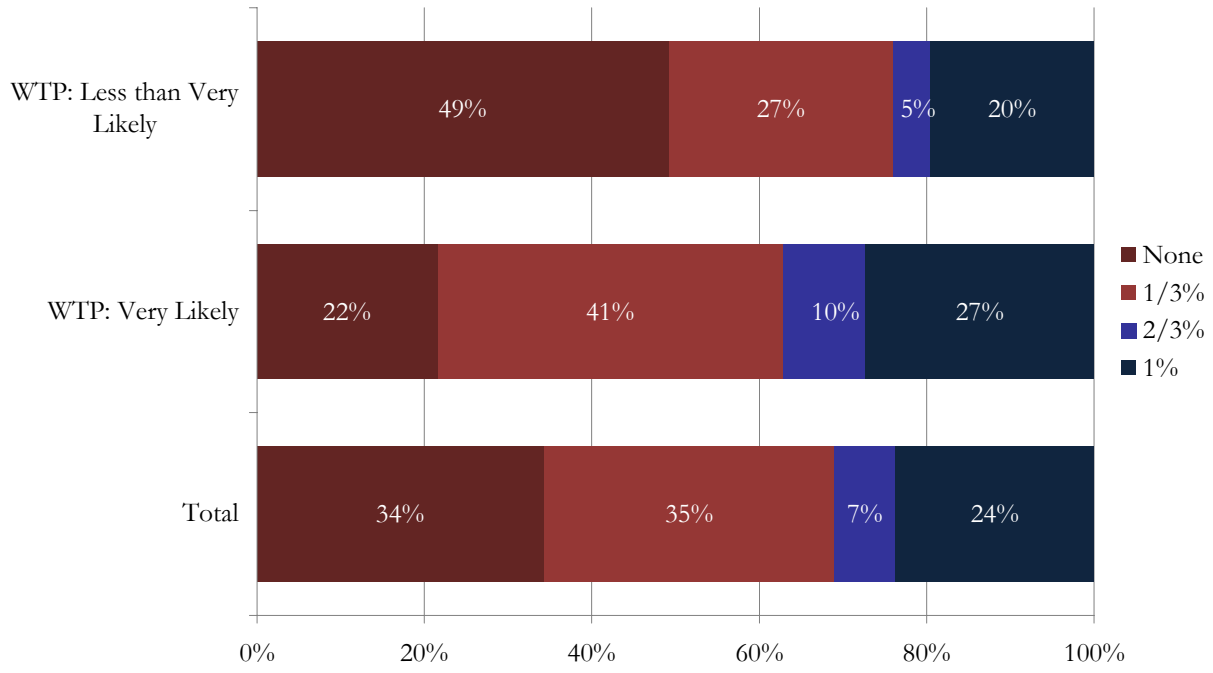
Roughly one-half of those who indicated they were less than very likely to support additional government spending for water clean-up, indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional state income tax for such a purpose.

In comparison, less than one-quarter of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up said they would not be willing to pay any additional state income tax for this purpose.

However, only 27 percent of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up say they would be willing to pay a full one percent in state income tax for this purpose, while 10 percent said they would pay two-thirds of one percent, and 41 percent indicate they would pay one-third of one percent for this purpose.

Exhibit 1-12
Amount of State Income Tax Willing To Pay for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
A. State Income Tax)



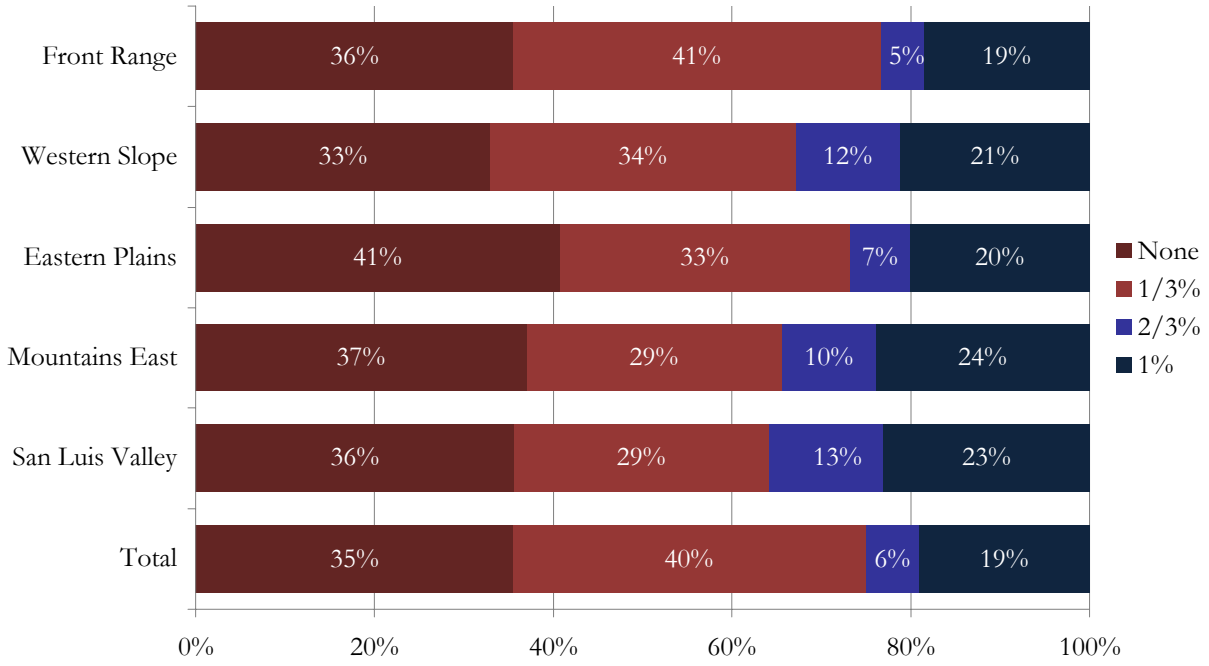
TWO-THIRDS OF COLORADOANS WOULD BE WILLING TO PAY SOME ADDITIONAL STATE SALES TAX TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Survey respondents were asked how much of an increase in their state sales tax rate they would be willing to pay to preserve water quality in Colorado. Results were very similar to willingness to pay in state income tax. In each region roughly one-third of respondents indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional state sales tax for this purpose.

Roughly an additional one-third of respondents from each region respond that they would be willing to pay an additional one-third of one percent in state sales tax. Roughly one-fifth of respondents in each region said they would be willing to pay an additional one percent in state sales tax.

Exhibit 1-13
Willingness To Pay in State Sales Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
B. State Sales Tax)



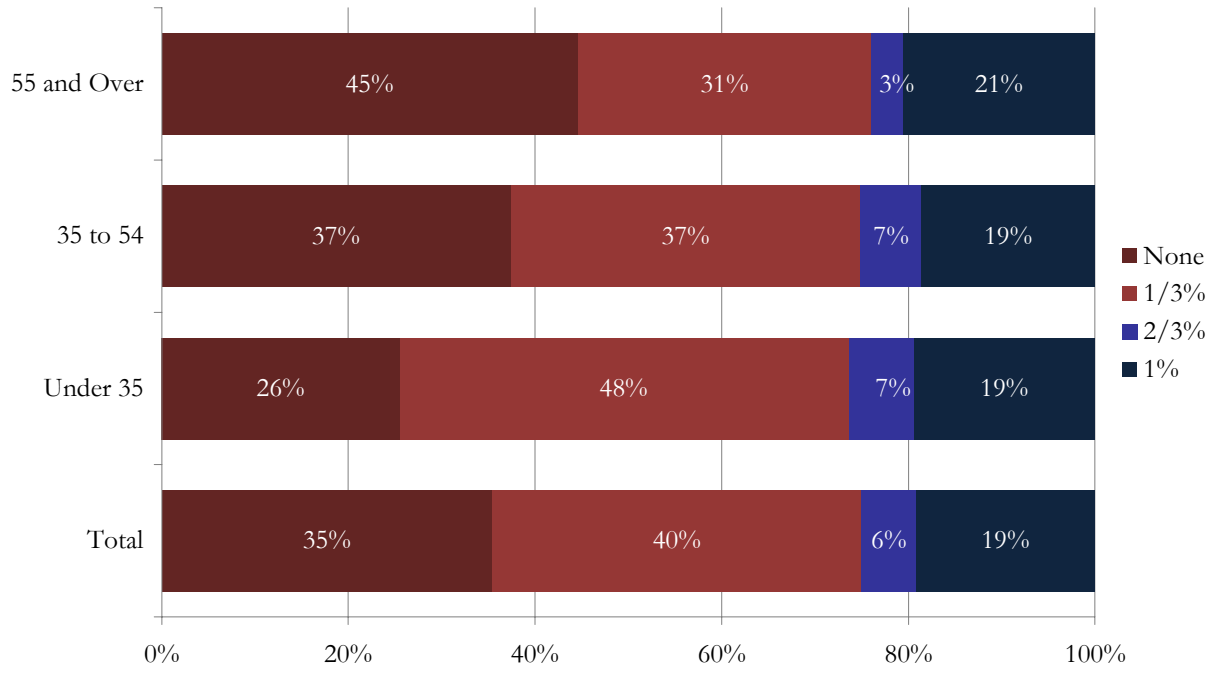
OLDER ADULTS ARE MUCH LESS WILLING TO PAY ADDITIONAL STATE SALES TAX THAN YOUNGER ADULTS

Similar to the results regarding willingness to pay additional state income tax for water quality efforts, over two-fifths of Coloradoans aged 55 and older indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional state sales tax to fund water quality efforts. Only 37 percent of those aged 35 to 54 said they would be unwilling to pay anything, and only 27 percent of those under age 35 said they would be unwilling to pay anything.

Fewer adults under age 35 are willing to pay an additional one percent in state sales tax (19 percent), than are willing to pay an additional one percent in state income tax (31 percent).

Exhibit 1-13
Willingness To Pay in State Sales Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
B. State Sales Tax)



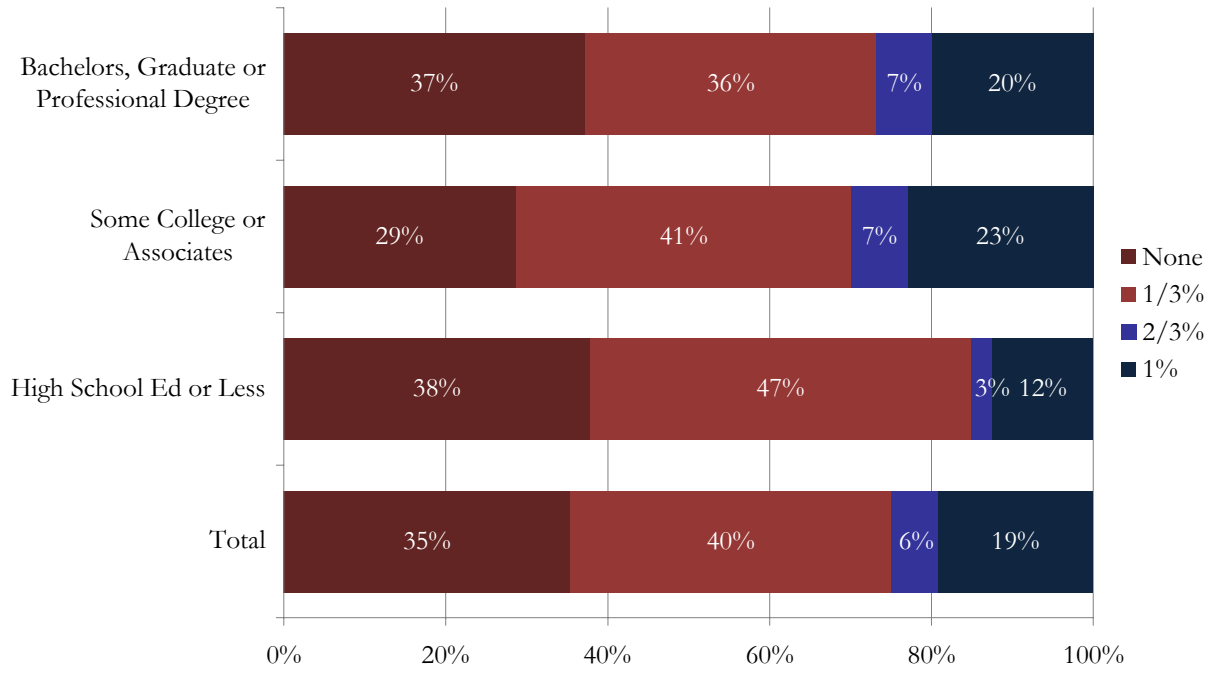
THOSE WITH ONLY A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION ARE LEAST WILLING TO PAY ADDITIONAL STATE SALES TAX

Among individuals with at least some college experience, about one-fifth of respondents said they would be willing to pay an additional one percent in state sales tax to fund water quality efforts. In comparison, only 12 percent of individuals with a high school education or less are willing to pay an additional one percent in state sales tax.

Nearly two-fifths of those with a high school education or less indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional state sales tax to fund water quality efforts.

Exhibit 1-13
Willingness To Pay in State Sales Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
B. State Sales Tax)



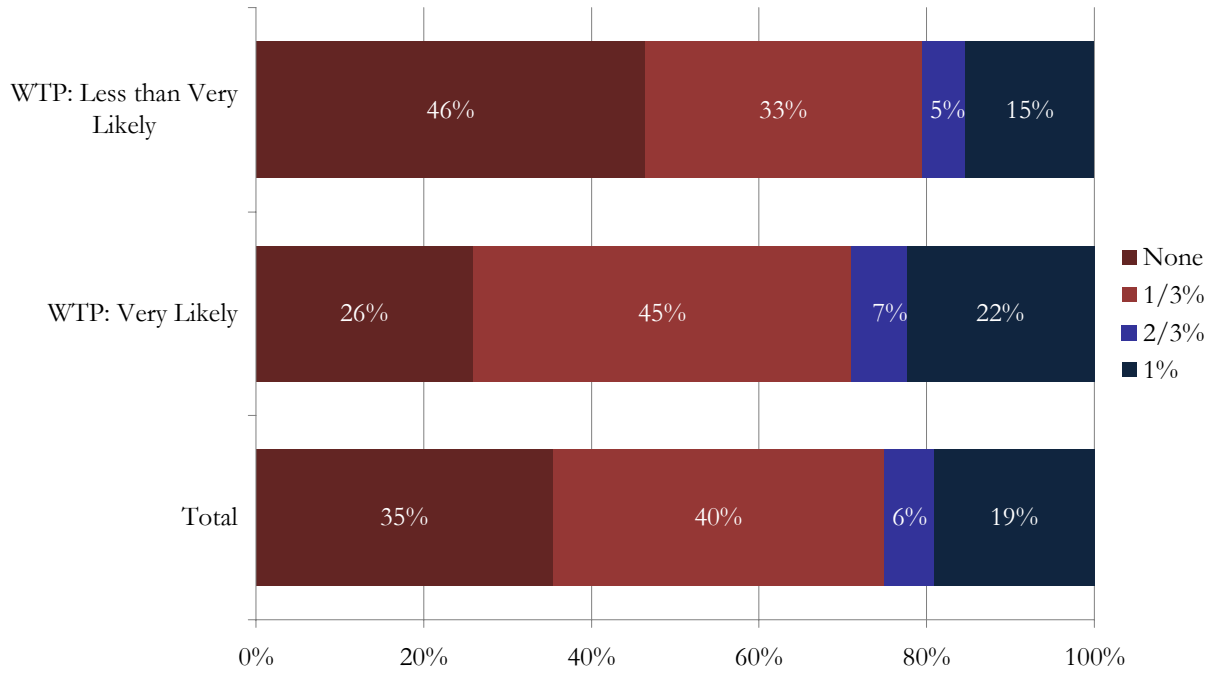
A MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP WOULD ACCEPT A STATE SALES TAX INCREASE TO FUND IT

Roughly one-half of those who indicate they are less than very likely to support additional government spending for water clean-up said they would not be willing to pay any additional state sales tax for such a purpose. In comparison, roughly one-quarter of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional state sales tax for this purpose.

However, only 22 percent of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up say they would be willing to pay a full one percent in state sales tax for this purpose, while 7 percent indicate they would pay two-thirds of one percent, and 45 percent say they would pay one-third of one percent for this purpose.

Exhibit 1-13
Willingness To Pay in State Sales Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
B. State Sales Tax)



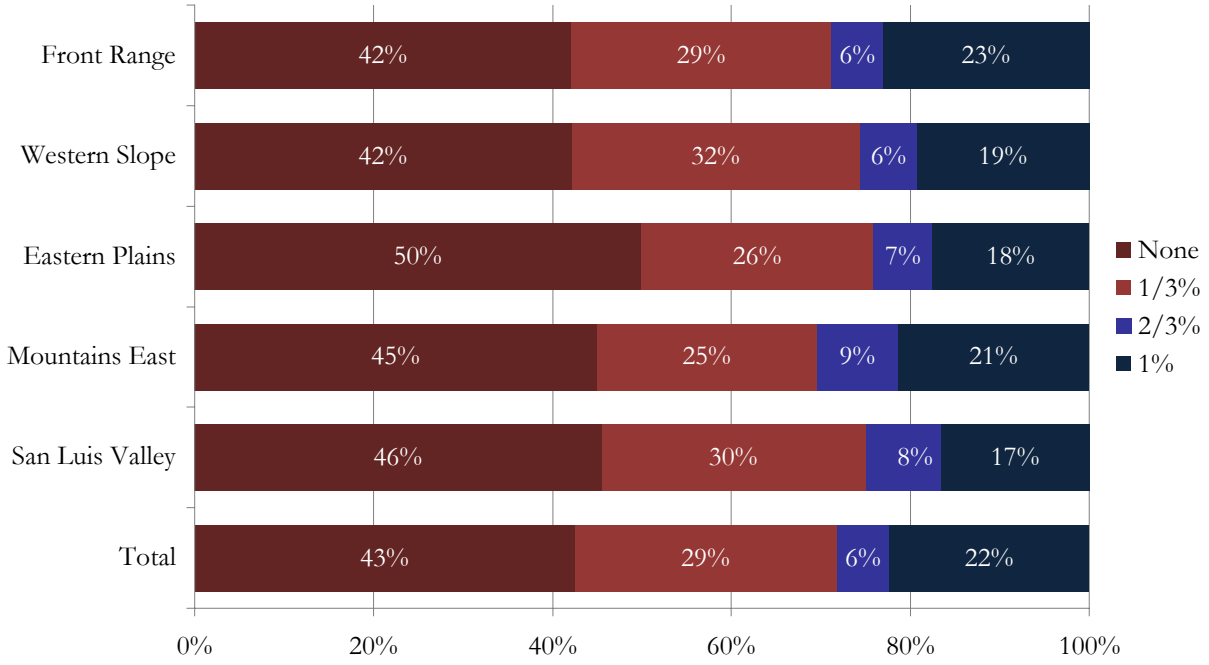
A PROPERTY TAX INCREASE IS LESS ACCEPTABLE THAN INCOME OR SALES TAX INCREASE

Survey respondents were asked how much of an increase in their local property tax rate they would be willing to pay to preserve water quality in Colorado.

Fewer Coloradoans are willing to pay any additional property tax than are willing to pay additional sales or income tax. In each region 40 to 50 percent of respondents indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional local property tax for this purpose. Roughly an additional 25 to 30 percent of respondents from each region say they would be willing to pay an additional one-third of one percent in state sales tax. Roughly one-fifth of respondents in each region indicate they will be willing to pay an additional one percent in state sales tax.

Exhibit 1-14
Willingness To Pay in Local Property Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
C. Local Property Tax)



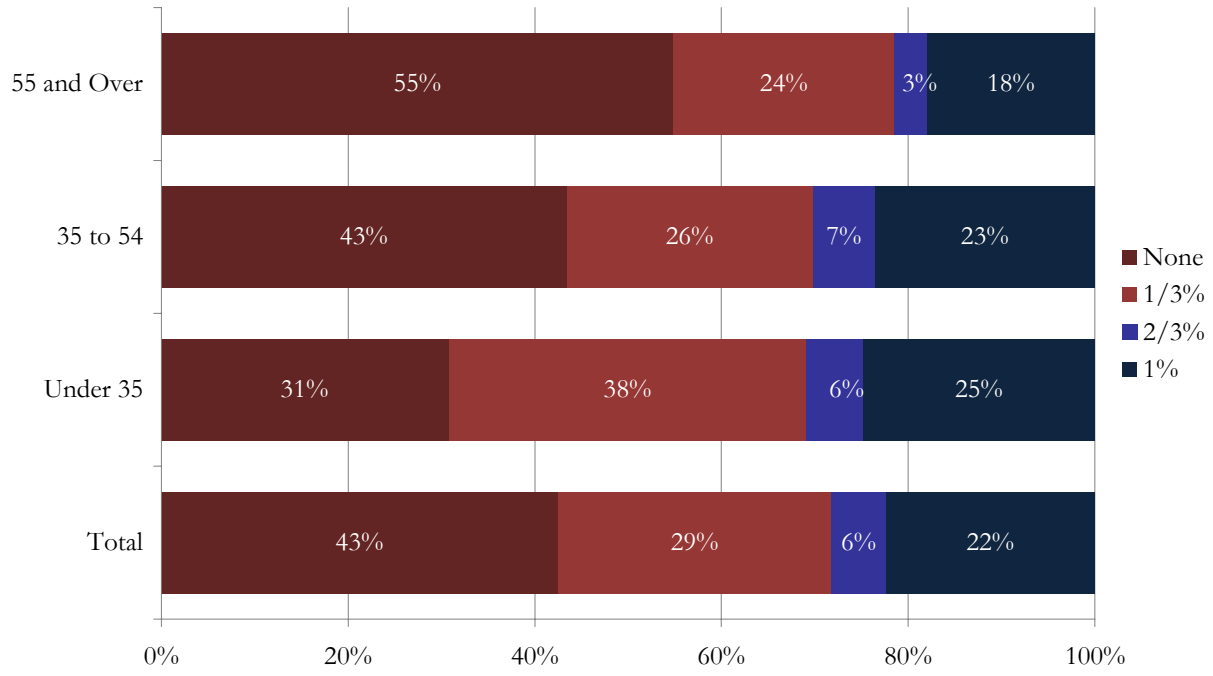
OLDER ADULTS ARE MUCH LESS WILLING TO PAY ADDITIONAL LOCAL PROPERTY TAX THAN YOUNGER ADULTS

Similar to the results regarding willingness to pay additional state income tax or state sales tax for water quality efforts, over one-half of Coloradoans aged 55 and older indicate they are unwilling to pay any additional state sales tax to fund water quality efforts.

Only 43 percent of those aged 35 to 54 said they would be unwilling to pay anything, and only 31 percent of those under age 35 said they are unwilling to pay anything.

Exhibit 1-14
Willingness To Pay in Local Property Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
C. Local Property Tax)



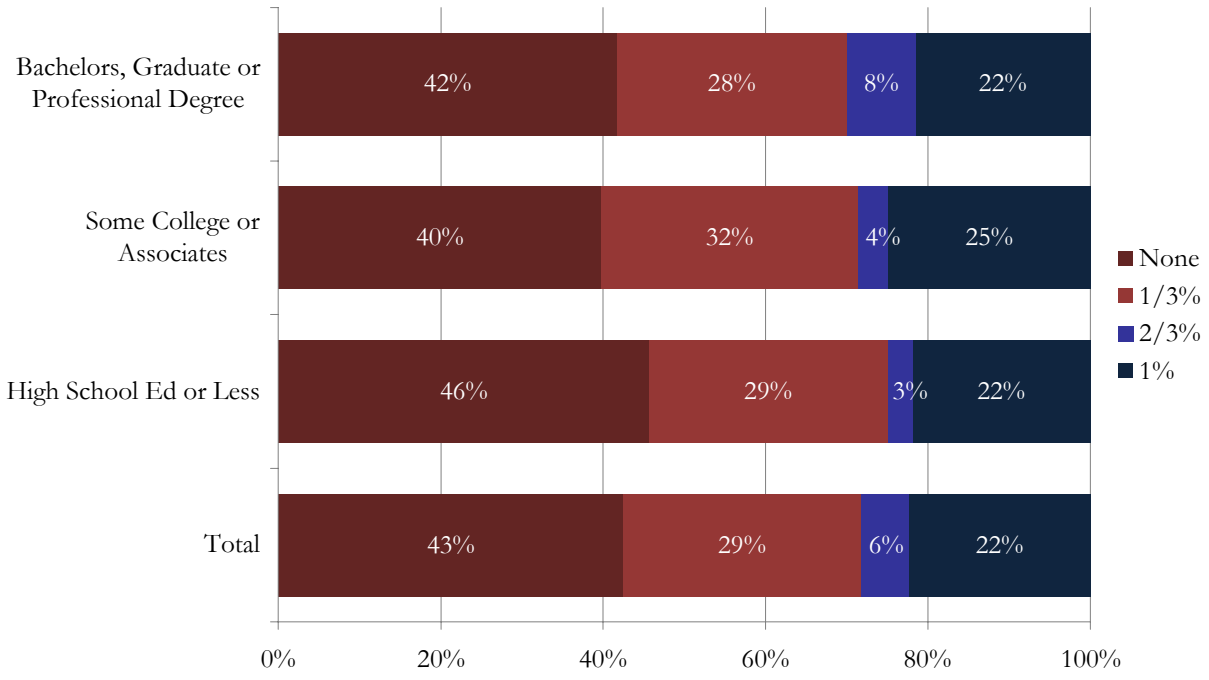
ALL EDUCATION LEVELS SHOW SIMILAR WILLINGNESS TO PAY ADDITIONAL LOCAL PROPERTY TAX

Across groups, roughly one-quarter of respondents indicate they would be willing to pay an additional one percent in local property tax to fund water quality efforts.

Another 32-36 percent of each subpopulation indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional local property tax to fund water quality efforts.

Exhibit 1-14
Willingness To Pay in Local Property Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
C. Local Property Tax)



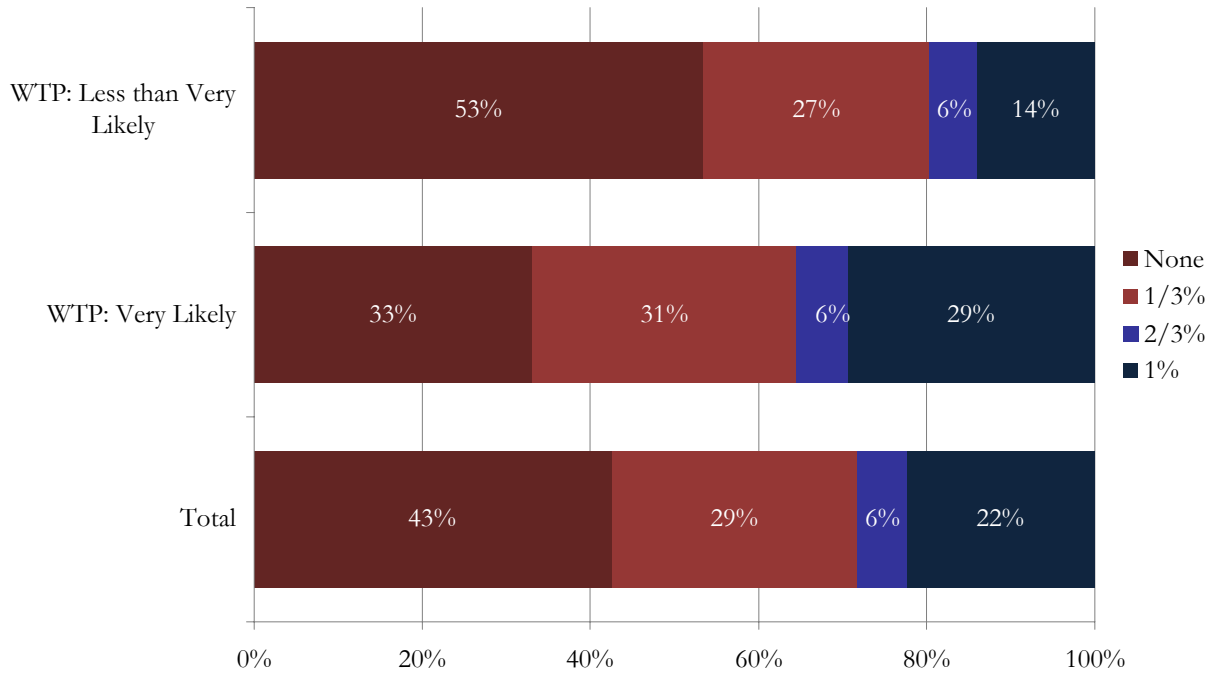
A MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP WILL ACCEPT A LOCAL PROPERTY TAX INCREASE TO FUND IT

Roughly one-half of those who indicate they are less than very likely to support additional government spending for water clean-up, also indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional state sales tax for such a purpose. In comparison, one-third of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up say they would not be willing to pay any additional local property tax for this purpose.

However, 29 percent of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up also say they would be willing to pay a full one percent in state sales tax for this purpose, while 6 percent indicate they would pay two-thirds of one percent, and 31 percent say they would pay one-third of one percent for this purpose.

Exhibit 1-14
Willingness To Pay in Local Property Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
C. Local Property Tax)



GAS TAX INCREASE IS LEAST ACCEPTABLE OPTION TO PAY FOR WATER QUALITY EFFORTS

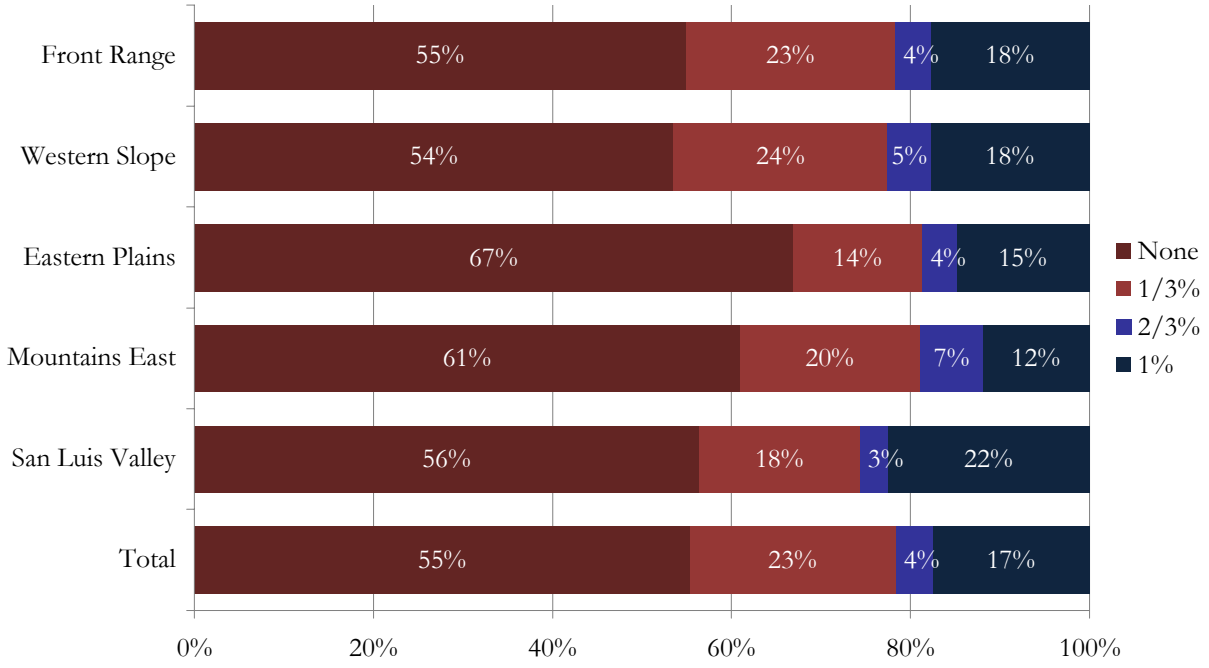
Survey respondents were asked how much of an increase in their gas tax rate they would be willing to pay to preserve water quality in Colorado.

Fewer Coloradoans are willing to pay any additional gas tax than are willing to pay any other kind of tax.

In the Front Range and mountain regions more than one-half of respondents indicate they would not be willing to pay any additional gas tax for this purpose, and fully two-thirds of residents in the eastern plains indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional gas tax.

Exhibit 1-15
Willingness To Pay in Gas Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Region

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
D. Gas Tax)



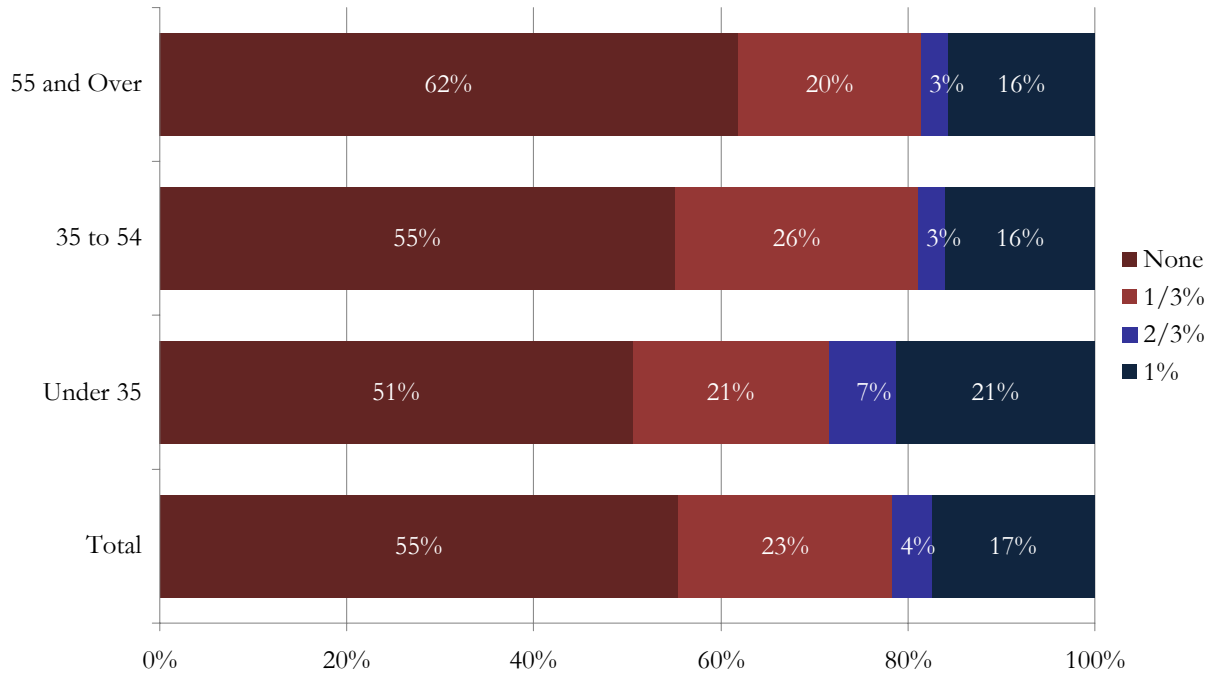
OLDER ADULTS ARE LESS WILLING TO PAY ADDITIONAL GAS TAX THAN YOUNGER ADULTS

Over one-half of Coloradoans in each age group indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional gas tax to fund water quality efforts.

However, 21 percent of those under age 35 would be willing to pay an additional one percent in gas tax, and 16 percent of individuals age 35 and older would be willing to pay an additional one percent.

Exhibit 1-15
Willingness To Pay in Gas Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Age Group

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
D. Gas Tax)



THOSE WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER ARE MOST WILLING TO PAY ADDITIONAL GAS TAX

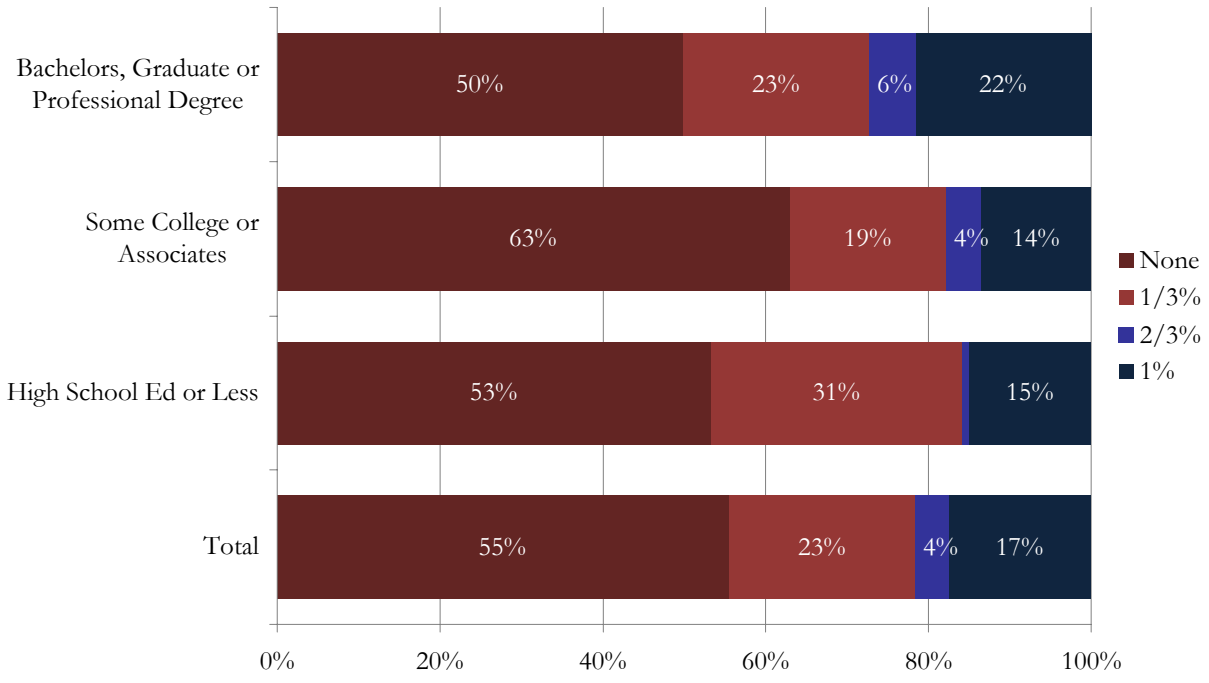
At least one-half of respondents in each group indicate they would be unwilling to pay any additional gas tax to fund water quality efforts, and 63 percent of individuals with some college experience would be unwilling to pay any additional gas tax.

However, 22 percent of those with at least a bachelor's degree would be willing to pay an additional one percent in gas tax, compared with only 14 percent of those with some college and 15 percent of those with only high school education, who would be willing to pay an additional one percent.

One-half of those with at least a bachelor's degree would be willing to pay at least some form of gas tax.

Exhibit 1-15
Willingness To Pay in Gas Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Education Level

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
D. Gas Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

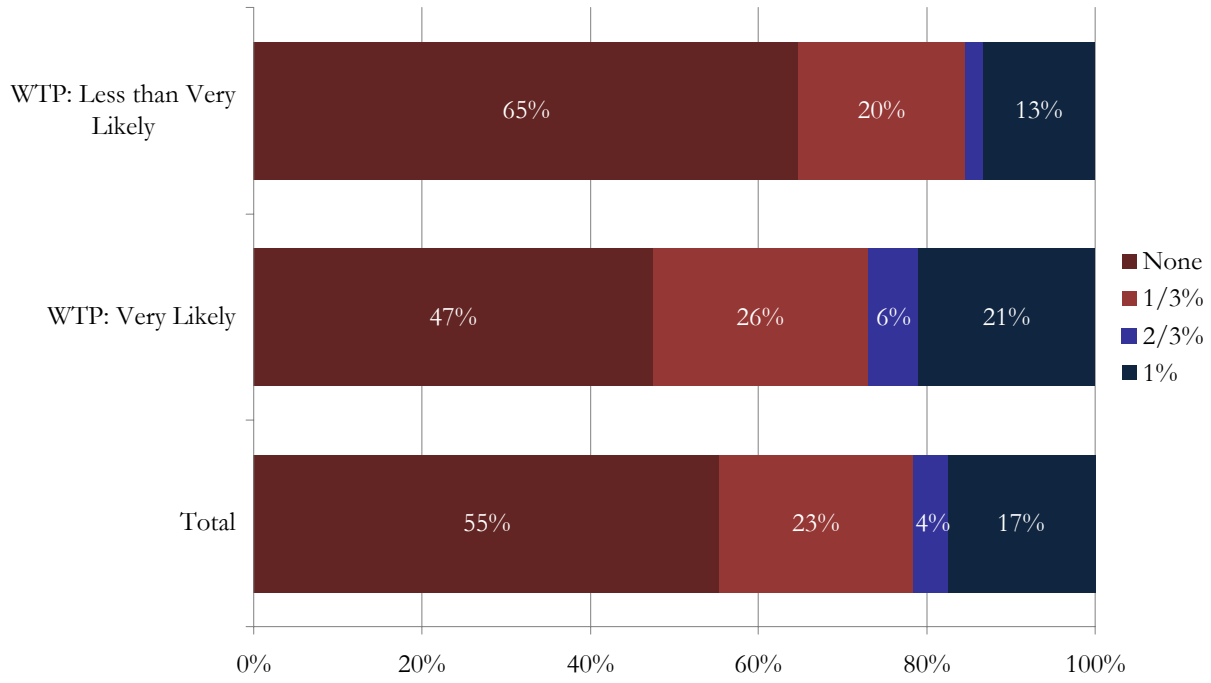
A SMALL MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP WOULD ACCEPT A GAS TAX INCREASE TO FUND IT

While two-thirds of those who said they were less than very likely to support additional government spending for water clean-up, indicate here that they would not be willing to pay any additional state sales tax for such a purpose, nearly one-half of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up indicate they are willing to pay any additional local property tax for this purpose.

Only 21 percent of those who would be very likely to support funding for water clean-up are willing to pay a full one percent in gas tax for this purpose, while 6 percent say they would pay two-thirds of one percent, and 26 percent say they would pay one-third of one percent for this purpose.

Exhibit 1-15
Willingness To Pay in Gas Tax for Colorado Water Quality Issues
Results by Willingness To Pay

(The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado?
D. Gas Tax)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

A MAJORITY BELIEVE THEIR LOCAL WATER IS AFFECTED BY UPSTREAM POLLUTION

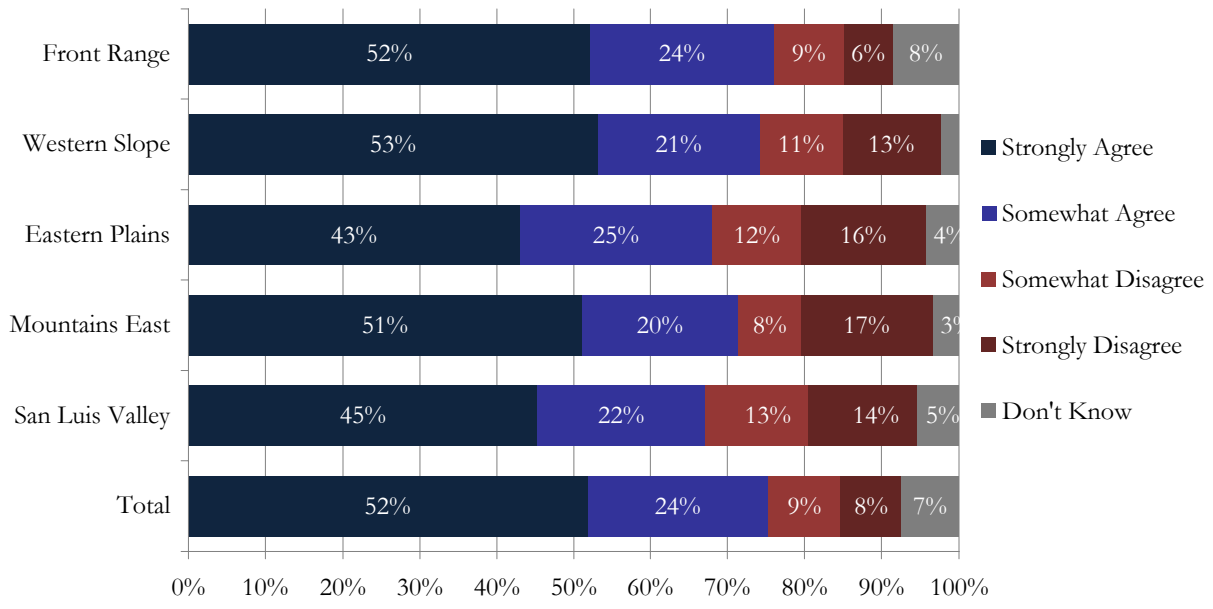
Overall, three-quarters of Coloradoans believe their local water is affected by upstream sources of pollution, and one-half strongly believe that this is true.

Residents in the eastern plains and eastern mountains are most likely to disagree with this claim. Sixteen percent of eastern plains residents strongly disagree that their local water is affected by upstream pollution, as do 17 percent of eastern mountain residents.

Front range residents are most likely to indicate they do not know whether their local water is affected by upstream pollution (8 percent).

Exhibit 1-16
Upstream Sources Pollute My Local Water
Results by Region

(The quality of water in my local area is affected by upstream sources of pollution.)



*Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

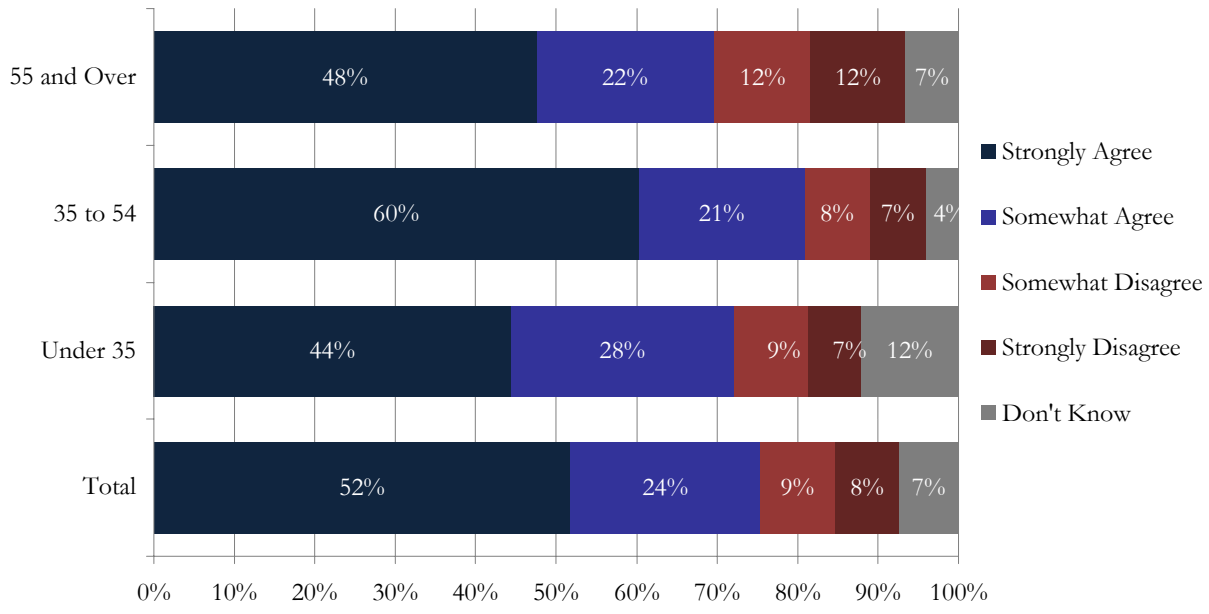
A MAJORITY BELIEVE THEIR LOCAL WATER IS AFFECTED BY UPSTREAM POLLUTION

Coloradoans aged 35 to 54 are most likely to believe their local water is affected by upstream sources of pollution, and 60 percent strongly believe that this is true.

Young adults are most likely to say they do not know whether their local water is affected by upstream pollution (12 percent).

Exhibit 1-16
Upstream Sources Pollute My Local Water
Results by Age Group

(The quality of water in my local area is affected by upstream sources of pollution.)



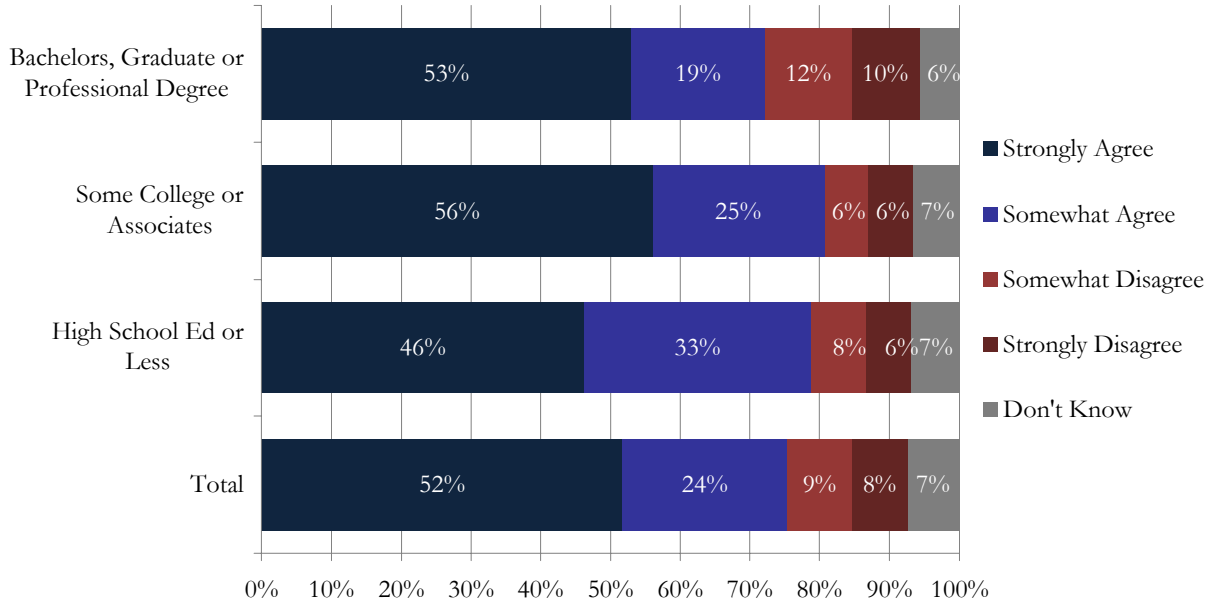
A MAJORITY BELIEVE THEIR LOCAL WATER IS AFFECTED BY UPSTREAM POLLUTION

A majority of all education groups believe their local water is affected by upstream sources of pollution, and roughly one-half of each group strongly believe that this is true.

Those with bachelor's degrees and higher are most likely to disagree that their local water is affected by upstream pollution (22 percent).

Exhibit 1-16
Upstream Sources Pollute My Local Water
Results by Education Level

(The quality of water in my local area is affected by upstream sources of pollution.)

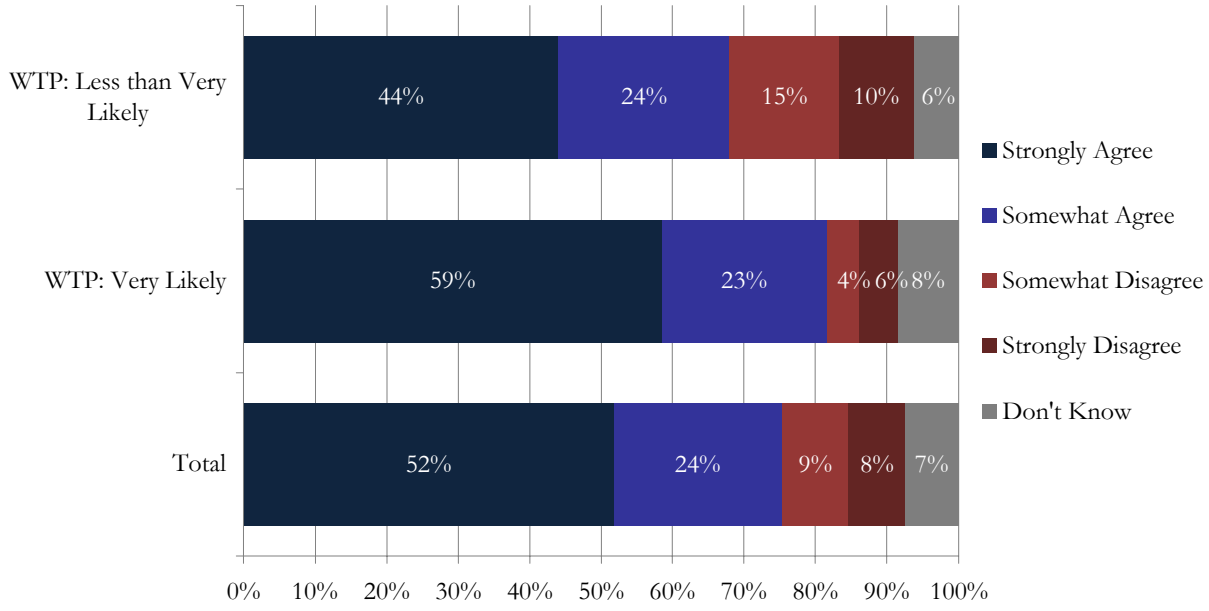


THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE THEIR LOCAL WATER IS AFFECTED BY UPSTREAM POLLUTION

Eighty-two percent of people who said they would be very likely to support additional funding for clean-up of lakes, streams, and reservoirs believe their local water is affected by upstream sources of pollution, compared with 68 percent of those less willing to pay for water clean-up who believe that this is true.

Exhibit 1-16
Upstream Sources Pollute My Local Water
Results by Willingness To Pay

(The quality of water in my local area is affected by upstream sources of pollution.)



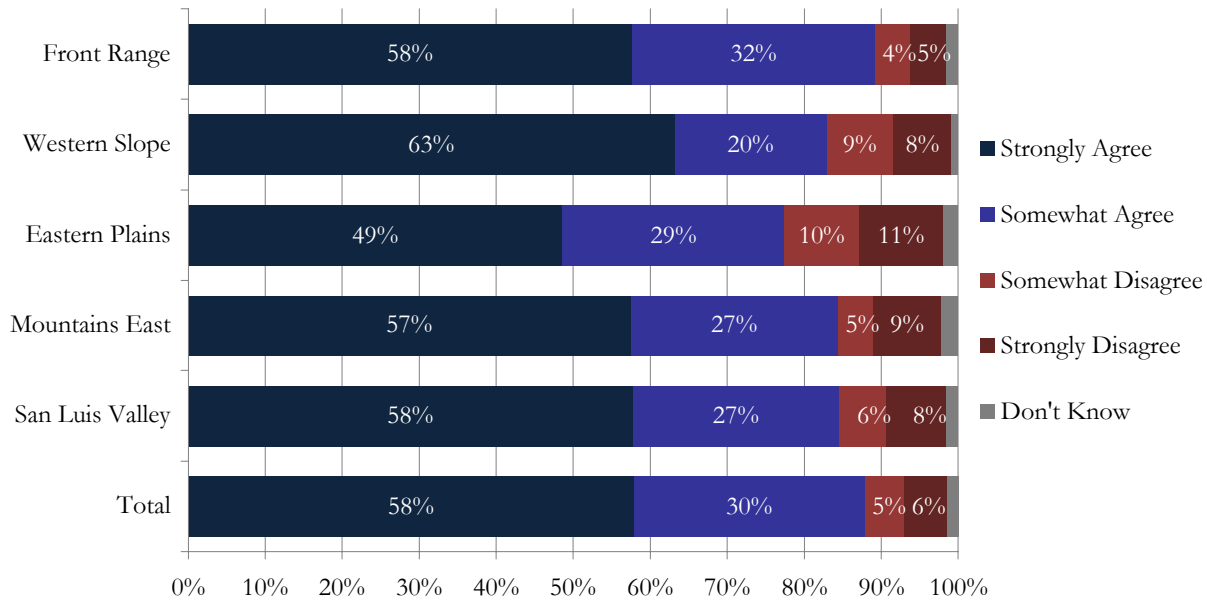
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THEIR LOCAL WATER QUALITY

Overall, nearly 90 percent of Coloradoans believe their actions can affect their local water quality, and more than half strongly believe that this is true.

Residents in the eastern plains are most likely to disagree with this claim (22 percent). Western slope residents are most likely to strongly agree with this claim (63 percent).

Exhibit 1-17
My Actions Affect My Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in my local area.)



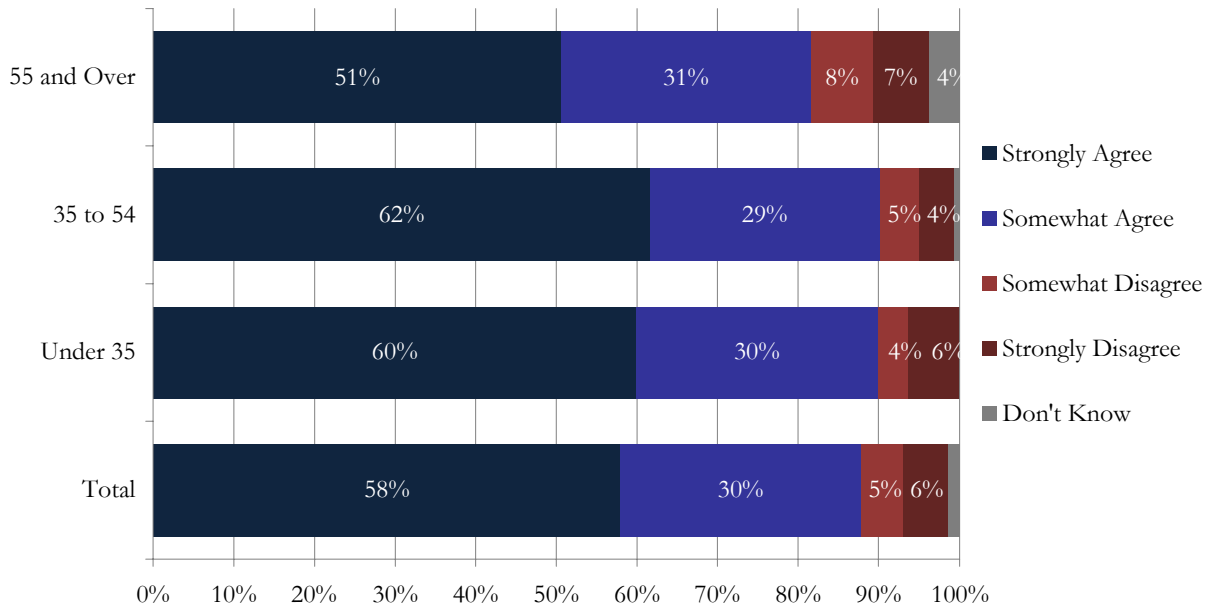
*Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THEIR LOCAL WATER QUALITY

Ninety percent of Coloradoans under age 55 believe their actions can affect their local water quality, and more than 60 percent strongly believe that this is true. People aged 55 and older are somewhat less likely to agree that their actions can affect water quality (82 percent agree).

Exhibit 1-17
My Actions Affect My Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in my local area.)



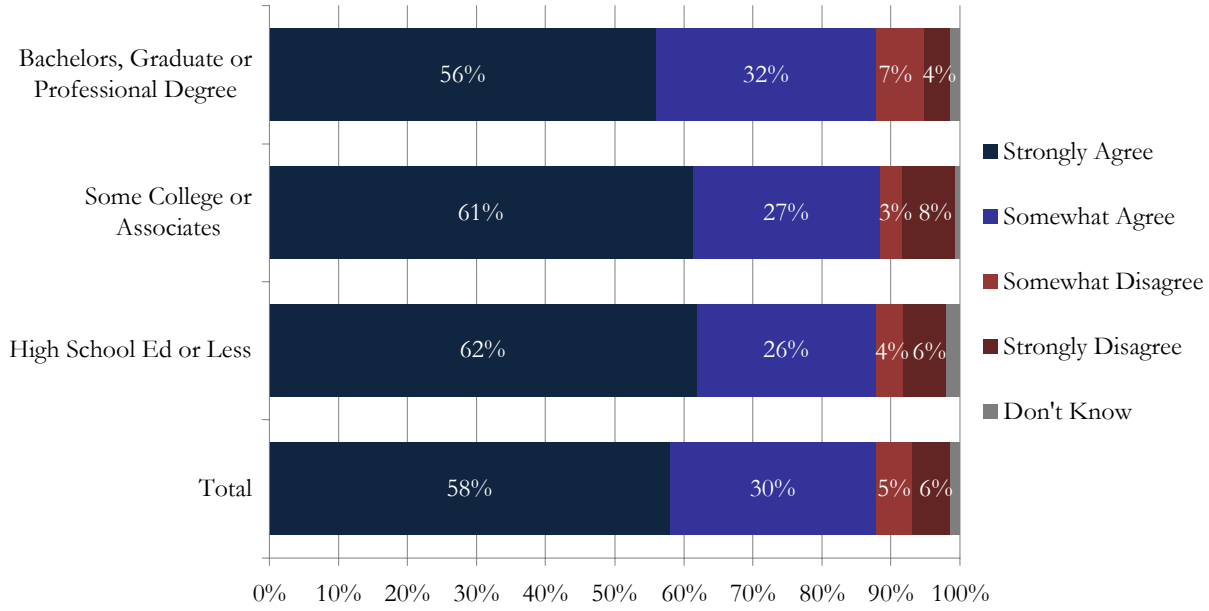
*Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THEIR LOCAL WATER QUALITY

There are no substantial differences seen among the three educational groups in terms of their belief that their actions could affect their local water quality. Eighty-eight percent of Coloradoans in each education bracket believe their actions can affect their local water quality, and roughly 60 percent of each group strongly believes that this is true.

Exhibit 1-17
My Actions Affect My Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in my local area.)



*Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

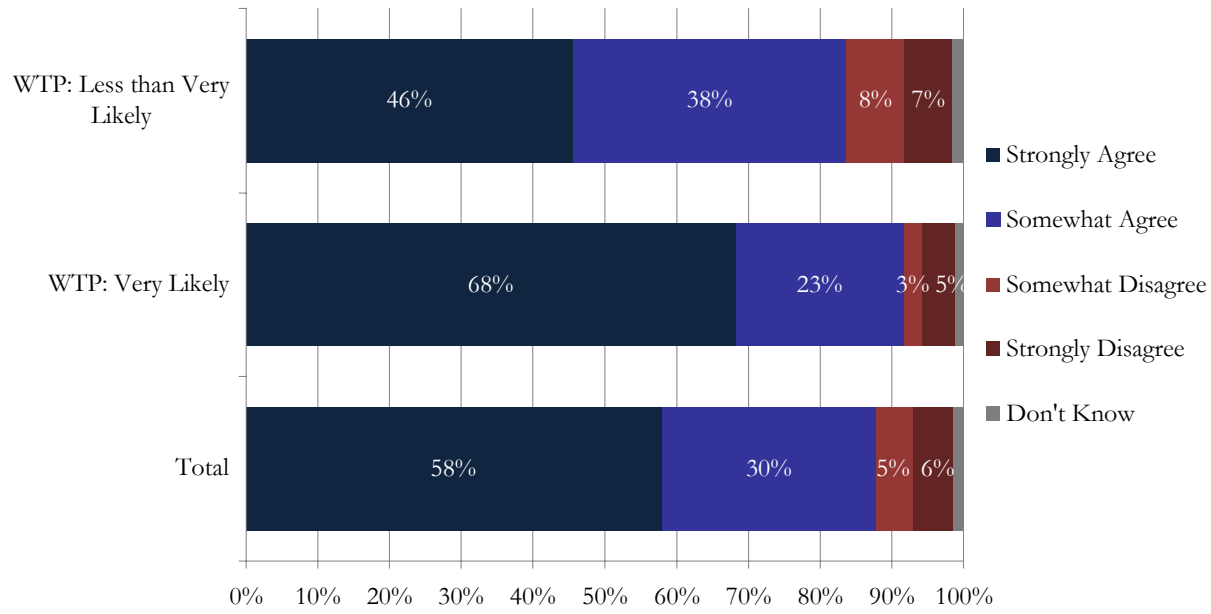
THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP MORE STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THEIR LOCAL WATER QUALITY

Individuals who indicated they would be very willing to support additional government spending on water clean-up are very likely to strongly agree that their actions could affect their local water quality (68 percent).

In comparison, just under one-half of those who indicated that they are less willing to pay for water clean-up strongly agree that their actions can affect their local water quality.

Exhibit 1-17
My Actions Affect My Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in my local area.)



*Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

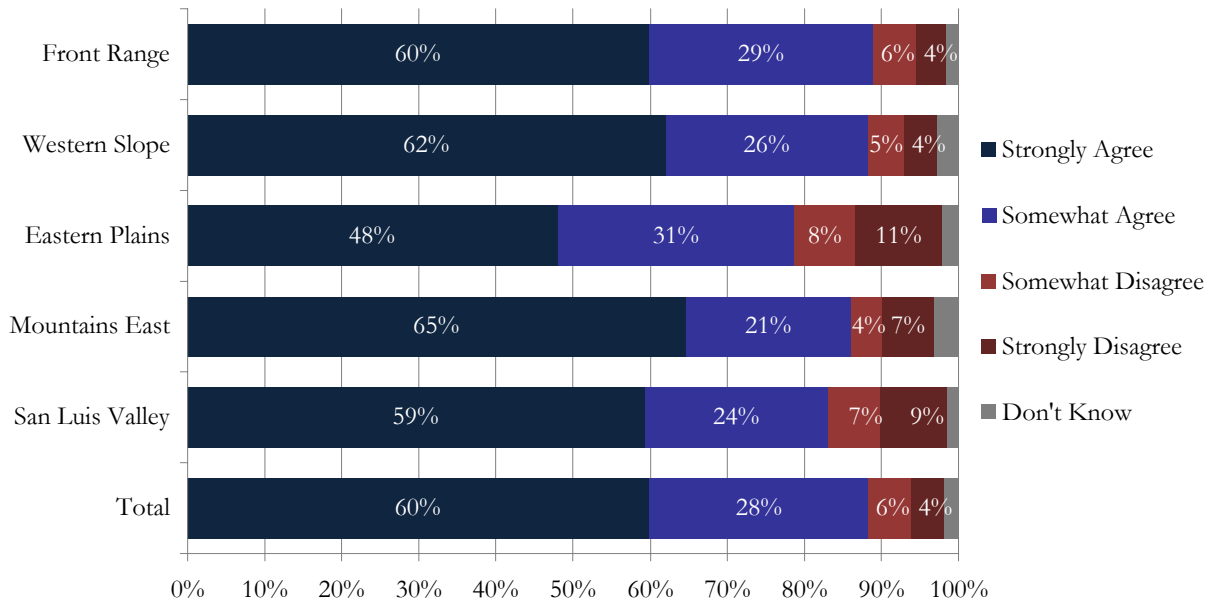
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THE WATER QUALITY IN DOWNSTREAM AREAS

Overall, nearly 90 percent of Coloradoans believe their actions can affect downstream water quality, and more than half strongly believe that this is true.

As in the previous results, residents in the eastern plains are most likely to disagree with this claim (19 percent). Western slope and eastern mountain residents are most likely to strongly agree with this claim (62 and 65 percent, respectively).

Exhibit 1-18
My Actions Affect Water Quality in Downstream Areas
Results by Region

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in downstream areas.)



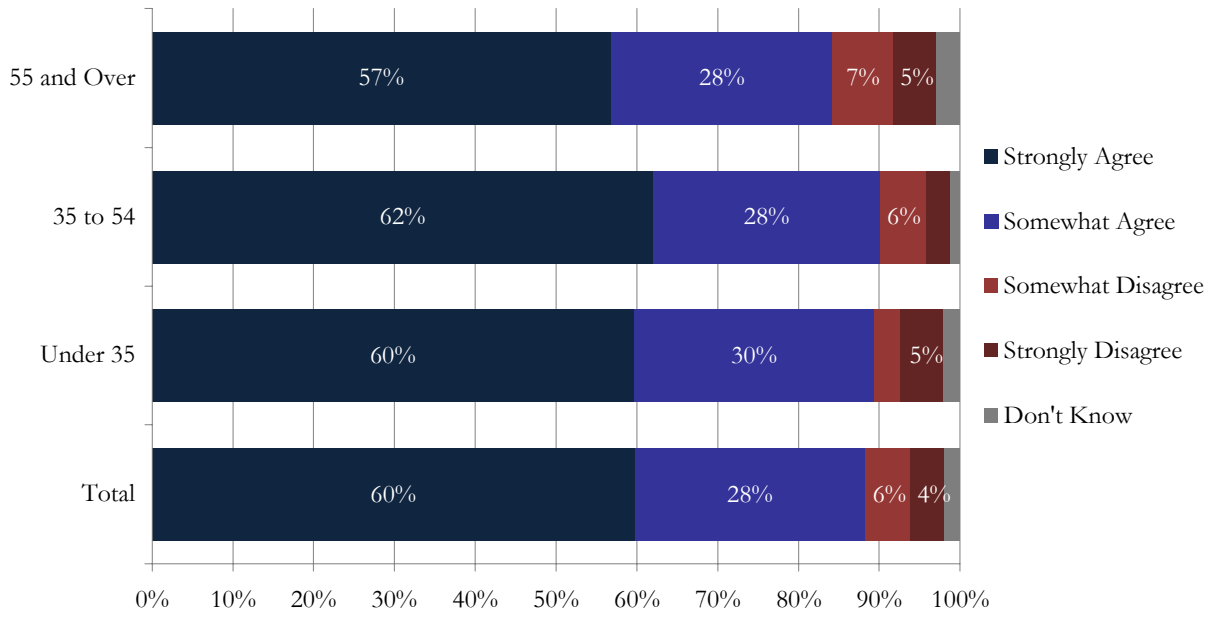
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THE WATER QUALITY IN DOWNSTREAM AREAS

Ninety percent of Coloradoans under age 55 believe their actions can affect water quality in downstream areas, and more than 60 percent strongly believe that this is true. People aged 55 and older were somewhat less likely to agree that their actions can affect downstream water quality (85 percent agree).

Exhibit 1-18
My Actions Affect Water Quality in Downstream Areas
Results by Age Group

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in downstream areas.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

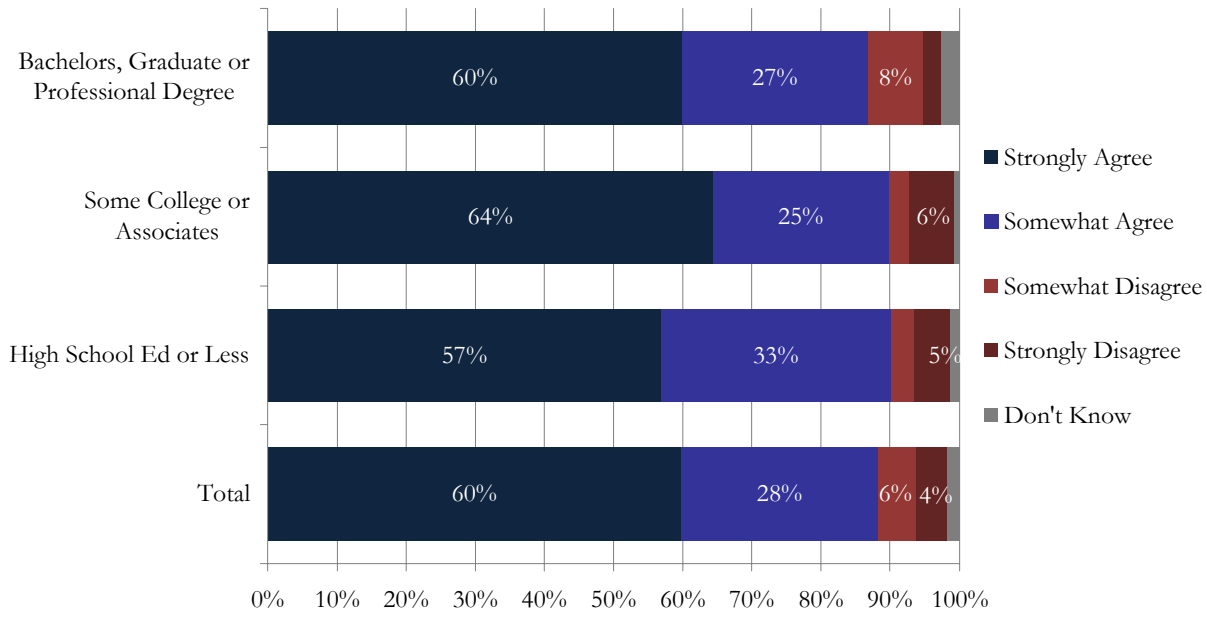
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THAT THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT THE WATER QUALITY IN DOWNSTREAM AREAS

There are no substantial differences seen among the three educational groups in terms of their belief that their actions could affect downstream water quality.

More than 85 percent of those in each education bracket believe their actions can affect downstream water quality, and roughly 60 percent of each group strongly believes that this is true.

Exhibit 1-18
My Actions Affect Water Quality in Downstream Areas
Results by Education Level

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in downstream areas.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

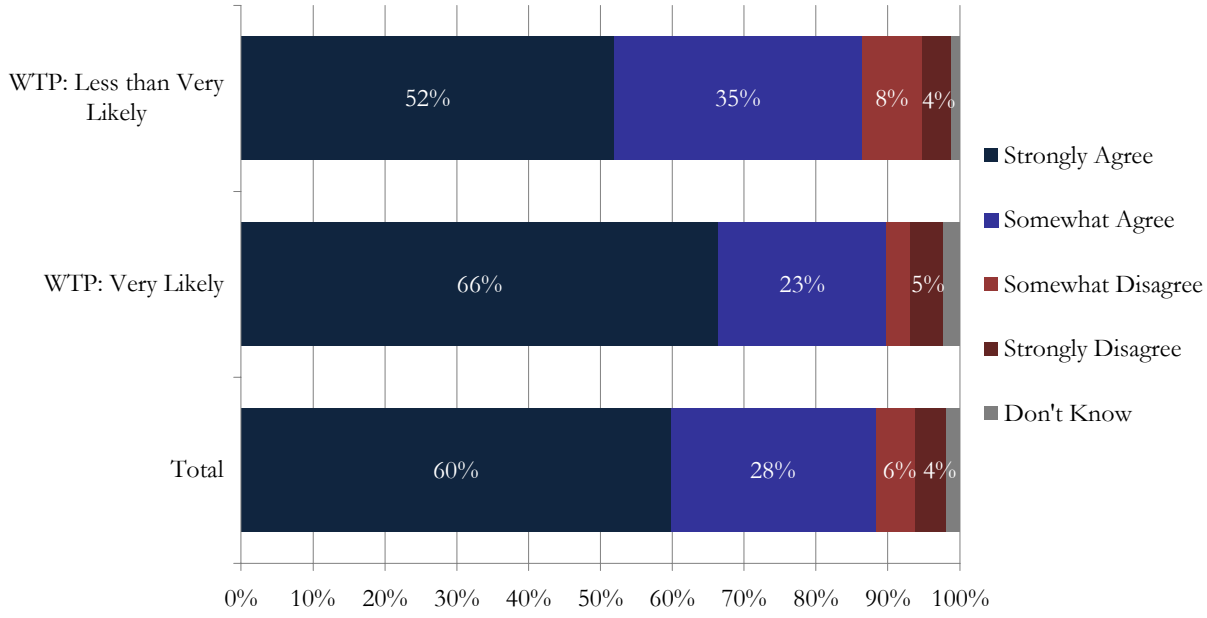
THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP MORE STRONGLY BELIEVE THEIR ACTIONS AFFECT DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY

Individuals who said they would be very willing to support additional government spending on water clean-up are very likely to strongly agree that their actions could affect downstream water quality (66 percent).

In comparison, only one-half of those who were less willing to pay for water clean-up strongly agree that their actions can affect downstream water quality.

Exhibit 1-18
My Actions Affect Water Quality in Downstream Areas
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Actions that I take can affect water quality in downstream areas.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

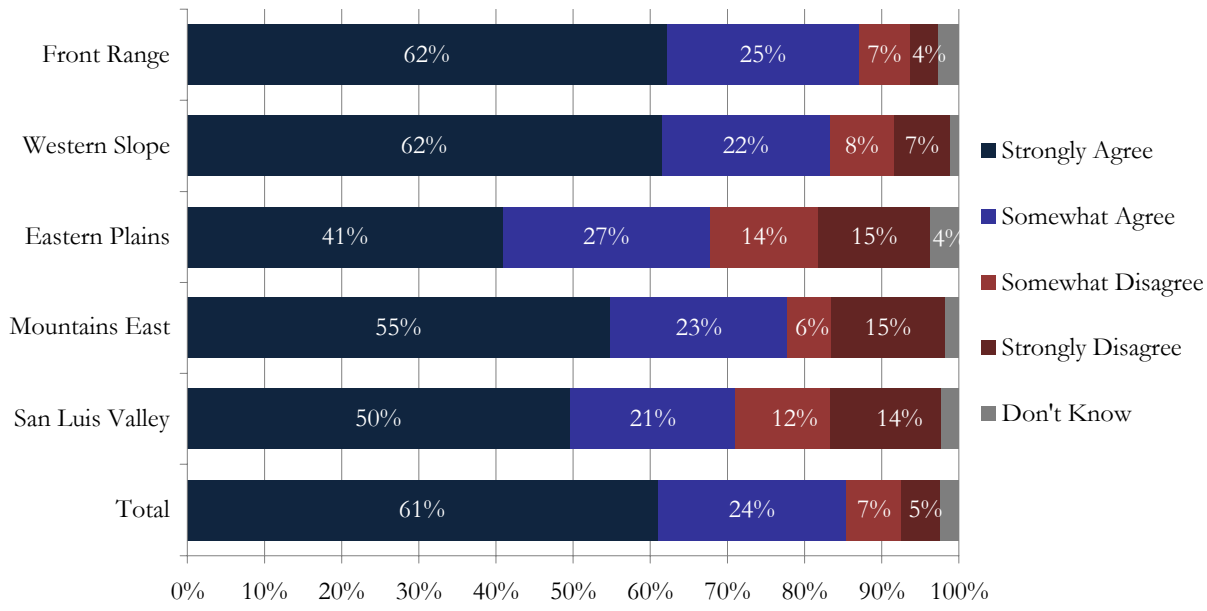
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AFFECTS THEIR HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITY

Overall, 85 percent of Coloradoans believe their household water quality is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers, and streams, and more than three-fifths strongly believe that this is true.

Residents in the eastern plains and San Luis Valley are most likely to disagree with this claim (29 and 26 percent, respectively). Front range and mountain residents are most likely to strongly agree with this claim.

Exhibit 1-19
The Quality of Colorado Lake/River/Stream Water Affects My Household Water Quality
Results by Region

(Water quality in my household is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers or streams.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

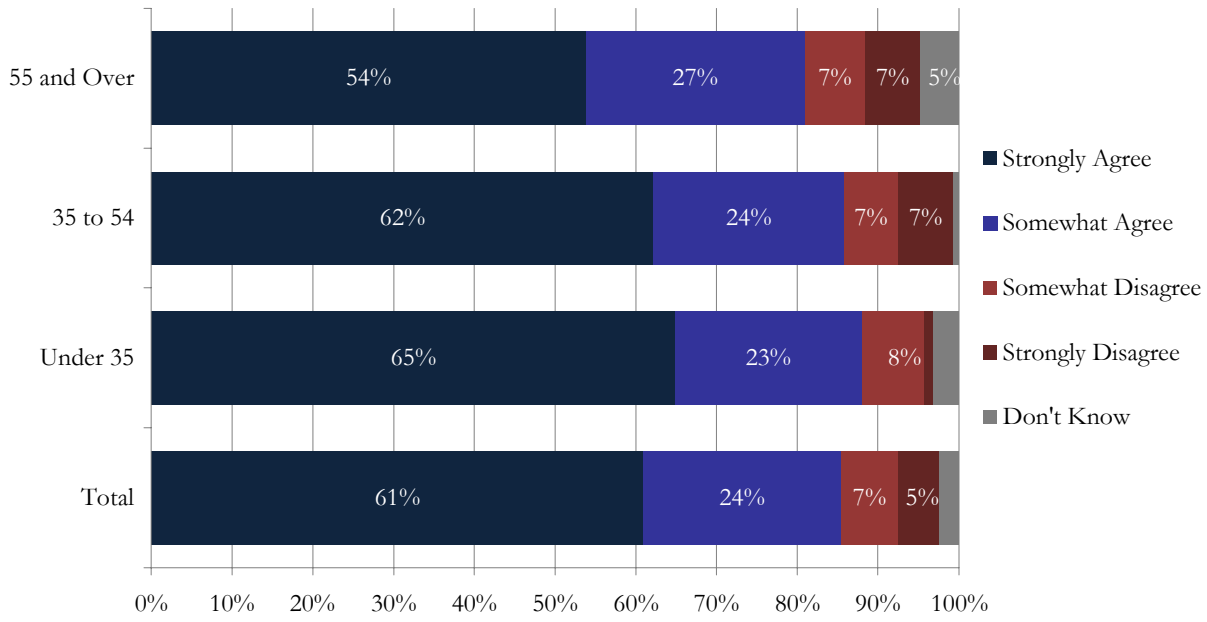
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AFFECTS THEIR HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITY

More than 85 percent of Coloradoans under age 55 believe their household water quality is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers, and streams, and more than 60 percent strongly believe that this is true.

People aged 55 and older are somewhat less likely to agree with this claim (81 percent agree), and five percent indicate they don't know whether their household water is affected by the quality of open water in Colorado.

Exhibit 1-19
The Quality of Colorado Lake/River/Stream Water Affects My Household Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Water quality in my household is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers or streams.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

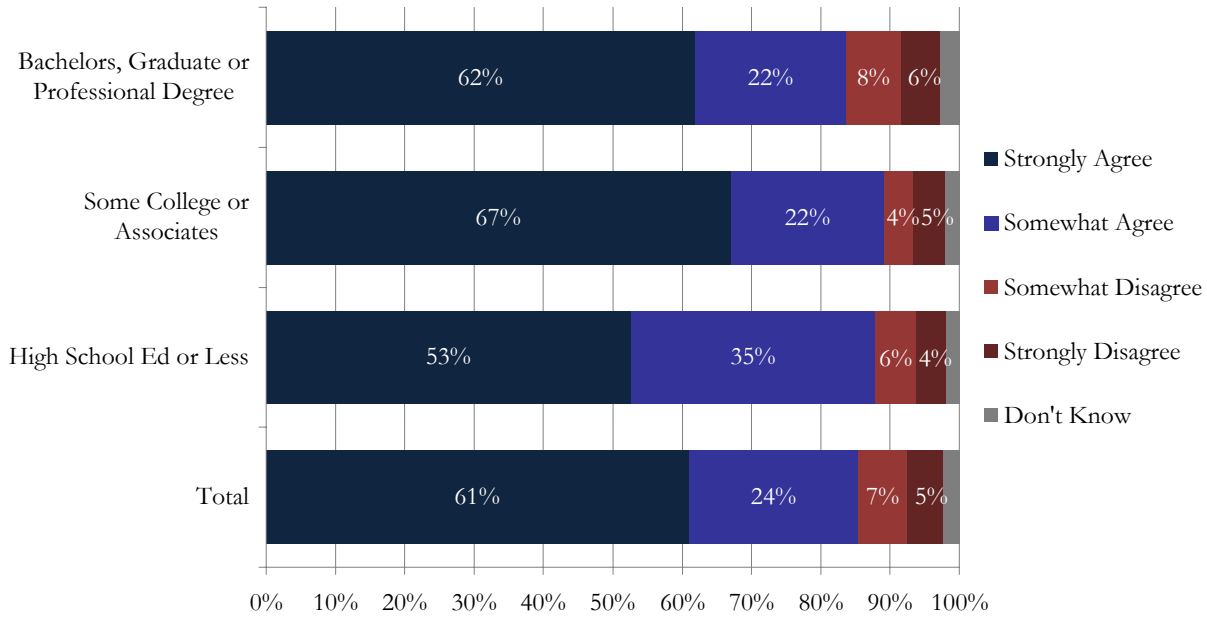
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AFFECTS THEIR HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITY

There are no substantial differences seen among the three educational groups in terms of their belief that their household water quality is affected by the water quality of lakes, rivers, and streams in Colorado.

Roughly 85 percent of those in each education bracket believe their household water quality is affected by the quality of open water. Those with more education (at least some college education) are more likely to strongly agree that this is true.

Exhibit 1-19
The Quality of Colorado Lake/River/Stream Water Affects My Household Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Water quality in my household is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers or streams.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

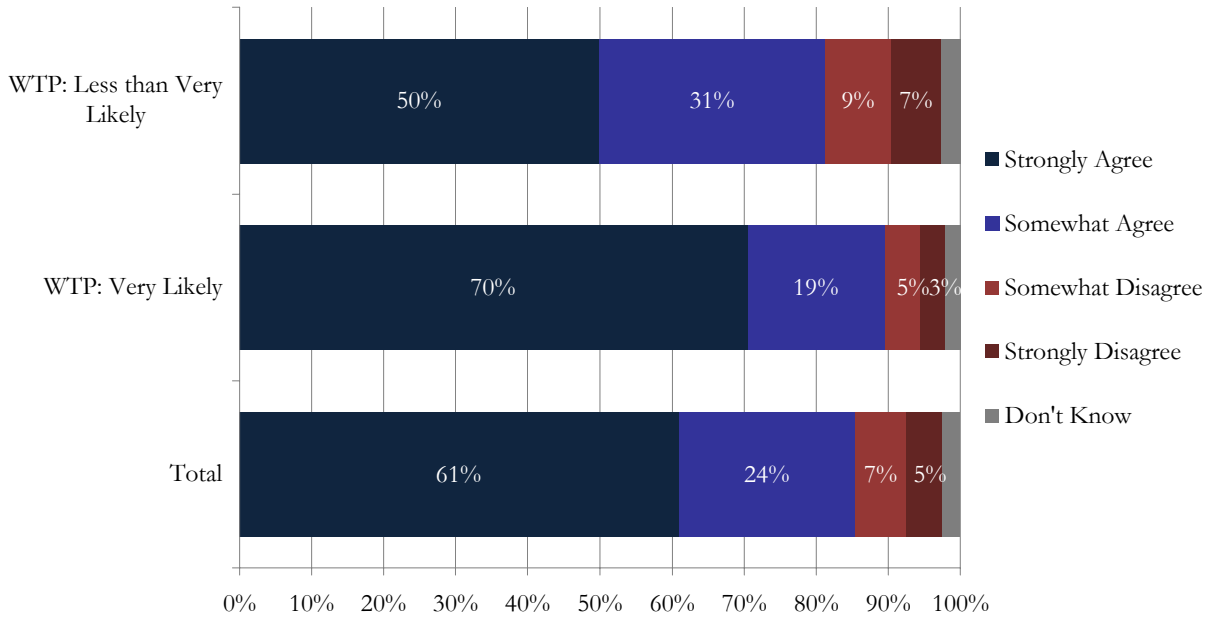
MOST COLORADOANS SUPPORTING ADDITIONAL SPENDING STRONGLY BELIEVE THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AFFECTS THEIR HOUSEHOLD WATER QUALITY

Individuals who said they would be very willing to support additional government spending on water clean-up are very likely to strongly agree that their household water quality is affected by the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams (70 percent).

In comparison, only one-half of those who were less willing to pay for water clean-up strongly agree that their household water quality is affected by the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams.

Exhibit 1-19
The Quality of Colorado Lake/River/Stream Water Affects My Household Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Water quality in my household is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers or streams.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

SECTION 2: WATER QUALITY PERCEPTIONS AND OPINIONS

This next section addresses respondents' knowledge of where their drinking water originates, where runoff water goes, and those actions that affect water quality. This section also reports on the aspects of water quality that are important to Coloradoans.

"CITY" AND "WELLS" ARE MOST COMMON SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER, ESPECIALLY FOR FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS

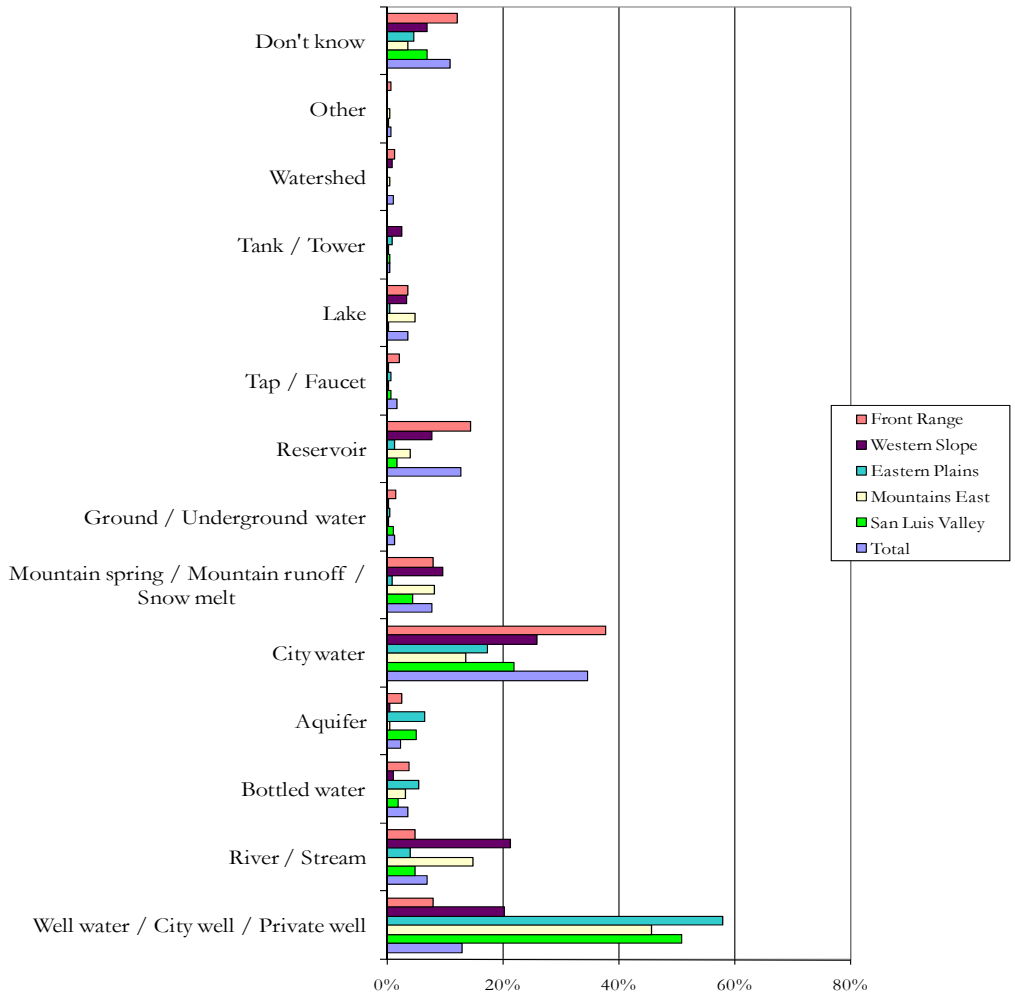
More than one-third of Front Range residents, and one-quarter of western slope residents, indicate their drinking water is "city water." More than 10 percent of Front Range residents do not know where their drinking water came from.

Residents of the eastern plains, eastern mountains, and San Luis Valley are most likely to indicate their drinking water comes from a well. Municipal wells and private wells are both included in this category because most respondents do not distinguish, but simply indicate "well."

Note, this graph does not show where residents *actually* get their drinking water, but where they *believe* to get their drinking water. In many cases, people indicate that they are guessing, and many people stating "city water" say they don't know where the city gets it.

Exhibit 2-1
Source of Drinking Water
Results by Region

(From what source does your drinking water originate?)



YOUNGER RESPONDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO NOT KNOW THE SOURCE OF THEIR DRINKING WATER

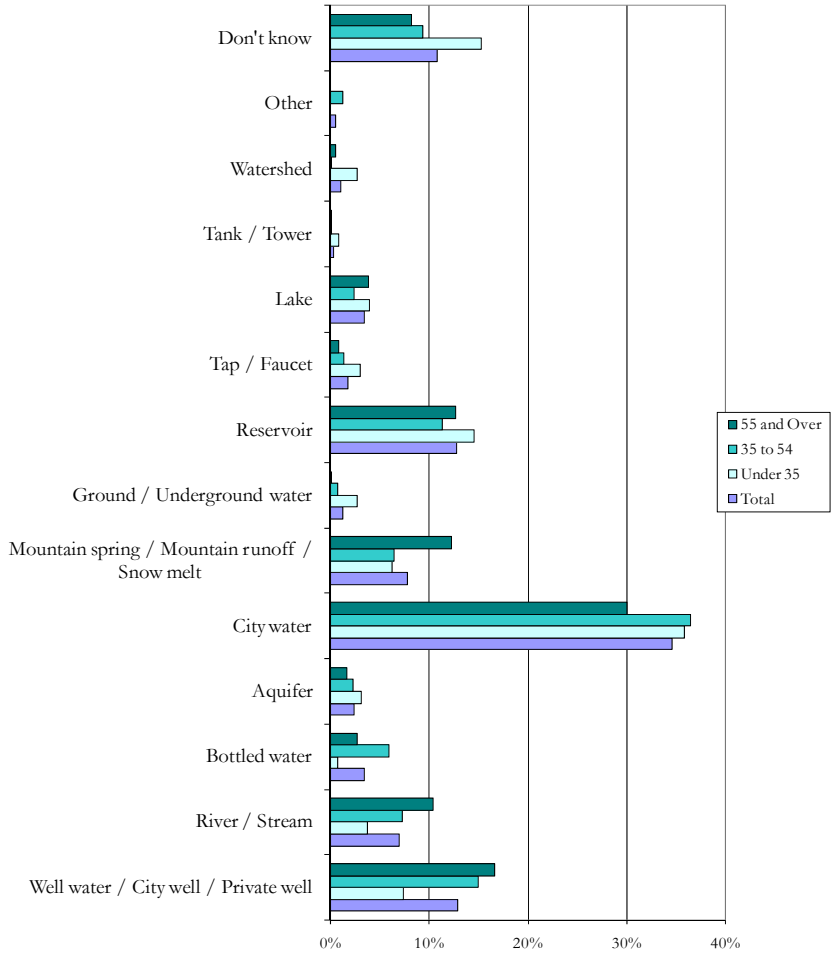
More than 15 percent of people under age 35 said they do not know where their drinking water comes from. Just under ten percent of people 35 and older said they do not know.

Six percent of people aged 35 to 54 drink bottled water.

Adults aged 55 and older are more likely than younger adults to specify that their drinking water originates from a mountain spring, river, or well. Adults under age 55 are more likely than older adults to give responses like "city water," "the tap," and "don't know."

Exhibit 2-1
Source of Drinking Water
Results by Age Group

(From what source does your drinking water originate?)



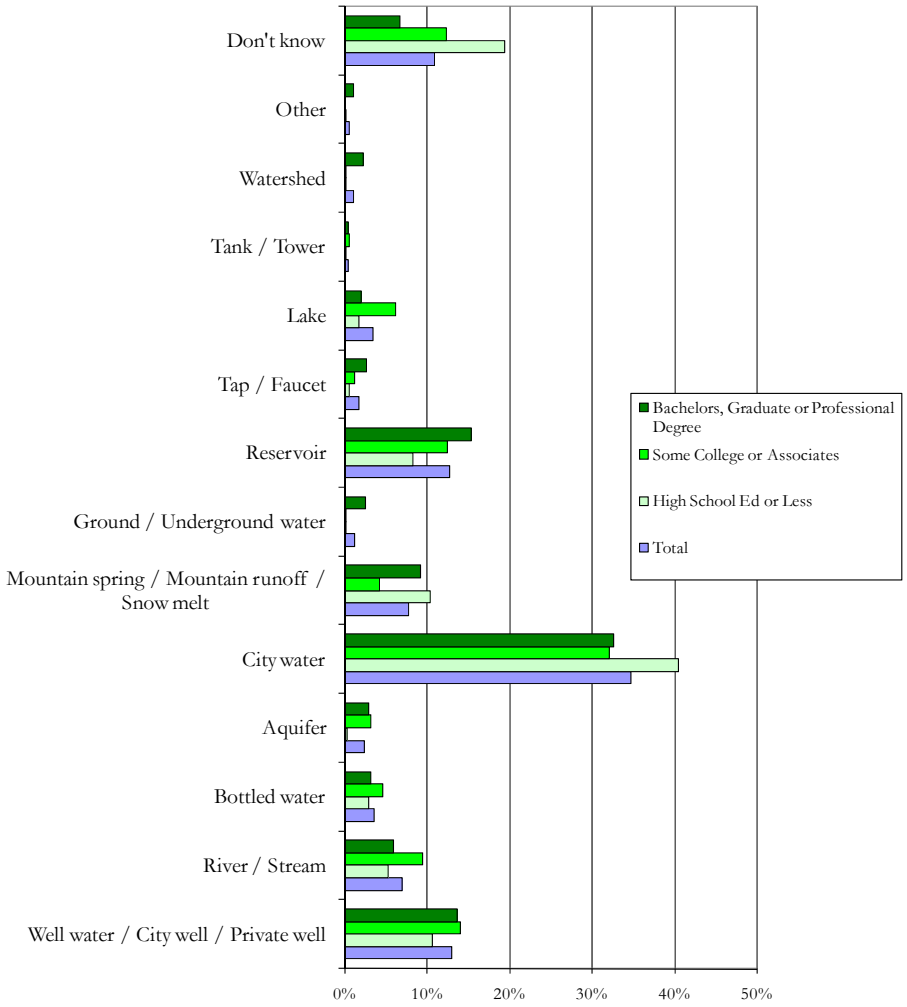
THOSE WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS ARE MORE LIKELY TO NOT KNOW THE SOURCE OF THEIR DRINKING WATER

Nearly 20 percent of people with no college experience indicate they do not know where their drinking water comes from. Twelve percent of people with some college indicate they do not know, and only seven percent of people with at least a bachelor's degree said they do not know.

Forty percent of individuals with no college experience indicate their drinking water comes from the city, compared with roughly one-third of those with some college experience.

Exhibit 2-1
Source of Drinking Water
Results by Education Level

(From what source does your drinking water originate?)

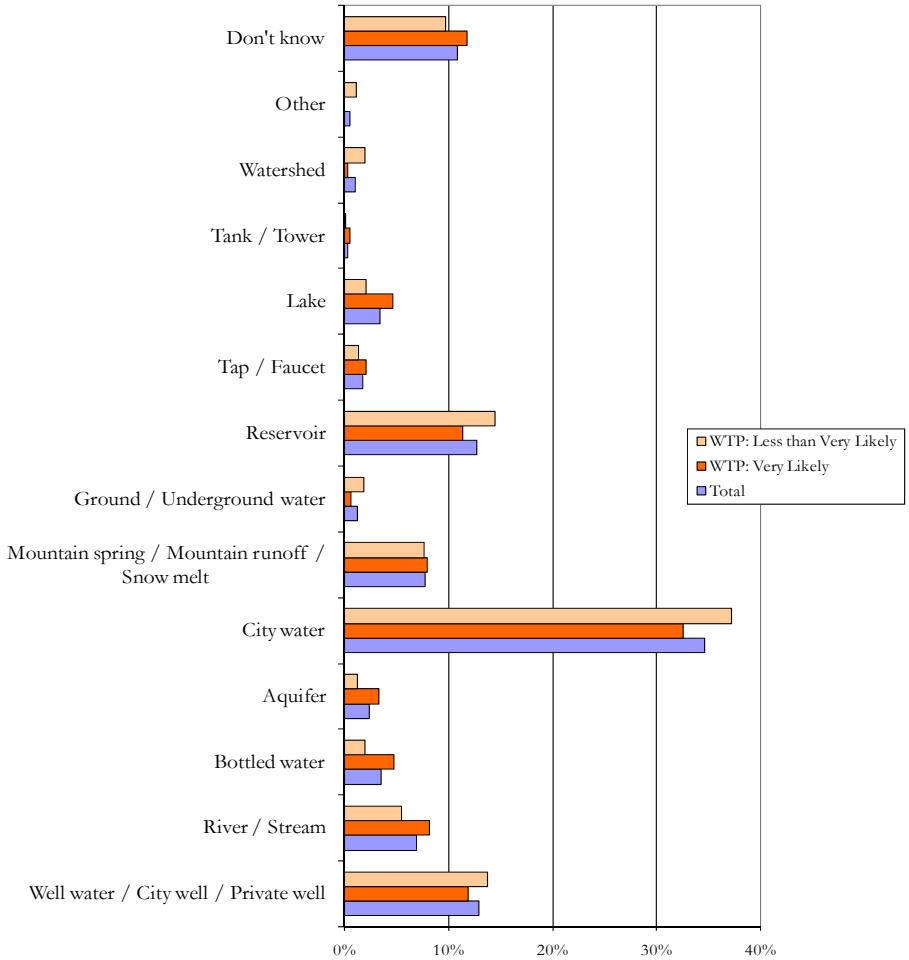


THERE ARE VERY FEW DIFFERENCES IN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BASED ON WILLINGNESS TO PAY

Few substantial differences in sources of drinking water are seen between those who were very likely to support additional funding for water clean-up and those who were less likely to support additional funding. Those less likely to support funding for clean-up are somewhat more likely to say "city water" or "reservoir." Those very likely to support funding for clean-up are somewhat more likely to say "river," "lake," or "bottled water."

Exhibit 2-1
Source of Drinking Water
Results by Willingness To Pay

(From what source does your drinking water originate?)



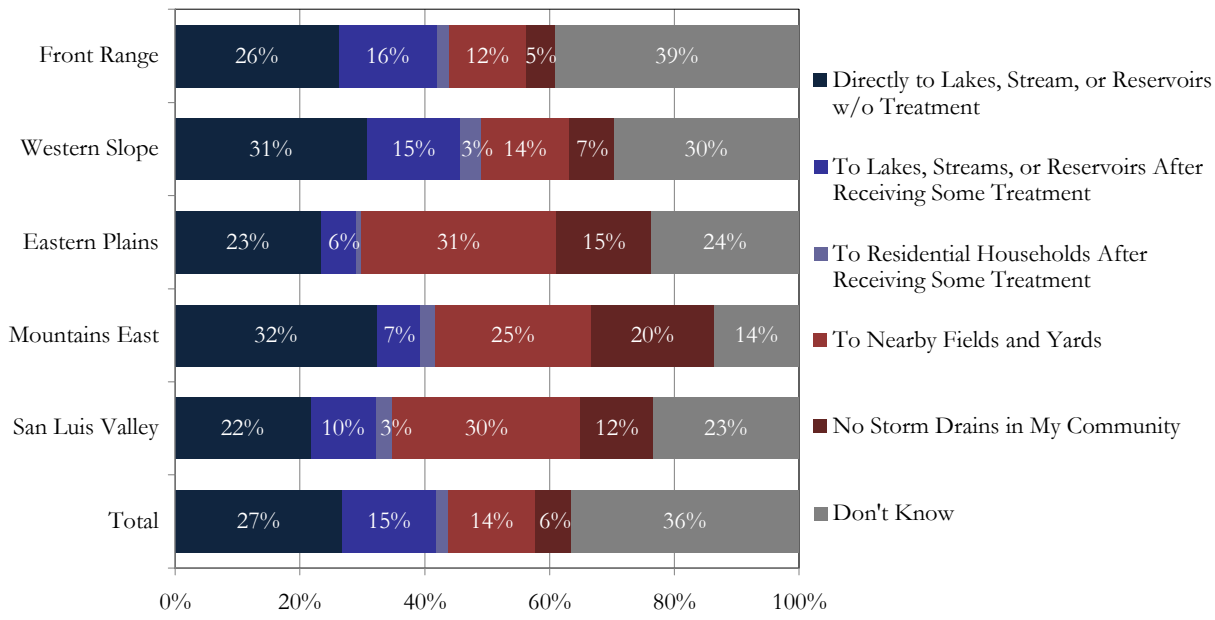
MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF COLORADOANS DON'T KNOW WHERE RUNOFF GOES

Survey respondents were asked where they believe storm or rainwater runoff goes after it enters a storm drain. Despite quite a bit of variability among residents of different regions, roughly one-quarter of residents in each region indicate runoff goes "directly to lakes, streams, or reservoirs without treatment." In the eastern plains, eastern mountains, and San Luis Valley, more than one-quarter of residents believe runoff goes "to nearby fields and yards."

Front range residents were most likely to say they do not know where runoff goes (39 percent). Almost no survey respondents believe that runoff goes "to residential households after receiving some treatment".

Exhibit 2-2
Destination of Runoff Water
Results by Region

(Where does storm or rainwater runoff go after it enters a storm drain in your community?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

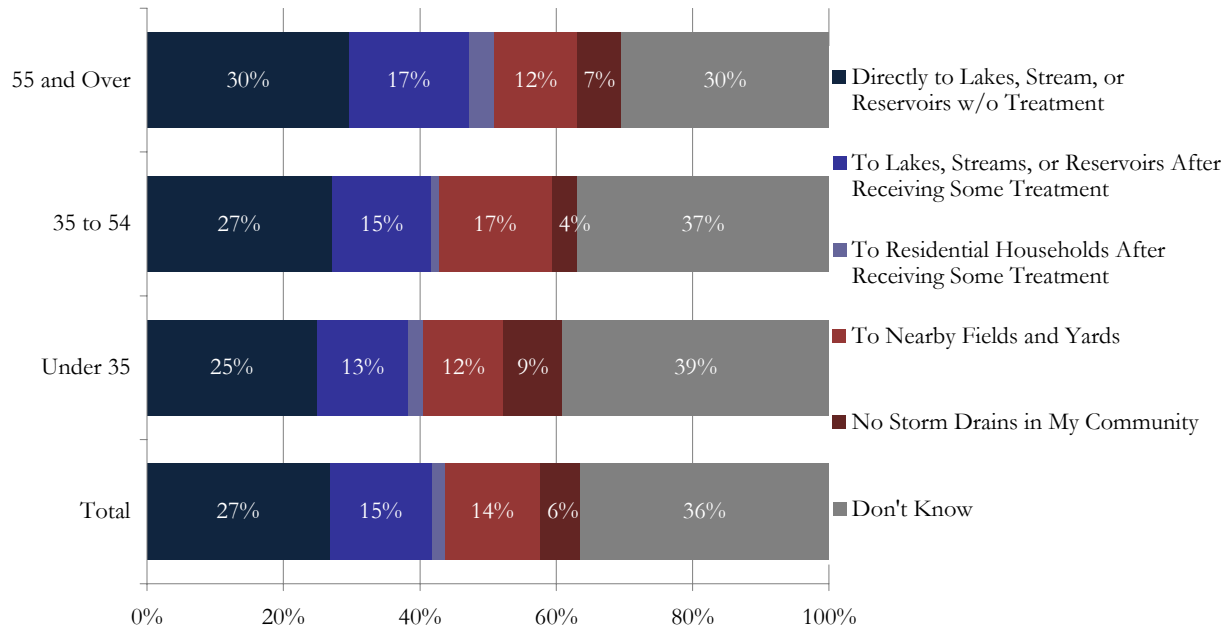
FEW DIFFERENCES ARE OBSERVED ACROSS AGE GROUPS IN REGARD TO DESTINATION OF STORMWATER RUNOFF

Few differences in responses about destination of water runoff are seen between individuals in different age groups. Younger adults are somewhat more likely to say they didn't know where runoff goes (39 percent of those under 35, vs. 37 percent of those 35 to 54, and 30 percent of those 55 and older).

Older adults are slightly more likely to say that runoff goes "directly to lakes, streams, or reservoirs without treatment."

Exhibit 2-2
Destination of Runoff Water
Results by Age Group

(Where does storm or rainwater runoff go after it enters a storm drain in your community?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

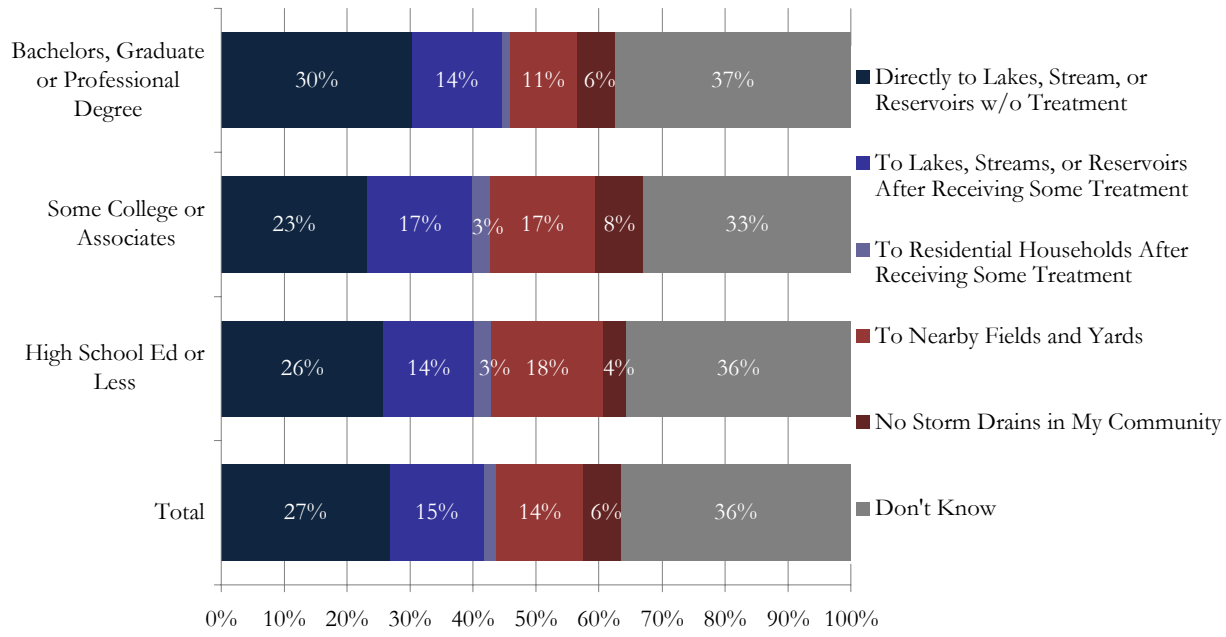
KNOWLEDGE OF RUNOFF WATER DESTINATION IS RELATIVELY THE SAME ACROSS EDUCATION LEVELS

Survey respondents were asked where they believe storm or rainwater runoff goes after it enters a storm drain.

Few differences in responses are seen between individuals with different levels of education. People with bachelor's degrees or higher are somewhat more likely to say that runoff goes "directly to lakes, streams, or reservoirs without treatment" (30 percent vs. 23 percent of those with some college and 26 percent of those with a high school education).

Exhibit 2-2
Destination of Runoff Water
Results by Education Level

(Where does storm or rainwater runoff go after it enters a storm drain in your community?)



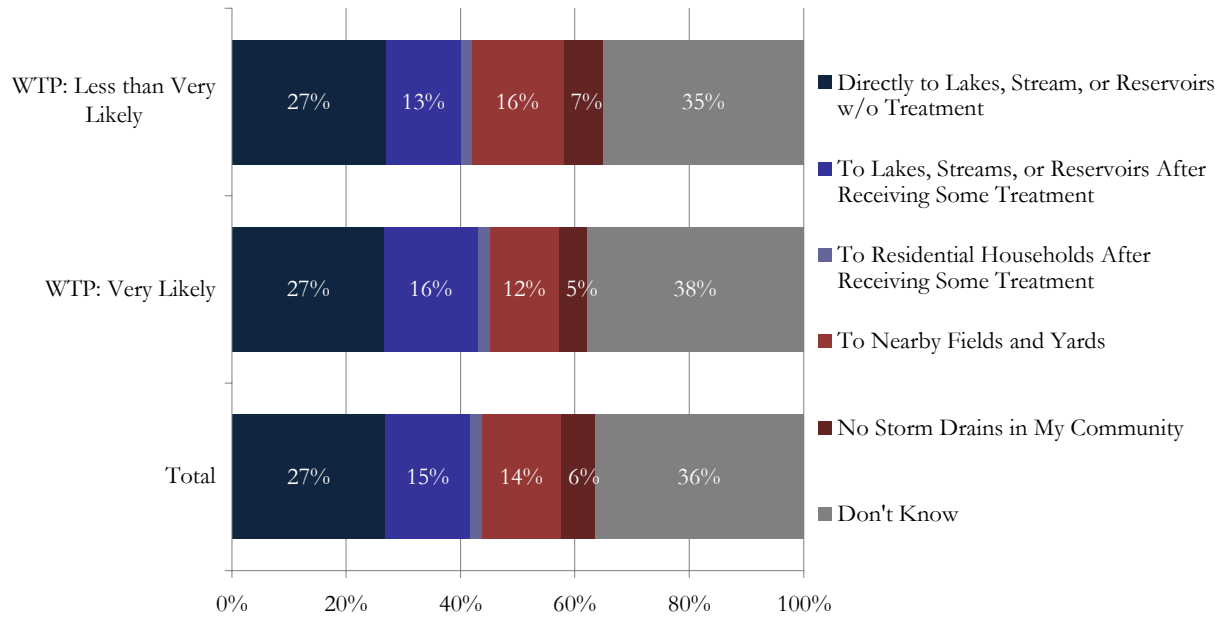
* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

KNOWLEDGE OF STORM WATER RUNOFF IS THE SAME ACROSS DIFFERENT LEVELS OF WILLINGNESS TO PAY

Almost no differences in responses are seen between individuals who were more or less willing to pay for water clean-up. In each group, more than one-third believe they don't know where runoff goes, and nearly one third believe runoff goes directly to lakes, streams, or reservoirs without treatment.

Exhibit 2-2
Destination of Runoff Water
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Where does storm or rainwater runoff go after it enters a storm drain in your community?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

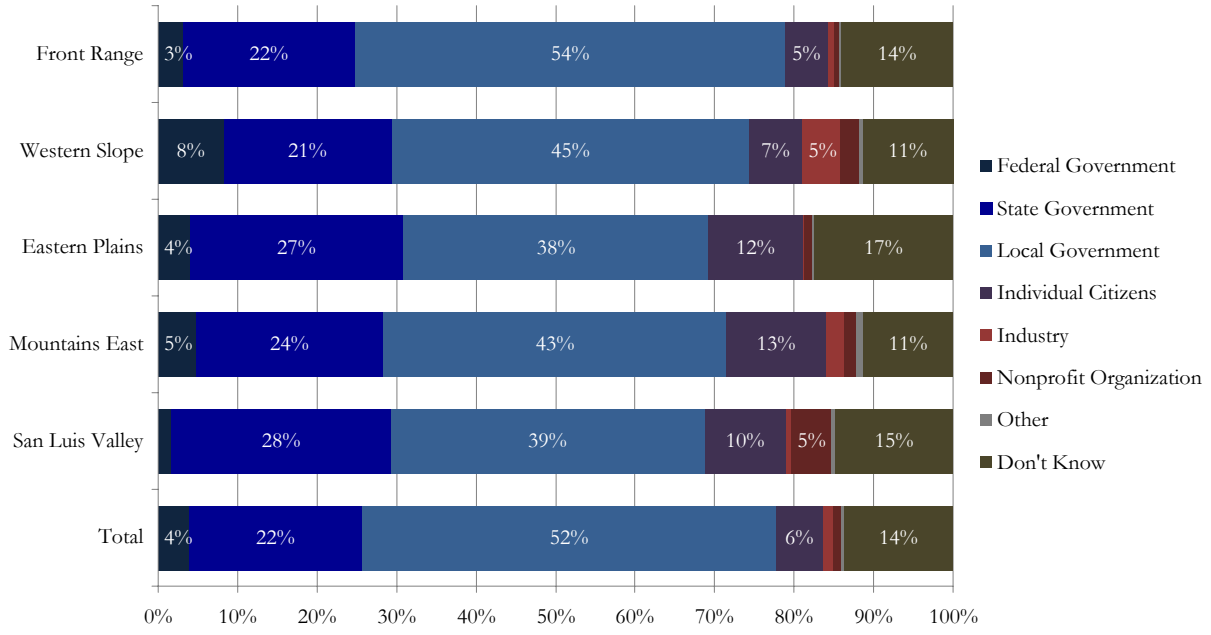
LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER QUALITY OVERSIGHT

In every region, local government is the entity most frequently said to be primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in residents' local area. Front range residents were most likely to point to local government, with more than half of residents citing it as the responsible authority. In each region, about one-quarter of residents said state government is primarily responsible for water quality oversight.

Eastern plains residents are more likely than other regions to indicate they do not know who was primarily responsible. Across regions, roughly one-tenth of people said they believe individual citizens are primarily responsible for water quality oversight.

Exhibit 2-3
Entity Responsible for Water Quality
Results by Region

(Which of the following entities is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in your local area?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

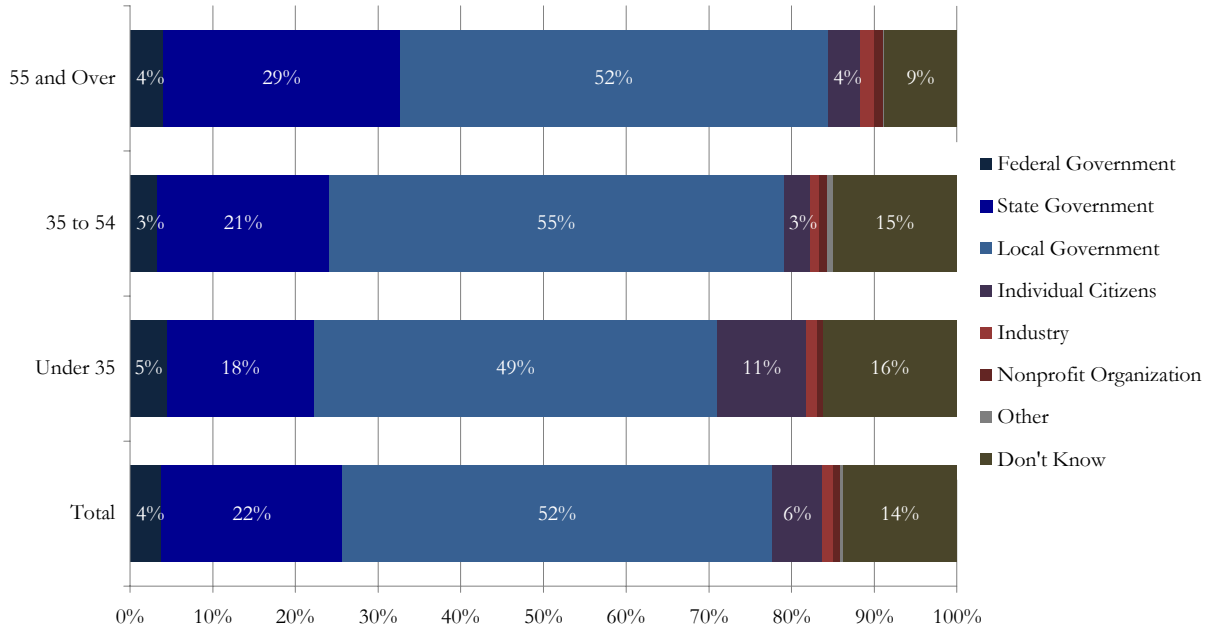
OLDER RESIDENTS ARE MORE WILLING TO BELIEVE STATE GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER QUALITY

A majority in each age group indicate local government is the entity primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in residents' local area.

Young adults are somewhat more likely than older adults to indicate that individual citizens are primarily responsible for water quality (11 percent of those under 35 vs. 3 percent of those 35 to 54 and 4 percent of those 55 and older). Older adults are somewhat more likely than younger adults to say that state government is primarily responsible (29 percent of those 55 and older vs. 21 percent of those 35 to 54 and 18 percent of those under 35).

Exhibit 2-3
Entity Responsible for Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Which of the following entities is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in your local area?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

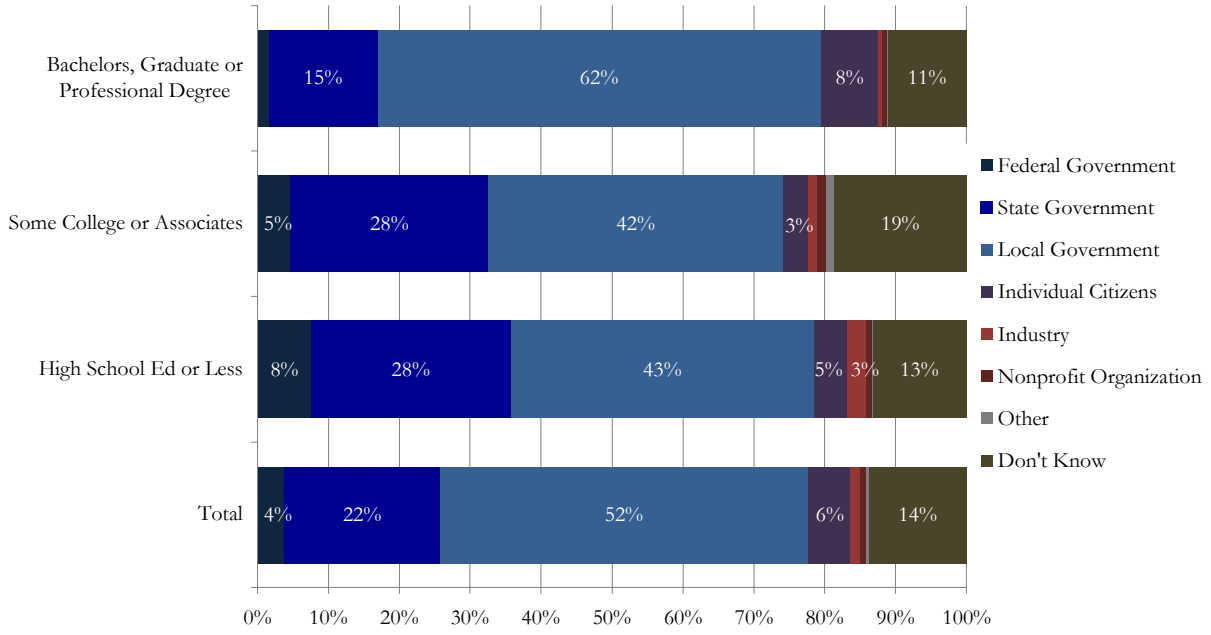
LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS BELIEVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER QUALITY OVERSIGHT, ESPECIALLY BY THOSE WITH AT LEAST A BACHELOR'S DEGREE

Individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher overwhelmingly believe local government is the entity primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in residents' local area (62 percent of those with a bachelor's degree vs. 42 percent of those with some college and 43 percent of those with a high school education).

Those who have not completed a bachelor's degree are more likely to believe the state government is responsible for water quality oversight, than are those with a bachelor's degree (28 percent of those with some college or less vs. 15 percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher).

Exhibit 2-3
Entity Responsible for Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Which of the following entities is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in your local area?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

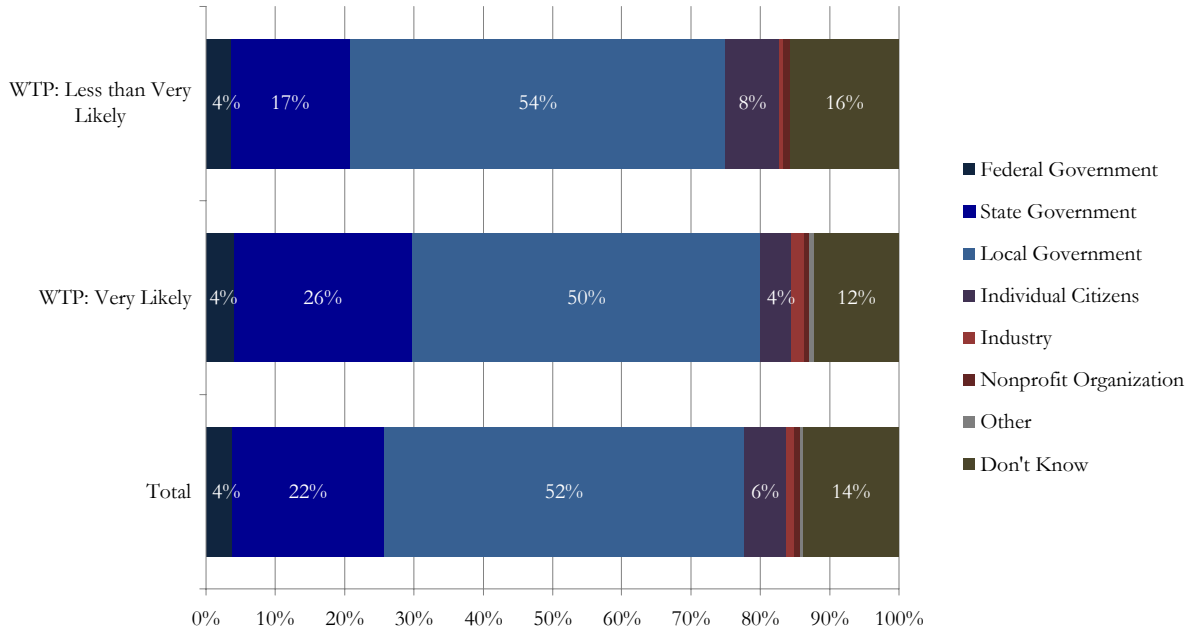
THOSE VERY LIKELY TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT FUNDING ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE STATE GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSIGHT

Those who are very likely to support additional government funding for water clean-up are slightly more likely than those less likely to support funding to believe that state government is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality (26 percent of those willing to pay for water clean-up vs. 17 percent of those less willing to pay).

Individuals less willing to pay for clean-up were slightly more likely to say that individual citizens were responsible for water quality oversight than those very willing to pay for water quality (8 percent of those less willing to pay vs. 4 percent of those very willing to pay).

Exhibit 2-3
Entity Responsible for Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Which of the following entities is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in your local area?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

ROUGHLY THREE-QUARTERS OF COLORADOANS SAY THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IS VERY IMPORTANT

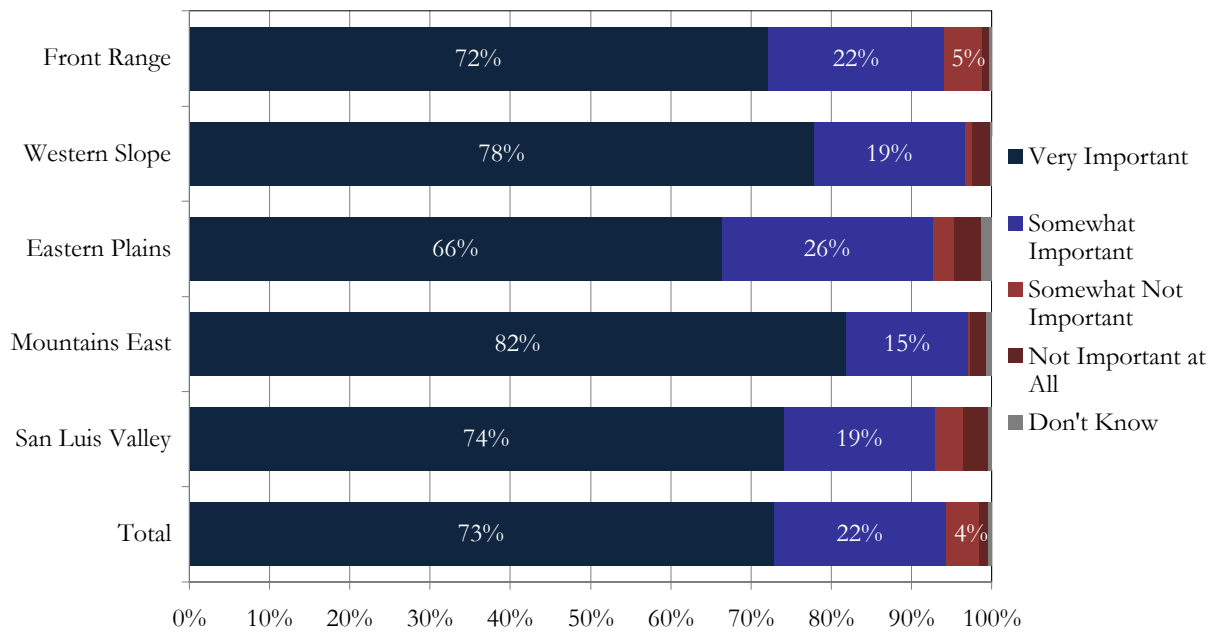
Nearly all of those surveyed indicate the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water is important to them.

Residents in the eastern mountains were most likely to say this is very important to them (82 percent), and residents in the eastern plains are least likely to indicate this (66 percent).

Fewer than ten percent of the residents in each region indicate the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water is not important to them.

Exhibit 2-4
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Region

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams as a source of drinking water.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

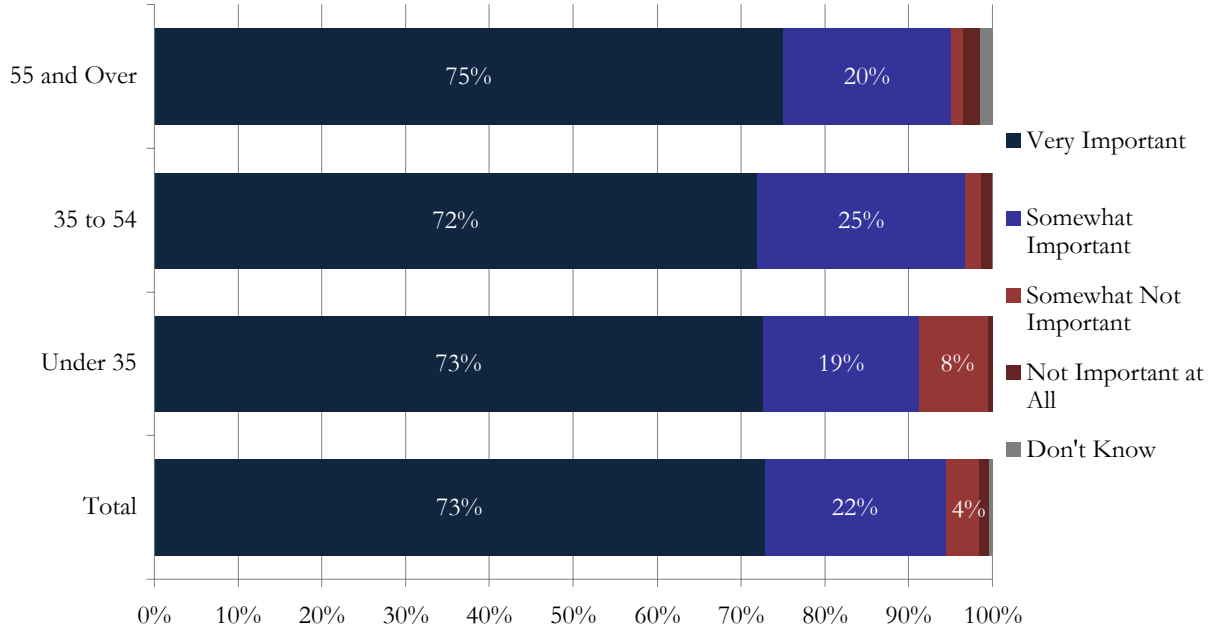
VERY FEW DIFFERENCES IN IMPORTANCE RATINGS ARE OBSERVED ACROSS AGE GROUPS

Nearly all of those surveyed said the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water was important to them. Very few differences are seen among people of different age groups. Those under 35 years of age are somewhat more likely than the other groups to say the quality of open water as a source of drinking water is "somewhat not important" to them (8 percent).

In all, however, fewer than ten percent of people in each age group indicate the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water is not important to them.

Exhibit 2-4
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Age Group

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams as a source of drinking water.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

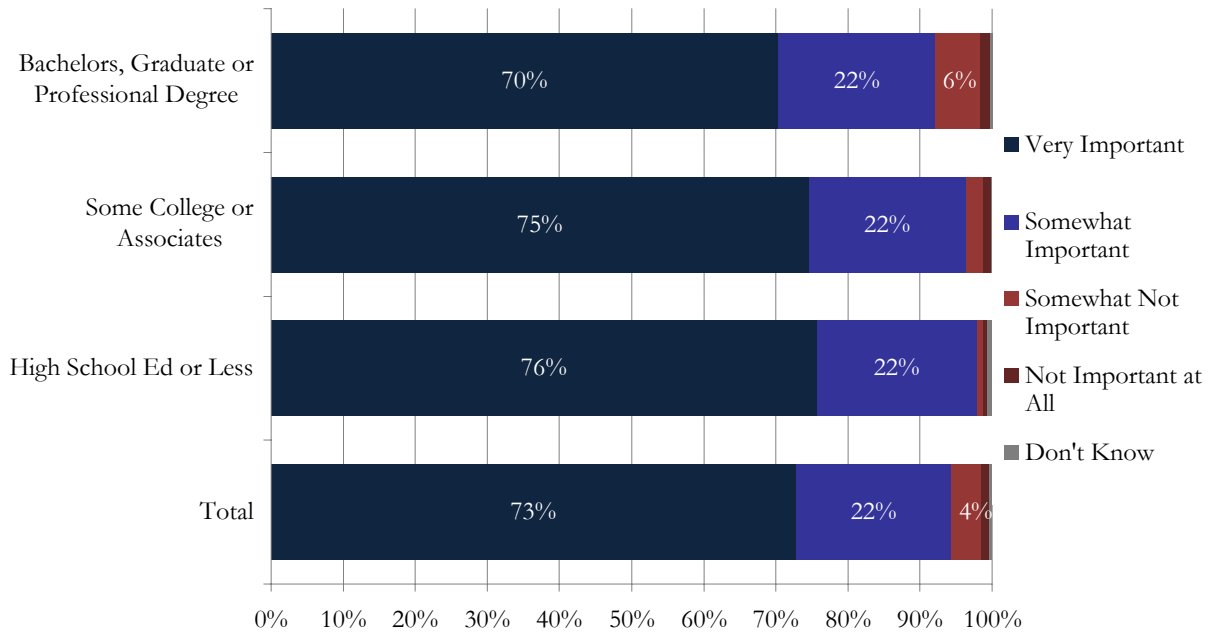
IMPORTANCE OF THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IS VERY IMPORTANT ACROSS EDUCATION LEVELS

Nearly all of those surveyed indicate the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water is important to them. Very few differences are seen among people with different levels of education. Those with at least a bachelor's degree are somewhat more likely than the other groups to say the quality of open water as a source of drinking water is "somewhat not important" to them (6 percent).

In all, however, fewer than ten percent of people in each educational bracket indicate the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams as a source of drinking water was not important to them.

Exhibit 2-4
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Education Level

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams as a source of drinking water.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

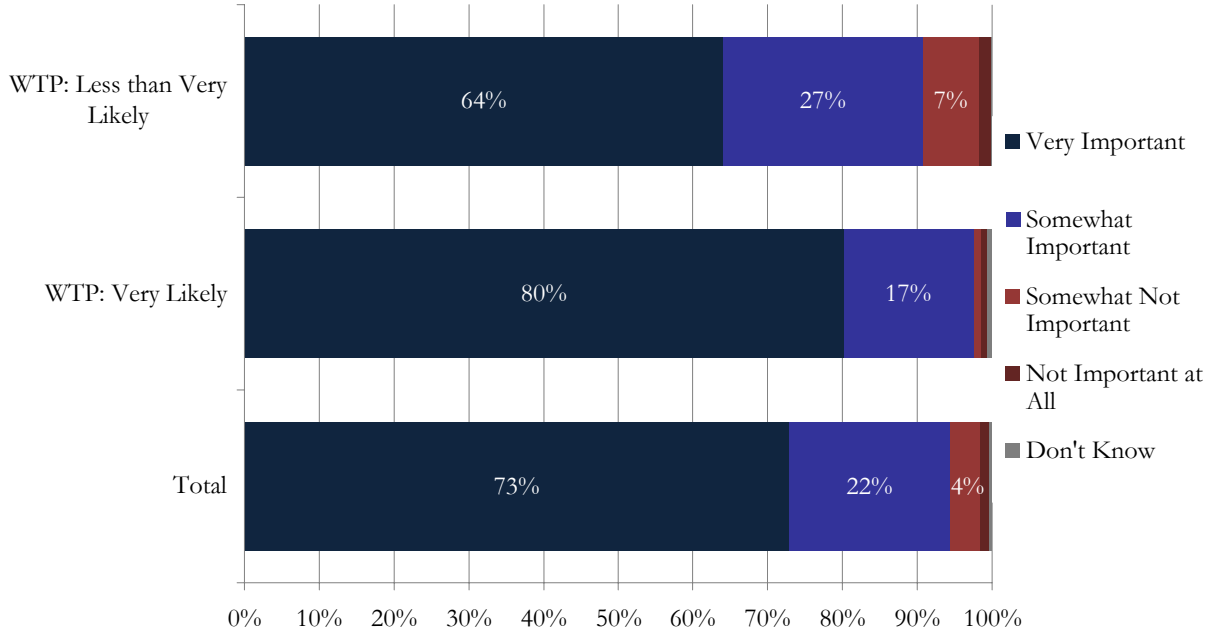
QUALITY OF OPEN WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IS MORE IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Coloradoans who are very willing to support additional funding for water clean-up are more likely than those less willing to support clean-up to say that the quality of open water as a source of drinking water is "very important" to them (80 percent vs. 64 percent, respectively).

In addition, those less willing to support clean-up are somewhat more likely to say that the quality of open water as a source of drinking water is "somewhat not important" to them.

Exhibit 2-4
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Willingness To Pay

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams as a source of drinking water.)



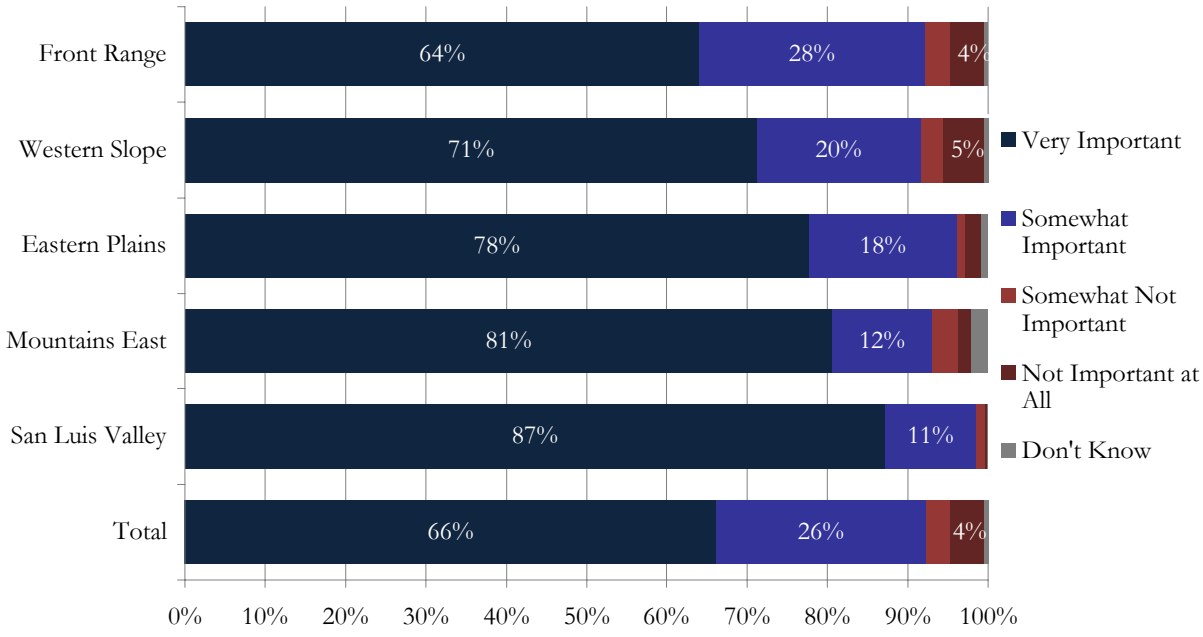
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER VARIES BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION OF RESIDENCE

The importance of the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water differs fairly substantially among geographic regions. Nearly everyone in all regions agrees that the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is important to them. However, while 87 percent of San Luis Valley residents say the quality of groundwater is "very important" to them as a source of drinking water, only 64 percent of Front Range residents say the same.

Exhibit 2-5
Importance of Groundwater Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Region

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

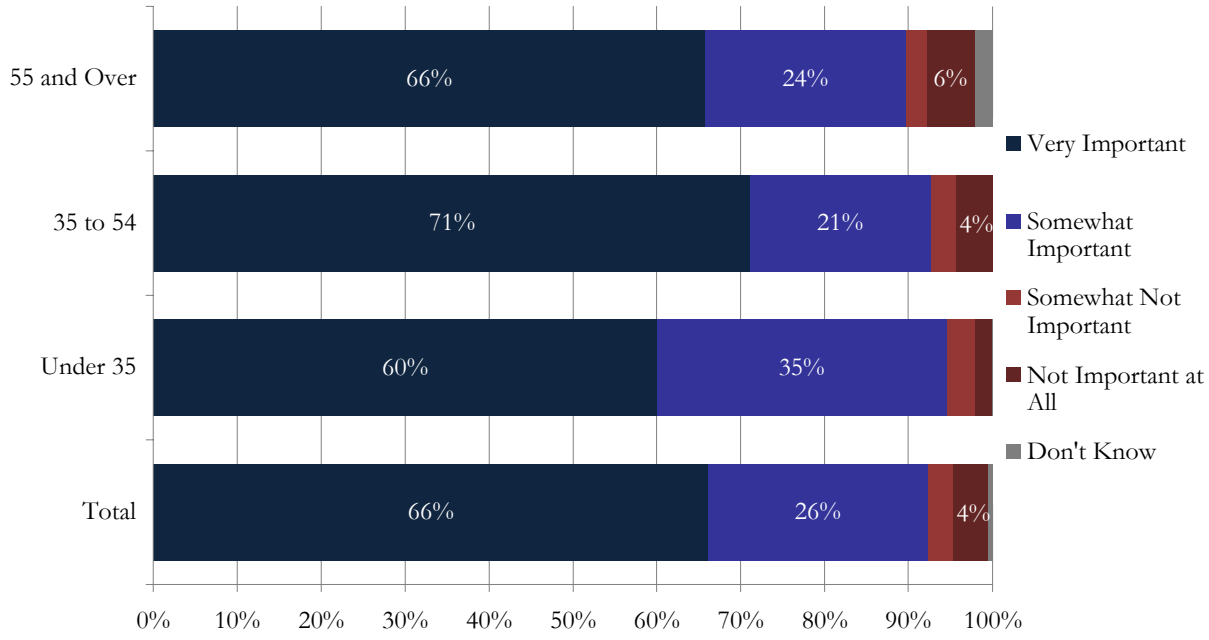
IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER VARIES LITTLE BY AGE

The importance of the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water does not differ much among age groups. Roughly two thirds of each age group agrees that the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is very important to them.

Individuals aged 35 to 54 are slightly more likely to say the quality of groundwater is "very important" to them, compared with other age groups.

Exhibit 2-5
Importance of Groundwater Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Age Group

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

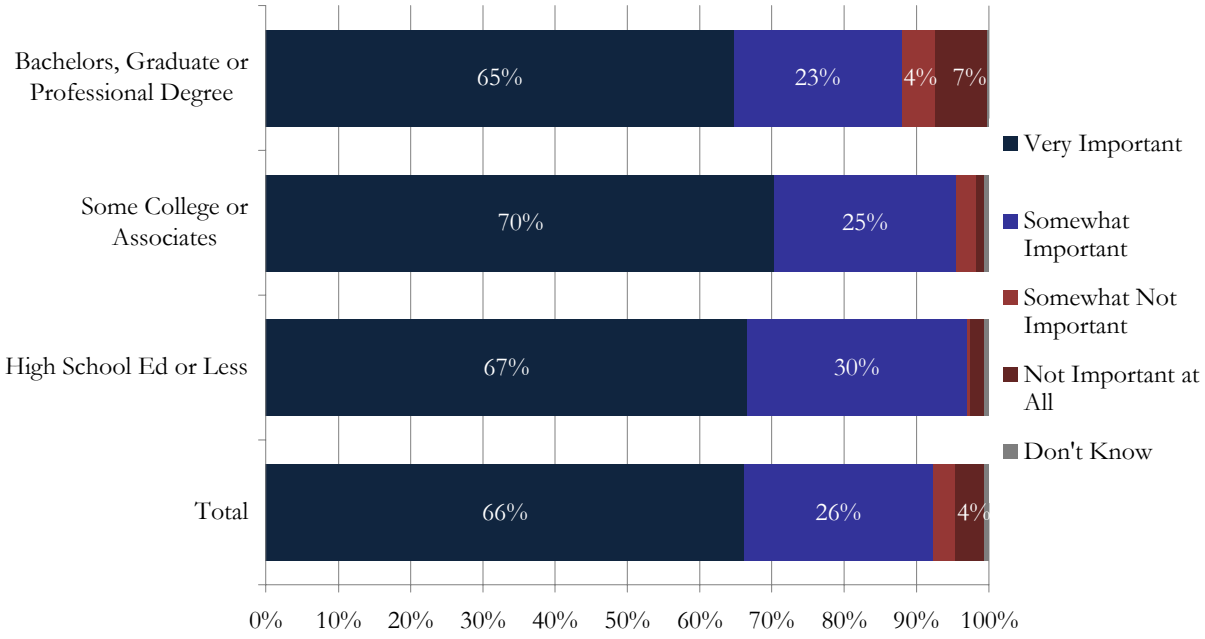
IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER VARIES LITTLE BY EDUCATION LEVEL

The importance of the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water does not differ much among those with varying levels of education. Roughly two thirds of each educational group agrees that the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is very important to them.

Those with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely than individuals in the other educational groups to say that the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is *not* important to them.

Exhibit 2-5
Importance of Groundwater Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Education Level

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water.)



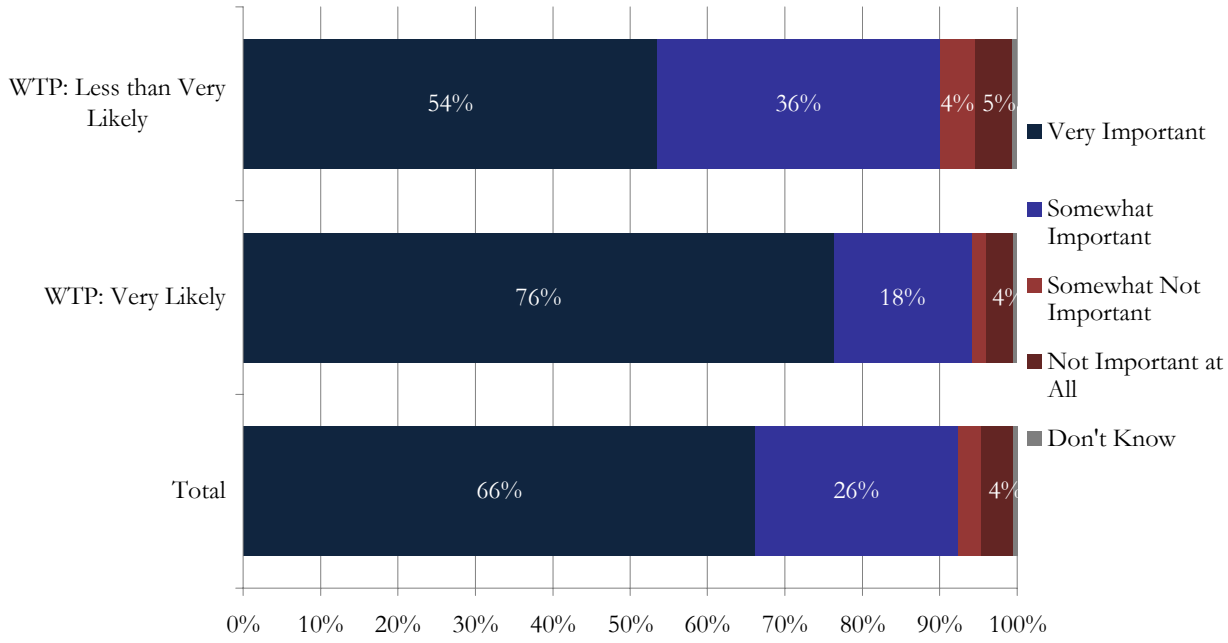
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

DEGREE OF IMPORTANCE OF GROUNDWATER QUALITY VARIES WITH WILLINGNES TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP

Individuals who are most willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are much more likely to say that the quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water is "very important to them" (76 percent vs. 54 percent for those less willing to pay). Those less willing to pay for water clean-up are also somewhat more likely to say that the quality of groundwater is not important to them.

Exhibit 2-5
Importance of Groundwater Quality As a Source of Drinking Water
Results by Willingness To Pay

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

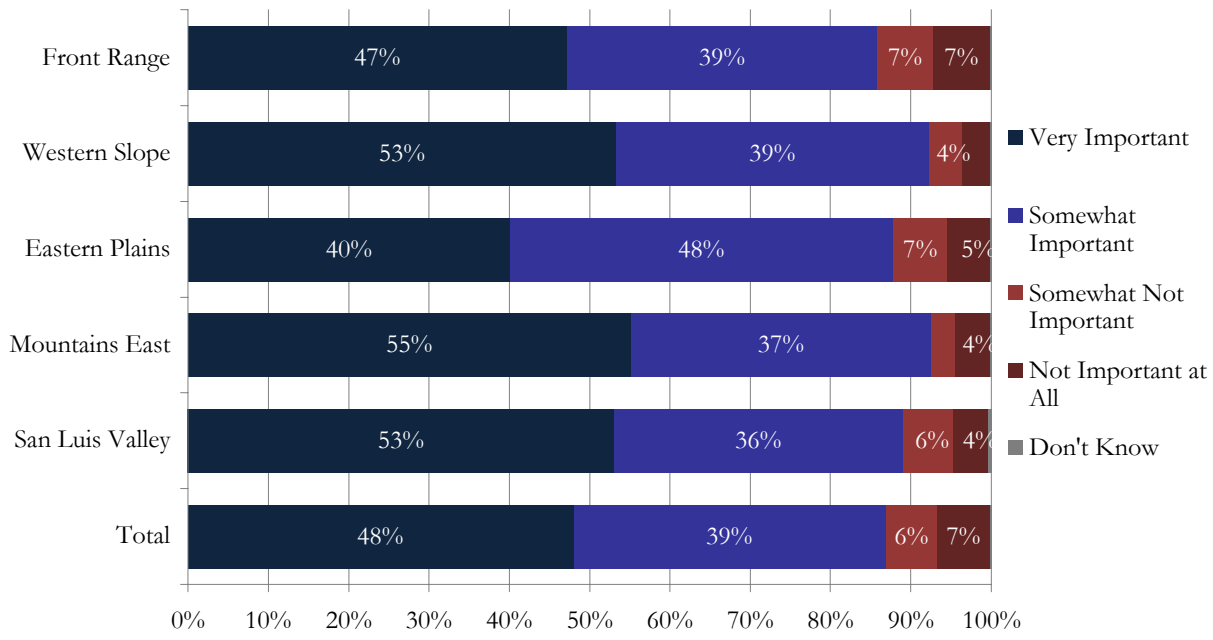
ABOUT ONE-HALF OF COLORADOANS SAY THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THEM

While close to 90 percent of Coloradoans, overall, say that the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams for recreational purposes is very important to them, the degree of importance is somewhat less than that for drinking water purposes, where about three-quarters of people say open water quality is very important to them (vs. 48% for recreational purposes).

Eastern plains residents are least likely to say water quality for recreational purposes is very important to them (40 percent).

Exhibit 2-6
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality For Recreational Usage
Results by Region

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams for recreational usage.)



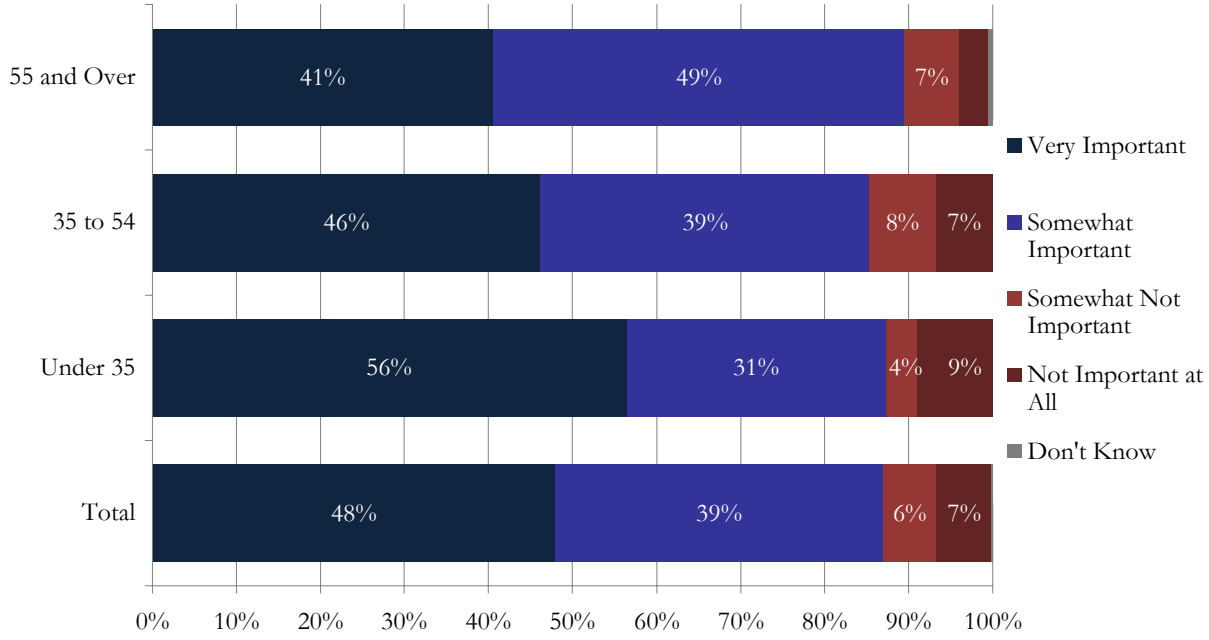
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

WATER QUALITY FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES IS MORE LIKELY TO BE VERY IMPORTANT TO YOUNGER AGE GROUPS

Overall, age groups are pretty consistent in the percentage of people who say that the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams for recreational purposes is important to them. However, the percentage of people who say the quality of water is "very important" to them declines with age. Fifty-six percent of people under age 35 say recreational water quality is very important to them, compared with 46 percent of those 35 to 54, and 41 percent of those 55 and older.

Exhibit 2-6
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality For Recreational Usage
Results by Age Group

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams for recreational usage.)



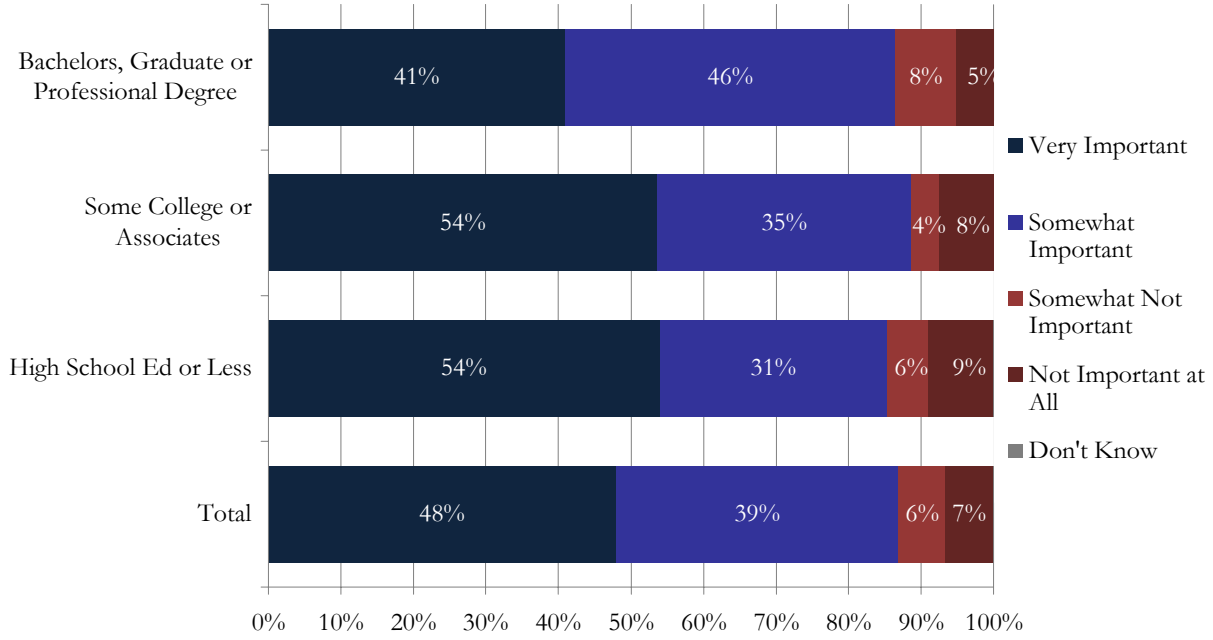
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WITH A DEGREE ARE LESS LIKELY TO CONSIDER THE QUALITY OF OPEN WATER FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES AS VERY IMPORTANT

Overall, educational groups are largely consistent in the percentage of people who say that the quality of water in lakes, rivers, and streams for recreational purposes is important to them. However, individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher are least likely to say the quality of recreational water is "very important" to them (41 percent vs. 54 percent for those with less than a bachelor's degree).

Exhibit 2-6
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality For Recreational Usage
Results by Education Level

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams for recreational usage.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

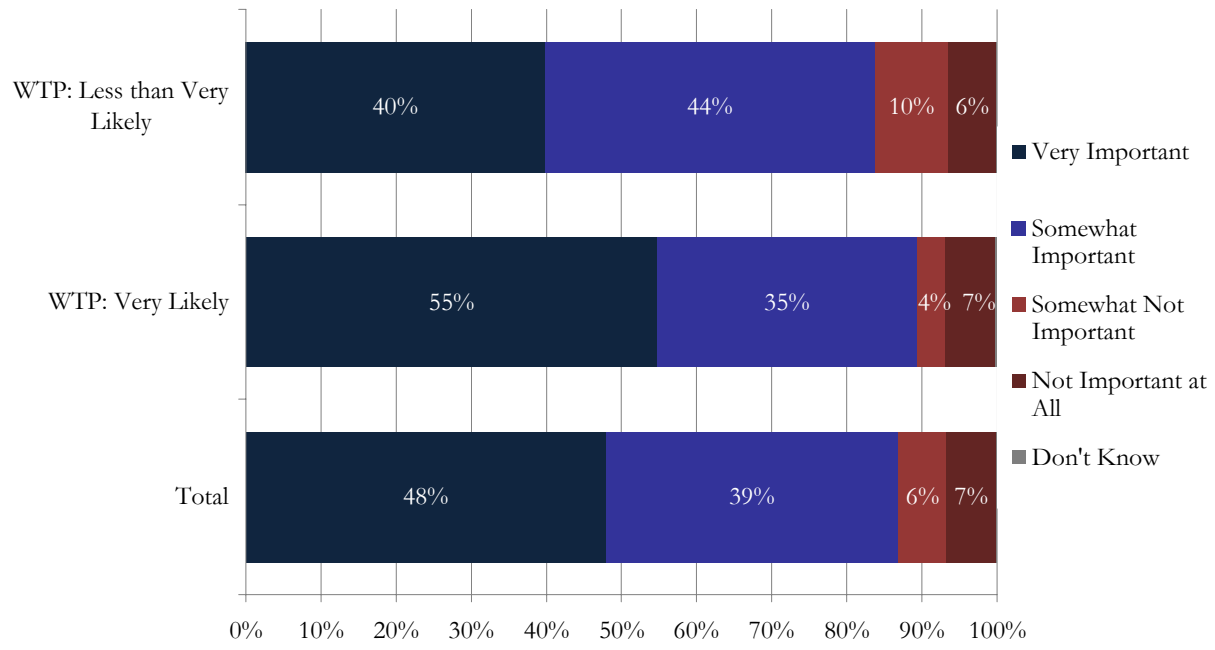
DEGREE OF IMPORTANCE OF RECREATIONAL WATER QUALITY VARIES WITH WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP

Individuals who are most willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely to say that the quality of lake, river, and stream water for recreational usage is "very important" to them than are those less willing to pay (55 percent of those very willing to pay vs. 40 percent for those less willing to pay).

Those less willing to pay for water clean-up are also somewhat more likely to say that the quality of recreational water is not important to them (16 percent vs. 11 percent for those very willing to pay).

Exhibit 2-6
Importance of Lake/River/Stream Water Quality For Recreational Usage
Results by Willingness To Pay

(How important are each of the following to you? The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams for recreational usage.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

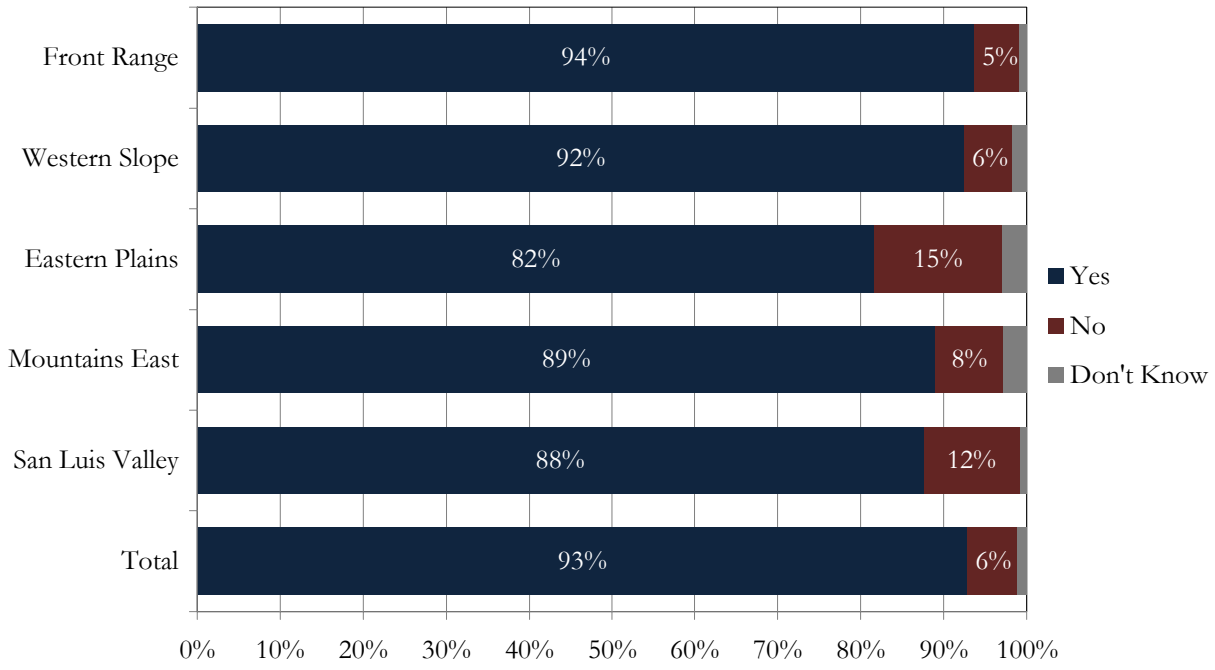
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR HOME DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

Ninety-four percent of Front Range residents believe their home drinking water is safe. Residents of other regions throughout the state are slightly less likely to believe their home drinking water is safe.

Eastern plains residents are least likely to believe their home drinking water is safe: 82 percent believe their drinking water is safe, 15 percent believe their drinking water is not safe, and 3 percent aren't sure whether their water is safe.

Exhibit 2-7
Home Drinking Water Safety
Results by Region

(Is your home drinking water safe?)



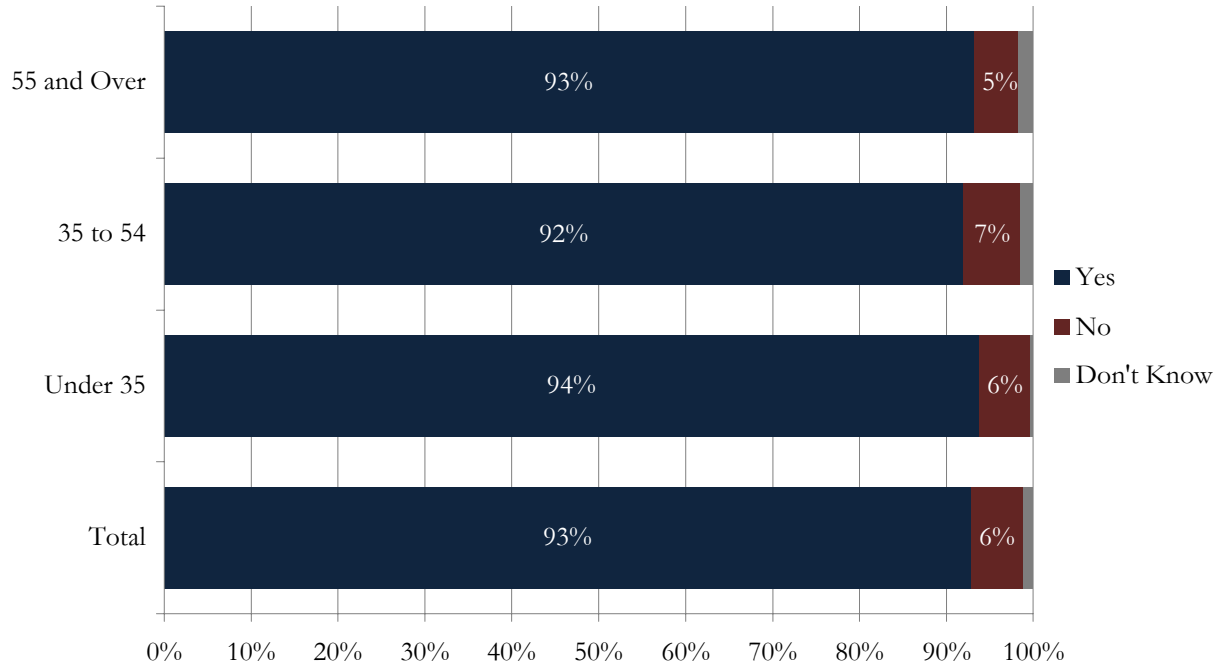
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

REGARDLESS OF AGES GROUP, MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE THEIR HOME DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

There are no appreciable differences between age groups in the percentage of people who believe their home drinking water is safe. In each group, over 90 percent of individuals believe their home drinking water is safe.

Exhibit 2-7
Home Drinking Water Safety
Results by Age Group

(Is your home drinking water safe?)



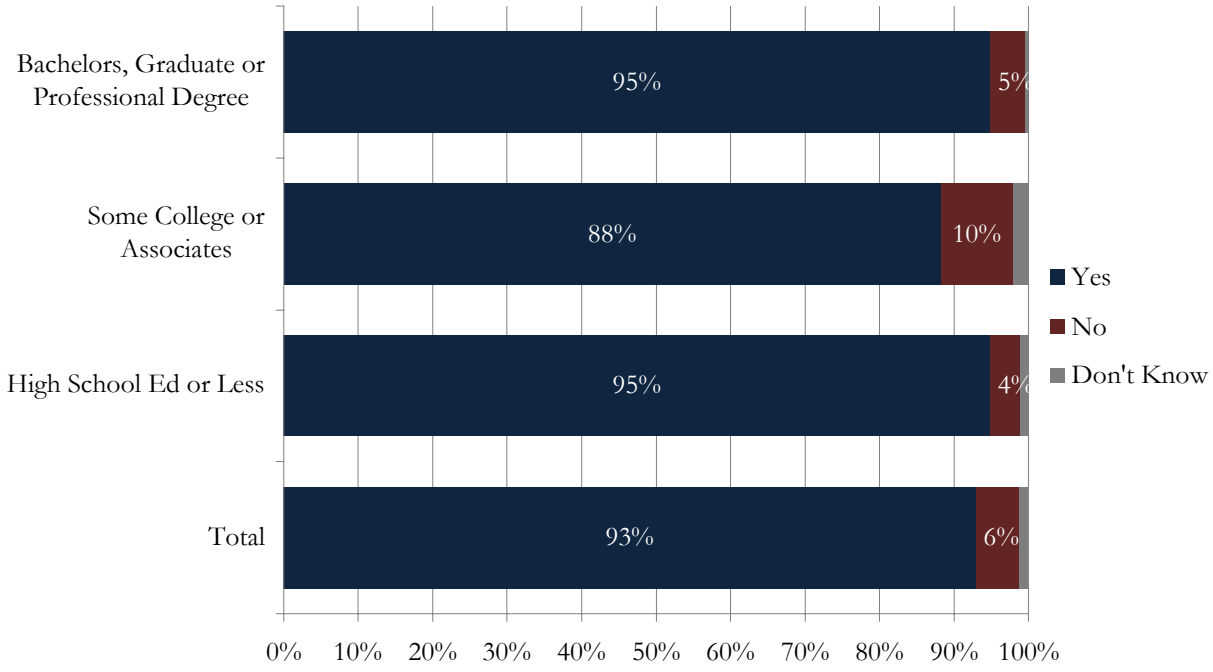
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WITH SOME COLLEGE ARE SLIGHTLY LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE THEIR HOME DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

Individuals with some college education are least likely to believe their home drinking water is safe. While 95 percent of those with more than a bachelor's degree, or only a high school education believe their home drinking water is safe, only 88 percent of those with some college experience believe their home drinking water is safe, and 10 percent believe their drinking water is not safe.

Exhibit 2-7
Home Drinking Water Safety
Results by Education Level

(Is your home drinking water safe?)



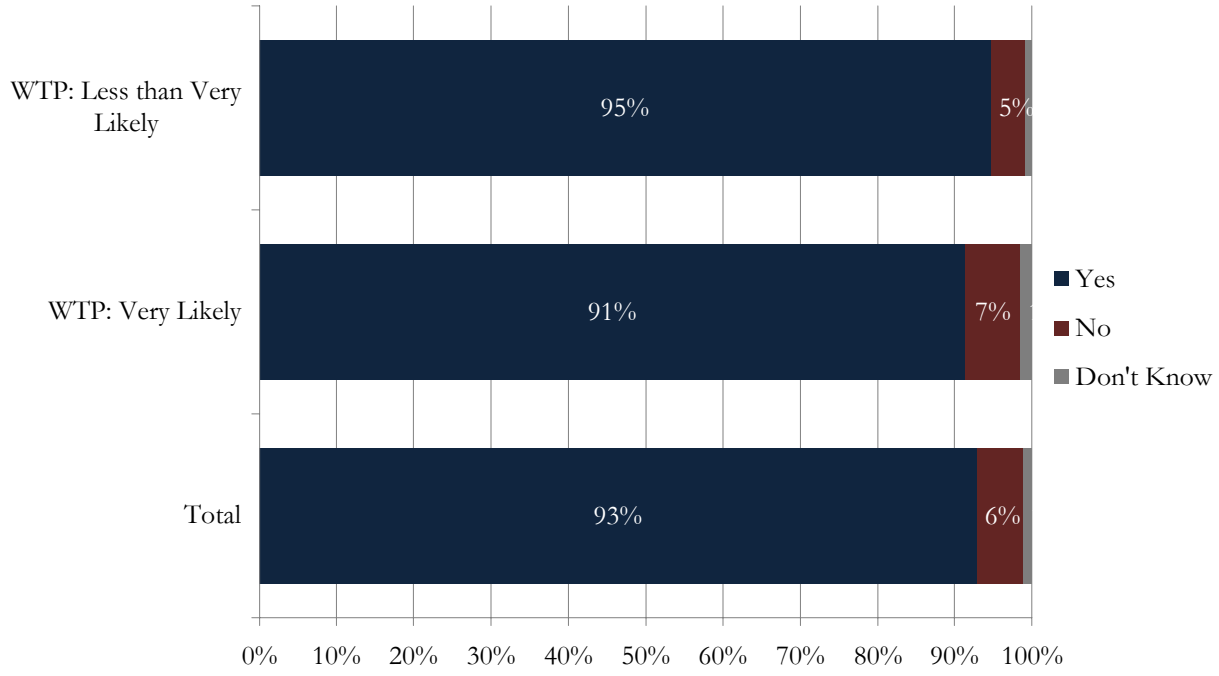
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE SLIGHTLY LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE THEIR HOME DRINKING WATER IS NOT SAFE

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are somewhat less likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that their home drinking water is safe. Ninety-one percent of those very willing to pay for water clean-up believe their drinking water is safe, compared to 95 percent of those less willing to pay for water clean-up.

Exhibit 2-7
Home Drinking Water Safety
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Is your home drinking water safe?)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

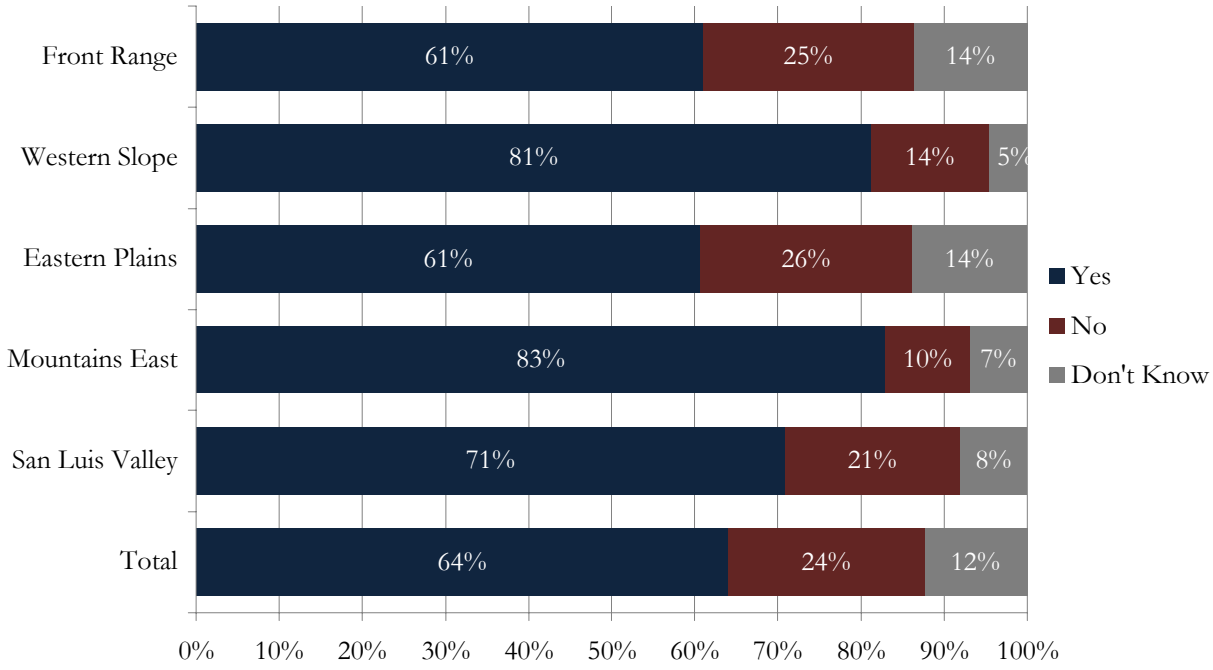
THERE ARE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN PERCEIVED CLEANLINESS OF PONDS, LAKES, AND STREAMS

About two-thirds of Coloradoans believe that their local ponds, lakes, and streams are clean enough to swim in. However, in mountainous regions (western slope and eastern mountains), more than 80 percent of residents believe their local ponds, lakes, and streams are clean enough for swimming. In contrast, only about 60 percent of residents in the Front Range and eastern plains believe the same.

One-quarter of residents in the Front Range and eastern plains indicate their local bodies of water are not clean enough for swimming, and roughly 15 percent indicate they did not know whether the local water spots are suitable for swimming.

Exhibit 2-8
Cleanliness of Local Lakes and Streams
Results by Region

(Are ponds, lakes, and streams in your local area clean enough to swim in?)



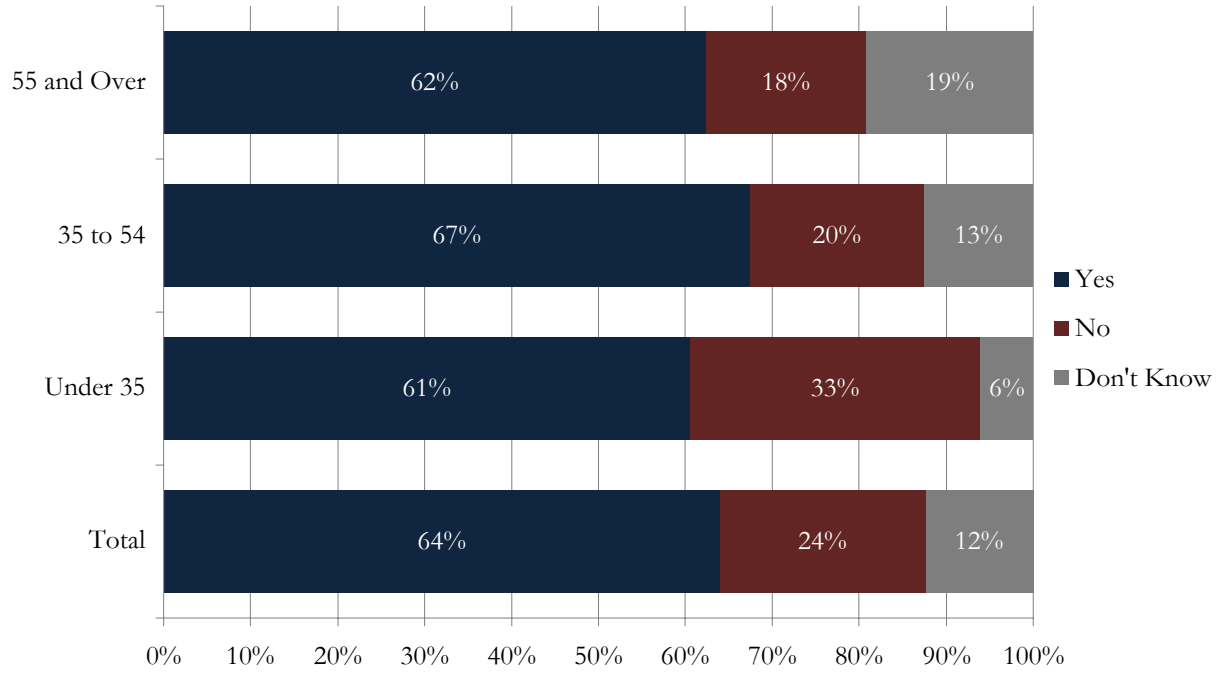
THERE ARE SLIGHT DIFFERENCES AMONG AGE GROUPS IN PERCEIVED CLEANLINESS OF PONDS, LAKES, AND STREAMS

Interestingly, young adults are more likely than other age groups to say their local ponds, lakes, and streams are not clean enough to swim in (33 percent of young adults vs. 20 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 18 percent of those aged 55 and older).

Young adults are also less likely than other groups to say they don't know whether local water is clean enough for swimming (6 percent vs. 13 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 19 percent of those aged 55 and older).

Exhibit 2-8
Cleanliness of Local Lakes and Streams
Results by Age Group

(Are ponds, lakes and streams in your local area clean enough to swim in?)



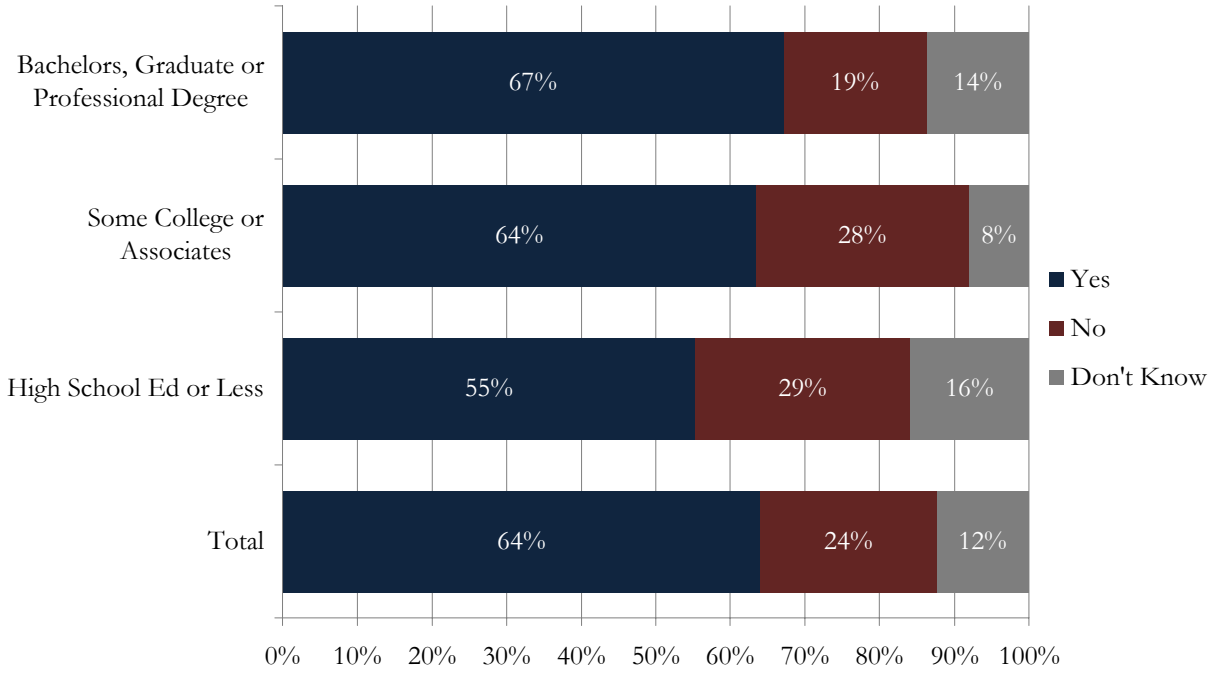
THOSE WITH LESS EDUCATION ARE LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE LOCAL WATER IS CLEAN ENOUGH FOR SWIMMING

As level of education increases, the percentage of people who believe their local ponds, lakes, and streams are clean enough for swimming increases.

Those with a high school education or less are least likely to believe their local water bodies are clean enough for swimming in (55 percent), compared with roughly two-thirds of those with at least some college experience.

Exhibit 2-8
Cleanliness of Local Lakes and Streams
Results by Education Level

(Are ponds, lakes and streams in your local area clean enough to swim in?)

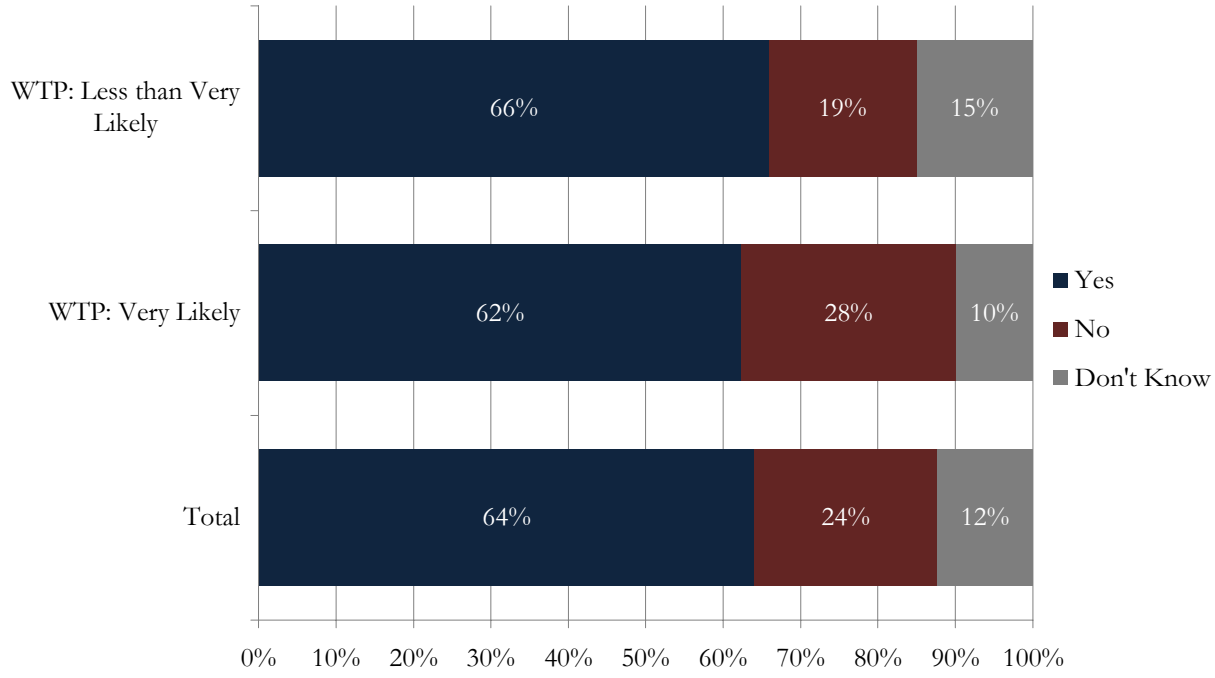


THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE LOCAL WATER IS CLEAN ENOUGH FOR SWIMMING

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are somewhat less likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that their local bodies of water are clean enough for swimming. Those less willing to pay for clean-up are also somewhat more likely to say they don't know whether their local ponds, lakes, and streams were clean enough for swimming.

Exhibit 2-8
Cleanliness of Local Lakes and Streams
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Are ponds, lakes and streams in your local area clean enough to swim in?)



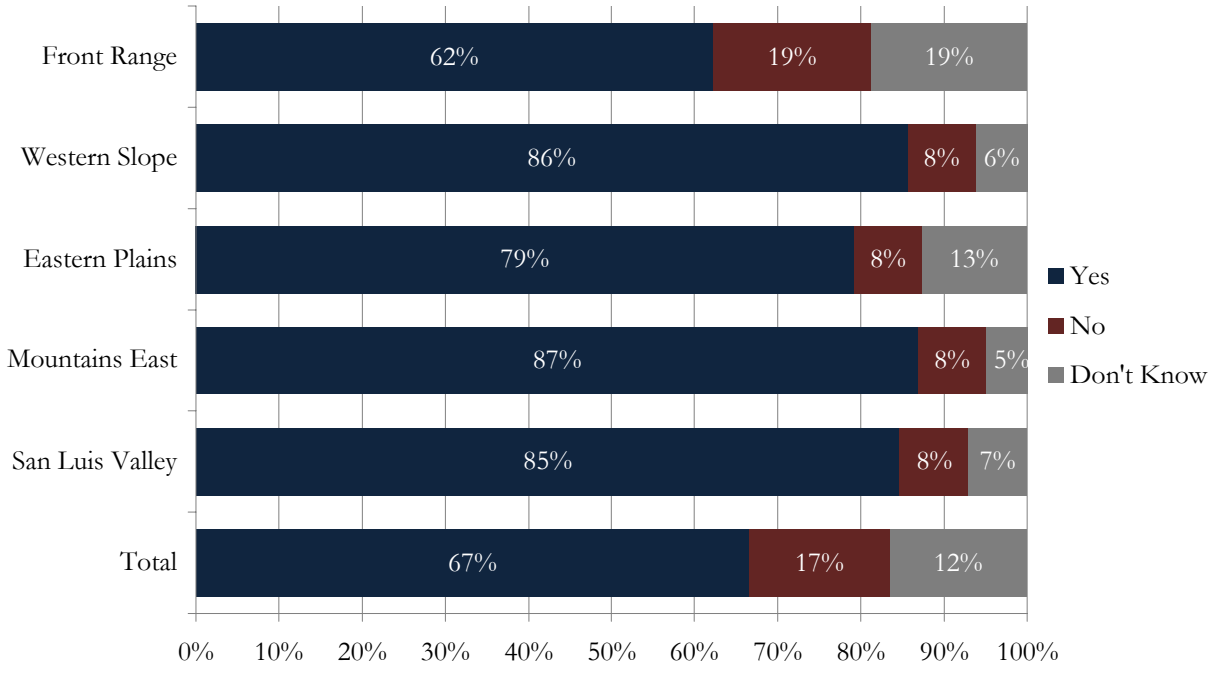
TWO-THIRDS OF COLORADOANS BELIEVE THAT FISH CAUGHT LOCALLY ARE SAFE TO EAT

Front range residents are least likely to believe that fish caught in local lakes or streams are safe to eat. Only 62 percent of Front Range residents believe local fish are safe to eat, compared with roughly 80 percent or more of residents in other regions. Similarly, 19 percent of Front Range residents believe that local fish are not safe to eat, compared with only 8 percent of residents in other regions.

Front range residents are also most likely to say they don't know whether local fish are safe to eat.

Exhibit 2-9
Are Local Fish Safe to Eat?
Results by Region

(Are fish caught from lakes or streams in your local area safe to eat?)



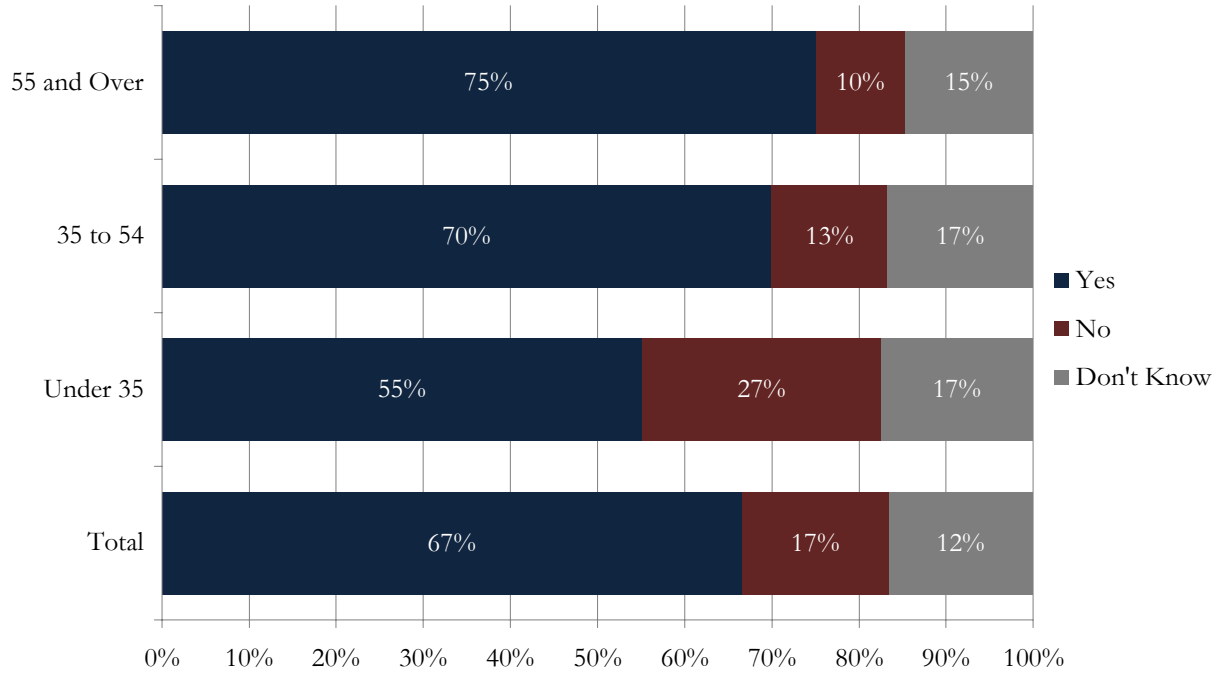
THERE ARE SLIGHT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGE GROUPS IN PERCEIVED CLEANLINESS OF PONDS, LAKES, AND STREAMS

As was the case for beliefs about the quality of water for swimming, young adults are more likely than other age groups to say fish caught in their local ponds, lakes, and streams are not safe to eat (27 percent of young adults vs. 13 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 10 percent of those aged 55 and older).

In addition, young adults are less likely than older groups to say local fish *are* safe to eat. (55 percent vs. 70 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 75 percent of those aged 55 and older). Roughly 15 percent of each group indicate they don't know whether local fish are safe to eat.

Exhibit 2-9
Are Local Fish Safe to Eat?
Results by Age Group

(Are fish caught from lakes or streams in your local area safe to eat?)

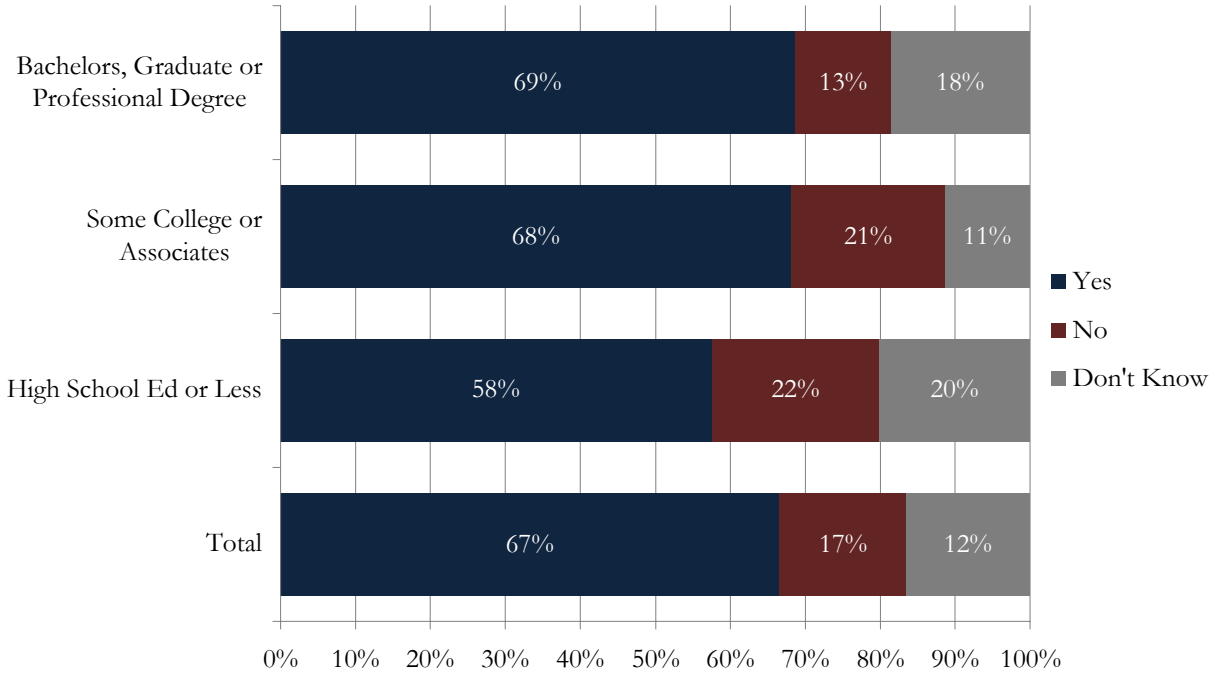


THOSE WITH LESS EDUCATION ARE LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE LOCALLY-CAUGHT FISH ARE SAFE TO EAT

As level of education increases, the percentage of people who believe fish caught in their local lakes and streams are safe to eat increases. Those with a high school education or less are least likely to believe local fish are safe to eat (58 percent), compared with just over two-thirds of those with at least some college experience.

Exhibit 2-9
Are Local Fish Safe to Eat?
Results by Education Level

(Are fish caught from lakes or streams in your local area safe to eat?)

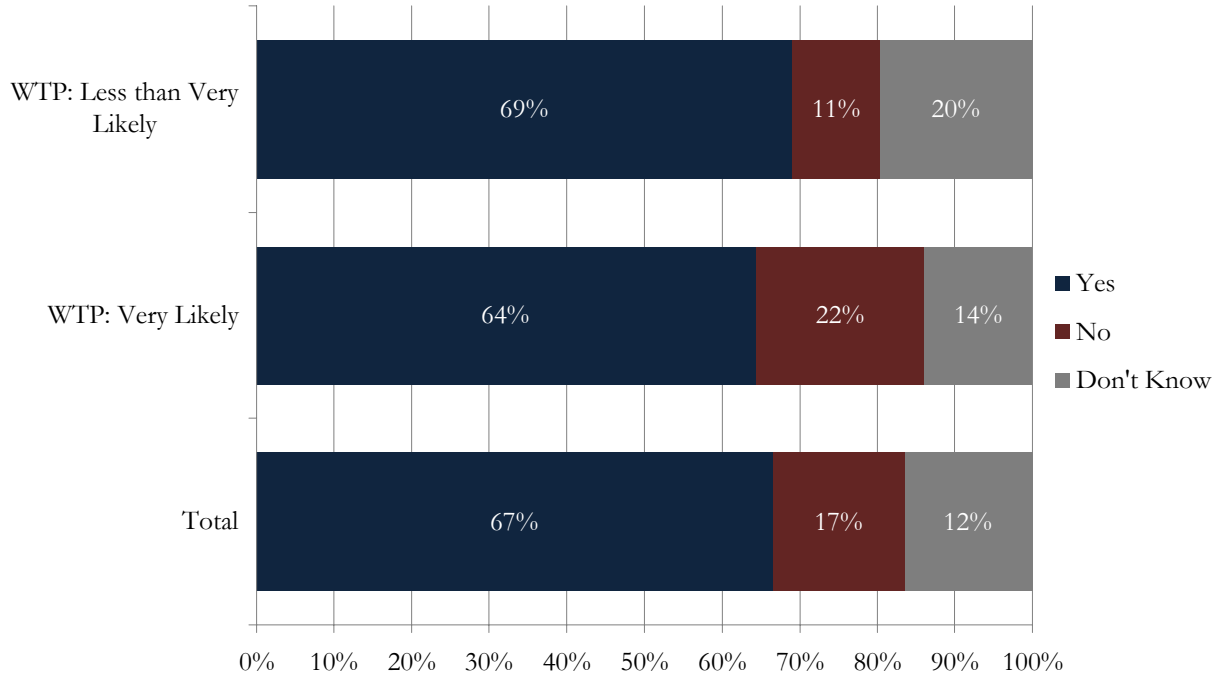


THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE LOCAL FISH AREN'T SAFE TO EAT

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are somewhat less likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that fish caught in their local bodies of water are safe to eat (64 percent vs. 69 percent of those less willing to pay for clean-up), and more likely to believe that locally-caught fish are unsafe to eat (22 percent vs. 11 percent of those less willing to pay). Those less willing to pay for clean-up are somewhat more likely to say they don't know whether locally-caught fish were safe to eat.

Exhibit 2-9
Are Local Fish Safe to Eat?
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Are fish caught from lakes or streams in your local area safe to eat?)



REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF PESTICIDES ON WATER QUALITY

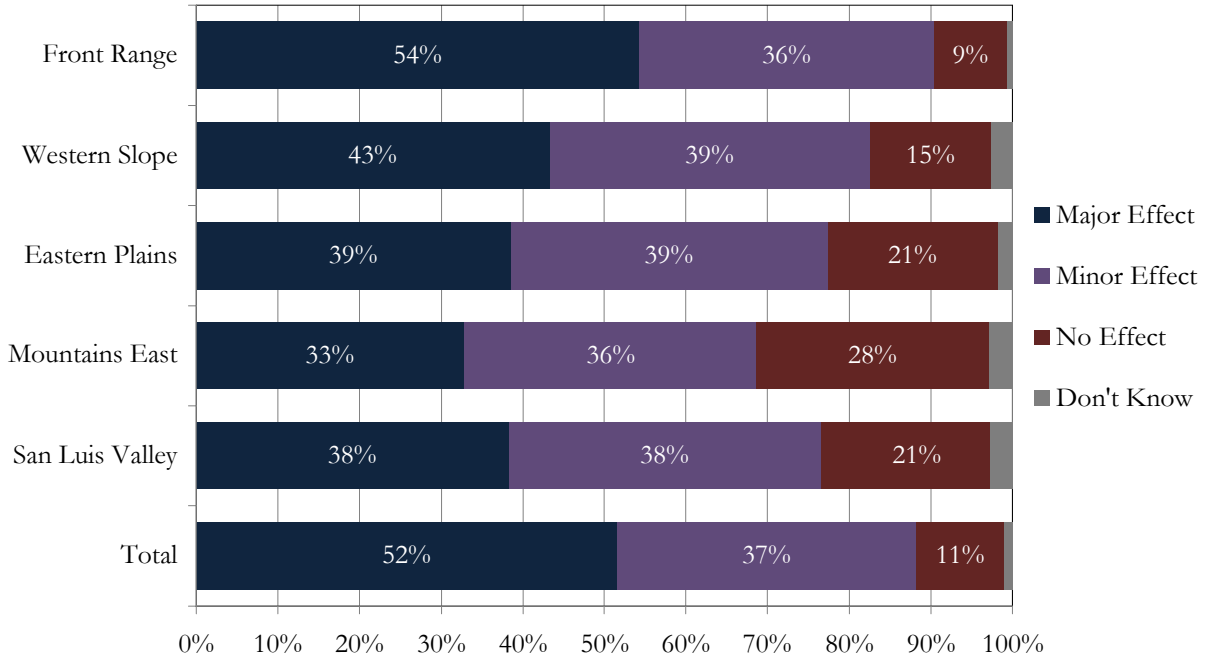
Survey respondents were given a variety of pollution sources and asked how much of an effect each one has on their local water quality.

For pesticides used on home lawns or gardens, Front Range residents are most likely to believe these have a major effect on local water quality. More than one-half of Front Range residents believe pesticides affect their local water quality, and fewer than ten percent say pesticides have no effect on local water quality.

At the other extreme, only one-third of eastern mountain residents believe pesticides affect their local water quality, and nearly another third believe pesticides have no effect on their local water quality.

Exhibit 2-10
Effect of Pesticides on Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
A. Pesticides used for a home lawn or garden)



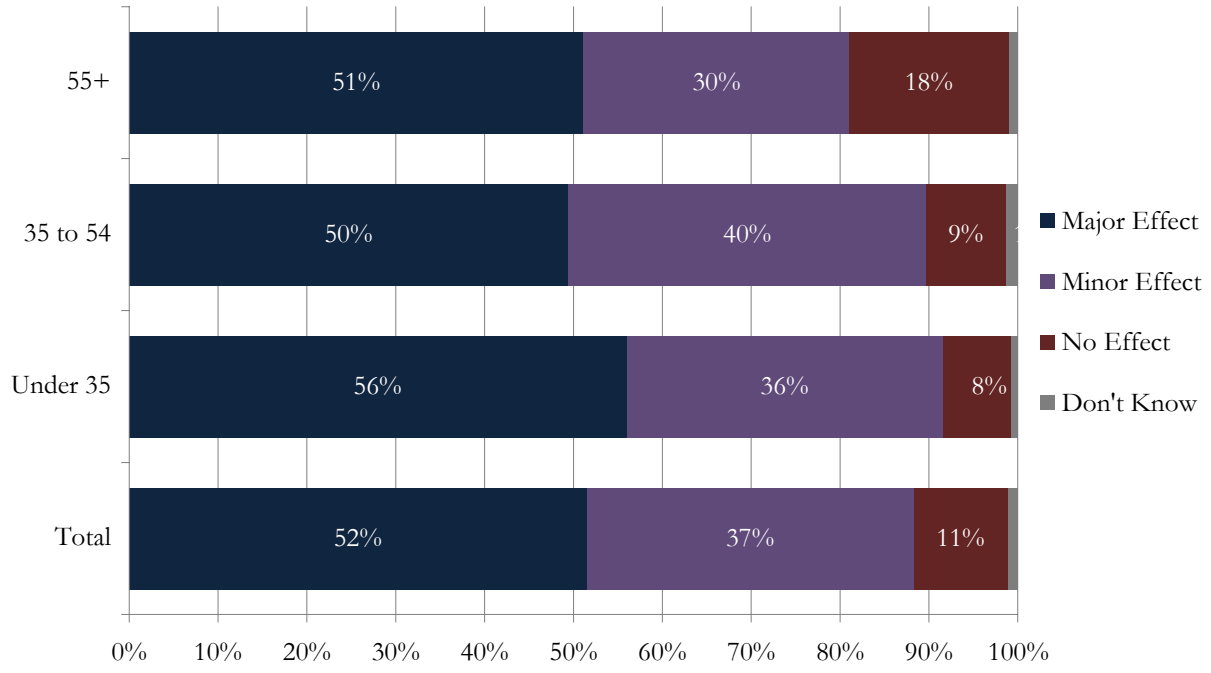
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THERE ARE FEW AGE GROUP DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF PESTICIDES ON WATER QUALITY

People under 35 years of age are most likely to believe that pesticides used on home lawns and gardens have a major effect on local water quality (56 percent vs roughly 50 percent of those 35 and older). On the other hand, people aged 55 and older are more likely than younger people to say that pesticides have no effect on water quality (18 percent vs. less than 10 percent of those under age 55).

Exhibit 2-10
Effect of Pesticides on Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
A. Pesticides used for a home lawn or garden)



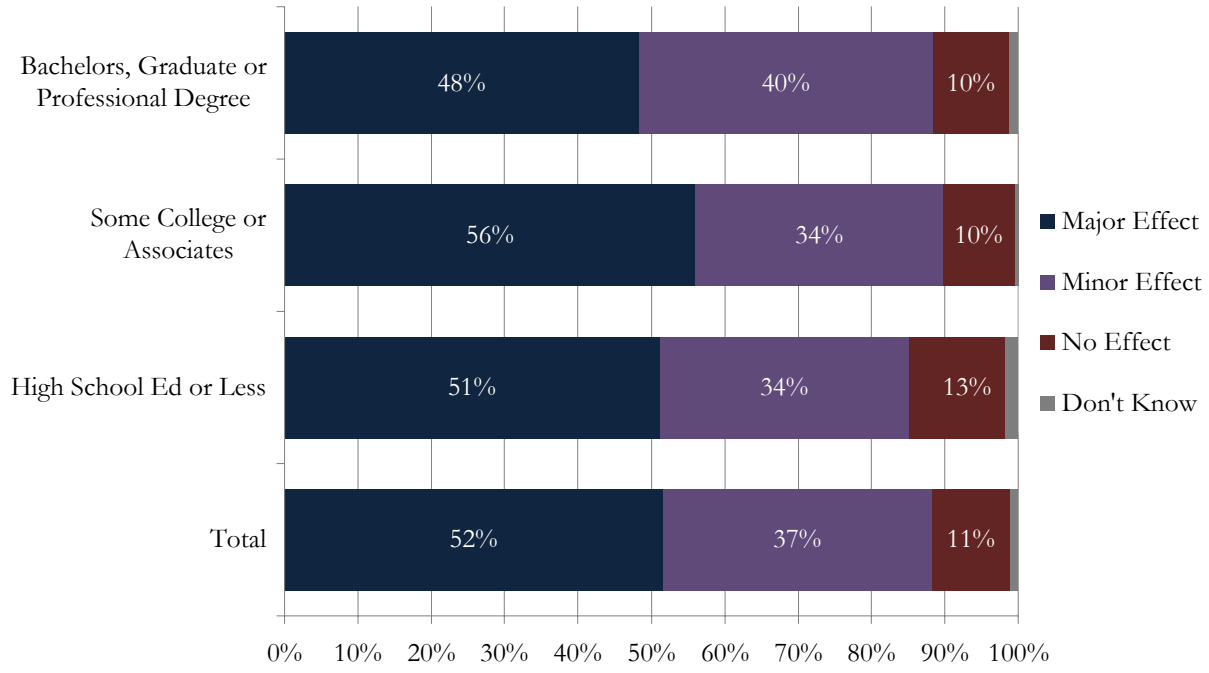
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THERE ARE FEW EDUCATION LEVEL DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF PESTICIDES ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly one-half of people in each educational bracket believe that pesticides have a major effect on local water quality. Individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher are slightly more likely to say that pesticides have a minor effect than a major effect compared with the other groups, but for all groups, only around 10 percent of respondents believe that pesticides had no effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-10
Effect of Pesticides on Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
A. Pesticides used for a home lawn or garden)



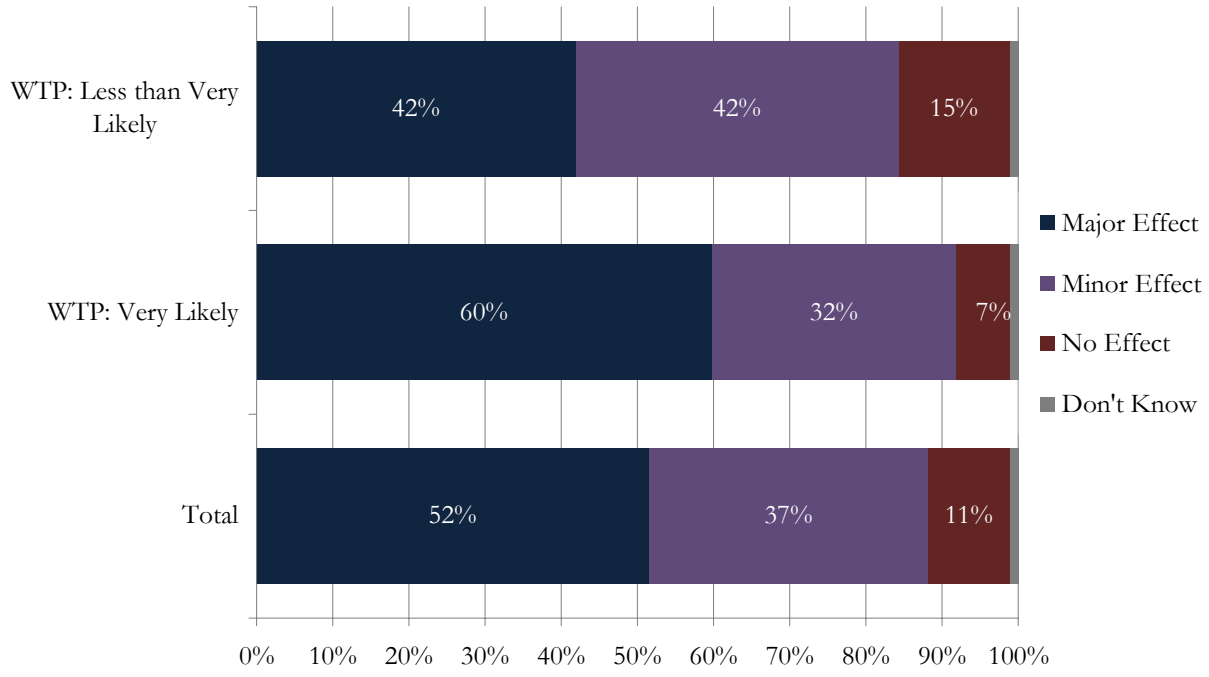
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE PESTICIDES HAVE AN EFFECT ON WATER QUALITY

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that pesticides for home lawn and garden use have a major effect on local water quality (60 percent vs. 42 percent of those less willing to pay for clean-up), and less likely to believe that pesticides have a minor effect or no effect (39 percent vs. 57 percent of those less willing to pay).

Exhibit 2-10
Effect of Pesticides on Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
A. Pesticides used for a home lawn or garden)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECT OF PET WASTE ON WATER QUALITY THAN RESIDENTS OF OTHER AREAS

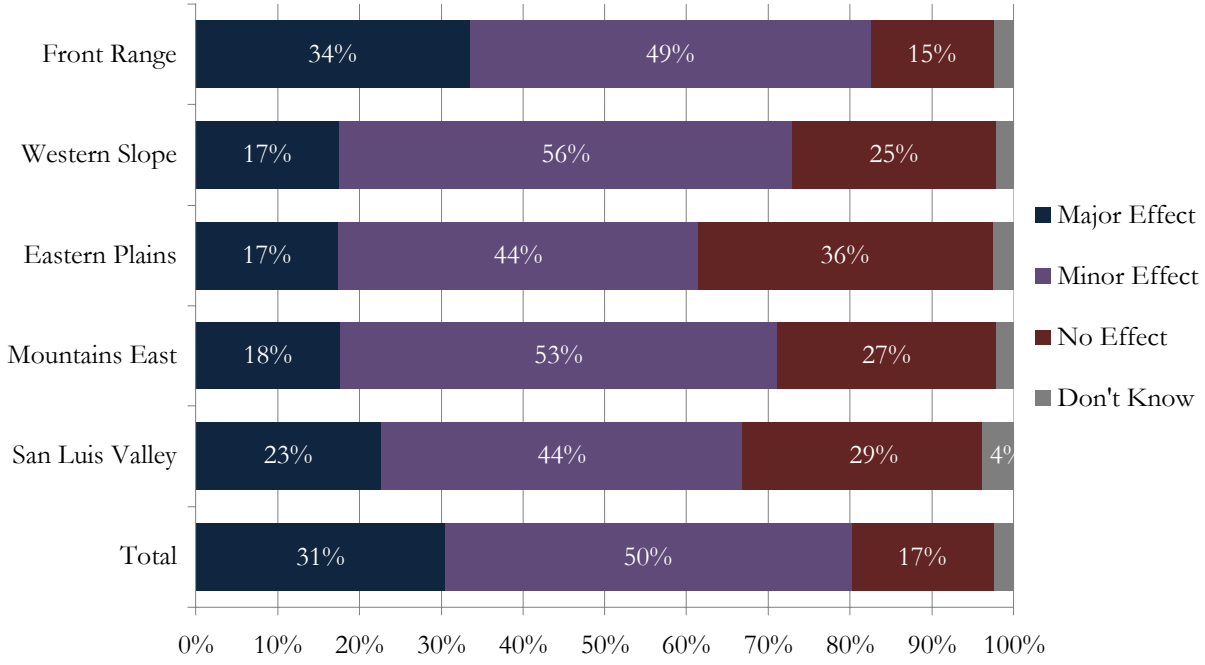
Survey respondents were asked how much of an effect they believe pet waste has on their local water quality.

Residents of the Front Range are most likely to believe that pet waste has a major effect on local water quality. More than one-third of Front Range residents indicate pet waste has a major effect on their local water quality, and only fifteen percent believe pet waste has no effect on local water quality.

In all regions, roughly one-half of residents say that pet waste has a minor effect on local water quality.

Exhibit 2-11
Effect of Pet Waste on Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
B. Pet waste (e.g., dog))



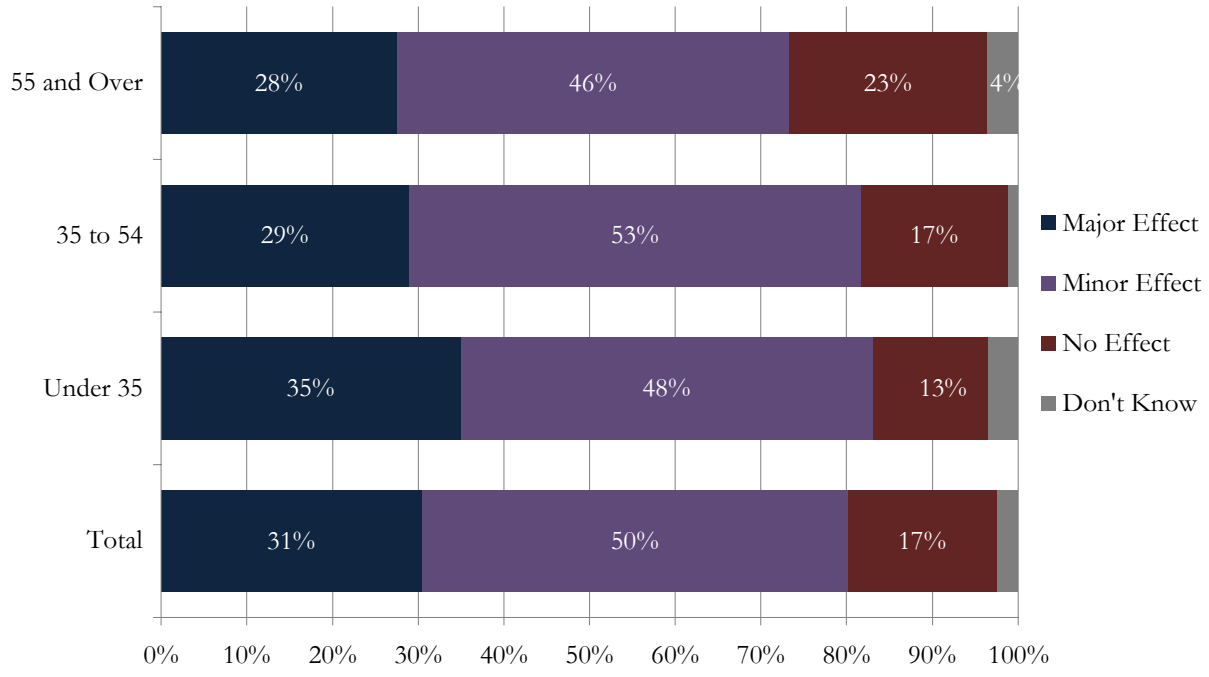
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

YOUNGER ADULTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN OLDER ADULTS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF PET WASTE ON WATER QUALITY

People under 35 years of age are most likely to believe that pet waste has a major effect on local water quality (35 percent vs roughly 28 percent of those 35 and older). On the other hand, people aged 55 and older are more likely than younger people to say that pet waste has no effect on water quality (23 percent vs. 17 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 13 percent of those under age 35).

Exhibit 2-11
Effect of Pet Waste on Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
B. Pet waste (e.g., dog))



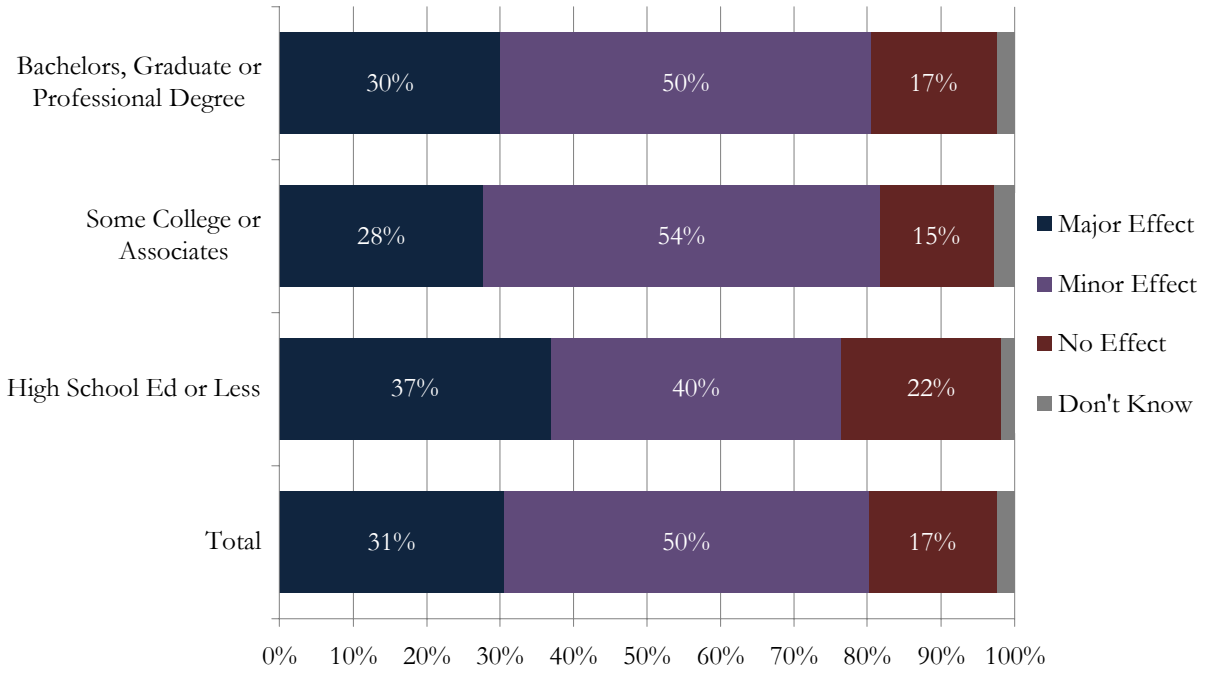
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN THOSE WITH SOME COLLEGE EXPERIENCE ABOUT THE EFFECT OF PET WASTE ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly one-third of people in each educational bracket believe that pesticides have a major effect on local water quality. Individuals with at least some college experience are slightly more likely to say that pet waste has a minor effect than a major effect compared with people with a high school education or less, but for all groups around 20 percent of respondents believe that pet waste has no effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-11
Effect of Pet Waste on Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
B. Pet waste (e.g., dog))



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

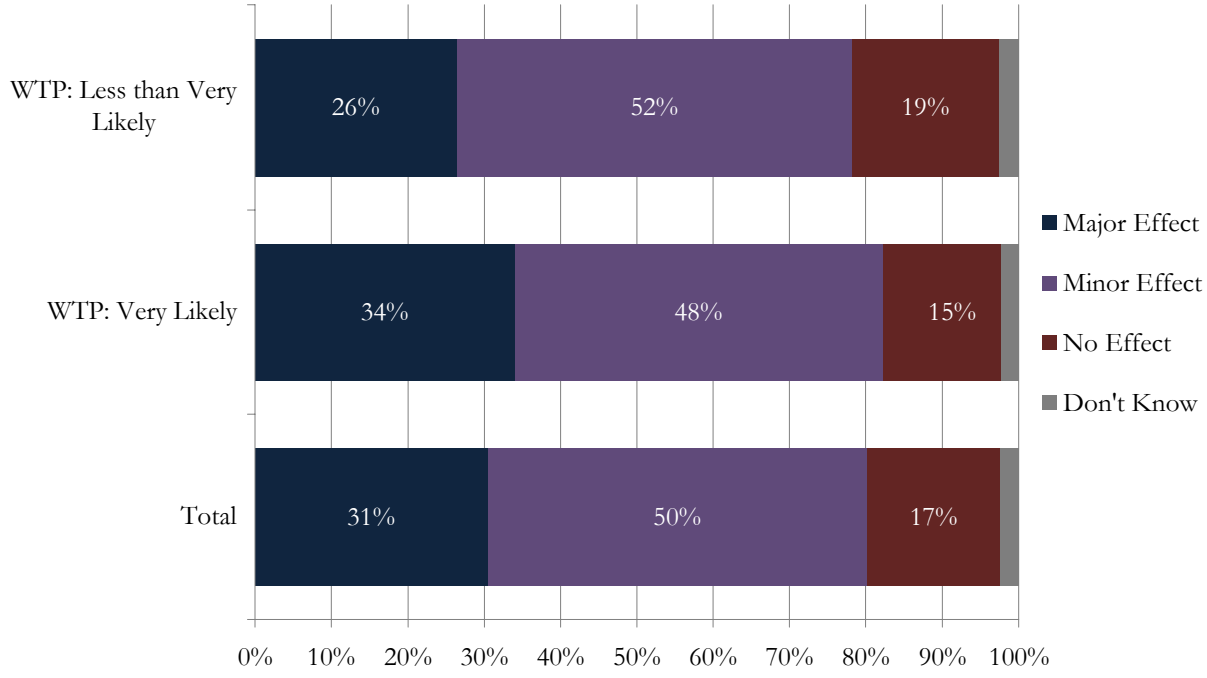
THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE PET WASTE HAS AN EFFECT ON WATER QUALITY

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that pet waste has a major effect on local water quality (34 percent vs. 26 percent), and less likely to believe that pet waste has a minor effect or no effect (48 percent vs. 52 percent of those less willing to pay).

Compared with beliefs about the effect of pesticides on water quality, pet waste is perceived to be less of an issue, with more people in each group saying pet waste has no effect on water quality, and fewer saying pet waste has a major effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-11
Effect of Pet Waste on Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
B. Pet waste (e.g., dog))



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

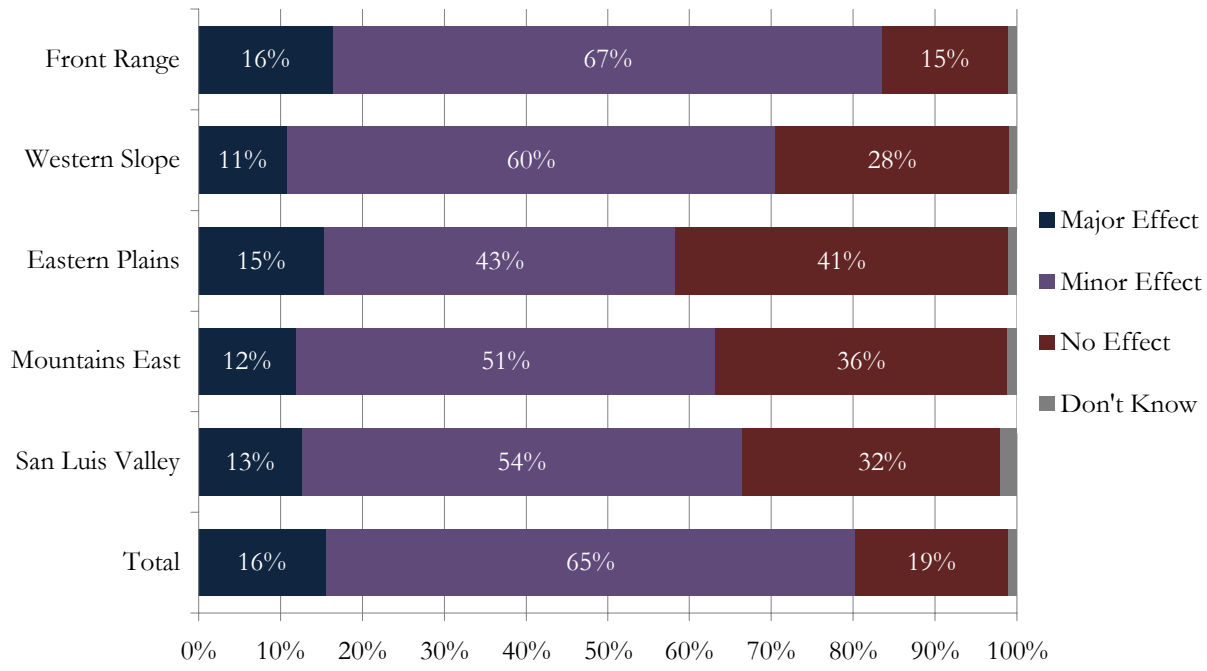
FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN RESIDENTS OF OTHER AREAS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF RUNOFF FROM CAR WASHING ON WATER QUALITY

Survey respondents were asked how much of an effect they believe runoff from washing cars has on their local water quality. Residents of the Front Range are most likely to believe that runoff from car washing has a major effect on local water quality. However, compared to perceived effects of pesticides and pet waste, many fewer people see car washing as a major effect. Sixteen percent of Front Range residents believe runoff from car washing has a major effect on their local water quality, while two-thirds of residents said car washing has a minor effect on water quality.

In the eastern plains, more than two-fifths of residents said that car washing has no effect on water quality. In the mountain regions and the San Luis Valley roughly one-third of residents believe car washing has no effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-12
Effect of Runoff from Car Washing on Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
C. Runoff from washing a car)



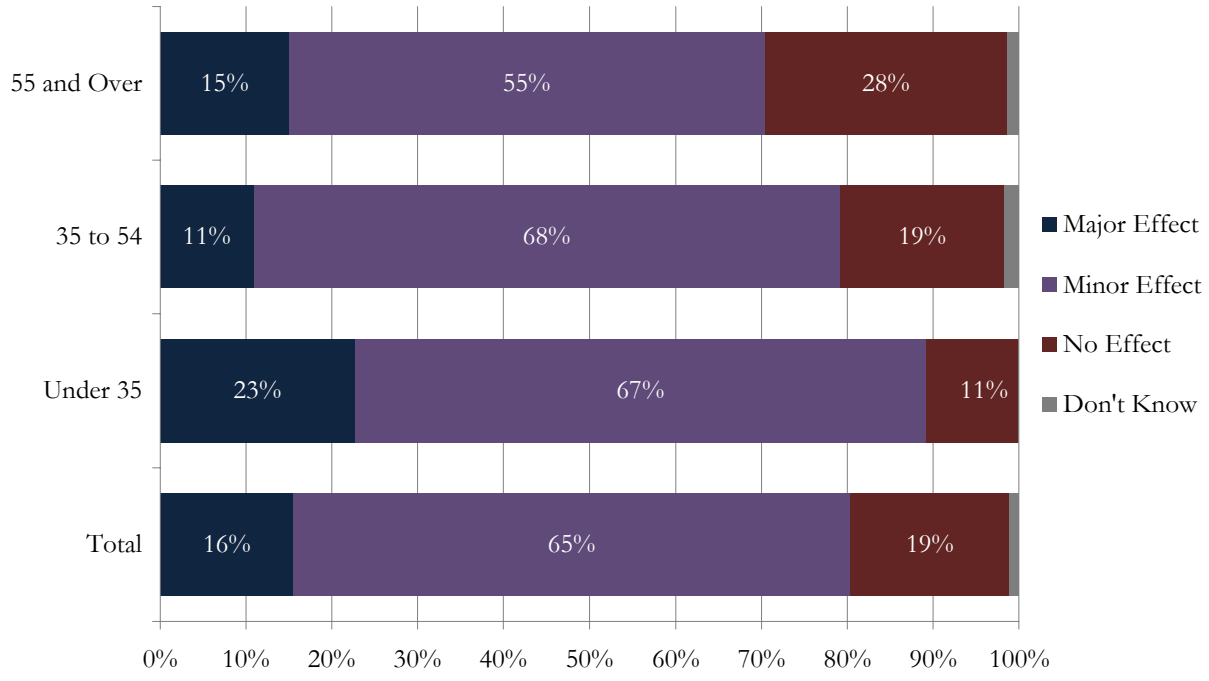
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

YOUNGER ADULTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN OLDER ADULTS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF RUNOFF FROM CAR WASHING ON WATER QUALITY

People under 35 years of age are most likely to believe that runoff from car washing has a major effect on local water quality (23 percent vs. 11 percent of those 35 to 54 and 15 percent of those 55 and older). On the other hand, people aged 55 and older are more likely than younger people to say that runoff from car washing has no effect on water quality (28 percent vs. 19 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 11 percent of those under age 35).

Exhibit 2-12
Effect of Runoff from Car Washing on Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
C. Runoff from washing a car)



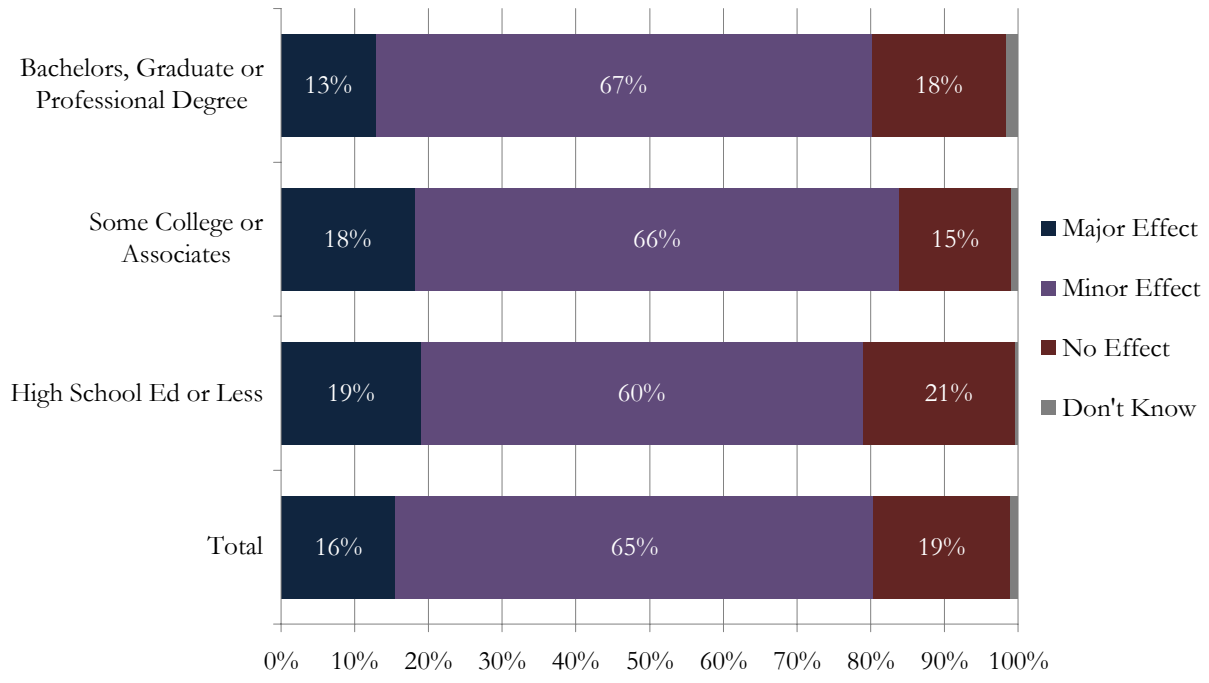
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THERE ARE FEW EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF RUNOFF FROM CAR WASHING ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly two-thirds of people in each educational bracket believe that runoff from car washing has a minor effect on local water quality. The remaining third of people in each group are almost evenly divided among believing that runoff from car washing has a major effect, or no effect at all, on water quality.

Exhibit 2-12
Effect of Runoff from Car Washing on Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
C. Runoff from washing a car)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

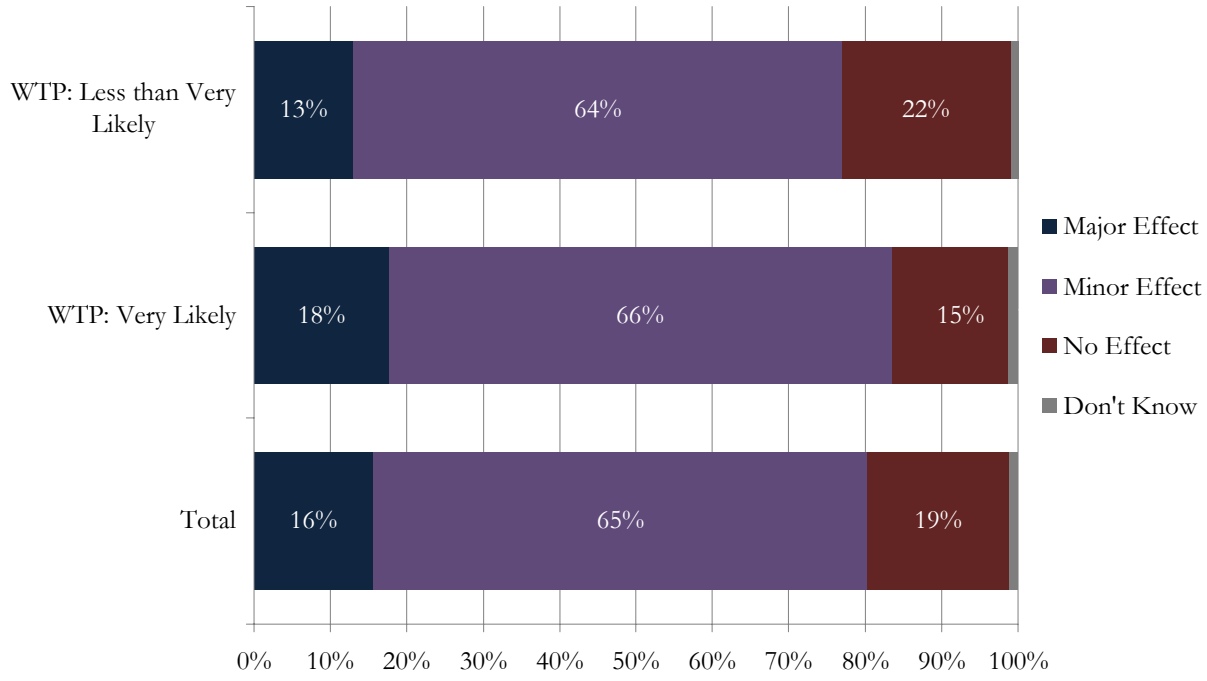
THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE RUNOFF FROM CAR WASHING HAS AN EFFECT ON WATER QUALITY

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that runoff from car washing has a major effect on local water quality (18 percent vs. 13 percent), and less likely to believe that runoff has no effect (15 percent vs. 22 percent of those less willing to pay).

Compared with beliefs about the effect of pesticides and pet waste on water quality, runoff from washing a car is perceived to be less of an issue, with fewer people saying runoff from car washing has a major effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-12
Effect of Runoff from Car Washing on Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
C. Runoff from washing a car)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

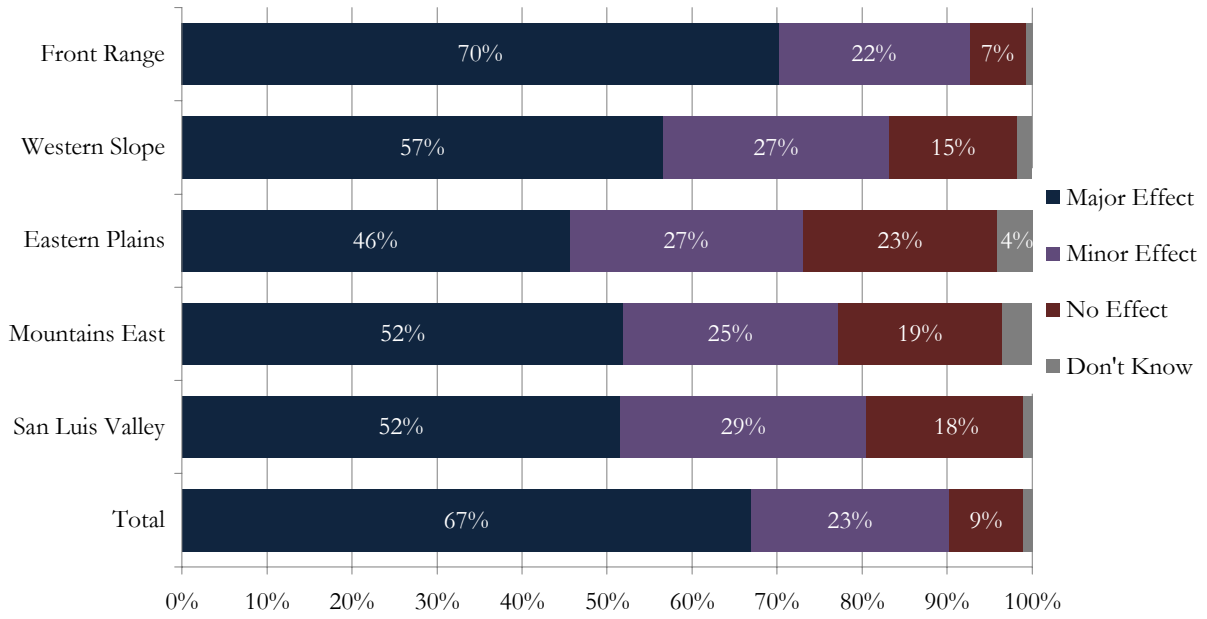
FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN RESIDENTS OF OTHER AREAS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS ON WATER QUALITY

Survey respondents were asked how much of an effect they believe automotive fluids dumped down the drain have on their local water quality. Residents of the Front Range are most likely to believe that automotive fluids have a major effect on local water quality (70 percent). For each region, more people believe that automotive fluids dumped down the drain have a major effect on water quality than believe pesticides, pet waste, or runoff from car washing has a major effect on water quality.

In the eastern plains, nearly one-quarter of residents believe that automotive fluids dumped down the drain have no effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-13
Effect of Automotive Fluids on Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
D. Automotive fluids dumped down the drain)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

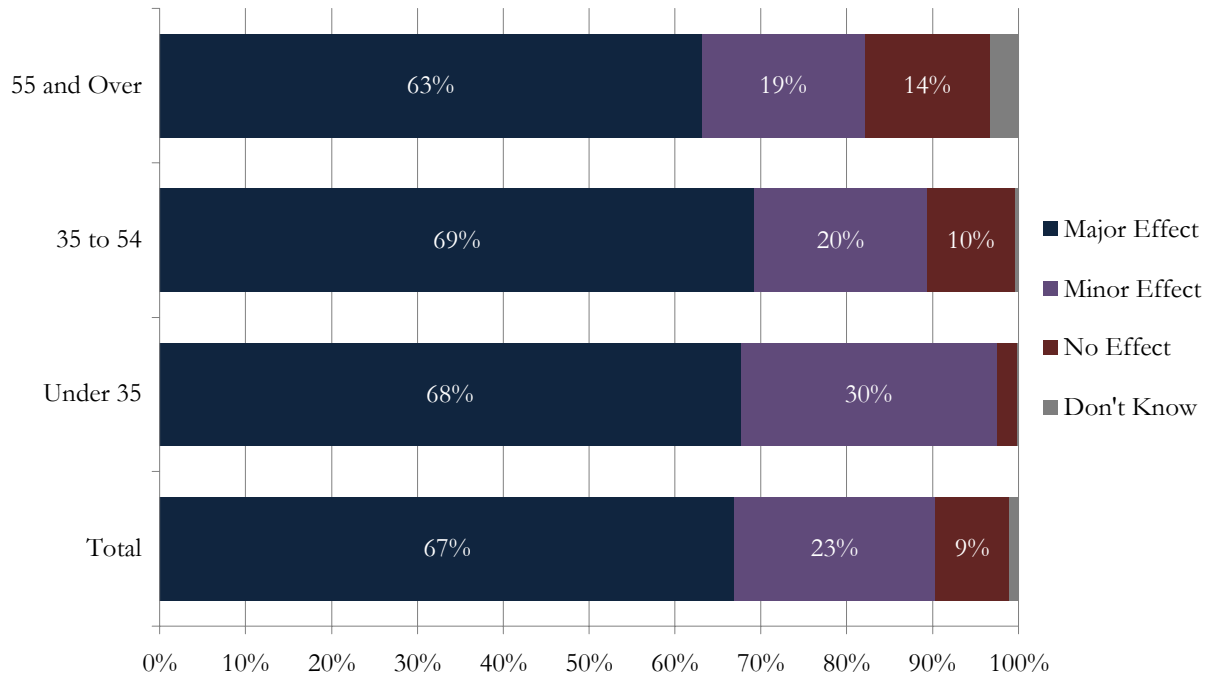
YOUNGER ADULTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN OLDER ADULTS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly two-thirds of people in each age group believe that automotive fluids dumped down the drain have a major effect on local water quality.

Younger people are more likely to say that automotive fluids have a minor effect, and less likely to say they have no effect, than older people.

Exhibit 2-13
Effect of Automotive Fluids on Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
D. Automotive fluids dumped down the drain)



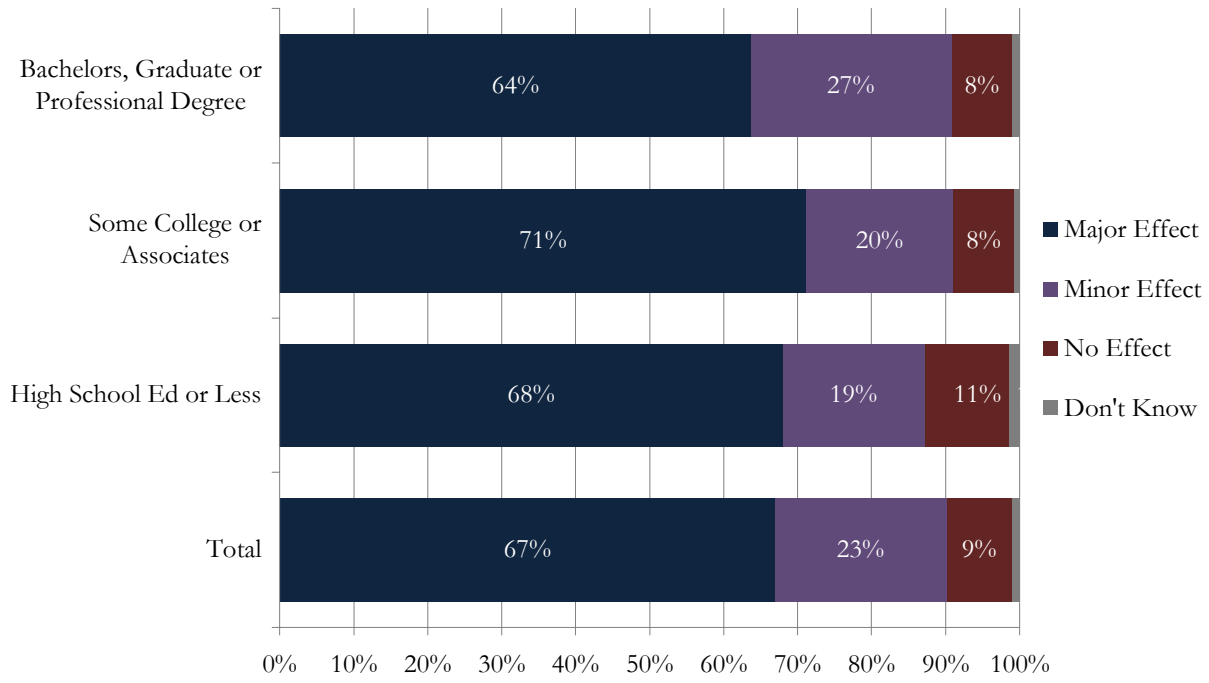
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THERE ARE FEW EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly two-thirds of people in each educational bracket state that automotive fluids dumped down the drain have a major effect on local water quality.

Exhibit 2-13
Effect of Automotive Fluids on Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
D. Automotive fluids dumped down the drain)



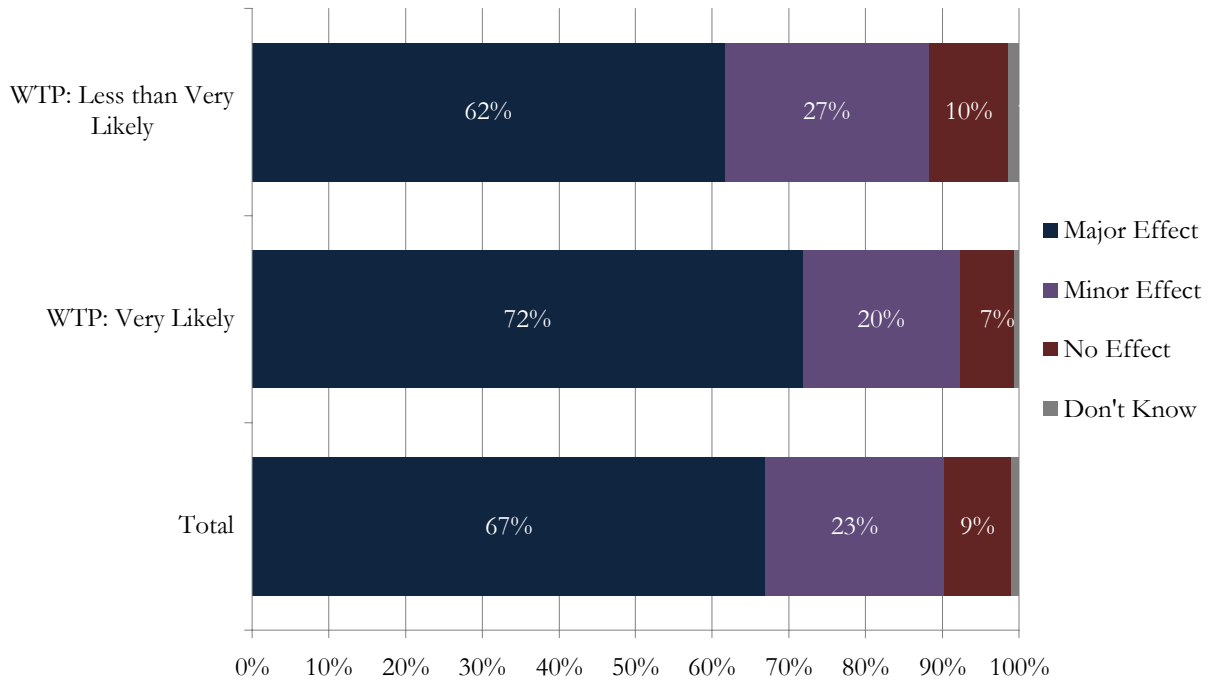
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS HAVE AN EFFECT ON WATER QUALITY

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that automotive fluids dumped down the drain have a major effect on local water quality (72 percent vs. 62 percent), and less likely to believe that automotive fluids have no effect (7 percent vs. 10 percent of those less willing to pay).

Exhibit 2-13
Effect of Automotive Fluids on Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
D. Automotive fluids dumped down the drain)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

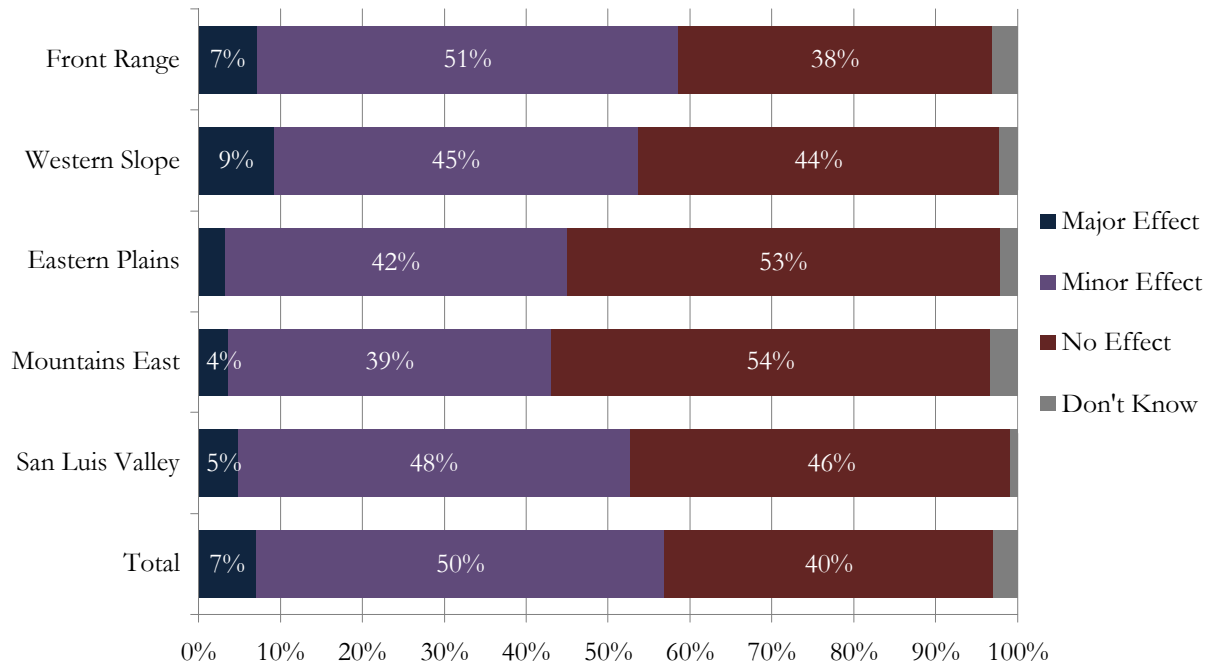
FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN RESIDENTS OF OTHER AREAS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF GRASS CLIPPINGS ON WATER QUALITY

Survey respondents were asked how much of an effect they believe grass clippings from mowing have on their local water quality. Residents of the Front Range are most likely to believe that grass clippings have at least some effect on local water quality (58 percent major or minor effect). Across the state, two-fifths of people believe that grass clippings have no effect on local water quality.

In the eastern plains and eastern mountains, more than half of residents believe that grass clippings from mowing have no effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-14
Effect of Grass Clippings on Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
E. Grass clippings from mowing)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

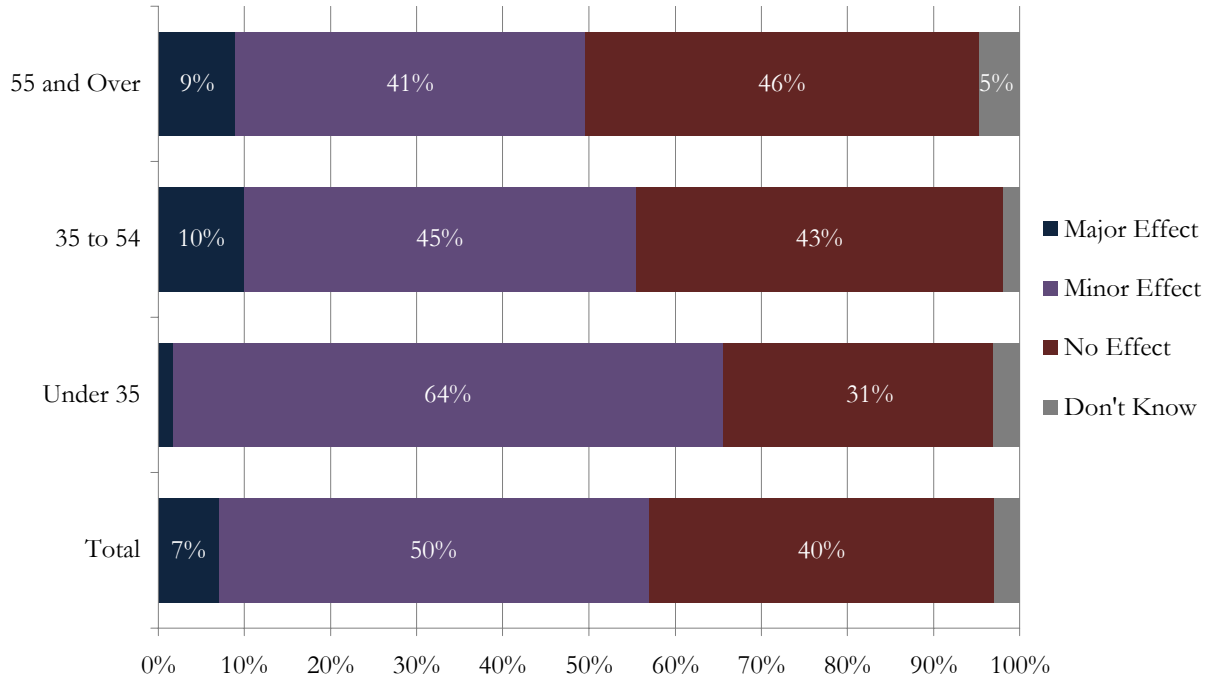
YOUNGER ADULTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN OLDER ADULTS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF AUTOMOTIVE FLUIDS ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly two-thirds of younger adults believe that grass clippings from mowing have an effect on local water quality. However, younger adults are more likely than older adults to believe that grass clippings have a minor effect, and somewhat less likely to believe that grass clippings have a major effect.

Older adults are more likely to believe that grass clippings have no effect on local water quality. Nearly half of adults aged 55 and older believe grass clippings have no effect on water quality, compared with 43 percent of those aged 35 to 54 and 31 percent of those under age 35.

Exhibit 2-14
Effect of Grass Clippings on Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
E. Grass clippings from mowing)



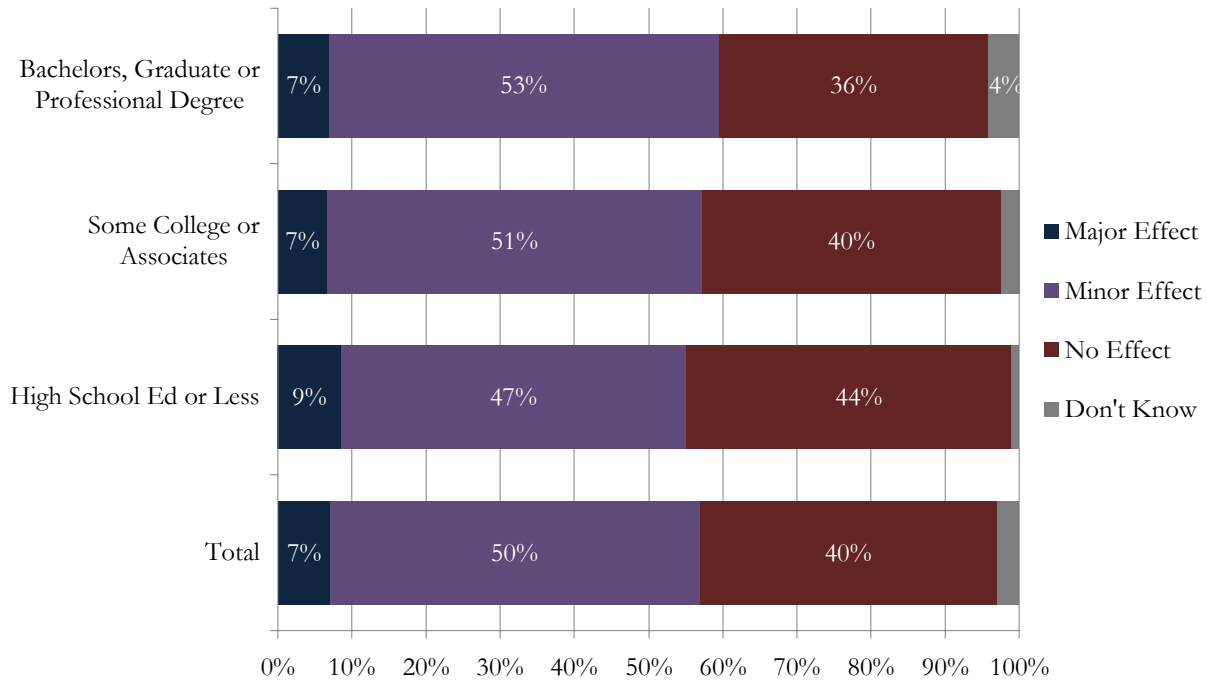
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THERE ARE FEW DIFFERENCES BASED ON EDUCATION IN BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF GRASS CLIPPINGS ON WATER QUALITY

More than one-half of people in each educational bracket believe that grass clippings from mowing have an effect on local water quality. Fewer than 10 percent of the people in each group believe that grass clippings have a major effect on water quality, and nearly two-fifths of each group believes that grass clippings have no effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-14
Effect of Grass Clippings on Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
E. Grass clippings from mowing)



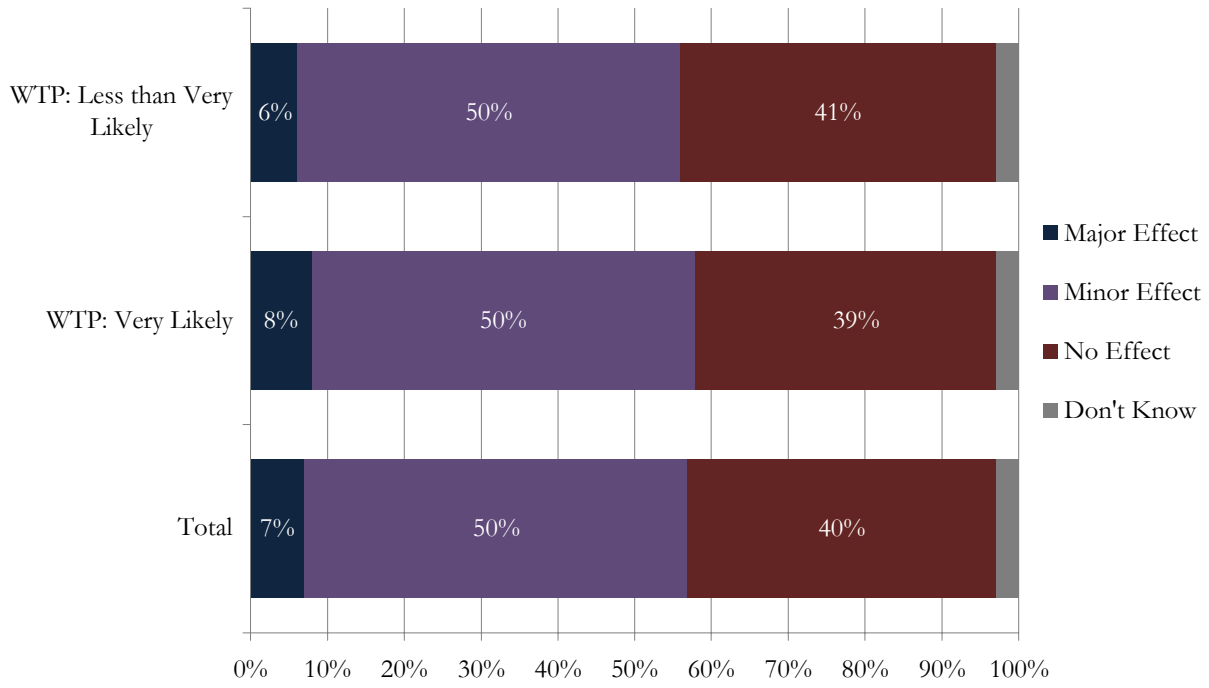
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON BELIEFS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF GRASS CLIPPINGS ON WATER QUALITY

Regardless of individual's willingness to pay for water clean-up efforts, most people believe that grass clippings have little or no effect on water quality. Half of those in each group say grass clippings have a minor effect on water quality, and an additional two-fifths said grass clippings have no effect on water quality. Fewer than ten percent in each group believe that grass clippings have a major effect on water quality.

Exhibit 2-14
Effect of Grass Clippings on Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
E. Grass clippings from mowing)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

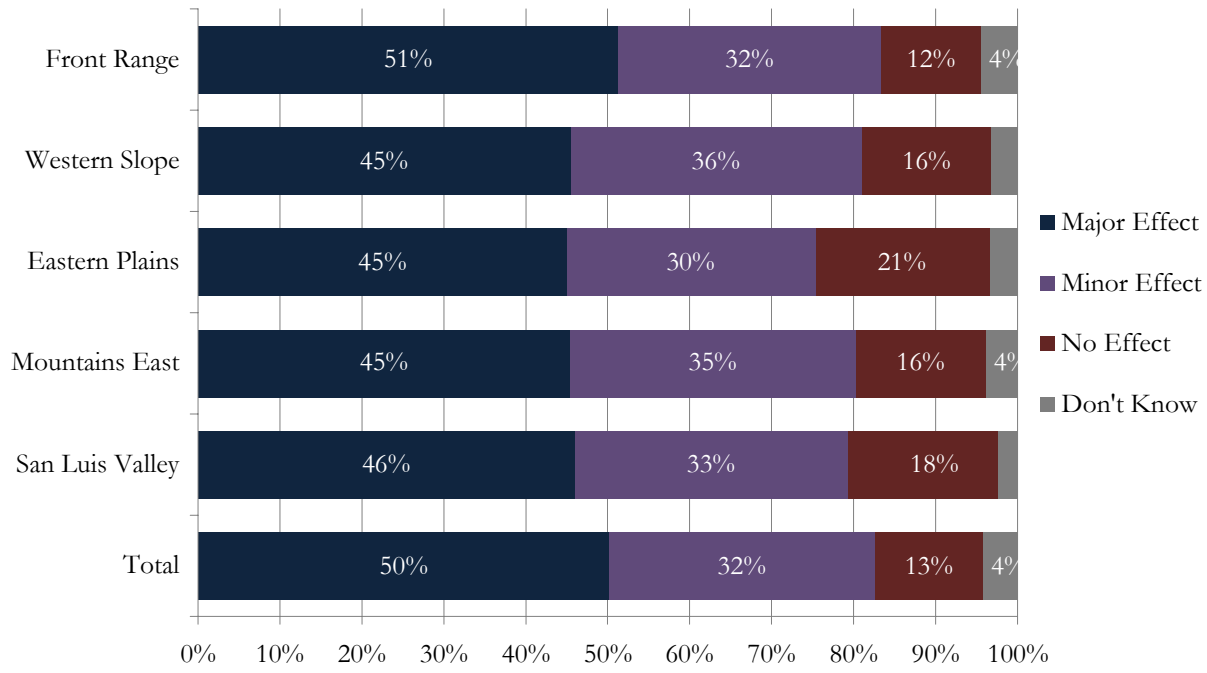
FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN RESIDENTS OF OTHER AREAS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF FAULTY SEPTIC SYSTEMS ON WATER QUALITY

Survey respondents were asked how much of an effect they believe faulty septic systems have on their local water quality. Residents of the Front Range are most likely to believe that faulty septic systems have a major effect on local water quality (51 percent). Across the state, roughly one-third of people in each region believe that faulty septic systems have a minor effect on local water quality.

In the eastern plains, more than one-fifth of residents say that faulty septic systems have no effect on their local water quality.

Exhibit 2-15
Effect of Faulty Septic Systems on Local Water Quality
Results by Region

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
F. Faulty septic systems)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

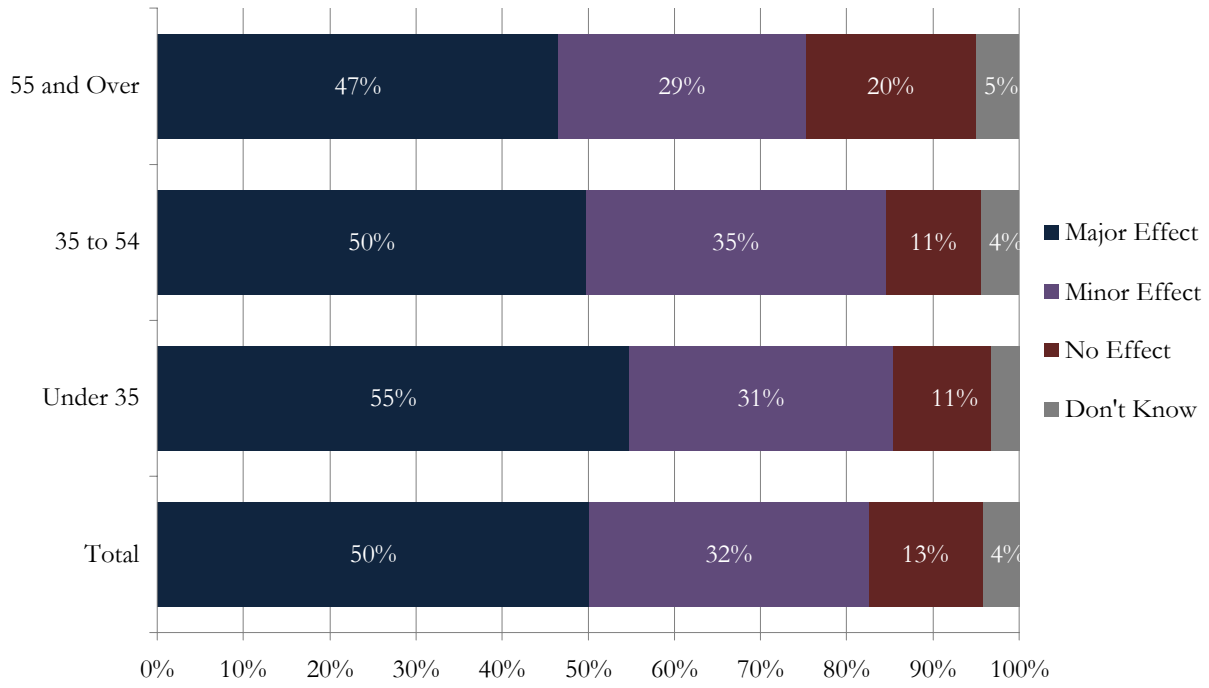
YOUNGER ADULTS ARE MORE CONCERNED THAN OLDER ADULTS ABOUT THE EFFECT OF FAULTY SEPTIC SYSTEMS ON WATER QUALITY

Roughly one-half of each age group believes that faulty septic systems have a major effect on local water quality. However, younger adults are slightly more likely than older adults to believe that faulty septic systems have a major effect (55 percent), compared to adults aged 35 to 54 (50 percent) and adults aged 55 and older (47 percent).

Older adults are more likely to believe that faulty septic systems have no effect on local water quality. One-fifth of adults aged 55 and older believe faulty septic systems have no effect on water quality, compared with 11 percent of those under age 55.

Exhibit 2-15
Effect of Faulty Septic Systems on Local Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
F. Faulty septic systems)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

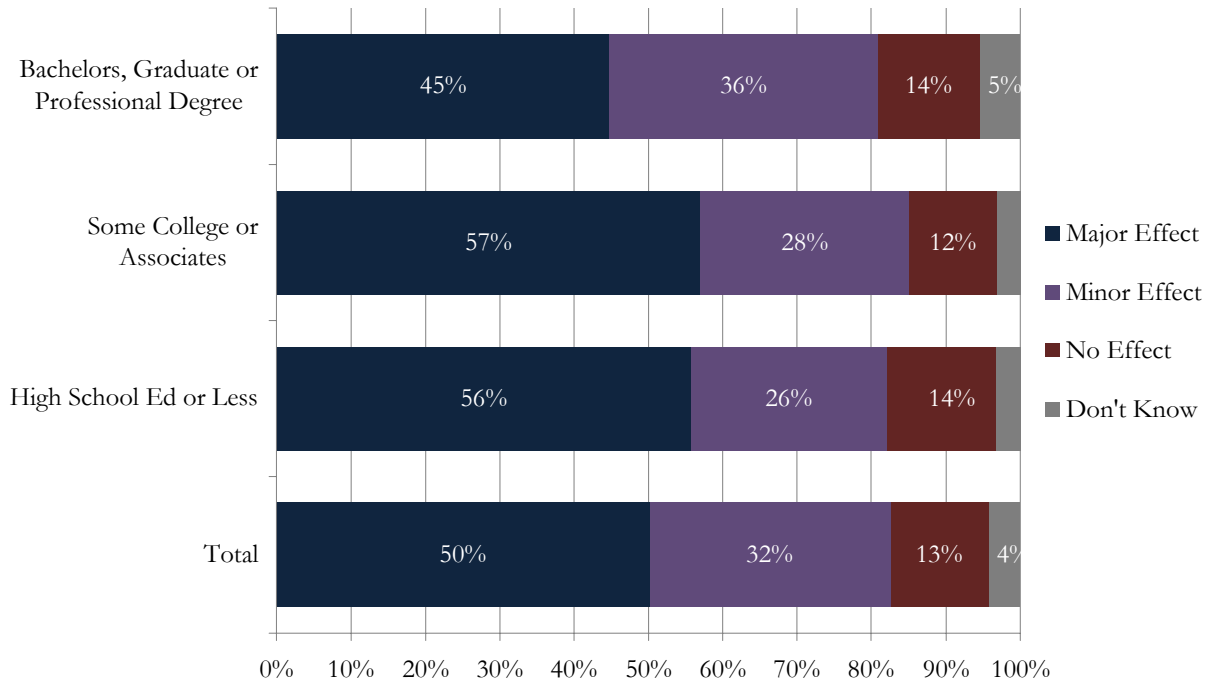
THOSE WITH COLLEGE DEGREE SEE FEWER EFFECTS OF FAULTY SEPTIC SYSTEMS ON WATER QUALITY

More than one-half of Coloradoans with some college education or less believe that faulty septic systems have a major effect on their local water quality. An additional one-quarter of those with some college education or less believe faulty septic systems have a minor effect on water quality.

In comparison, just under one-half of Coloradoans with at least a bachelor's degree believe faulty septic systems have a major effect on their local water quality, while over one-third believe that faulty septic systems have a minor effect on local water quality.

Exhibit 2-15
Effect of Faulty Septic Systems on Local Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
F. Faulty septic systems)



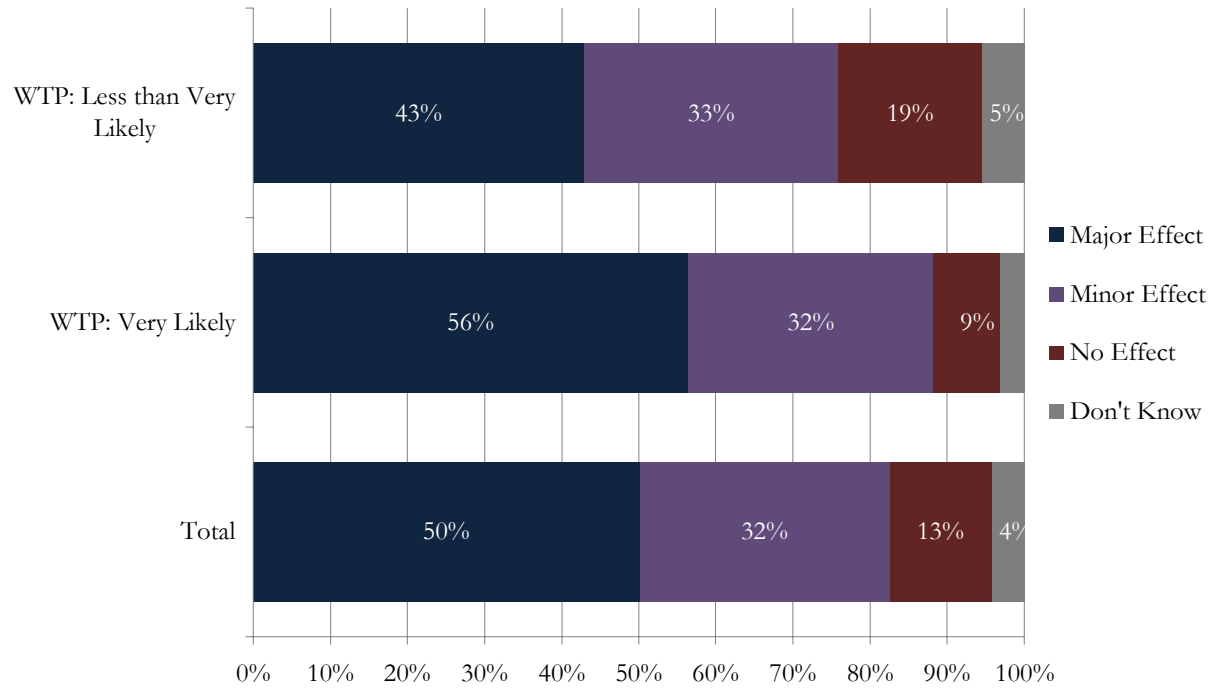
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE FAULTY SEPTIC SYSTEMS HAVE AN EFFECT ON WATER QUALITY

Individuals willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for water clean-up to believe that faulty septic systems have a major effect on local water quality (56 percent vs. 43 percent of those less willing to pay for clean-up), and less likely to believe that these systems have no effect (9 percent vs. 19 percent of those less willing to pay).

Exhibit 2-15
Effect of Faulty Septic Systems on Local Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area.
F. Faulty septic systems)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

SECTION 3: PERSONAL ACTIONS, BENEFITS AND BARRIERS

This section analyzes respondents' actions to preserve water quality and their reasons for taking or not taking actions to preserve water quality.

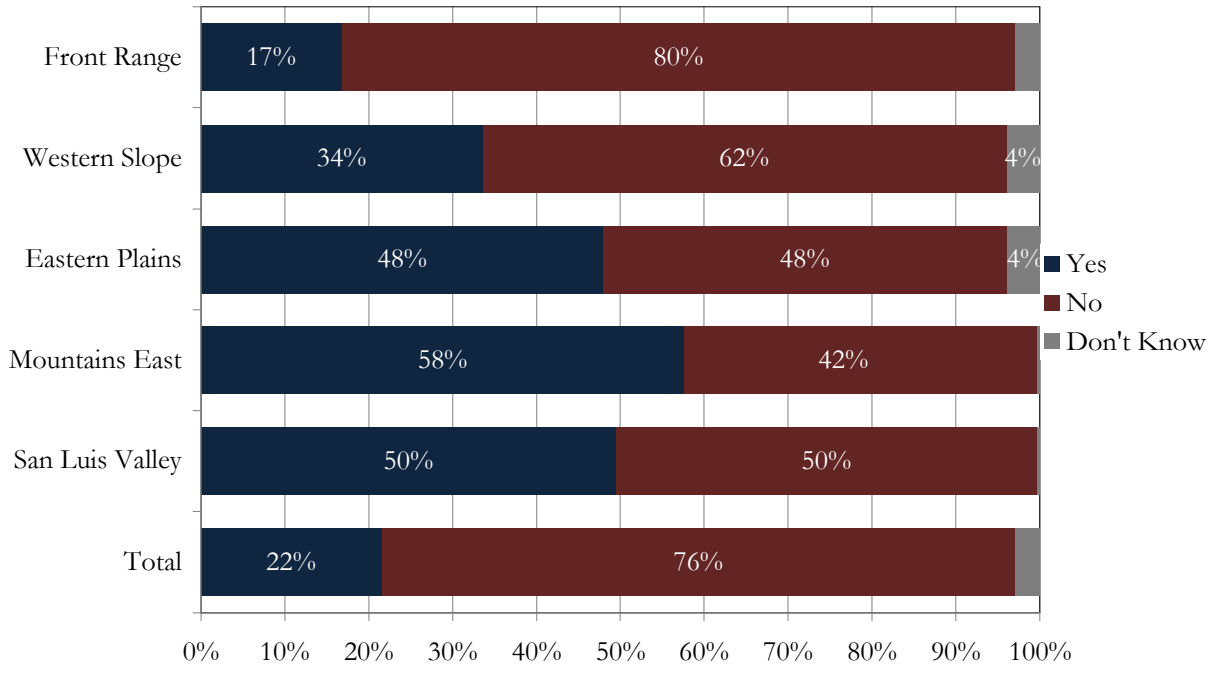
FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE THE LEAST LIKELY TO HAVE A SEPTIC SYSTEM

More than one-half of eastern mountain residents have a septic system, as do one-half of those living in the San Luis Valley and eastern plains. Roughly one-third of western slope residents have a septic system.

Perhaps surprisingly, since Front Range residents are most likely to say that faulty septic systems have a major effect on their local water quality (51 percent), only 17 percent of Front Range residents actually claim to have a septic system.

Exhibit 3-1
Septic System Ownership
Results by Region

(Do you have a septic system?)



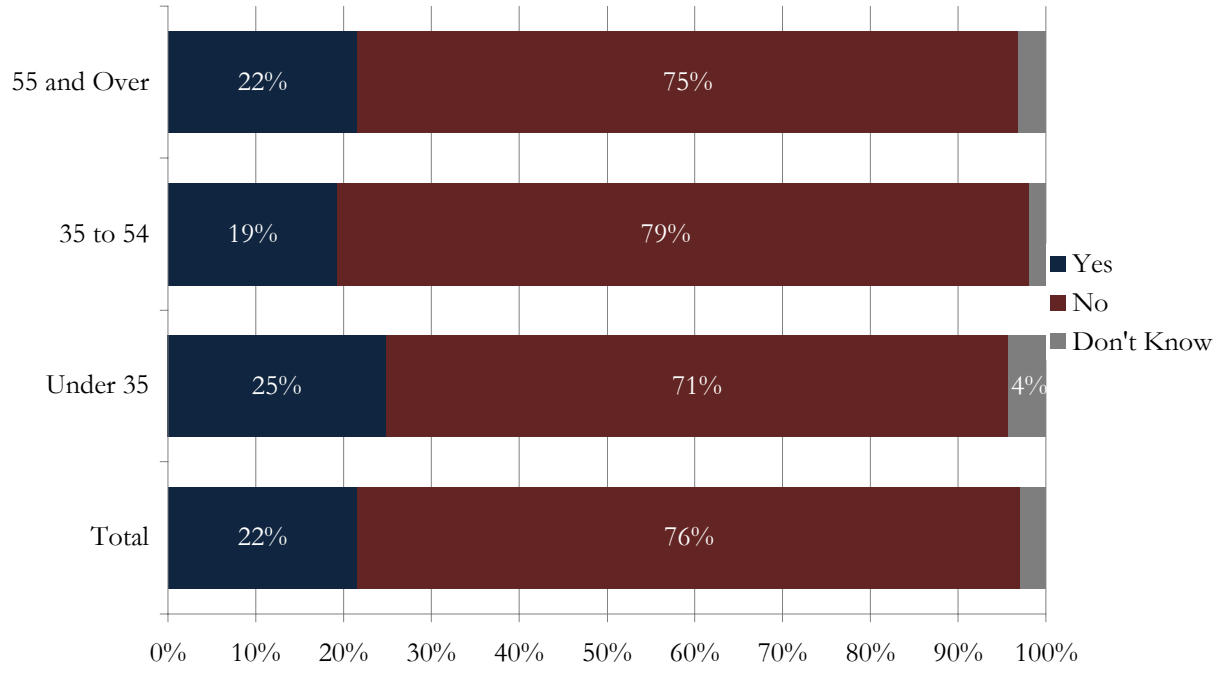
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

AGE DOES NOT AFFECT THE LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING A SEPTIC SYSTEM

Roughly one-quarter of the people in each age group have a septic system, but the majority of each group does not.

Exhibit 3-1
Septic System Ownership
Results by Age Group

(Do you have a septic system?)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

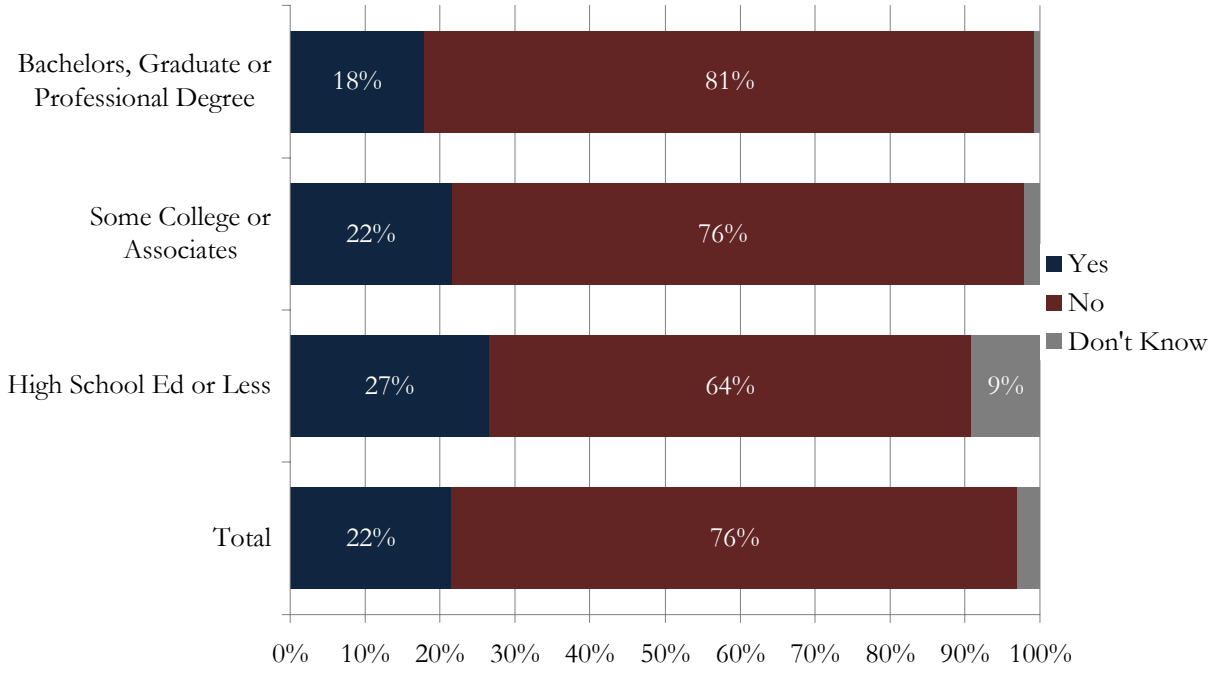
AS EDUCATION INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING A SEPTIC SYSTEM DECREASES

Coloradoans with more education are less likely to have a septic system. While fewer than one-fifth of those with a bachelor's degree or higher have a septic system, more than one-quarter of those with only a high school degree do.

Those with a high school degree or less are also more likely than the other groups to say they didn't know whether they had a septic system. It is possible that this group is less likely to own their own home, but that is unknown from this survey.

Exhibit 3-1
Septic System Ownership
Results by Education Level

(Do you have a septic system?)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

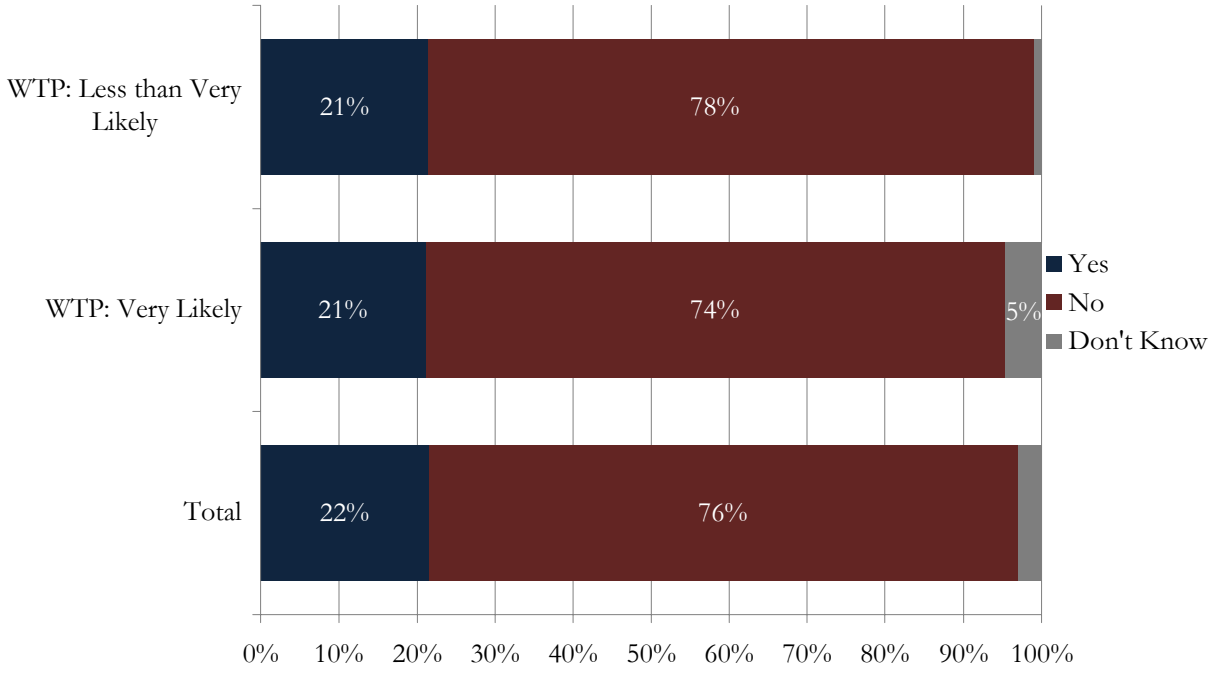
WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP DOES NOT PREDICT THE LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING A SEPTIC SYSTEM

Those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up are just as likely as those who are less willing to pay to have a septic system.

Those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up are slightly more likely than those less willing to pay to say they don't know whether they have a septic system.

Exhibit 3-1
Septic System Ownership
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Do you have a septic system?)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

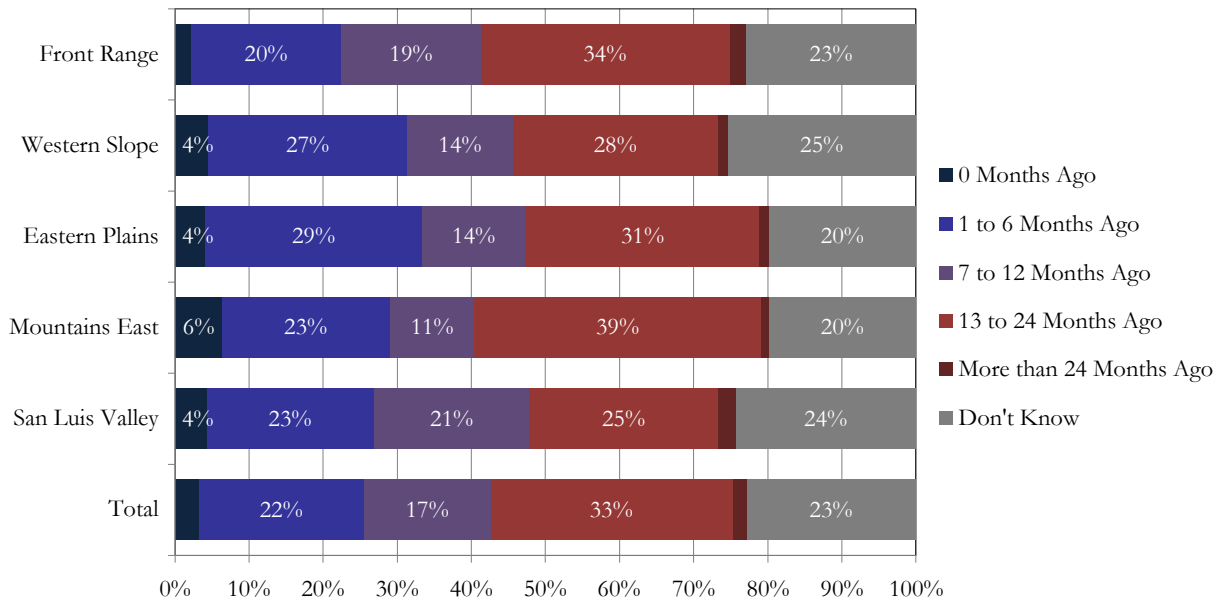
MANY OF THOSE WITH SEPTIC SYSTEMS DON'T KNOW WHEN THEY WERE LAST SERVICED

In each region, between one-fifth and one-quarter of people with septic systems are not sure when their septic system was last serviced. It is possible that this is because the survey respondent was not the member of the household responsible for this particular chore.

About one-third of those who do know when their system was last serviced believe it was done 13 to 24 months ago. Another quarter said it had been 1 to 6 months ago.

Exhibit 3-2
Septic System Service
Results by Region

([If respondent has a septic system] How long ago – in number of months – was [your septic system] last serviced?]



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

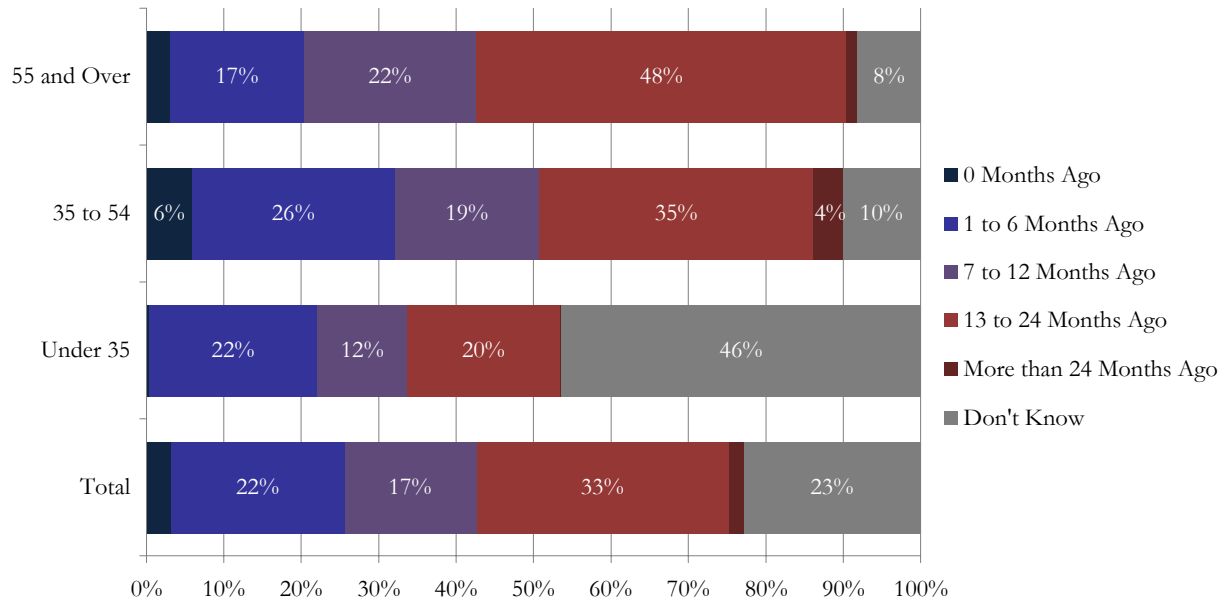
YOUNGER PEOPLE ARE LEAST LIKELY TO KNOW WHEN THEIR SEPTIC SYSTEM WAS LAST SERVICED

Nearly one-half of people under age 35 who have a septic system did not know when it had last been serviced. This dropped to ten percent for those aged 35 and older.

About one-half of people aged 55 and older say their system had been serviced 13 to 24 months ago, compared with 35 percent of those aged 35 to 54. It is possible that this indicates that older people service their septic systems less frequently than middle-aged people.

Exhibit 3-2
Septic System Service
Results by Age Group

([If respondent has a septic system] How long ago – in number of months – was [your septic system] last serviced?]



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

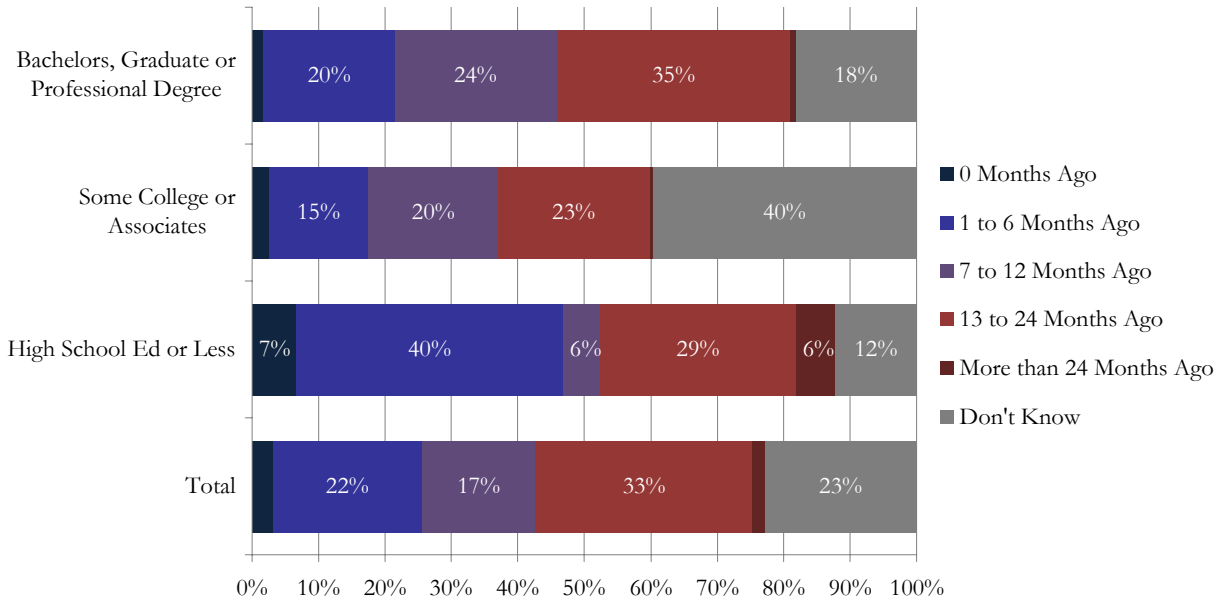
PEOPLE WITH ONLY SOME COLLEGE EXPERIENCE ARE LEAST LIKELY TO KNOW WHEN THEIR SEPTIC SYSTEM WAS LAST SERVICED

Two-fifths of people with only some college education, who have a septic system, say they do not know when it had last been serviced. Only 18 percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher, and 12 percent of those with a high school degree or less say they did not know when their septic system had last been serviced.

Those with a high school education or less are most likely to say their system had been serviced in the past one to six months. This may indicate that those with less formal education may service their systems more frequently than people with higher education.

Exhibit 3-2
Septic System Service
Results by Education Level

([If respondent has a septic system] How long ago – in number of months – was [your septic system] last serviced?]



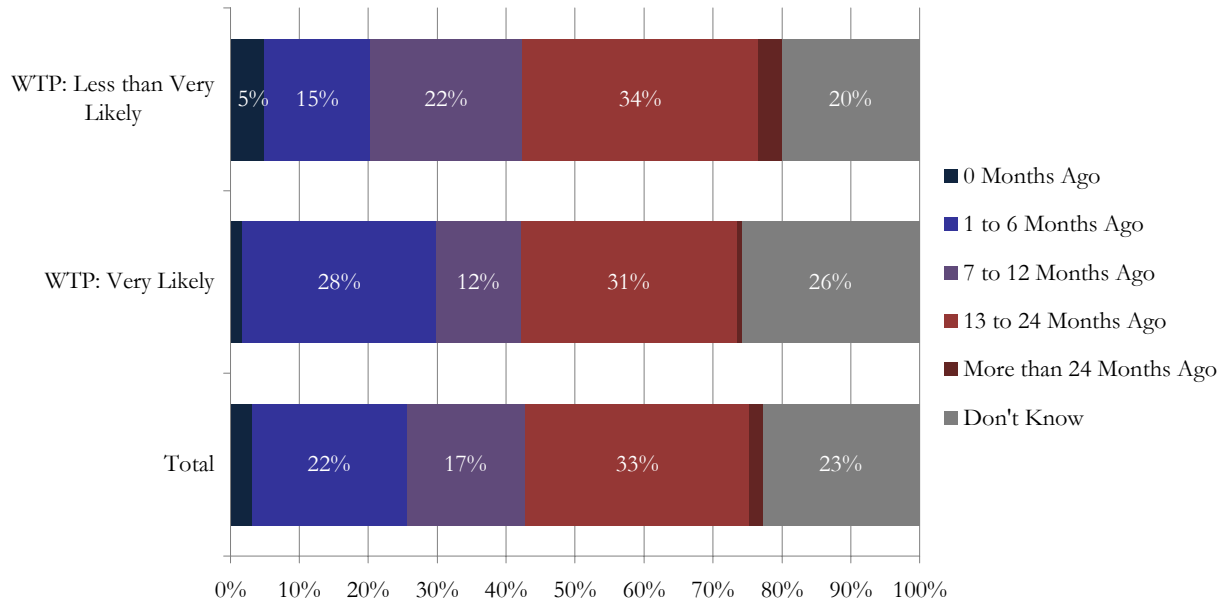
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP WERE SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY TO HAVE SERVICED THEIR SEPTIC SYSTEMS IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS

Individuals who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are somewhat more likely than those less willing to pay to say that their septic system was serviced in the past six months. This may indicate that those more willing to pay for water clean-up service their septic systems more frequently than those who are less willing to pay.

Exhibit 3-2
Septic System Service
Results by Willingness To Pay

([If respondent has a septic system] How long ago – in number of months – was [your septic system] last serviced?]



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

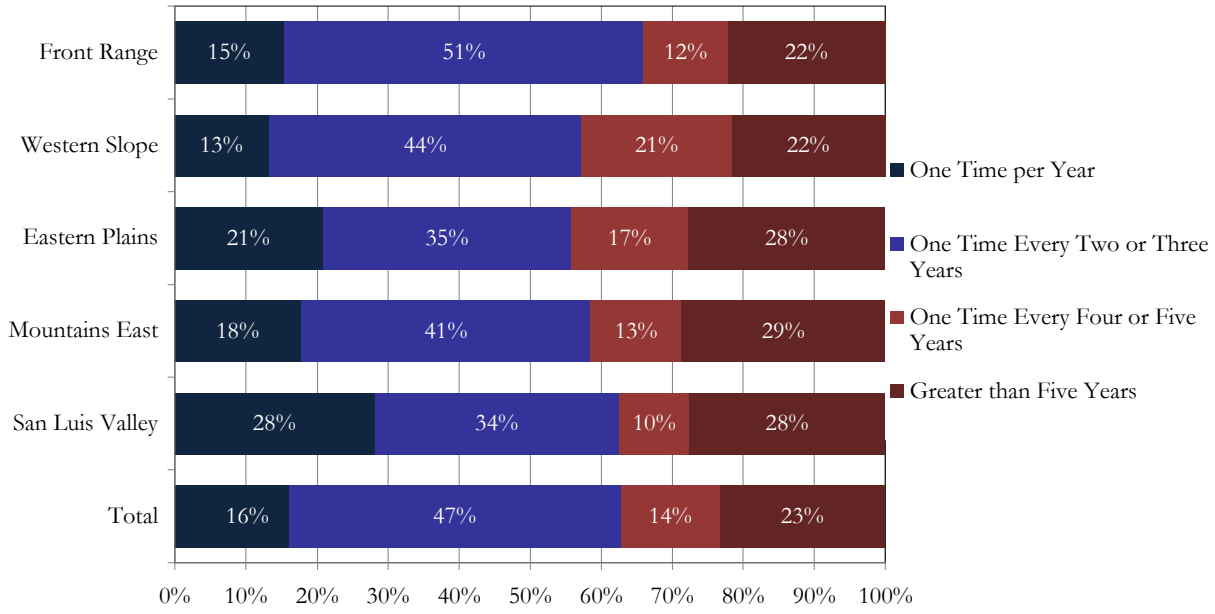
THERE ARE FEW REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN HOW OFTEN RESIDENTS PUMP THEIR SEPTIC TANKS

Survey respondents who have septic systems were asked how often they pump their septic tank. There are few differences between residents of various regions. Roughly one-quarter of respondents in each region indicate they pump their septic tank less than once every five years. Between one-third and one-half of residents in each region say they pump their septic tank once every two or three years.

Residents of the San Luis Valley and the eastern plains are most likely to pump their tanks once per year.

Exhibit 3-3
Pumping Your Septic Tank
Results by Region

([If respondent has a septic system] How often do you pump your septic tank?)



YOUNGER ADULTS PUMP THEIR SEPTIC TANKS MORE OFTEN THAN OLDER ADULTS

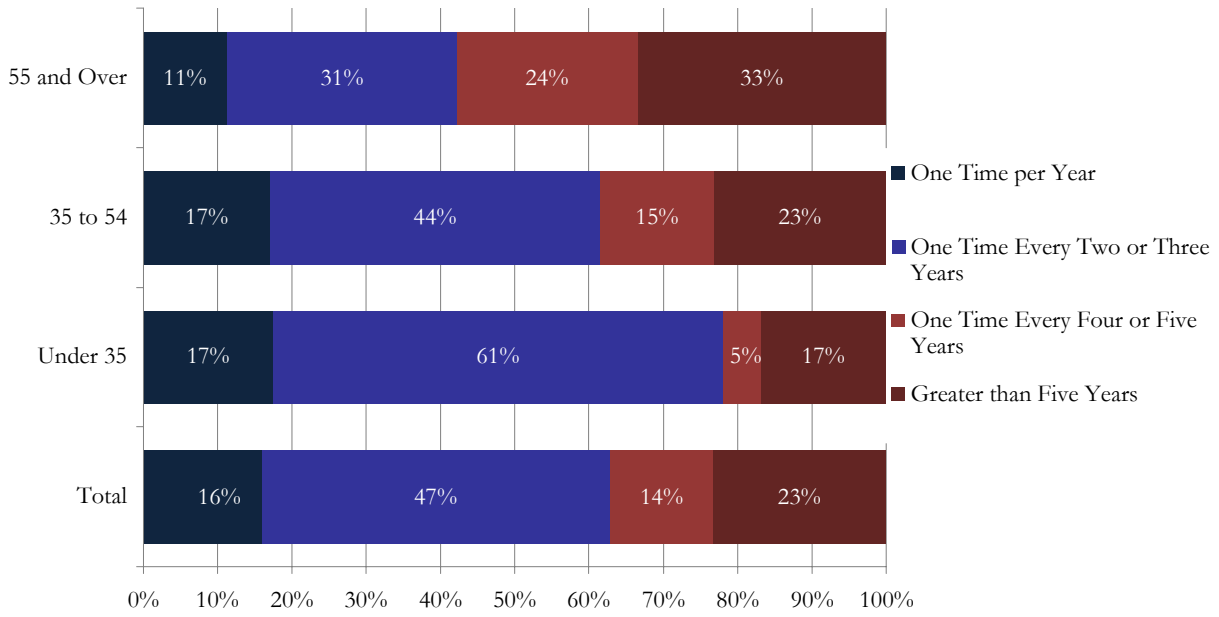
Survey respondents who have septic systems were asked how often they pump their septic tank. Fairly large differences are seen between age groups.

Individuals under age 35 are much more likely than older adults to pump their tank one time every two to three years, and less likely than older adults to pump their tank once every four years or more.

While nearly two-thirds of those under age 35 pump their septic tank every two or three years, only one-half as many of those age 55 and older pump their septic tank that often. Likewise, one-third of those age 55 and older pump their tank less than once every five years, while only half as many people under age 35 wait that long.

Exhibit 3-3
Pumping Your Septic Tank
Results by Age Group

([If respondent has a septic system] How often do you pump your septic tank?)



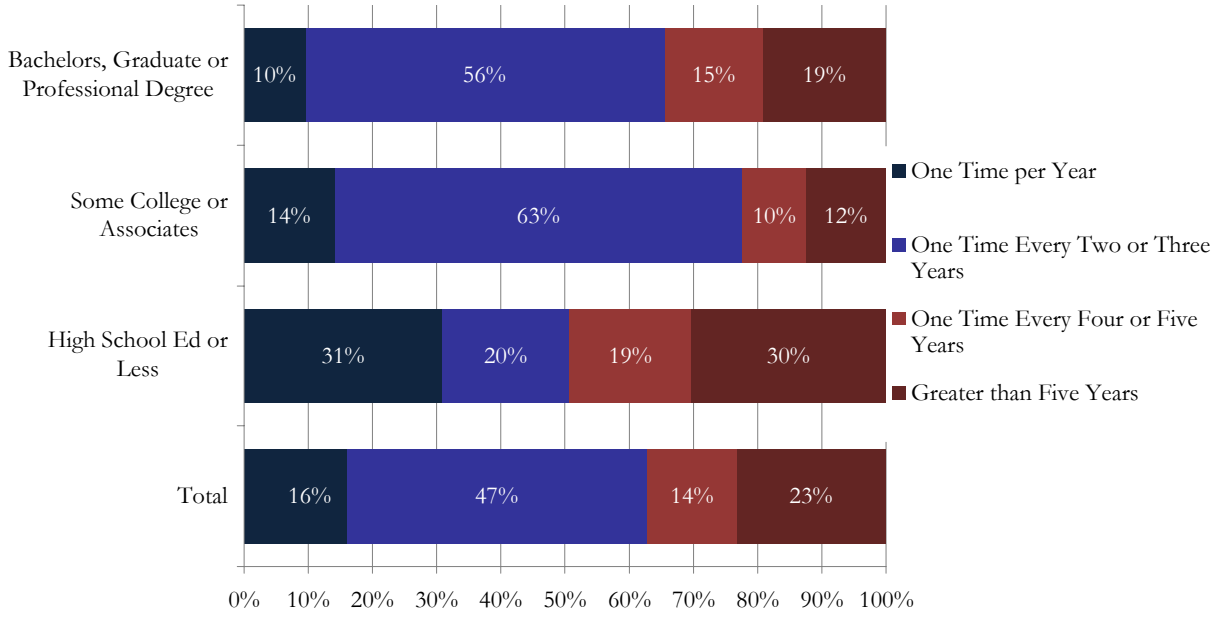
MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE WITH SOME COLLEGE EDUCATION PUMP THEIR SEPTIC TANKS AT LEAST EVERY THREE YEARS

Fairly large differences in septic tank maintenance practices are seen between educational groups. Individuals with a high school education or less are most likely to pump their tanks once per year (31 percent vs. 14 percent of those with some college and 10 percent of those with a bachelor's or higher).

However, those with a high school education or less are also most likely to pump their tank once every four years or more (49 percent versus 22 percent of those with some college and 34 percent of those with a bachelor's or higher.

Exhibit 3-3
Pumping Your Septic Tank
Results by Education Level

([If respondent has a septic system] How often do you pump your septic tank?)

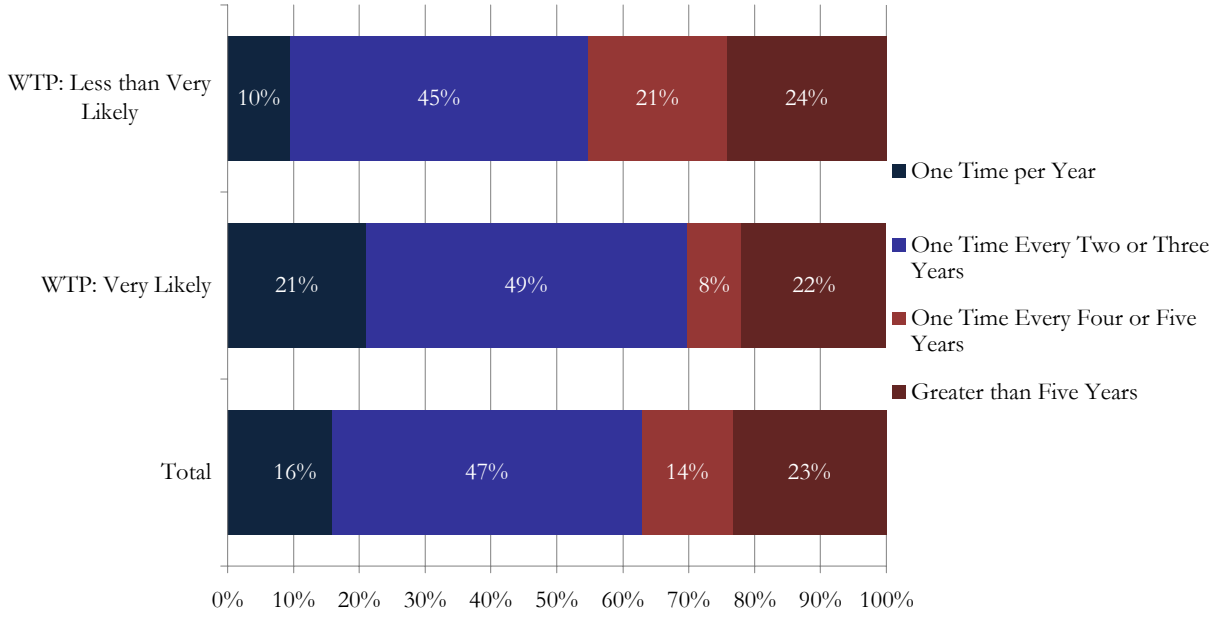


THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP PUMP THEIR SEPTIC TANKS MORE OFTEN THAN THOSE LESS WILLING TO PAY

Findings show that individuals who are very likely to support additional funding for water clean-up efforts are somewhat more likely than those less willing to pay to pump their septic tank once per year or once every two or three years.

Exhibit 3-3
Pumping Your Septic Tank
Results by Willingness To Pay

([If respondent has a septic system] How often do you pump your septic tank?)

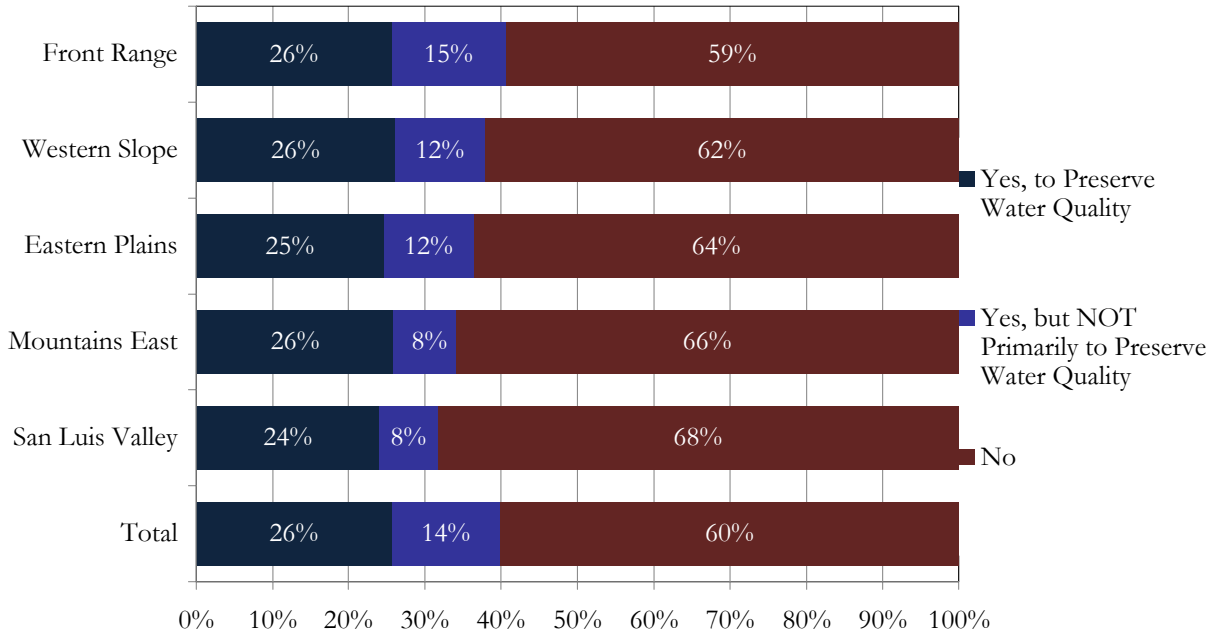


THE PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE CHANGING YARD CHEMICALS TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY ARE CONSISTENT ACROSS REGIONS

In each region of the state, roughly one-quarter of residents say they changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in their yard in the past year, primarily for the purpose of preserving water quality. An additional 8 to 15 percent of residents in each region say they changed their yard chemicals in the past year, but not for the primary purpose of preserving water quality.

Exhibit 3-4
Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Region

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
A. Changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard.)



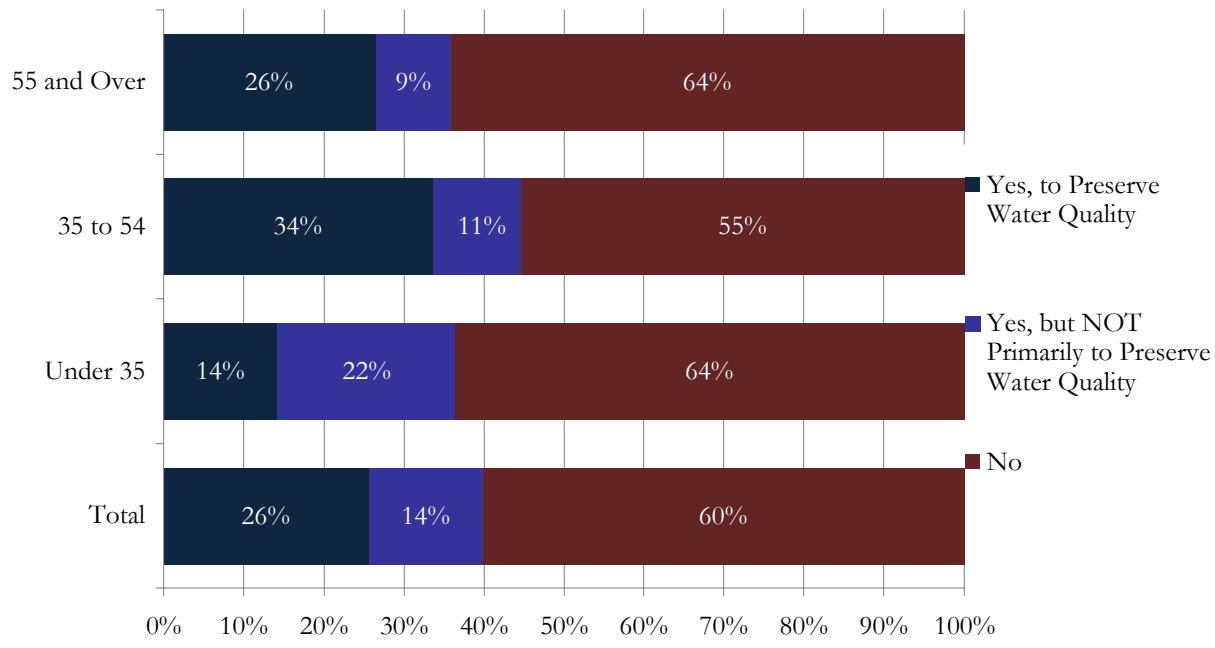
THOSE OVER 35 ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED YARD CHEMICALS TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

More than one-quarter of those aged 55 and older, and more than one-third of those aged 35 to 54 indicate they changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in their yard in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality. Only 14 percent of those under age 35 say they changed yard chemicals in the past year to preserve water quality.

However, while roughly 10 percent of those aged 35 and older say they changed their yard chemicals in the past year, but not for the primary purpose of preserving water quality, more than twice as many respondents under age 35 changed yard chemicals for some reason other than to preserve water quality (22 percent).

Exhibit 3-4
Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
A. Changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard.)



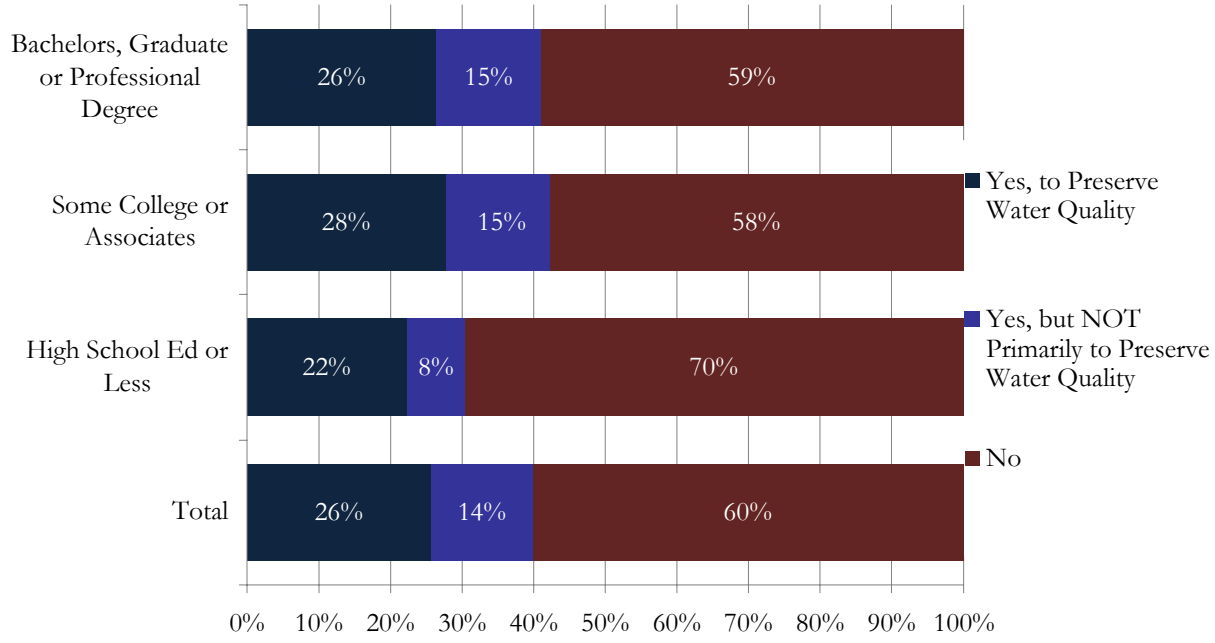
THOSE WITH AT LEAST SOME COLLEGE EDUCATION ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED YARD CHEMICALS TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

There are not large differences in the proportions of people in each educational bracket who changed their yard chemicals in the past year to preserve water quality. Those with at least some college are slightly more likely to have changed their yard chemicals to preserve water quality (28 percent of those with some college and 26 percent of those with a bachelor's vs. 22 percent of those with high school or less).

Respondents with some college education are also somewhat more likely to have changed their yard chemicals in the past year for some other reason than to preserve water quality (15 percent of those with at least some college vs. 8 percent of those without college).

Exhibit 3-4
Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
A. Changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard.)

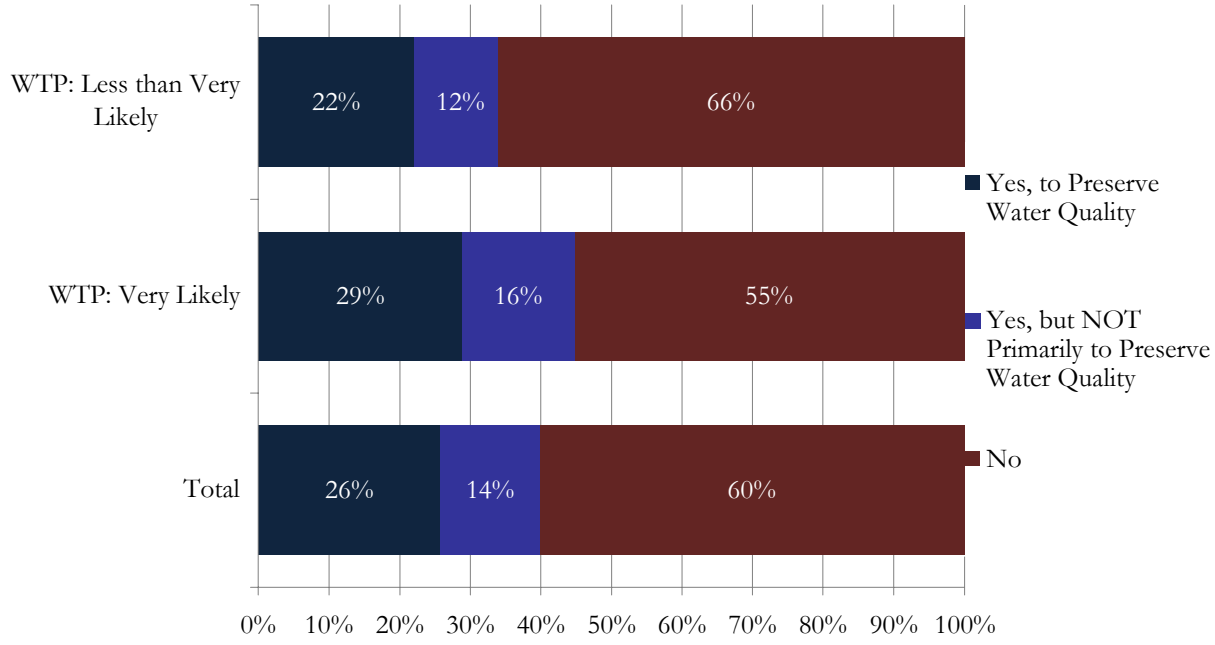


THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED THEIR YARD CHEMICALS TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Twenty-nine percent of those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up say they changed their yard chemicals in the past year to preserve water quality. In comparison, 22 percent of those less willing to pay changed their yard chemicals to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-4
Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
A. Changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard.)



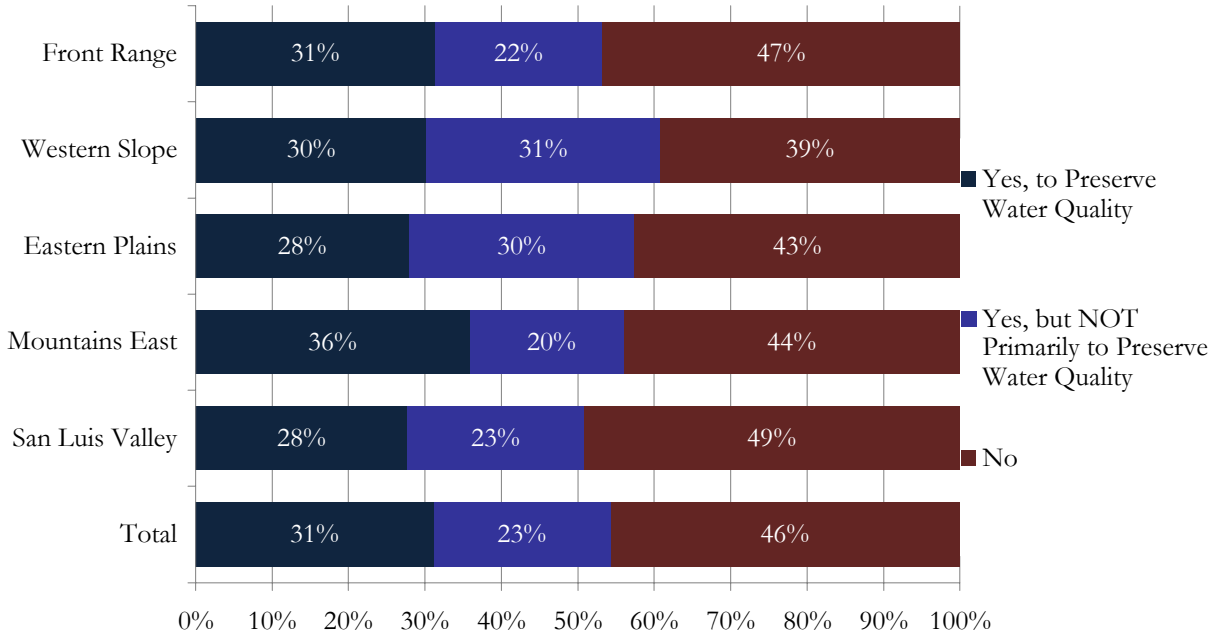
REGIONS DIFFER LITTLE IN THE PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE PROPERLY DISPOSING OF MEDICINES

In each region of the state, more than one-quarter of residents say they properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality. Roughly an additional one-quarter of residents in each region say they properly disposed of medicines in the past year, but not for the primary purpose of preserving water quality.

However, it should be noted that this survey did not ask respondents what they believed is the proper way to dispose of medicine.

Exhibit 3-5
Changing Medicine Disposal Method To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Region

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
B. Properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding in the trash, yard, or down the drain.)

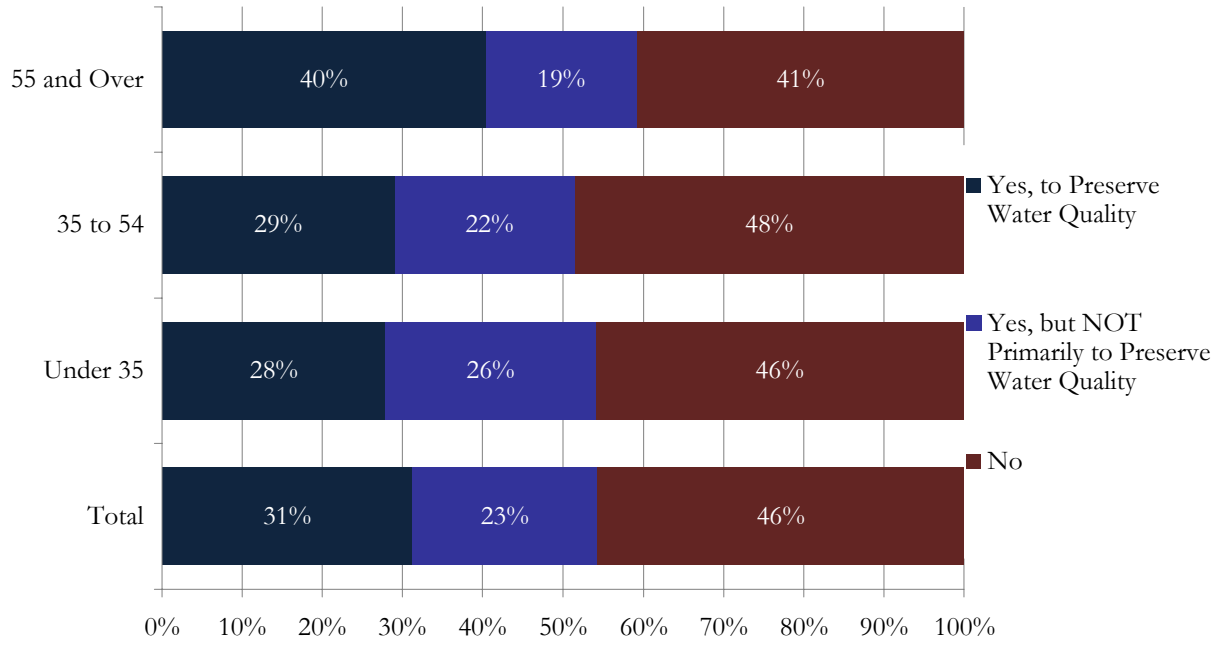


THOSE OVER 55 ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF MEDICINES TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Two-fifths of those aged 55 and older say they properly disposed of medicines in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality. Fewer than one-third of those under age 55 indicate they properly disposed of medicines in the past year to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-5
Changing Medicine Disposal Method To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
B. Properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding in the trash, yard, or down the drain.)

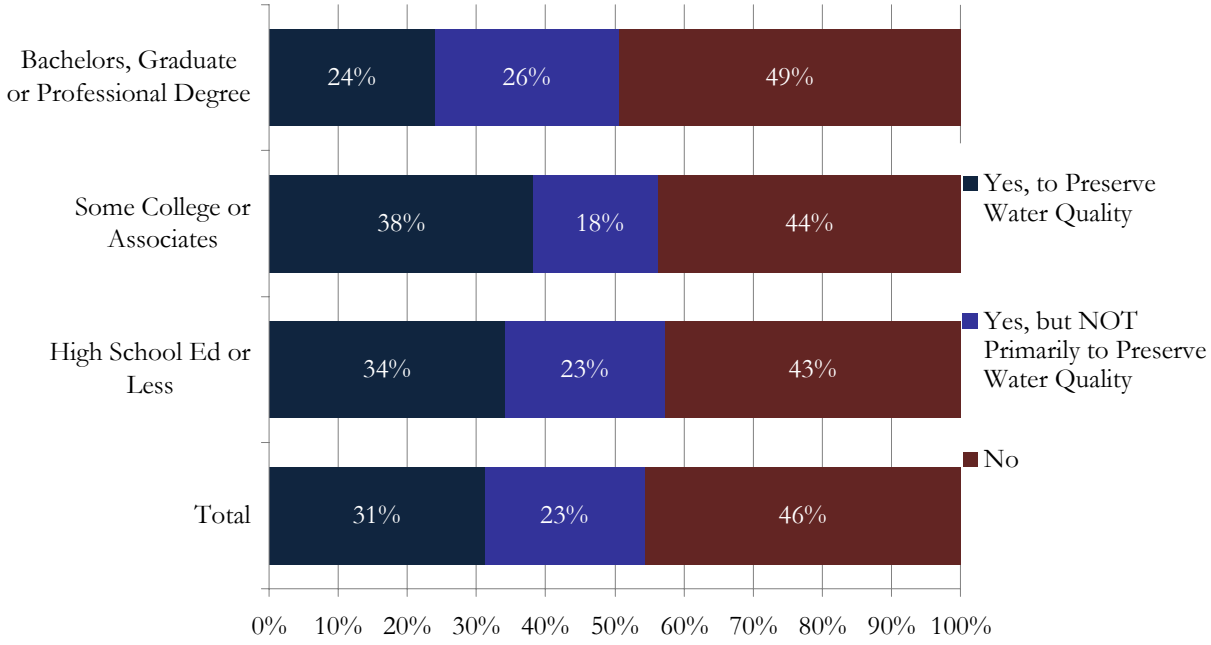


THOSE WITH LESS THAN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF MEDICINES TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

More than one-third of those with less than a bachelor's degree say they properly disposed of medicines in the past year to preserve water quality. Just under one-quarter of those with a bachelor's degree or higher say they properly disposed of medicines to preserve water quality. Roughly another one-quarter of each group indicate they properly disposed of medicines in the past year, but not for the purpose of preserving water quality.

Exhibit 3-5
Changing Medicine Disposal Method To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
B. Properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding in the trash, yard, or down the drain.)



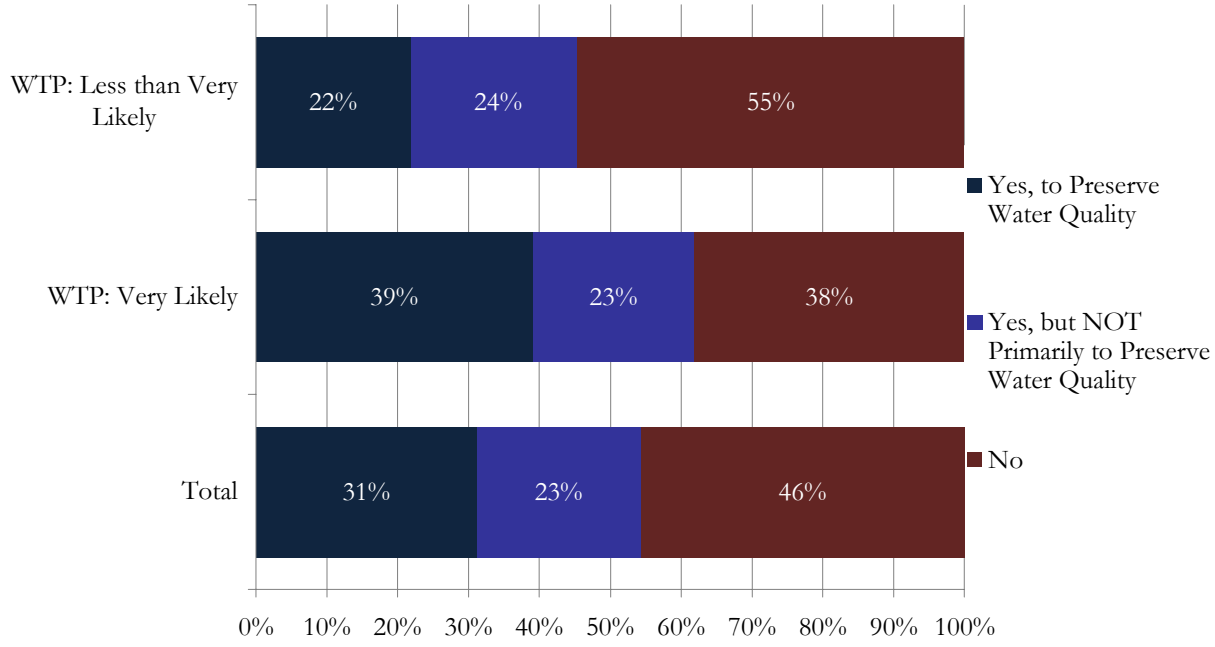
THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF MEDICINES TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Thirty-nine percent of those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up say they properly disposed of medicines in the past year to preserve water quality. In comparison, 22 percent of those less willing to pay properly disposed of medicines to preserve water quality.

Just under one-quarter of each group indicate they properly disposed of medicines for a reason other than to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-5
Changing Medicine Disposal Method To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
B. Properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding in the trash, yard, or down the drain.)

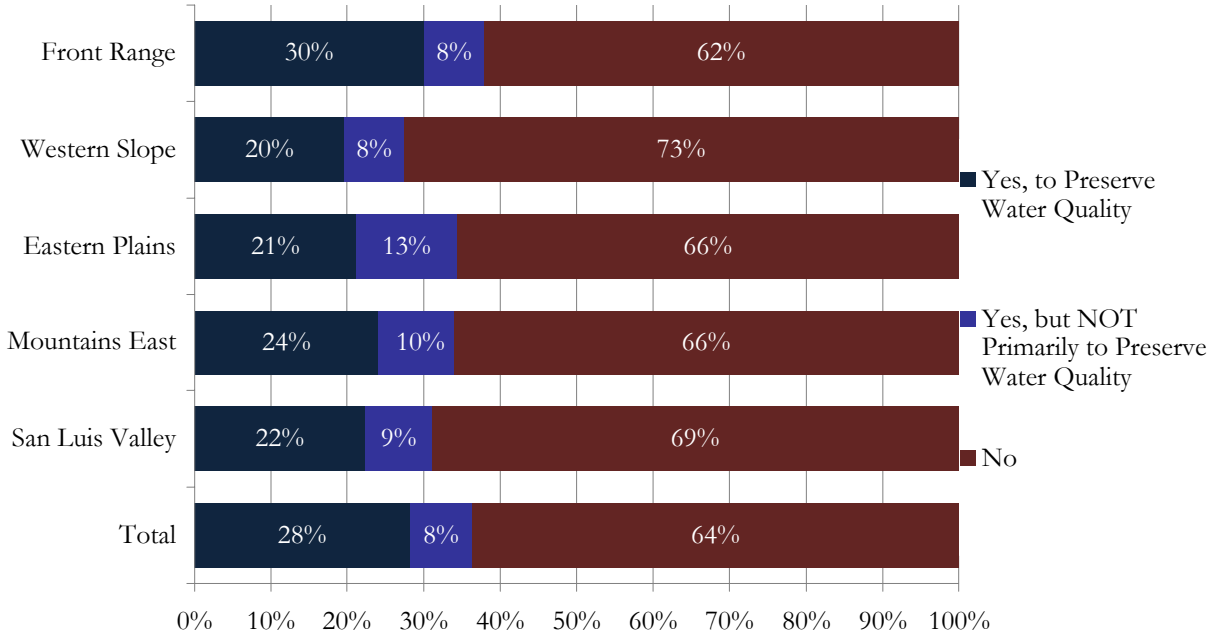


FRONT RANGE RESIDENTS ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED LANDSCAPING TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Altogether, about one-third of Colorado residents have changed their yard's landscaping in the past year. In the Front Range, 30 percent of residents say they changed the way their yard is landscape in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality. In other regions, fewer than one-quarter of residents say they changed the way their yard is landscape to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-6
Changing Landscaping To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Region

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
C. Changed the way your yard is landscaped.)

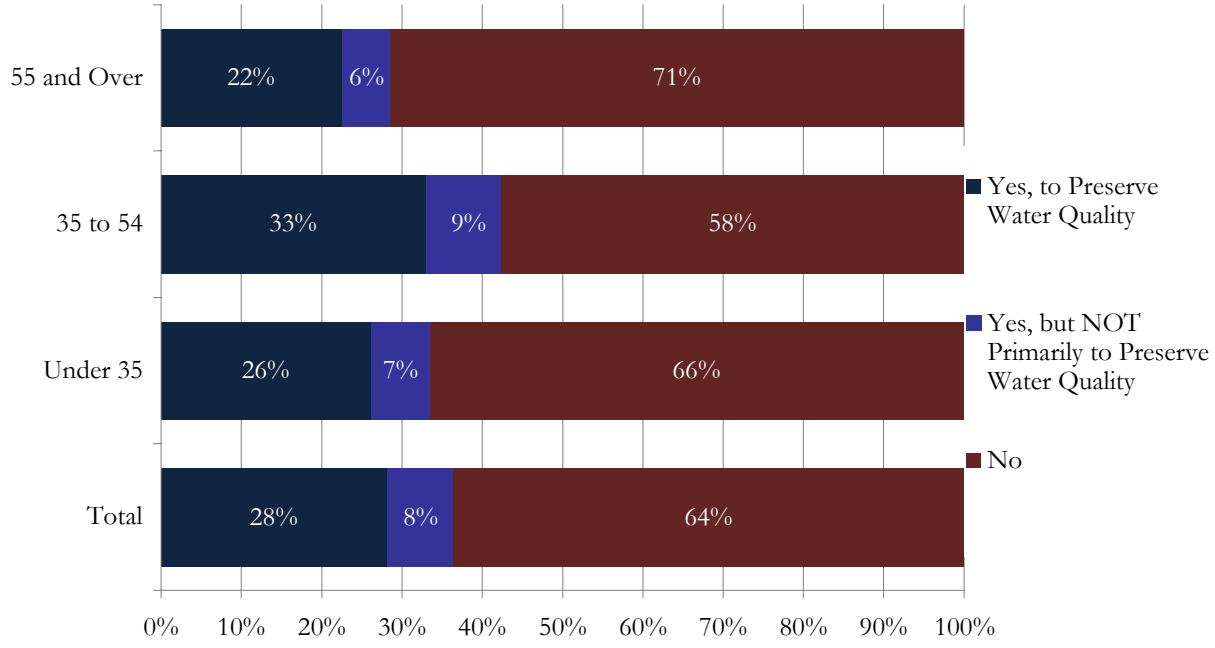


THOSE AGED 35 TO 54 ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED THEIR LANDSCAPING TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

One-third of those aged 35 to 54 say they changed the way their yard is landscaped in the past year, for the purpose of preserving water quality. Roughly one-quarter of those 55 and older and under 35 indicate they changed their landscaping in the past year to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-6
Changing Landscaping To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Age Group

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
C. Changed the way your yard is landscaped.)

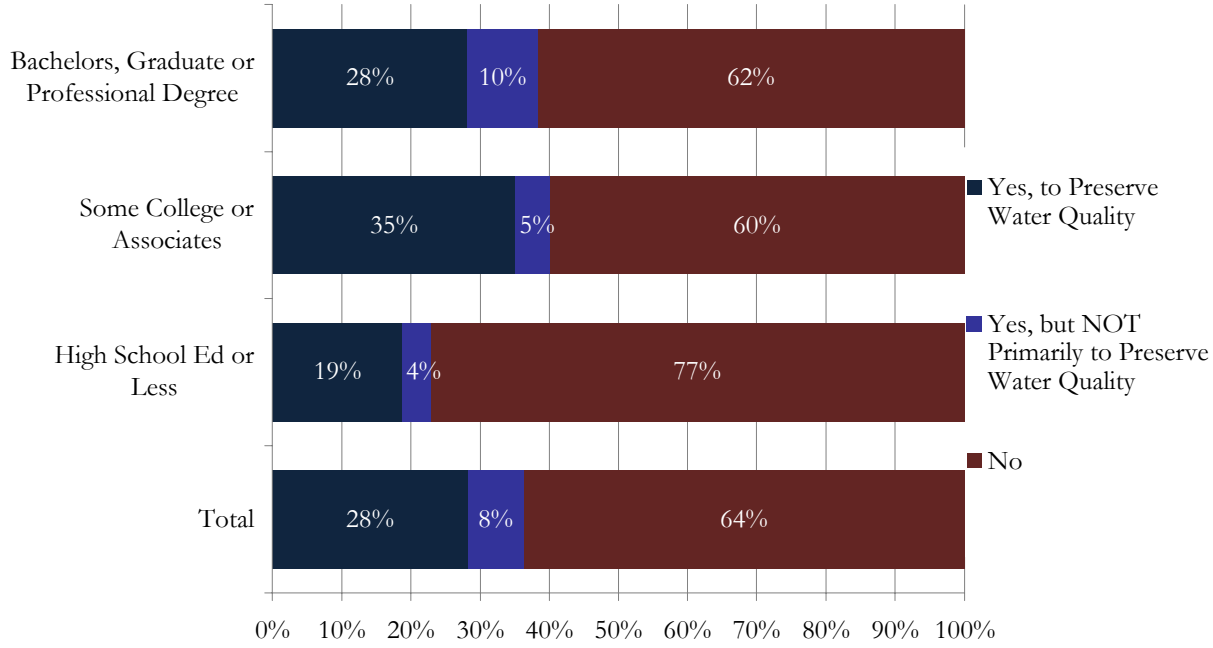


THOSE WITH SOME COLLEGE EDUCATION ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED THEIR LANDSCAPING TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

More than one-third of those with some college education say they changed the way their yard is landscaped in the past year to preserve water quality. Roughly one-quarter of those with a bachelor's degree or higher say they changed their landscaping to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-6
Changing Landscaping To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Education Level

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
C. Changed the way your yard is landscaped.)

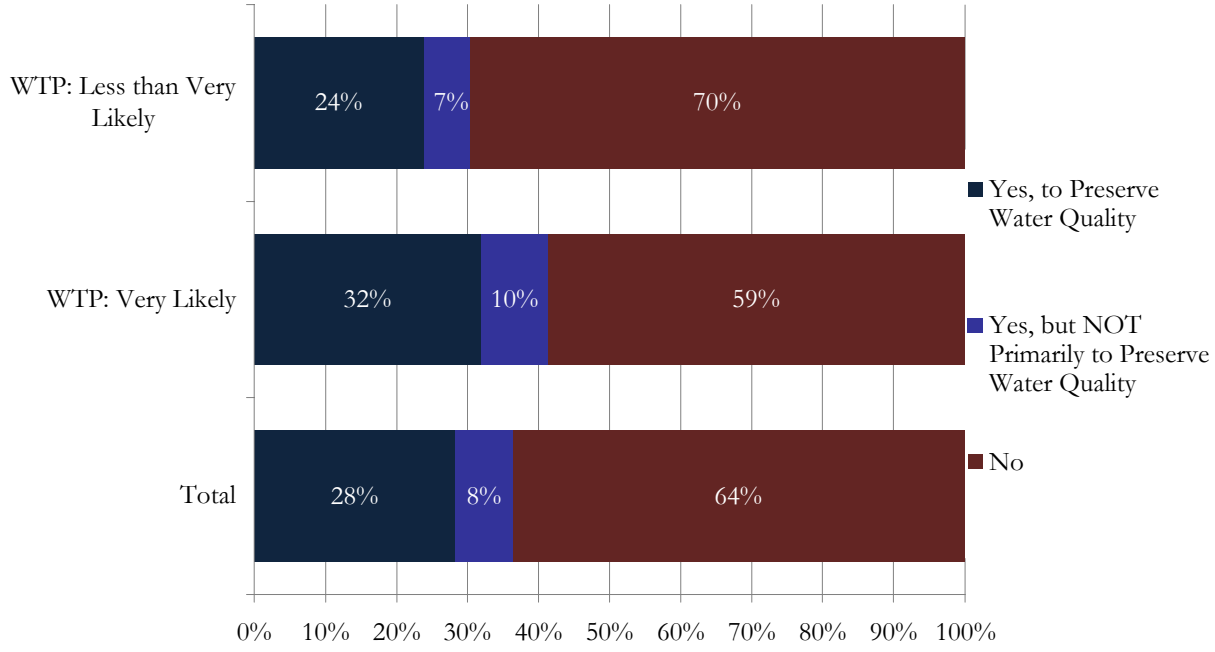


THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE CHANGED THEIR LANDSCAPING TO PRESERVE WATER QUALITY

Thirty-two percent of those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up say they changed their landscaping in the past year to preserve water quality. In comparison, 24 percent of those less willing to pay changed their landscaping to preserve water quality.

Exhibit 3-6
Changing Landscaping To Preserve Water Quality
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality?
C. Changed the way your yard is landscaped.)



COMMON REASONS FOR NOT CHANGING YARD CHEMICALS ARE NOT USING CHEMICALS OR NOT HAVING YARD

In areas outside of the Front Range, roughly one-half of those who had not changed their use of yard chemicals in the past year indicate they hadn't made changes either because they generally do not use chemicals at all, they rarely use them, or they use very little chemical or fertilizer on their yard. Roughly another one-fifth of residents in these regions indicate they do not have a yard, or they do not own the yard (renters).

In the Front Range, about one-third of residents say they don't use chemicals, while another third says they don't have a yard.

About five percent of residents in each region say the cost of changing chemicals prevents them from doing so, and in many regions another five percent said they have not changed because they do not know what else to do.

Exhibit 3-7
Barriers to Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals
Results by Region

([If respondent has not changed use of yard chemicals] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard?)

	Front Range	Western Slope	Eastern Plains	Mountains East	San Luis Valley	Total
Don't use / rarely use / use very little chemicals	33%	49%	50%	54%	47%	36%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	37%	20%	13%	19%	19%	33%
Already use natural / environmentally-friendly chemicals	1%	7%	3%	3%	4%	2%
What we use is working / We need the chemicals we're using	4%	2%	2%	1%	0%	4%
No reason to change	2%	0%	6%	3%	3%	2%
Climate/Soil determine what we have to use	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
No alternatives are available	0%	1%	4%	3%	0%	1%
There are no obstacles	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Cost	5%	7%	4%	6%	3%	5%
What (or quantity) we're using doesn't affect water quality	1%	2%	4%	3%	5%	1%
Effort needed: Laziness	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Other	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Don't know	2%	3%	2%	2%	7%	2%
Never thought about it	4%	0%	2%	1%	2%	3%
I don't know what else to do	6%	4%	1%	1%	4%	5%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

YOUNGER RESIDENTS (UNDER 35) ARE SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY TO USE CHEMICALS BUT LESS LIKELY TO OWN A YARD

About one-half of people under age 35 who had not changed their use of yard chemicals in the past year indicate they hadn't made changes because they don't have, or do not own, a yard. About one quarter of people aged 35 or older gave this response.

Roughly two-fifths of those age 35 and older say they have not changed yard chemicals either because they do not use chemicals at all, they rarely use them, or they use very little chemical or fertilizer on their yard. Just over one-quarter of those under age 35 gave this response.

In addition, twelve percent of those under age 35 indicate cost is the reason they have not changed yard chemicals.

Exhibit 3-7
Barriers to Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals
Results by Age Group

([If respondent has not changed use of yard chemicals] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard?)

	Under 35	35 to 54	55 and Over	Total
Don't use / rarely use / use very little chemicals	29%	41%	38%	36%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	46%	27%	24%	33%
Already use natural / environmentally-friendly chemicals	2%	2%	2%	2%
What we use is working / We need the chemicals we're using	5%	3%	4%	4%
No reason to change	0%	1%	6%	2%
Climate/Soil determine what we have to use	0%	0%	1%	0%
No alternatives are available	0%	0%	1%	1%
There are no obstacles	0%	3%	2%	2%
Cost	12%	0%	5%	5%
What (or quantity) we're using doesn't affect water quality	0%	1%	3%	1%
Effort needed: Laziness	0%	5%	0%	2%
Other	0%	1%	3%	1%
Don't know	0%	3%	3%	2%
Never thought about it	5%	4%	0%	3%
I don't know what else to do	0%	9%	6%	5%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

THOSE WITH AT LEAST A BACHELOR'S DEGREE ARE MORE LIKELY TO NOT USE CHEMICALS

Those with a bachelor's degree who had not changed their use of yard chemicals in the past year were more likely than those without a bachelor's degree to say they have not made changes because they do not use chemicals at all, they rarely use them, or they use very little chemical or fertilizer on their yard (46 percent vs. 30 percent of those with some college and 29 percent of those with high school or less).

Those with less than a bachelor's degree are more likely than those with a bachelor's degree to say they have not changed yard chemicals either because they do not have, or do not own, a yard (42 percent of those with high school or less and 44 percent of those with some college vs. 19 percent of those with a bachelor's degree).

Cost is the reason most often given by those with a high school degree or less (13 percent).

Exhibit 3-7
Barriers to Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals
Results by Education Level

([If respondent has not changed use of yard chemicals] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard?)

	High School Ed or Less	Some College or Associates	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	Total
Don't use / rarely use / use very little chemicals	29%	30%	46%	36%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	42%	44%	19%	33%
Already use natural / environmentally-friendly chemicals	1%	4%	1%	2%
What we use is working / We need the chemicals we're using	0%	4%	6%	4%
No reason to change	0%	2%	3%	2%
Climate/Soil determine what we have to use	0%	0%	1%	0%
No alternatives are available	0%	1%	0%	1%
There are no obstacles	0%	3%	2%	2%
Cost	13%	4%	1%	5%
What (or quantity) we're using doesn't affect water quality	2%	0%	1%	1%
Effort needed: Laziness	3%	3%	0%	2%
Other	1%	2%	1%	1%
Don't know	5%	2%	0%	2%
Never thought about it	0%	0%	7%	3%
I don't know what else to do	1%	0%	10%	5%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

THOSE LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT FUNDING ARE MORE LIKELY TO NOT USE LAWN CHEMICALS

Those less than willing to pay for water clean-up, who had not changed their use of yard chemicals in the past year, are more likely (than those very likely to pay for clean-up) to say they have not made changes because they do not use chemicals at all, rarely use them, or use very little chemical or fertilizer on their yard (43 percent vs. 32 percent of those very willing to pay).

Those very willing to pay for water clean-up are more likely to say they haven't changed yard chemicals either because they don't have, or don't own, a yard (37 percent vs. 27 percent of those less willing to pay).

Interestingly, cost was more often given as a reason by those very willing to pay for water clean-up than by those less willing to pay (7 percent vs. 3 percent).

Exhibit 3-7
Barriers to Changing Use of Lawn Chemicals
Results by Willingness To Pay

([If respondent has not changed use of yard chemicals] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard?)

	WTP: Very Likely	WTP: Less than Very Likely	Total
Don't use / rarely use / use very little chemicals	32%	43%	36%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	37%	27%	33%
Already use natural / environmentally-friendly chemicals	3%	1%	2%
What we use is working / We need the chemicals we're using	5%	2%	4%
No reason to change	0%	3%	2%
Climate/Soil determine what we have to use	0%	1%	0%
No alternatives are available	0%	1%	1%
There are no obstacles	2%	2%	2%
Cost	7%	3%	5%
What (or quantity) we're using doesn't affect water quality	0%	2%	1%
Effort needed: Laziness	2%	2%	2%
Other	2%	1%	1%
Don't know	0%	4%	2%
Never thought about it	3%	4%	3%
I don't know what else to do	7%	3%	5%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

MOST COMMON REASON FOR NOT PROPERLY DISPOSING OF MEDICINES IS NOT KNOWING THE PROPER WAY

In the Front Range, the western slope, and the San Luis Valley, the most common obstacle to not properly disposing of medications is not knowing the proper way. Residents of these regions are also likely to say they take all of their medications and do not have any to dispose of, or they don't take any at all.

In the eastern plains and eastern mountain regions the most common barrier to proper disposal is not having any medication to dispose of. People in these regions also frequently indicate they do not take any medications, or they do not know the proper way to dispose of medicines.

Exhibit 3-8
Barriers to Properly Disposing of Medicines
Results by Region

([If respondent has not properly disposed of medicines] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from properly disposing of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain?)

	Front Range	Western Slope	Eastern Plains	Mountains East	San Luis Valley	Total
No medicine to dispose of / We use it all up	19%	17%	31%	34%	17%	20%
I dispose of medicine in the trash, not down the drain	7%	3%	6%	14%	8%	7%
No need for proper disposal in the country or rural areas	2%	0%	6%	4%	0%	2%
I don't take any medicine	12%	17%	14%	20%	18%	13%
I dispose of medicine by burning it	0%	2%	5%	0%	4%	0%
There's no place to properly dispose of medicine / no disposal service	1%	8%	7%	6%	7%	2%
I do properly dispose of medicine	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%
There are no obstacles	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%
I was taught to flush them / I flush them so kids or pets don't get ahold of them	2%	2%	6%	0%	1%	2%
I return them to the hospital	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Effort needed: Laziness / Convenience	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Don't know	10%	3%	0%	2%	6%	9%
I didn't know it was an issue / Never thought about it	10%	4%	0%	0%	2%	9%
I don't know the proper way / I didn't know there was a proper way	31%	43%	21%	15%	32%	31%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

MOST COMMON OBSTACLE TO PROPERLY DISPOSING OF MEDICINES, ESPECIALLY AMONG YOUNGER RESIDENTS, IS NOT KNOWING THE PROPER WAY

In each age group, not knowing the proper way to dispose of medicines, and not having any medicines to dispose of are frequently given as reasons for not properly disposing of medicines.

Interestingly, people age 35 and over are also very likely to say they don't take any medicines. People under age 35 frequently indicate they do not know why they don't properly dispose of medicines or they don't know that proper disposal is an issue.

Among older people, ten percent indicate they were taught that flushing medicines is the right way to dispose of them, and another ten percent say they throw them in the trash rather than down the drain.

Exhibit 3-8
Barriers to Properly Disposing of Medicines
Results by Age Group

([If respondent has not properly disposed of medicines] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from properly disposing of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain?)

	Under 35	35 to 54	55 and Over	Total
No medicine to dispose of / We use it all up	22%	17%	25%	20%
I dispose of medicine in the trash, not down the drain	0%	7%	10%	7%
No need for proper disposal in the country or rural areas	0%	3%	0%	2%
I don't take any medicine	1%	19%	17%	13%
I dispose of medicine by burning it	0%	0%	1%	0%
There's no place to properly dispose of medicine / no disposal service	0%	2%	6%	2%
I do properly dispose of medicine	7%	0%	0%	2%
There are no obstacles	0%	0%	0%	0%
I was taught to flush them / I flush them so kids or pets don't get ahold of them	0%	0%	10%	2%
I return them to the hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%
Effort needed: Laziness / Convenience	0%	5%	7%	4%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	21%	5%	1%	9%
I didn't know it was an issue / Never thought about it	19%	5%	5%	9%
I don't know the proper way / I didn't know there was a proper way	29%	37%	18%	31%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

COLLEGE GRADUATES ARE MORE LIKELY TO INDICATE THEY DID NOT KNOW THERE IS A PROPER WAY TO DISPOSE OF MEDICINE

In each educational group, not knowing the proper way to dispose of medicines, and not having any medicines to dispose of, are frequently given as reasons for not properly disposing of medicines.

Those with at least a bachelor's degree appear somewhat more likely to indicate that they do not take any medicine. This group also is more likely to report they do not know proper disposal is an issue. Residents with some college appear more likely to answer they "don't know" what the biggest barrier is.

Exhibit 3-8
Barriers to Properly Disposing of Medicines
Results by Education Level

([If respondent has not properly disposed of medicines] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from properly disposing of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain?)

	High School Ed or Less	Some College or Associates	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	Total
No medicine to dispose of / We use it all up	24%	9%	25%	20%
I dispose of medicine in the trash, not down the drain	11%	10%	4%	7%
No need for proper disposal in the country or rural areas	1%	0%	3%	2%
I don't take any medicine	10%	3%	19%	13%
I dispose of medicine by burning it	2%	0%	0%	0%
There's no place to properly dispose of medicine / no disposal service	3%	4%	1%	2%
I do properly dispose of medicine	0%	6%	0%	2%
There are no obstacles	0%	0%	0%	0%
I was taught to flush them / I flush them so kids or pets don't get ahold of them	8%	2%	1%	2%
I return them to the hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%
Effort needed: Laziness / Convenience	0%	7%	2%	4%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	2%	22%	3%	9%
I didn't know it was an issue / Never thought about it	5%	0%	15%	9%
I don't know the proper way / I didn't know there was a proper way	33%	35%	28%	31%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY AND THOSE WHO ARE NOT

Among those both very willing and less willing to pay for water clean-up, not knowing the proper way to dispose of medicines, and not having any medicines to dispose of are frequently given as reasons for not properly disposing of medicines.

Exhibit 3-8
Barriers to Properly Disposing of Medicines
Results by Willingness To Pay

([If respondent has not properly disposed of medicines] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from properly disposing of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain?)

	WTP: Very Likely	WTP: Less than Very Likely	Total
No medicine to dispose of / We use it all up	20%	19%	20%
I dispose of medicine in the trash, not down the drain	6%	7%	7%
No need for proper disposal in the country or rural areas	3%	0%	2%
I don't take any medicine	9%	16%	13%
I dispose of medicine by burning it	0%	0%	0%
There's no place to properly dispose of medicine / no disposal service	2%	2%	2%
I do properly dispose of medicine	0%	4%	2%
There are no obstacles	0%	0%	0%
I was taught to flush them / I flush them so kids or pets don't get ahold of them	2%	2%	2%
I return them to the hospital	0%	0%	0%
Effort needed: Laziness / Convenience	2%	5%	4%
Other	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	14%	5%	9%
I didn't know it was an issue / Never thought about it	9%	9%	9%
I don't know the proper way / I didn't know there was a proper way	32%	30%	31%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

COST IS MAJOR BARRIER TO CHANGING LANDSCAPING; XERISCAPING IS ALREADY COMMON IN THE EASTERN MOUNTAINS

In all regions of the state, cost was a frequently cited barrier to changing the way one's yard is landscaped. People also frequently said either they don't have a yard, or they like the yard the way it is.

In the eastern mountains, 38 percent of those asked why they have not changed their landscaping in the past year indicate that their yard is already xeriscaped.

Exhibit 3-9
Barriers to Changing Landscaping
Results by Region

([If respondent has not changed their landscaping] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the way your yard is landscaped?)

	Front Range	Western Slope	Eastern Plains	Mountains East	San Luis Valley	Total
Homeowners Association rules / Social pressure to have a nice yard	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	16%	25%	19%	10%	18%	17%
The yard is natural / xeriscaped	12%	11%	13%	38%	17%	13%
Water: Not enough available to water a landscaped yard / We water with runoff	2%	6%	6%	7%	8%	3%
No reason to change / Don't want to change / I like the yard the way it is	16%	10%	13%	8%	14%	14%
Characteristics of yard: Too big/small/flat/rocky / Has trees we want to keep	6%	13%	5%	5%	3%	7%
There are no obstacles	2%	3%	5%	1%	6%	2%
Cost	28%	16%	20%	22%	16%	25%
Time	0%	2%	4%	2%	3%	1%
There's nothing I can change that would affect the water quality	1%	5%	4%	1%	2%	2%
Effort needed: Laziness / I'm too old to do the work	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Other	10%	3%	5%	3%	5%	8%
Don't know	0%	1%	2%	0%	3%	0%
Never thought about it	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
I don't know what else to do	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

COST IS MAJOR BARRIER TO CHANGING LANDSCAPING ACROSS AGE GROUPS

For all age groups, cost is a frequently cited barrier to changing the way one's yard is landscaped. However, cost is most frequently given as a barrier by those under age 35 (40 percent).

Exhibit 3-9
Barriers to Changing Landscaping
Results by Age Group

([If respondent has not changed their landscaping] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the way your yard is landscaped?)

	Under 35	35 to 54	55 and Over	Total
Homeowners Association rules / Social pressure to have a nice yard	1%	4%	3%	3%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	23%	13%	17%	17%
The yard is natural / xeriscaped	13%	13%	13%	13%
Water: Not enough available to water a landscaped yard / We water with runoff	1%	2%	7%	3%
No reason to change / Don't want to change / I like the yard the way it is	10%	18%	15%	14%
Characteristics of yard: Too big/small/flat/rocky / Has trees we want to keep	5%	9%	6%	7%
There are no obstacles	1%	4%	2%	2%
Cost	40%	17%	19%	25%
Time	1%	1%	0%	1%
There's nothing I can change that would affect the water quality	1%	1%	3%	2%
Effort needed: Laziness / I'm too old to do the work	0%	3%	5%	3%
Other	5%	12%	6%	8%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0%
Never thought about it	0%	0%	0%	0%
I don't know what else to do	0%	3%	2%	2%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

COST IS MAJOR BARRIER TO CHANGING LANDSCAPING

Across educational groups, cost is a frequently cited barrier to changing the way one's yard is landscaped.

Those with less education appear slightly more likely to report to report a natural or xeriscaped yard.

Exhibit 3-9
Barriers to Changing Landscaping
Results by Education Level

([If respondent has not changed their landscaping] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the way your yard is landscaped?)

	High School Ed or Less	Some College or Associates	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	Total
Homeowners Association rules / Social pressure to have a nice yard	2%	0%	4%	3%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	17%	12%	21%	17%
The yard is natural / xeriscaped	19%	16%	8%	13%
Water: Not enough available to water a landscaped yard / We water with runoff	4%	2%	3%	3%
No reason to change / Don't want to change / I like the yard the way it is	13%	8%	19%	14%
Characteristics of yard: Too big/small/flat/rocky / Has trees we want to keep	5%	11%	4%	7%
There are no obstacles	1%	4%	2%	2%
Cost	17%	33%	24%	25%
Time	1%	1%	0%	1%
There's nothing I can change that would affect the water quality	1%	1%	2%	2%
Effort needed: Laziness / I'm too old to do the work	9%	0%	2%	3%
Other	12%	9%	6%	8%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%
Never thought about it	0%	0%	0%	0%
I don't know what else to do	0%	1%	3%	2%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

THOSE LESS WILLING TO PAY FOR GOVERNMENT FUNDING ARE MORE LIKELY TO CITTE COST AS A BARRIER TO CHANGING THEIR LANDSCAPING

Those less willing to pay for water clean-up are twice as likely as those very willing to pay to cite cost as a barrier to changing the way their yard is landscaped (34 percent vs. 16 percent). Those very willing to pay are more likely to say their yard is already xeriscaped (19 percent vs. 7 percent).

Those less willing to pay for water clean-up also frequently say they like their yard the way its and have no reason to change.

Exhibit 3-9
Barriers to Changing Landscaping
Results by Willingness To Pay

([If respondent has not changed their landscaping] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from changing the way your yard is landscaped?)

	WTP: Very Likely	WTP: Less than Very Likely	Total
Homeowners Association rules / Social pressure to have a nice yard	3%	3%	3%
I don't have a yard / I don't own the yard	20%	15%	17%
The yard is natural / xeriscaped	19%	7%	13%
Water: Not enough available to water a landscaped yard / We water with runoff	4%	3%	3%
No reason to change / Don't want to change / I like the yard the way it is	6%	22%	14%
Characteristics of yard: Too big/small/flat/rocky / Has trees we want to keep	12%	1%	7%
There are no obstacles	3%	2%	2%
Cost	16%	34%	25%
Time	1%	1%	1%
There's nothing I can change that would affect the water quality	1%	2%	2%
Effort needed: Laziness / I'm too old to do the work	5%	1%	3%
Other	7%	8%	8%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%
Never thought about it	0%	0%	0%
I don't know what else to do	3%	1%	2%
Total	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

* All responses to this question are listed in Appendix I.

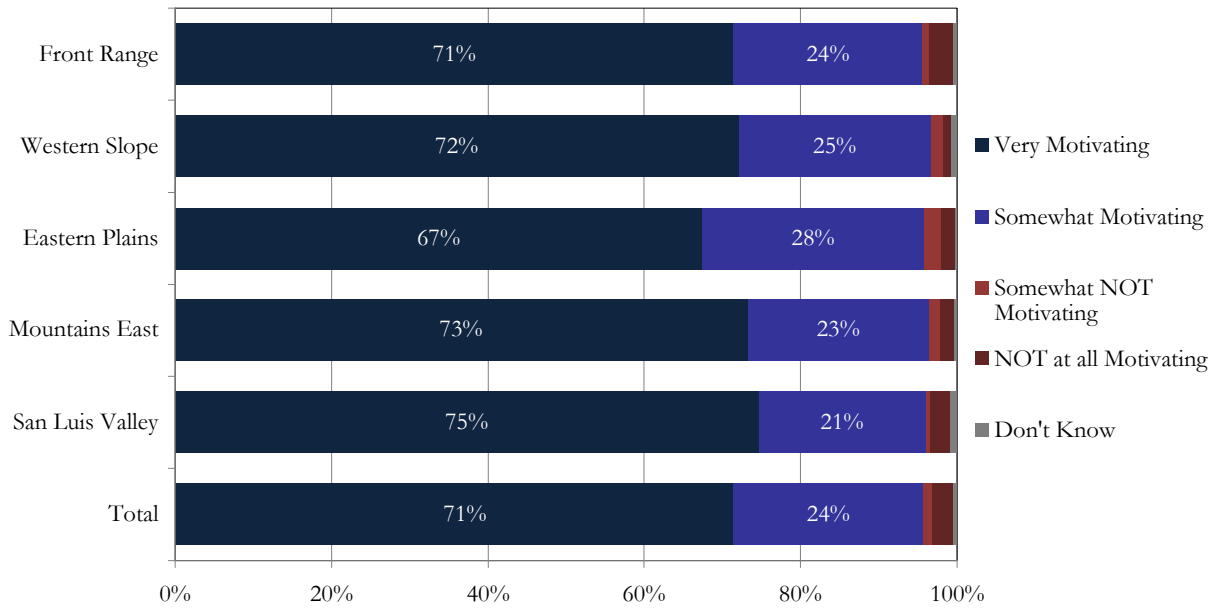
A STRONG MAJORITY OF COLORADOANS BELIEVE THE IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

In all regions of Colorado, nearly all residents believe that the impact on public health is a motivating reason to improve water quality.

More than two-thirds of residents across all regions believe that public health is a very motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-10
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Public Health Reasons
Results by Region

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
A. The impact on public health)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

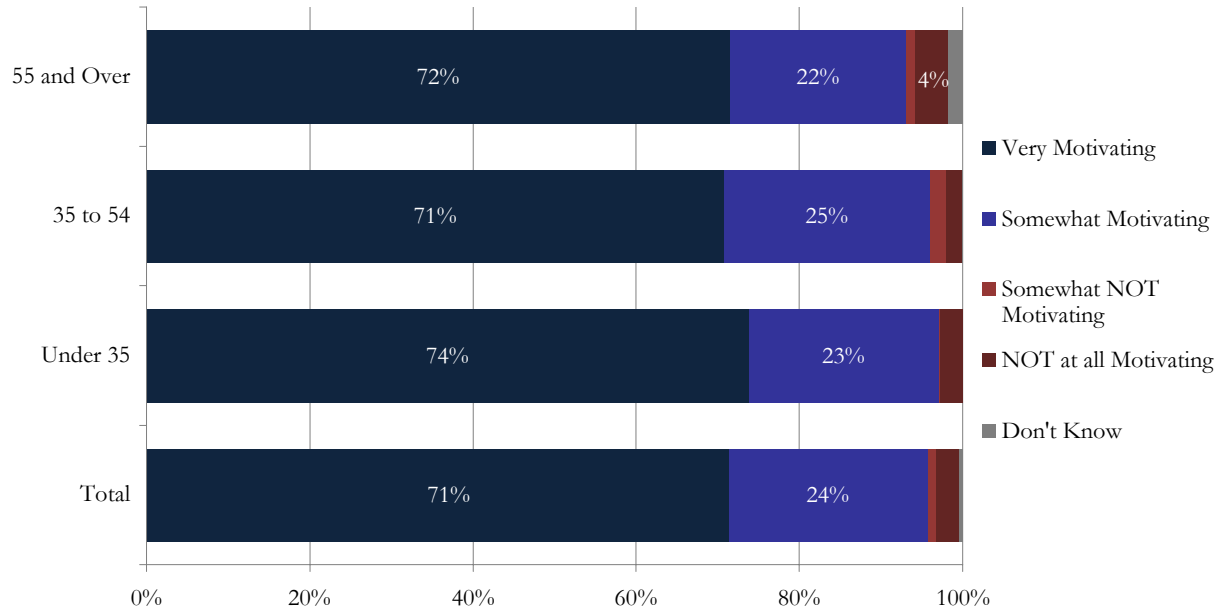
THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN MOTIVATION TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY ACROSS AGE GROUPS

Across age groups, nearly all Coloradoans believe that the impact on public health is a motivating reason to improve water quality.

Nearly three-quarters of respondents in each age group believe that public health is a very motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-10
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Public Health Reasons
Results by Age Group

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
A. The impact on public health)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

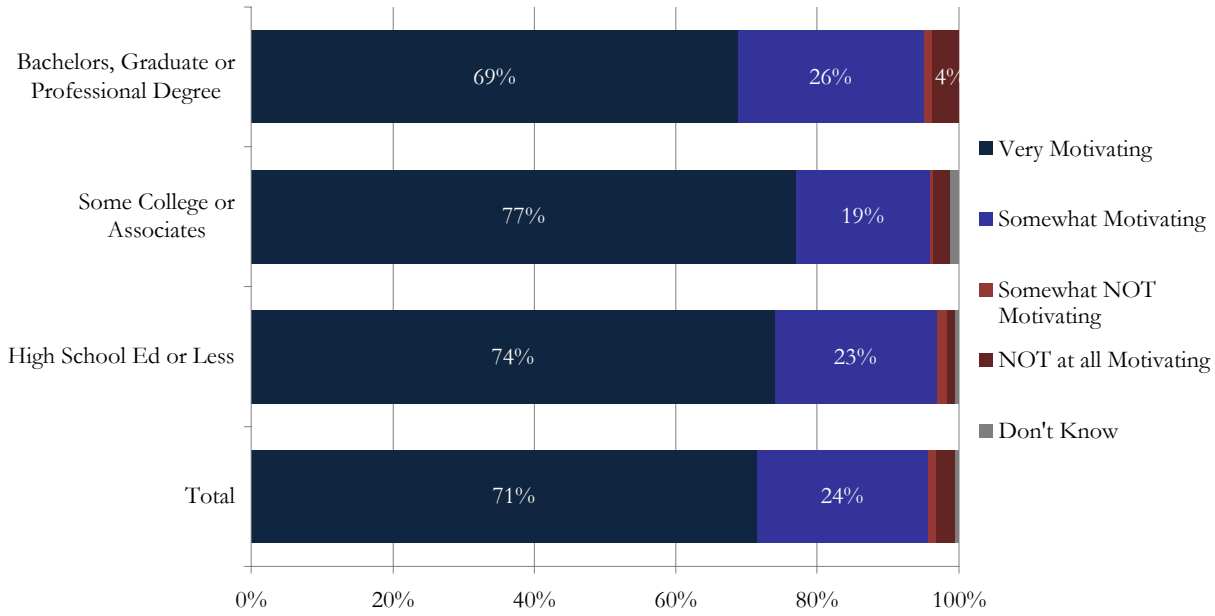
COLORADOANS WITH AT LEAST A BACHELOR'S DEGREE ARE SLIGHTLY LESS LIKELY THAN OTHERS TO INDICATE PUBLIC HEALTH AS A VERY MOTIVATING FACTOR

Regardless of education level, nearly all Coloradoans believe that the impact on public health is a motivating reason to improve water quality.

Those with a bachelor's degree or more are somewhat more likely than other groups to say that public health is "somewhat motivating," and somewhat less likely than other groups to say that public health is "very motivating," to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-10
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Public Health Reasons
Results by Education Level

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
A. The impact on public health)



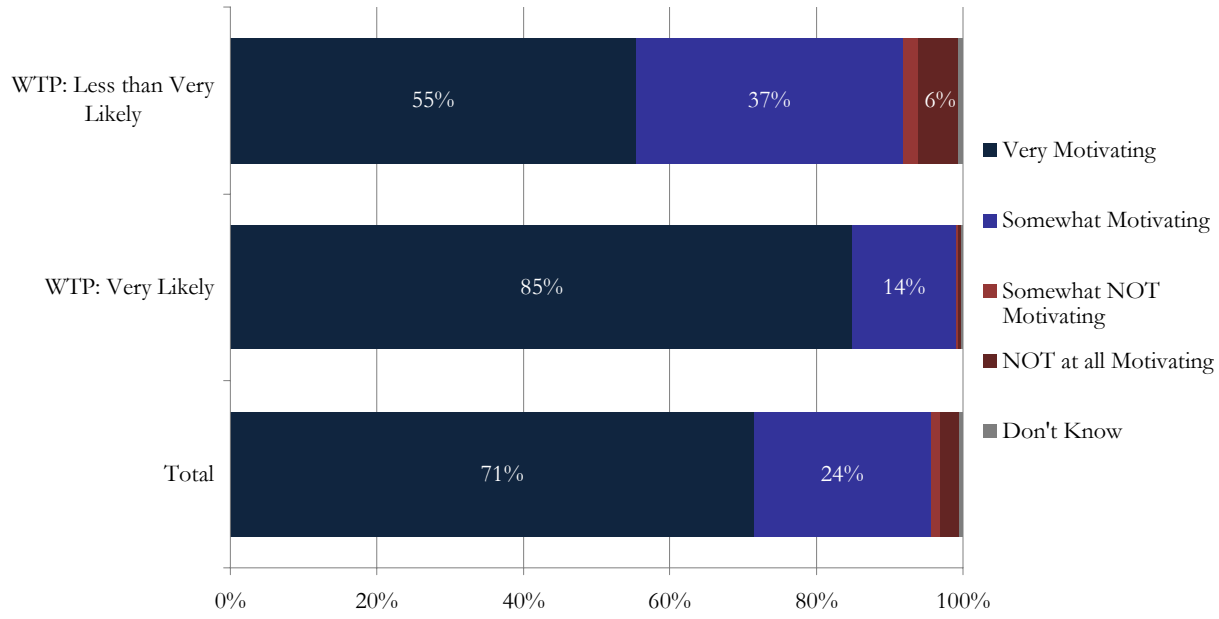
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

MOST OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP BELIEVE THE IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH IS A VERY MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Eighty-five percent of those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts say that the impact on public health is a very motivating reason to improve water quality in Colorado. In comparison, only 55 percent of those less willing to pay for water clean-up believe that public health is a very motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-10
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Public Health Reasons
Results by Willingness To Pay

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
A. The impact on public health)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

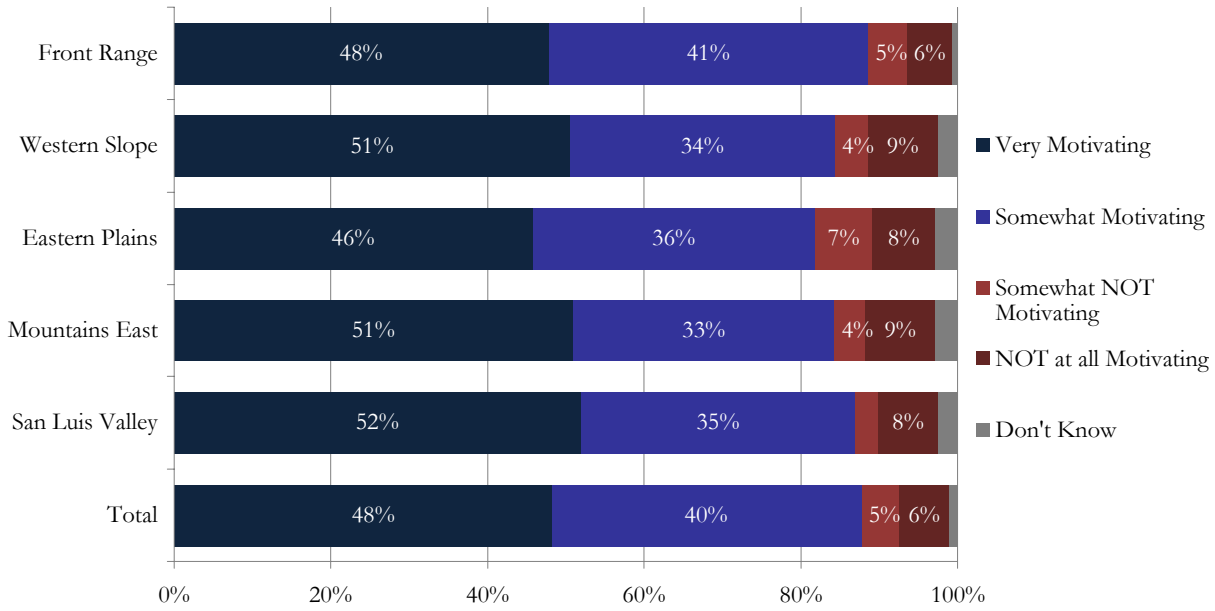
A MAJORITY BELIEVE THE ODOR OF BODIES OF WATER IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

In all regions of Colorado, roughly one-half of all residents believe that the odor of bodies of water is a very motivating reason to improve water quality. Roughly another one-third of residents in each region believe that the odor of bodies of water is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality.

Overall, odor was seen as less motivating than public health.

Exhibit 3-11
Motivation to Improve Water Quality because of Odor from Bodies of Water
Results by Region

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
B. The odor of bodies of water, such as ponds and lakes)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

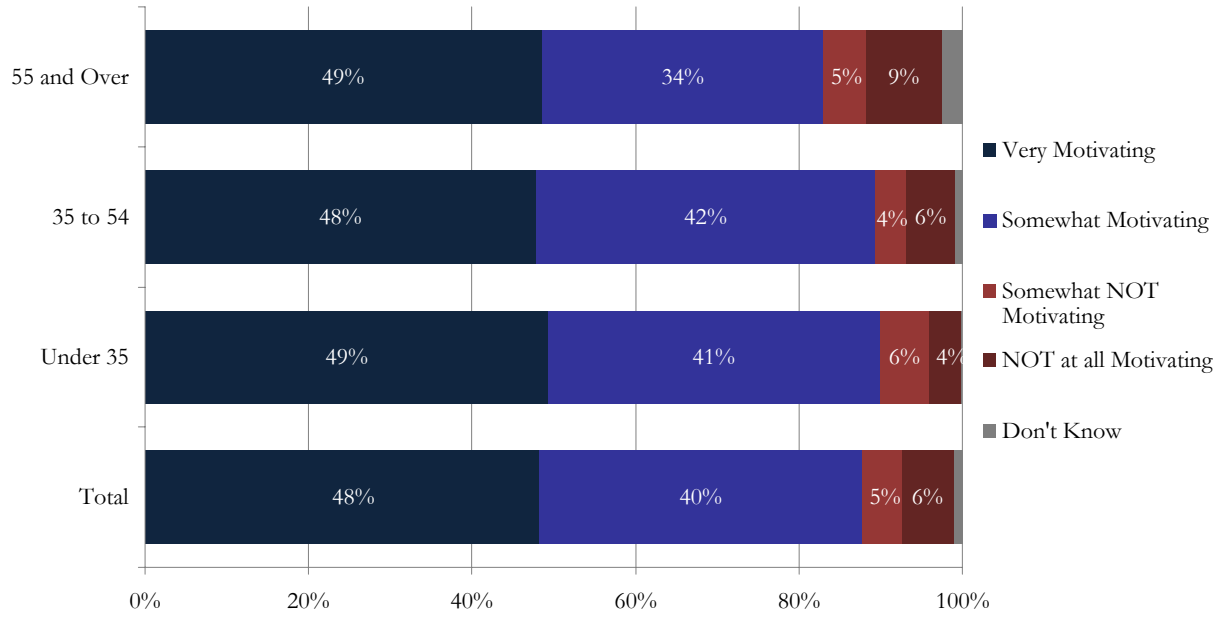
LITTLE DIFFERENCE IS DETECTED ACROSS AGE GROUPS ON THE ODOR OF BODIES OF WATER AS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Roughly one-half of those in each age group believe that the odor of bodies of water is a very motivating reason to improve water quality. In addition, over two-fifths of those under age 55 say the odor of bodies of water is a somewhat motivating reason, as do about one-third of those age 55 and older.

Nearly fifteen percent of those age 55 and older (and ten percent of those under age 55) say that odor is not a motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-11
Motivation to Improve Water Quality because of Odor from Bodies of Water
Results by Age Group

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
B. The odor of bodies of water, such as ponds and lakes)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

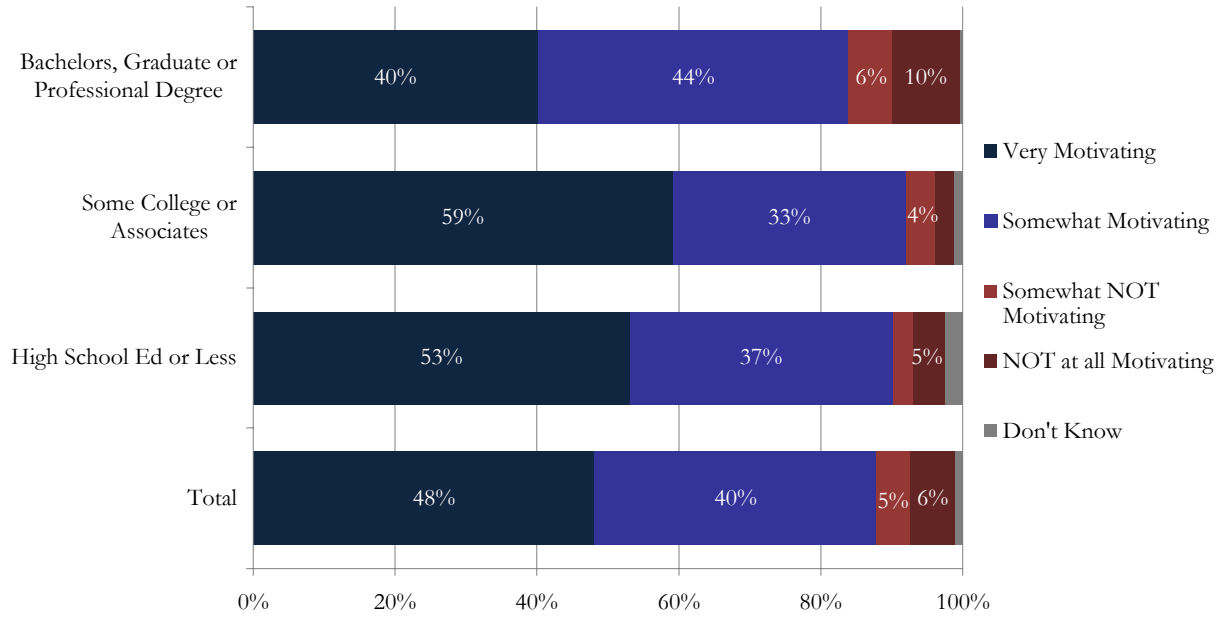
THOSE WITH AT LEAST A BACHELOR'S DEGREE ARE LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE ODOROUS BODIES OF WATER A MOTIVATING FACTOR TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Those with a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely than other groups to say that the odor of bodies of water is a "very motivating" reason to improve water quality (40 percent vs. 59 percent of those with some college and 53 percent of those with no college).

However, those with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely than other groups to say that odor is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality (44 percent vs. 33 percent for those with some college and 37 percent for those with no college).

Exhibit 3-11
Motivation to Improve Water Quality because of Odor from Bodies of Water
Results by Education Level

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
B. The odor of bodies of water, such as ponds and lakes)



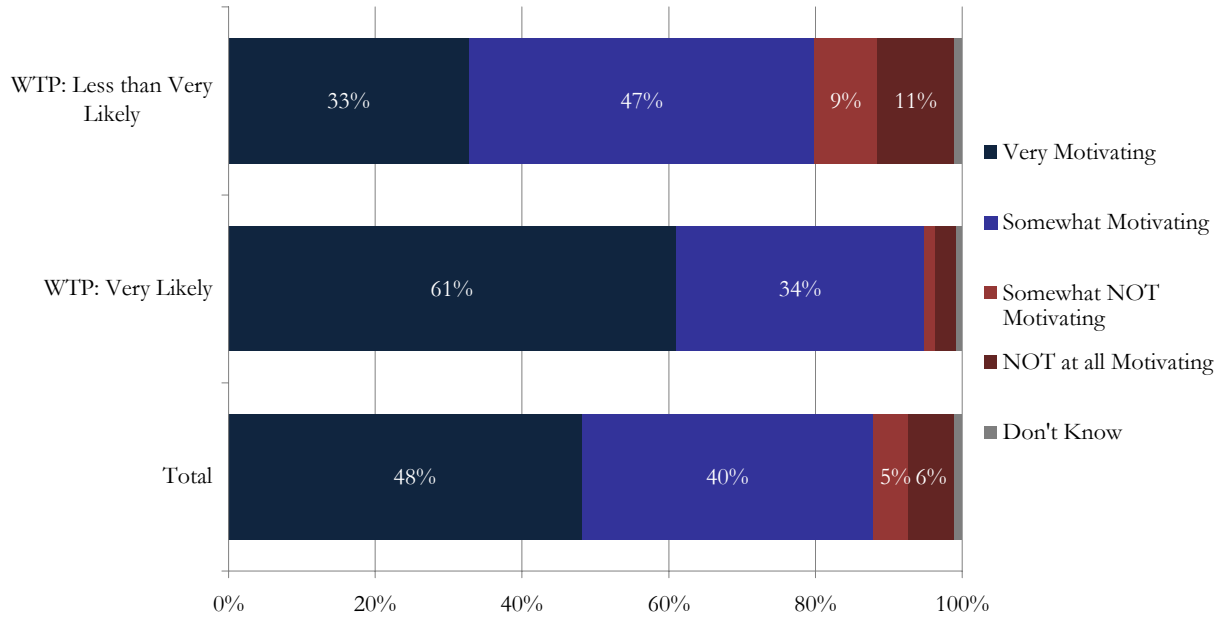
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

A MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP BELIEVE THE ODOR OF BODIES OF WATER IS A VERY MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are almost twice as likely as those less willing to pay for clean-up to say that the odor of bodies of water is a very motivating reason to improve water quality (61 percent vs. 33 percent). At the same time, roughly four times as many of those who are less willing to pay for water clean-up say that odor is not a motivating factor compared to those who are very willing to pay for clean-up (20 percent versus 5 percent).

Exhibit 3-11
Motivation to Improve Water Quality because of Odor from Bodies of Water
Results by Willingness To Pay

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
B. The odor of bodies of water, such as ponds and lakes)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

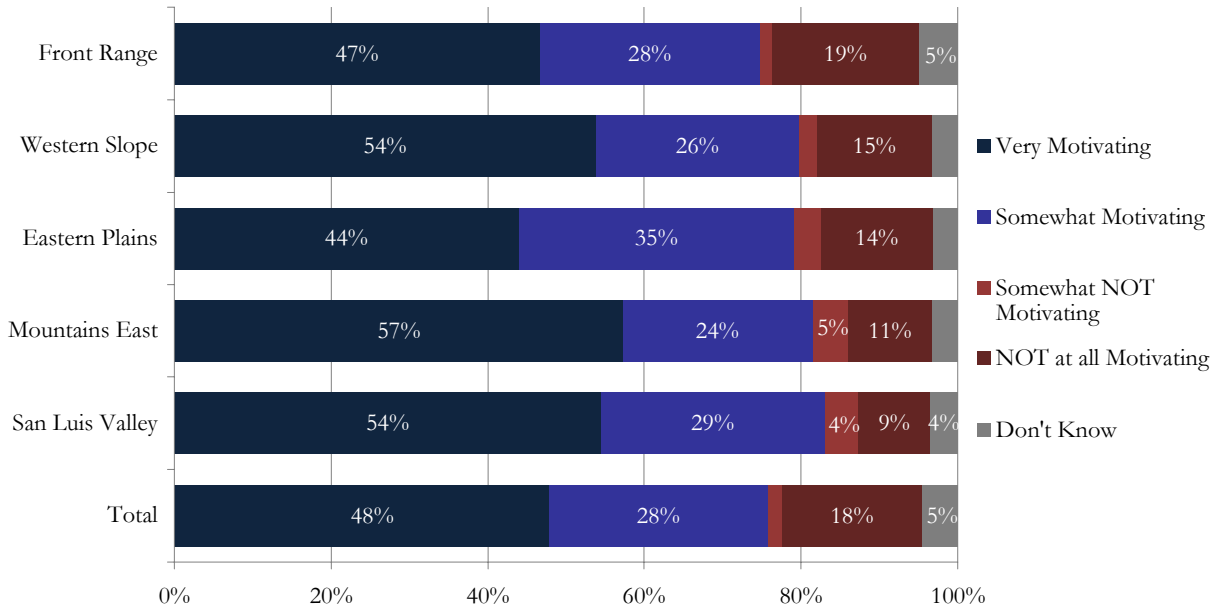
A MAJORITY BELIEVE THE HEALTH OF THEIR PETS IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

In all regions of Colorado, roughly one-half of all residents believe that the health of their pets is a very motivating reason to improve water quality. Roughly another one-quarter of residents in each region believe that the health of their pets is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality.

Overall, the health of pets is somewhat less motivating than public health or the odor of bodies of water. Twenty percent of Front Range residents indicate the health of their pets is not a motivating reason to improve water quality. However, this may be because Front Range residents tend to be in more metropolitan areas where their pets may be less likely to be regularly swimming and/or drinking from local bodies of water. In many regions, roughly five percent of residents indicate they do not know whether the health of their pets is a motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-12
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Pets' Health
Results by Region

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
C. The health of your pets)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

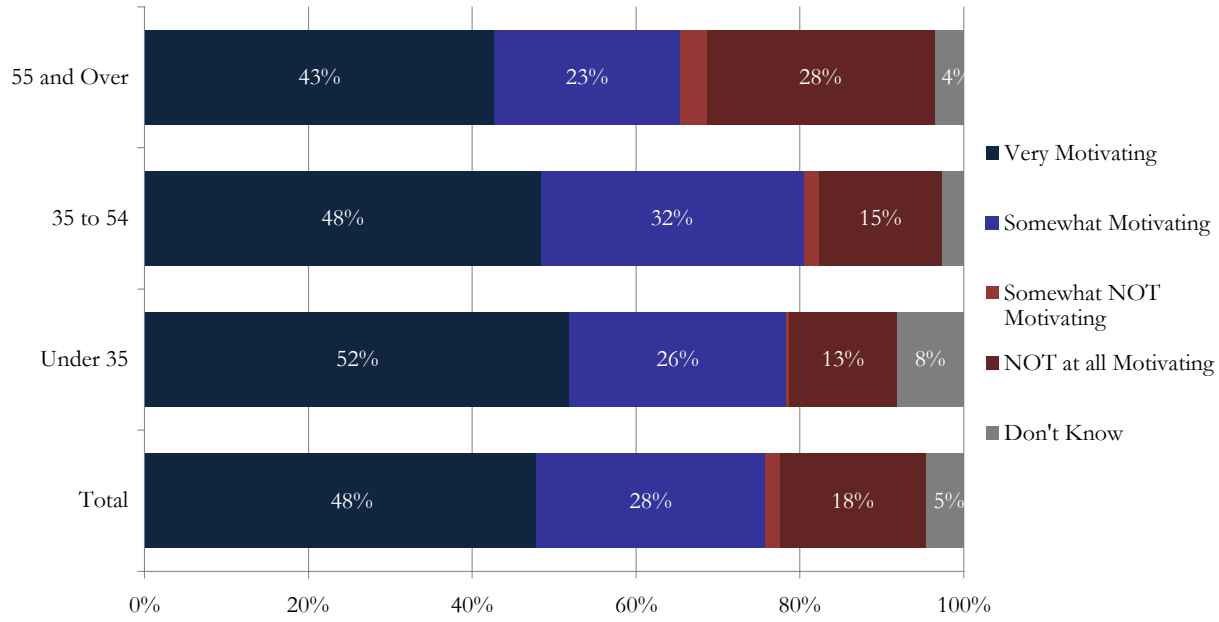
YOUNGER RESIDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE THE HEALTH OF THEIR PETS IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Three-quarters of those under age 55 indicate the health of their pets is a motivating reason to improve water quality. Only two-thirds of those age 55 and older believe the health of their pets is a motivating reason to improve water quality.

More than one-quarter of those age 55 and older say that the health of their pets is not at all a motivating factor to improve water quality, compared with only about 15 percent of those under age 55. It is possible that those age 55 and older are less likely to have pets, or they may feel differently about their pets than young people. In either case, fewer older people are motivated to improve water quality based on the health of their pets.

Exhibit 3-12
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Pets' Health
Results by Age Group

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
C. The health of your pets)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

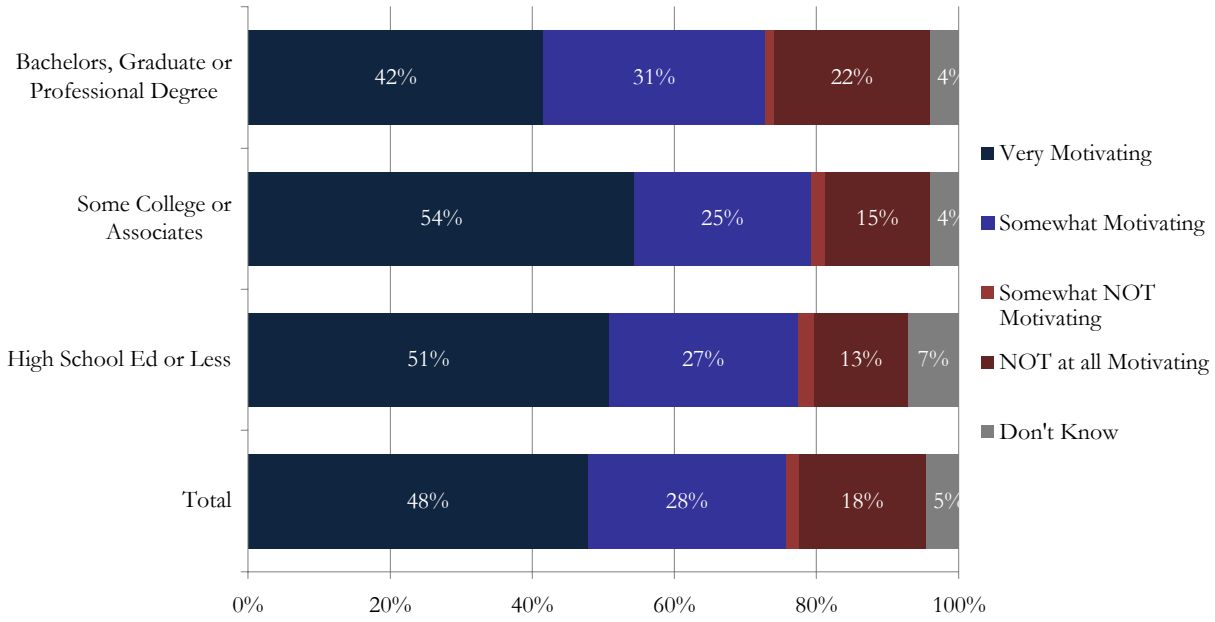
RESIDENTS WITH AT LEAST A BACHELOR'S DEGREE ARE SLIGHLTY LESS LIKELY TO BE VERY MOTIVATED TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY BASED ON THE HEALTH OF THEIR PETS

Those with a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely than other groups to say that the health of their pets is a "very motivating" reason to improve water quality (42 percent vs. 54 percent of those with some college and 51 percent of those with no college).

However, those with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely than other groups to say that the health of their pets is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality (31 percent vs. 25 percent for those with some college and 27 percent for those with no college).

Exhibit 3-12
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Pets' Health
Results by Education Level

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
C. The health of your pets)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

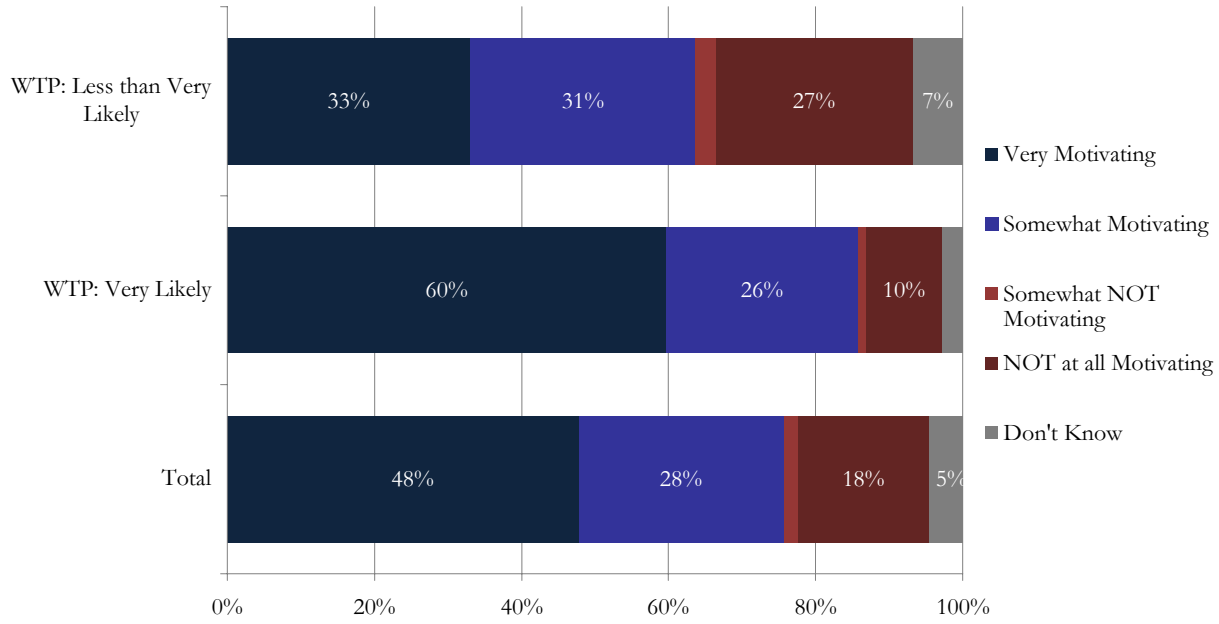
A MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP BELIEVE THE HEALTH OF THEIR PETS IS A VERY MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are almost twice as likely as those less willing to pay for clean-up to say that the health of their pets is a very motivating reason to improve water quality (60 percent vs. 33 percent).

At the same time, almost three times as many of those who are less willing to pay for water clean-up say that the health of their pets is not a motivating factor compared to those who are very willing to pay for clean-up (29 percent vs. 11 percent).

Exhibit 3-12
Motivation to Improve Water Quality for Pets' Health
Results by Willingness To Pay

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
C. The health of your pets)



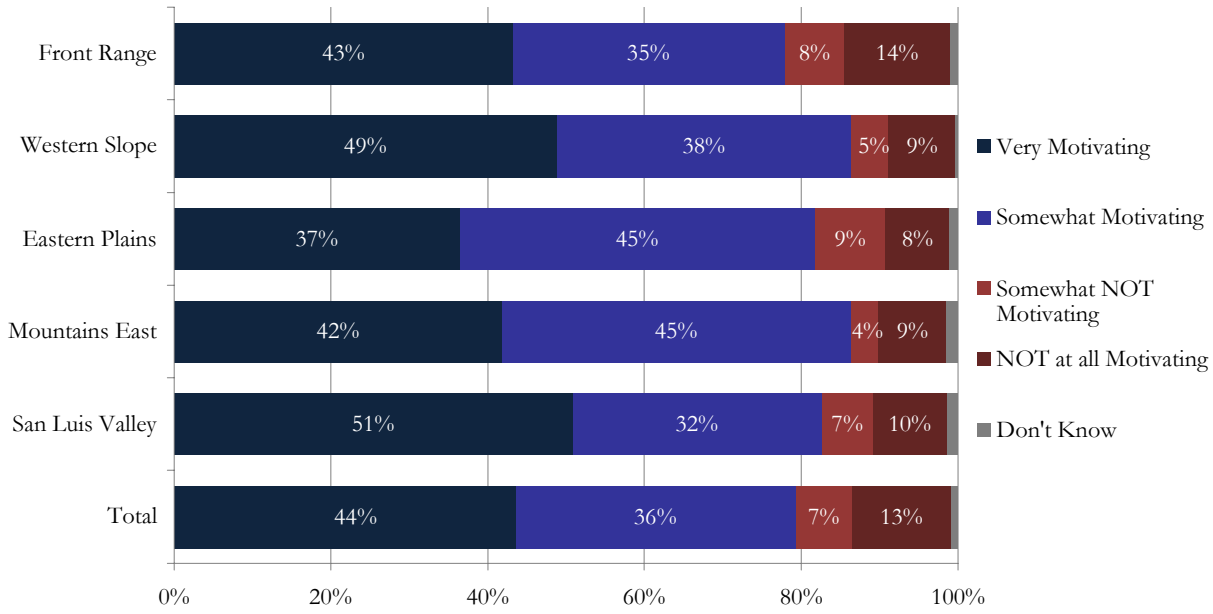
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

A MAJORITY BELIEVE WATER RECREATION IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

In all regions of Colorado, roughly two-fifths of residents believe that the ability to recreate in public waters is a very motivating reason to improve water quality. Roughly another two-fifths of residents across regions believe that water recreation is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-13
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Recreation
Results by Region

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
D. The ability to recreate in public waters, such as swimming or boating)



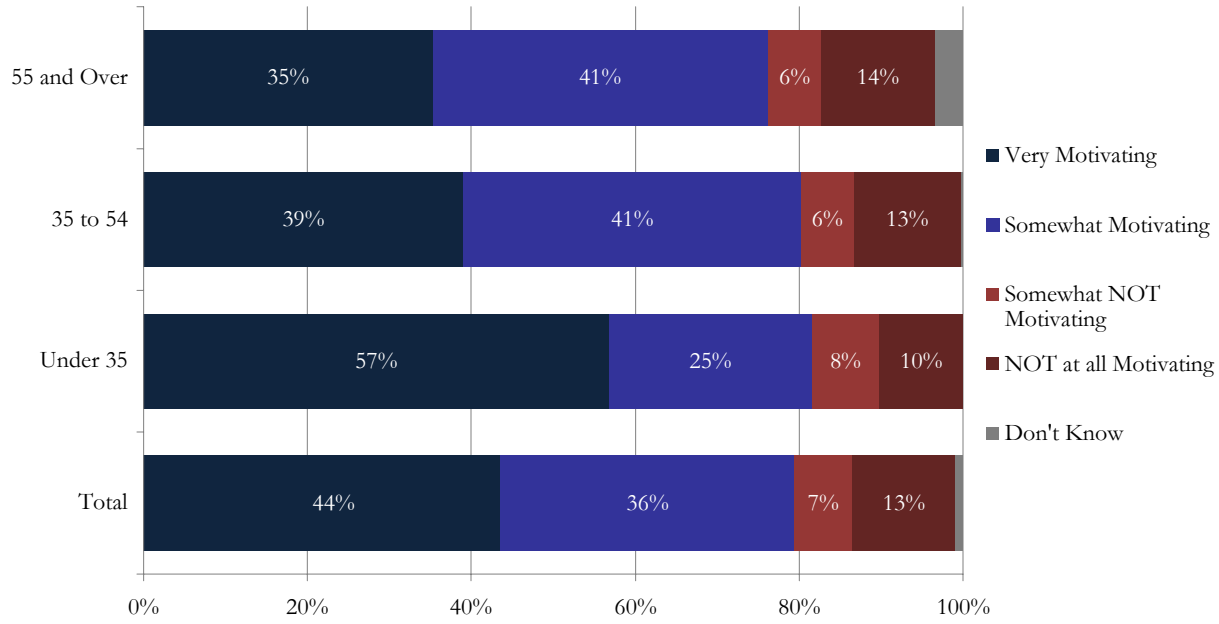
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

YOUNGER PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE WATER RECREATION IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

More than three-quarters of those in each age group indicate the ability to recreate in public waters is a motivating reason to improve water quality. However, younger people are more likely to see water recreation as a very motivating factor: 57 percent of those under age 35 say the ability to recreate in public waters is a very motivating reason to improve water quality, compared with 39 percent of those aged 35 to 54, and 35 percent of those age 55 and older.

Exhibit 3-13
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Recreation
Results by Age Group

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
D. The ability to recreate in public waters, such as swimming or boating)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

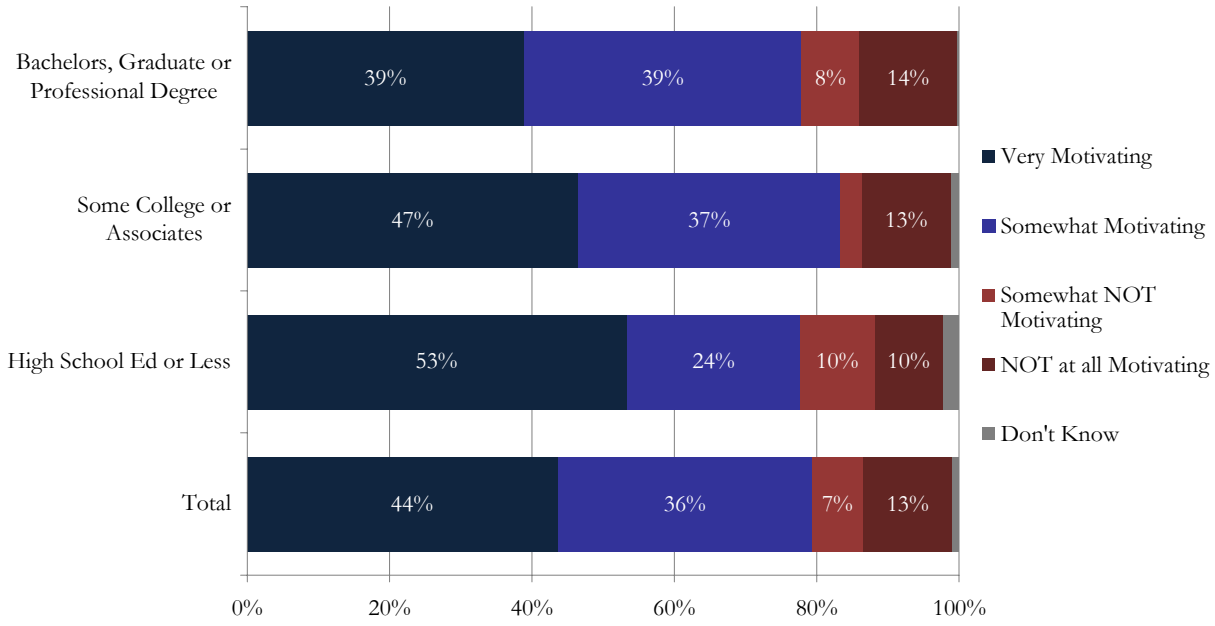
RESIDENTS AT HIGHER EDUCATION LEVELS ARE LESS LIKELY TO INDICATE RECREATION AS A VERY MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Those with a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely than other groups to say that the ability to recreate in public waters is a "very motivating" reason to improve water quality (39 percent vs. 47 percent of those with some college and 53 percent of those with no college).

However, those with a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely than other groups to say that water recreation is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality (39 percent vs. 37 percent for those with some college and 24 percent for those with no college).

Exhibit 3-13
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Recreation
Results by Education Level

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
D. The ability to recreate in public waters, such as swimming or boating)



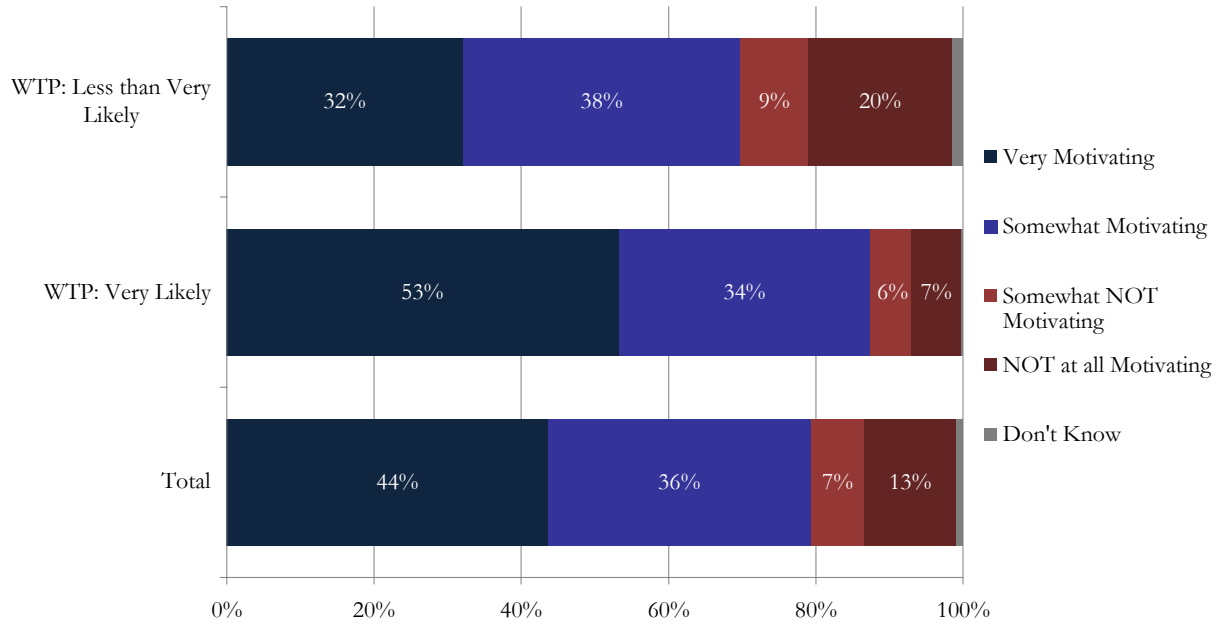
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

A MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP BELIEVE WATER RECREATION IS A VERY MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for clean-up to say that the ability to recreate in public waters is a very motivating reason to improve water quality (53 percent vs. 32 percent). At the same time, more than twice as many of those who are less willing to pay for water clean-up say that water recreation is not a motivating factor compared to those who are very willing to pay for clean-up (29 percent vs. 13 percent).

Exhibit 3-13
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Recreation
Results by Willingness To Pay

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
D. The ability to recreate in public waters, such as swimming or boating)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

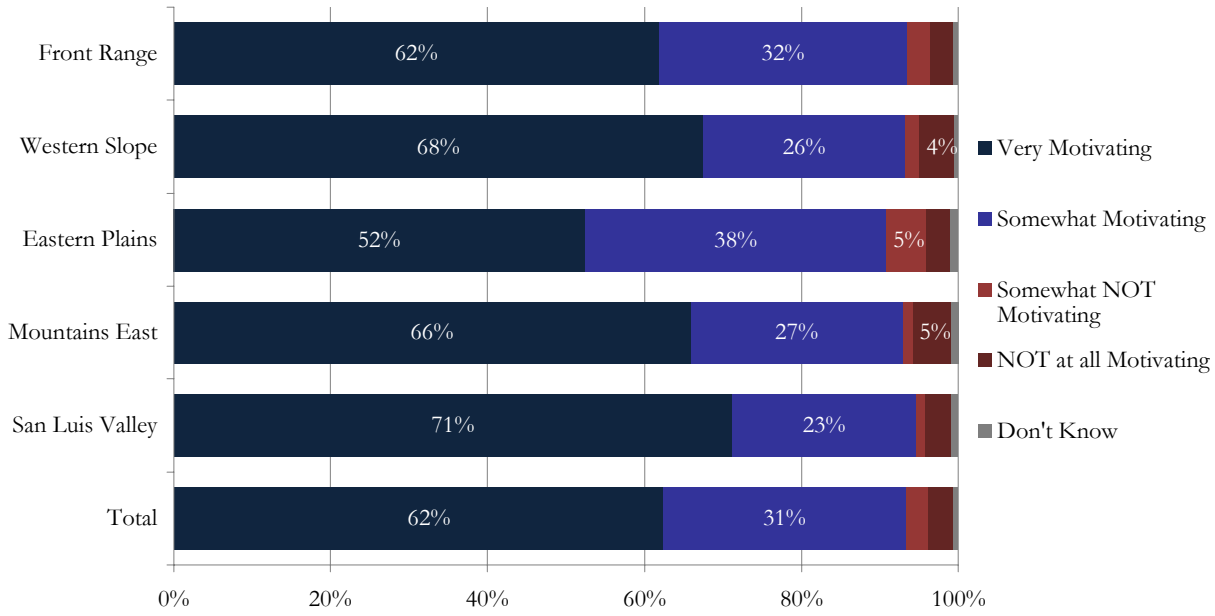
MOST COLORADOANS BELIEVE IMPROVED WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Across most regions of Colorado, roughly two-thirds of residents believe that improved wildlife and fish habitat is a very motivating reason to improve water quality. Eastern plains residents are somewhat less likely than those in other regions to say habitat was a very motivating reason (52 percent). Roughly another one-quarter of residents in each region believe that improving wildlife and fish habitat is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality.

Fewer than ten percent of residents in each region believe that improved wildlife and fish habitat is not a motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-14
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Wildlife and Fish Habitat
Results by Region

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
E. Improved wildlife and fish habitat)



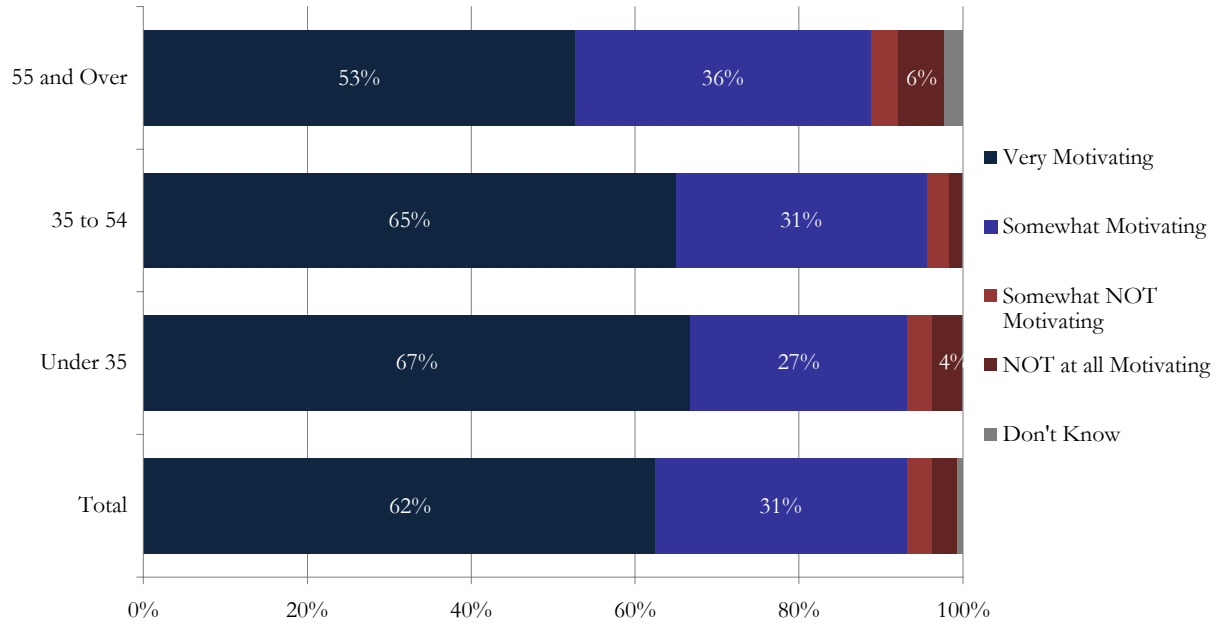
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

YOUNGER PEOPLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE IMPROVED WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT IS A MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Roughly 90 percent of those in each age group indicate improved wildlife and fish habitat is a motivating reason to improve water quality. However, younger people are slightly more likely to see improved habitat as a very motivating factor: 67 percent of those under age 35, and 65 percent of those aged 35 to 54, said improved wildlife and fish habitat is a very motivating reason to improve water quality, compared with 53 percent of those age 55 and older.

Exhibit 3-14
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Wildlife and Fish Habitat
Results by Age Group

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
E. Improved wildlife and fish habitat)



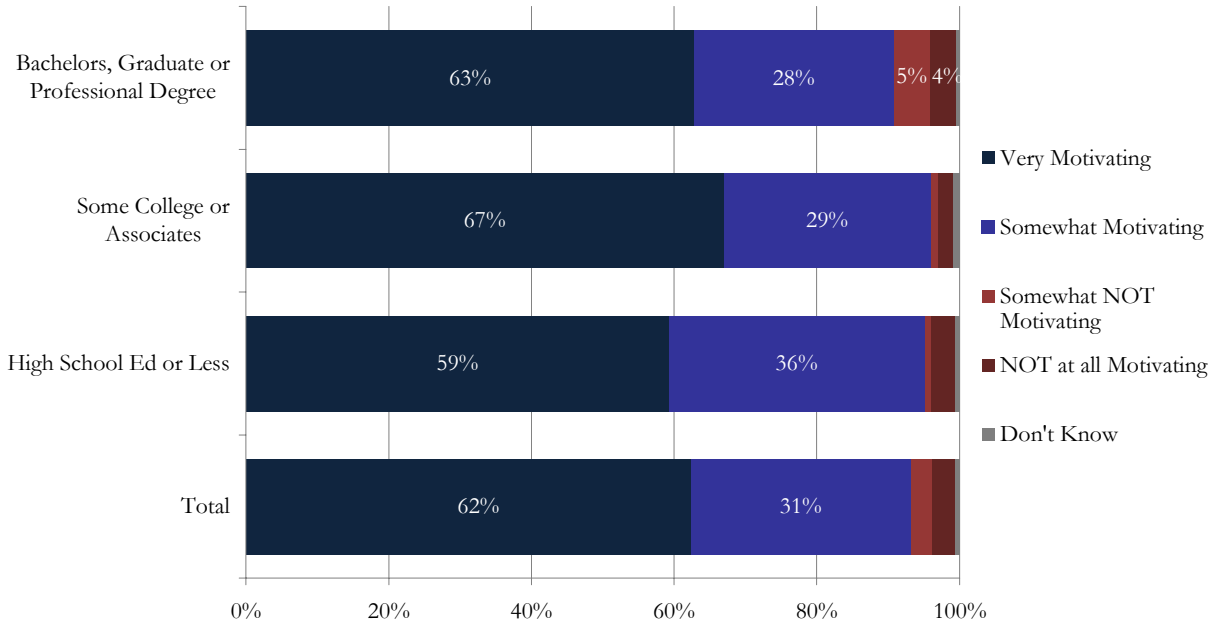
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

IMPROVED FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IS VIEWED RELATVELIY THE SAME ACROSS EDUCATION LEVELS AS A MOTIVATOR FOR IMPROVEMENT OF WATER QUALITY

There are few differences between educational groups in motivation derived from improved wildlife and fish habitat. Roughly two-thirds of each group believe that improving wildlife and fish habitat is a very motivating reason to improve water quality. Most of the remaining one-third of each group say that improving habitat was somewhat motivating.

Exhibit 3-14
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Wildlife and Fish Habitat
Results by Education Level

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
E. Improved wildlife and fish habitat)



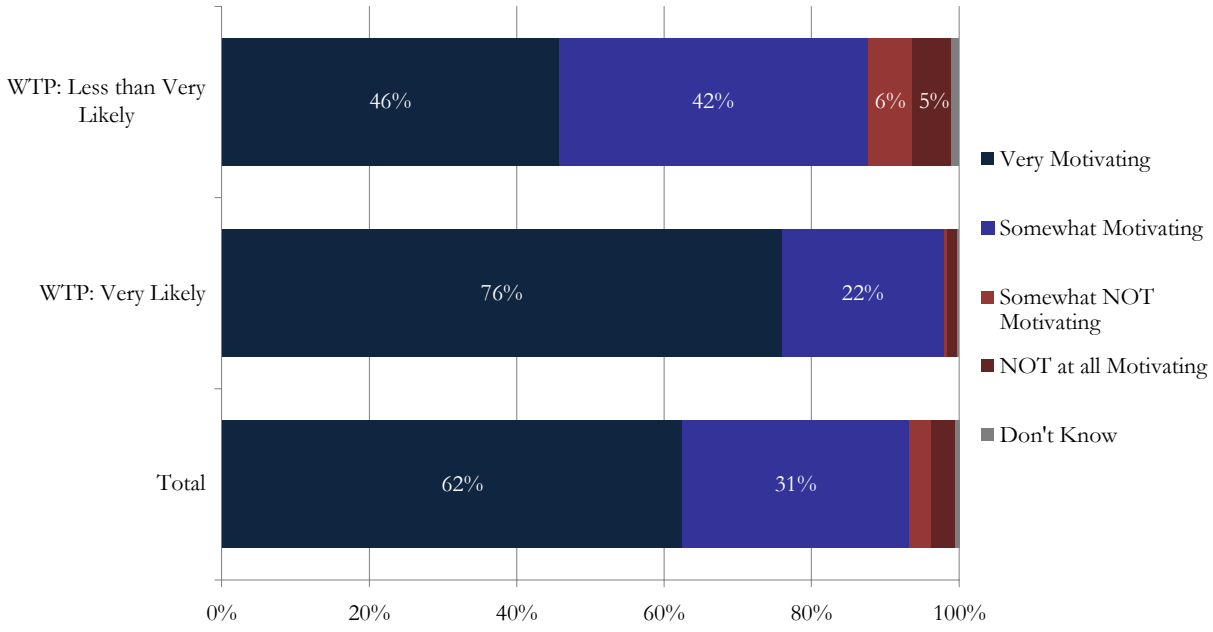
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

A MAJORITY OF THOSE WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP BELIEVE IMPROVED WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT IS A VERY MOTIVATING REASON TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Those who are very willing to pay for water clean-up efforts are more likely than those less willing to pay for clean-up to say that improved wildlife and fish habitat is a very motivating reason to improve water quality (76 percent vs. 46 percent). However, 42 percent of those less willing to pay for water clean-up still say that improved habitat is a somewhat motivating reason to improve water quality.

Exhibit 3-14
Motivation to Improve Water Quality to Improve Wildlife and Fish Habitat
Results by Willingness To Pay

(When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you?
E. Improved wildlife and fish habitat)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

SECTION 4: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

This section examines the media sources from which respondents would be likely to receive water quality information.

TV AND NEWSPAPER ARE BEST VEHICLES FOR COMMUNICATING WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Roughly three-quarters of those in each region indicate they are likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from TV or Newspaper.

Roughly two-thirds of those in each region are likely to pay attention to water quality information they hear on the radio, or receive in a utility bill insert, other brochure or fact sheet, or as a personal communication.

Fewer people are likely to receive information communicated on the internet (around 50 percent of each region), bus signs (ranging from 28 percent of western slope residents to 50 percent of Front Range), or CD/DVDs (around one-third of each region).

Exhibit 4-1
Attention to Media Sources
Results by Region

(Would you be likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from the following sources?)

		Yes	No			Yes	No
TV	Total	74%	26%	Utility Bill Inserts	Total	63%	37%
	San Luis Valley	76%	24%		San Luis Valley	67%	33%
	Mountains East	77%	23%		Mountains East	63%	37%
	Eastern Plains	73%	27%		Eastern Plains	61%	39%
	Western Slope	76%	24%		Western Slope	65%	35%
	Front Range	74%	26%		Front Range	63%	37%
Radio	Total	65%	35%	Brochures, fact sheets, other short publications	Total	62%	38%
	San Luis Valley	66%	34%		San Luis Valley	69%	31%
	Mountains East	67%	33%		Mountains East	72%	28%
	Eastern Plains	66%	34%		Eastern Plains	66%	34%
	Western Slope	60%	40%		Western Slope	64%	36%
	Front Range	65%	35%		Front Range	61%	39%
Newspaper	Total	71%	29%	CD/DVD or Other Electronic	Total	35%	65%
	San Luis Valley	76%	24%		San Luis Valley	42%	58%
	Mountains East	73%	27%		Mountains East	38%	62%
	Eastern Plains	72%	28%		Eastern Plains	31%	69%
	Western Slope	79%	21%		Western Slope	33%	67%
	Front Range	69%	31%		Front Range	35%	65%
Internet	Total	55%	45%	Personal Communication	Total	68%	32%
	San Luis Valley	48%	52%		San Luis Valley	79%	21%
	Mountains East	50%	50%		Mountains East	67%	33%
	Eastern Plains	43%	57%		Eastern Plains	70%	30%
	Western Slope	45%	55%		Western Slope	69%	31%
	Front Range	57%	43%		Front Range	68%	32%
Bus Signs	Total	45%	55%				
	San Luis Valley	34%	66%				
	Mountains East	32%	68%				
	Eastern Plains	24%	76%				
	Western Slope	28%	72%				
	Front Range	50%	50%				

TV AND NEWSPAPER ARE BEST VEHICLES FOR WATER QUALITY INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE 55 AND OLDER GROUP

Roughly three-quarters of those in each age group said they are likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from TV or Newspaper. Roughly two-thirds of those in each age group will pay attention to water quality information they received in a utility bill insert, other brochure or fact sheet, or as a personal communication.

Younger people are more likely than older people to pay attention to water quality information they heard on the radio, saw on the internet, or received on a CD or DVD.

Exhibit 4-1
Attention to Media Sources
Results by Age Group

(Would you be likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from the following sources?)

		Yes	No			Yes	No
TV	Total	74%	26%	**Utility Bill Inserts**	Total	63%	37%
	Under 35	73%	27%		Under 35	61%	39%
	35 to 54	72%	28%		35 to 54	64%	36%
	55 and Over	79%	21%		55 and Over	66%	34%
Radio	Total	65%	35%	**Brochures, fact sheets, other short publications**	Total	62%	38%
	Under 35	75%	25%		Under 35	60%	40%
	35 to 54	64%	36%		35 to 54	59%	41%
	55 and Over	54%	46%		55 and Over	68%	32%
Newspaper	Total	71%	29%	**CD/DVD or Other Electronic**	Total	35%	65%
	Under 35	70%	30%		Under 35	44%	56%
	35 to 54	67%	33%		35 to 54	35%	65%
	55 and Over	78%	22%		55 and Over	24%	76%
Internet	Total	55%	45%	**Personal Communication**	Total	68%	32%
	Under 35	74%	26%		Under 35	68%	32%
	35 to 54	55%	45%		35 to 54	66%	34%
	55 and Over	31%	69%		55 and Over	72%	28%
Bus Signs	Total	45%	55%				
	Under 35	59%	41%				
	35 to 54	41%	59%				
	55 and Over	37%	63%				

RESIDENTS WITH A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS SLIGHTLY PREFER TV AND COLLEGE GRADUATES PREFER NEWSPAPER

TV and newspaper communications are very likely to be seen by all educational groups, but those with a bachelor's degree or higher are somewhat less likely to watch TV than the other groups (66 percent vs. 80 percent or more). All groups are also likely to pay attention to water quality information they hear on the radio or received in a utility bill insert or personal communication.

Those with higher education are also more likely to read water quality information on the internet.

CD/DVDs and bus signs would reach relatively few people in each group.

Exhibit 4-1
Attention to Media Sources
Results by Education Level

(Would you be likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from the following sources?)

		Yes	No
TV	Total	74%	26%
	High School Ed or Less	80%	20%
	Some College or Associates	82%	18%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	66%	34%
Radio	Total	65%	35%
	High School Ed or Less	70%	30%
	Some College or Associates	67%	33%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	63%	37%
Newspaper	Total	71%	29%
	High School Ed or Less	70%	30%
	Some College or Associates	75%	25%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	70%	30%
Internet	Total	55%	45%
	High School Ed or Less	48%	52%
	Some College or Associates	58%	42%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	58%	42%
Bus Signs	Total	45%	55%
	High School Ed or Less	43%	57%
	Some College or Associates	47%	53%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	45%	55%
Utility Bill Inserts	Total	63%	37%
	High School Ed or Less	65%	35%
	Some College or Associates	63%	37%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	62%	38%
Brochures, fact sheets, other short publications	Total	62%	38%
	High School Ed or Less	55%	45%
	Some College or Associates	63%	37%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	66%	34%
CD/DVD or Other Electronic	Total	35%	65%
	High School Ed or Less	36%	64%
	Some College or Associates	35%	65%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	36%	64%
Personal Communication	Total	68%	32%
	High School Ed or Less	72%	28%
	Some College or Associates	73%	27%
	Bachelors, Graduate or Professional Degree	63%	37%

THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY FOR GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF WATER CLEAN-UP ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE REACHED ACROSS ALL MEDIA SOURCES

Those willing to pay for water clean-up are also more likely to pay attention to water quality information coming from any source than those who are less willing to pay for water clean-up. This is consistent with much research showing that people are more likely to pay attention to information that is consistent with their current beliefs.

For those willing to pay, TV, personal communications and newspaper are most frequently cited as preferred media sources.

However, nearly two-thirds of those less willing to pay for water clean-up say they would pay attention to information about water quality that they saw on TV or in the newspaper.

Exhibit 4-1
Attention to Media Sources
Results by Willingness To Pay

(Would you be likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from the following sources?)

		Yes	No
TV	Total	74%	26%
	WTP: Very Likely	83%	17%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	64%	36%
Radio	Total	65%	35%
	WTP: Very Likely	71%	29%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	58%	42%
Newspaper	Total	71%	29%
	WTP: Very Likely	76%	24%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	64%	36%
Internet	Total	55%	45%
	WTP: Very Likely	60%	40%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	49%	51%
Bus Signs	Total	45%	55%
	WTP: Very Likely	53%	47%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	37%	63%
Utility Bill Inserts	Total	63%	37%
	WTP: Very Likely	71%	29%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	55%	45%
Brochures, fact sheets, other short publications	Total	62%	38%
	WTP: Very Likely	68%	32%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	55%	45%
CD/DVD or Other Electronic	Total	35%	65%
	WTP: Very Likely	40%	60%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	30%	70%
Personal Communication	Total	68%	32%
	WTP: Very Likely	77%	23%
	WTP: Less than Very Likely	57%	43%

SECTION 5: DEMOGRAPHICS

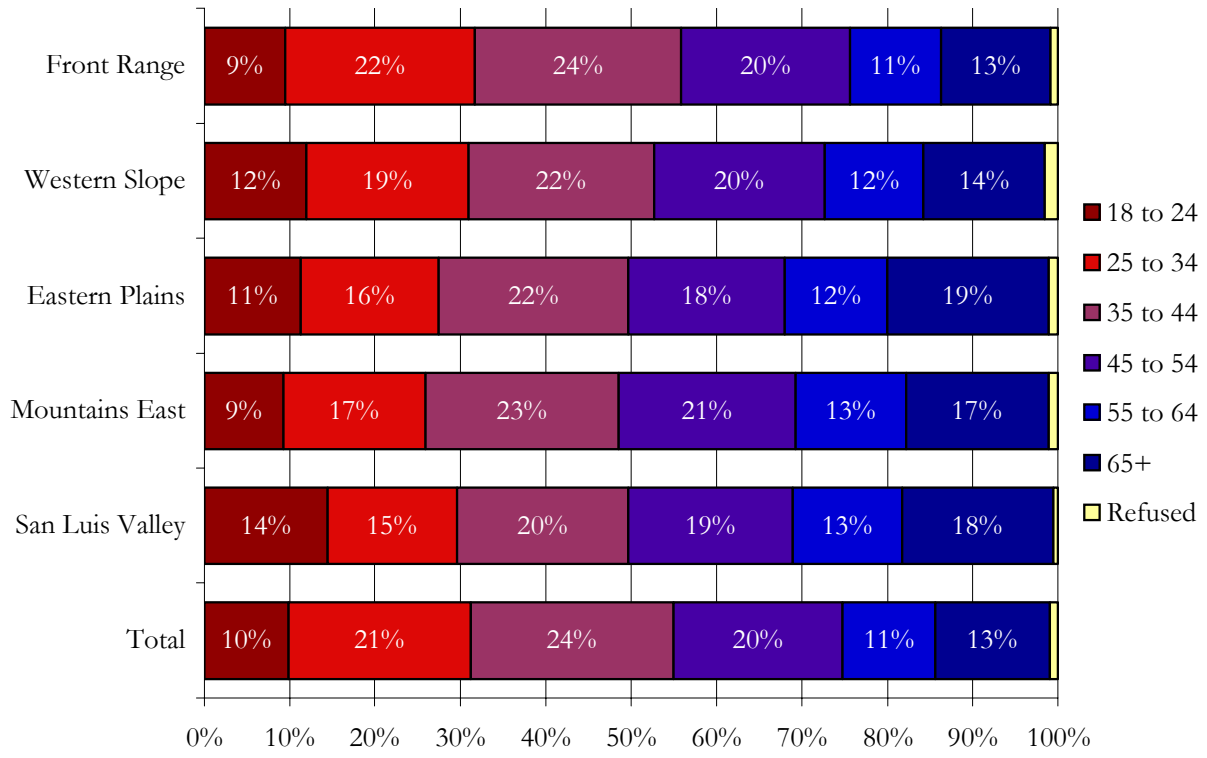
This following exhibits detail respondent demographics. These results represent results after statistical weightings were applied, and therefore differ from the raw data that was collected.

SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF ALL AGE GROUPS

Survey responses were weighted by the age of the respondent so that survey findings match the age distribution of the actual population in each region. As a result, this graph represents the actual age distribution in each region.

Exhibit 5-1
Age
By Region

(What is your age?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

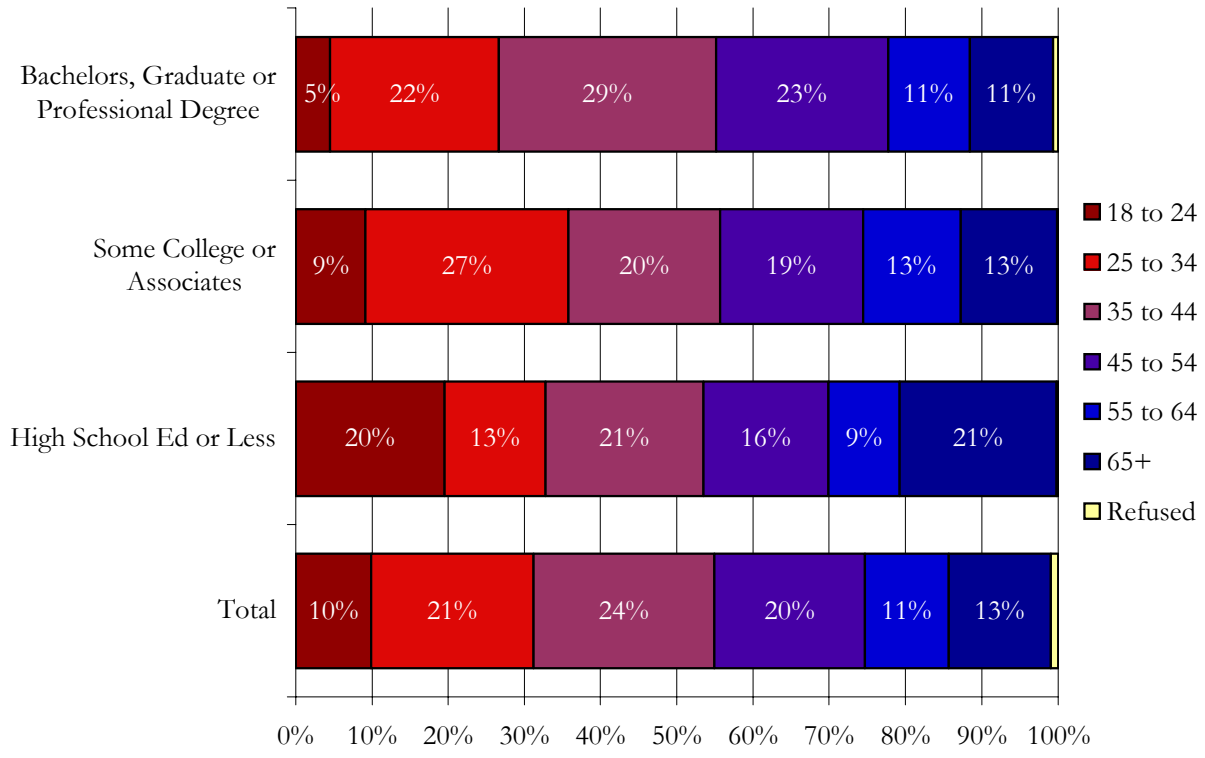
SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF ALL AGE GROUPS

Survey responses were weighted by the age of the respondent so that survey findings match the age distribution of the actual population in Colorado.

As might be expected, the percentage of residents, ages 18-24, is higher in the group of people with a high school education or less and lower in the groups with at least some college experience. This is because some younger people are not yet old enough to attend college, and many people "take time off" to work before starting college.

Exhibit 5-1
Age
By Education Level

(What is your age?)



* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

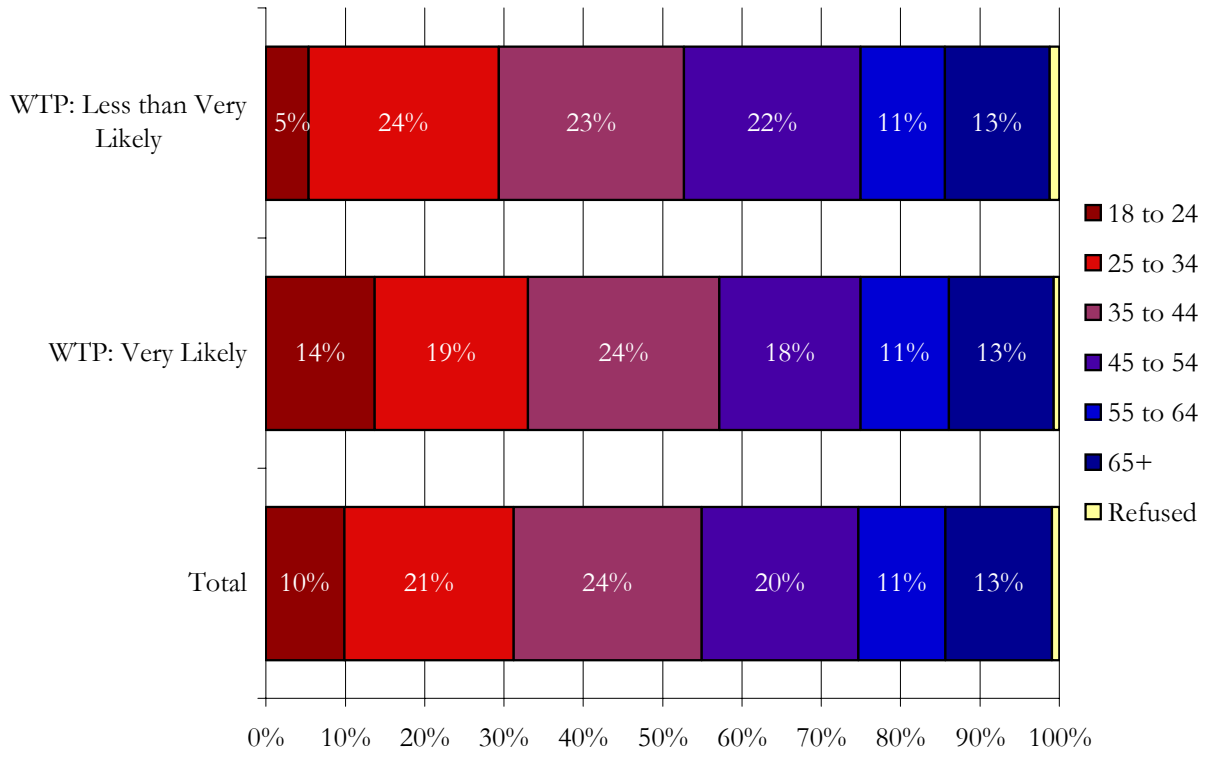
SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF ALL AGE GROUPS

Survey responses were weighted by the age of the respondent so that survey findings match the age distribution of the actual population in Colorado.

The table below shows the distribution of willingness to pay attitudes across age groups. Age group representation in both willingness to pay segments is relatively similar.

Exhibit 5-1
Age
By Willingness To Pay

(What is your age?)

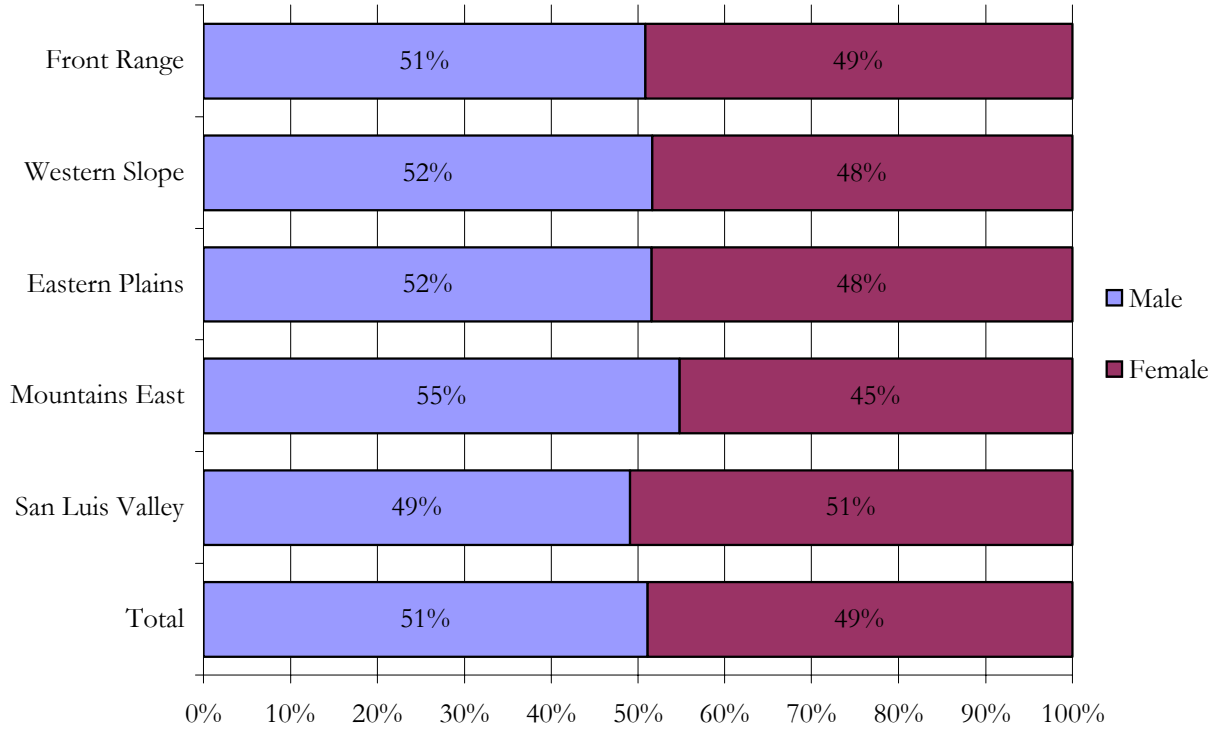


* Values of two percent or less are not labeled on graph.

SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF BOTH GENDERS

Survey responses were weighted by the gender of the respondent so that survey findings match the gender distribution of the actual population in each region. As a result, this graph represents the actual gender distribution in each region. As the graph shows, gender is fairly evenly split in each region.

Exhibit 5-2
Gender
By Region

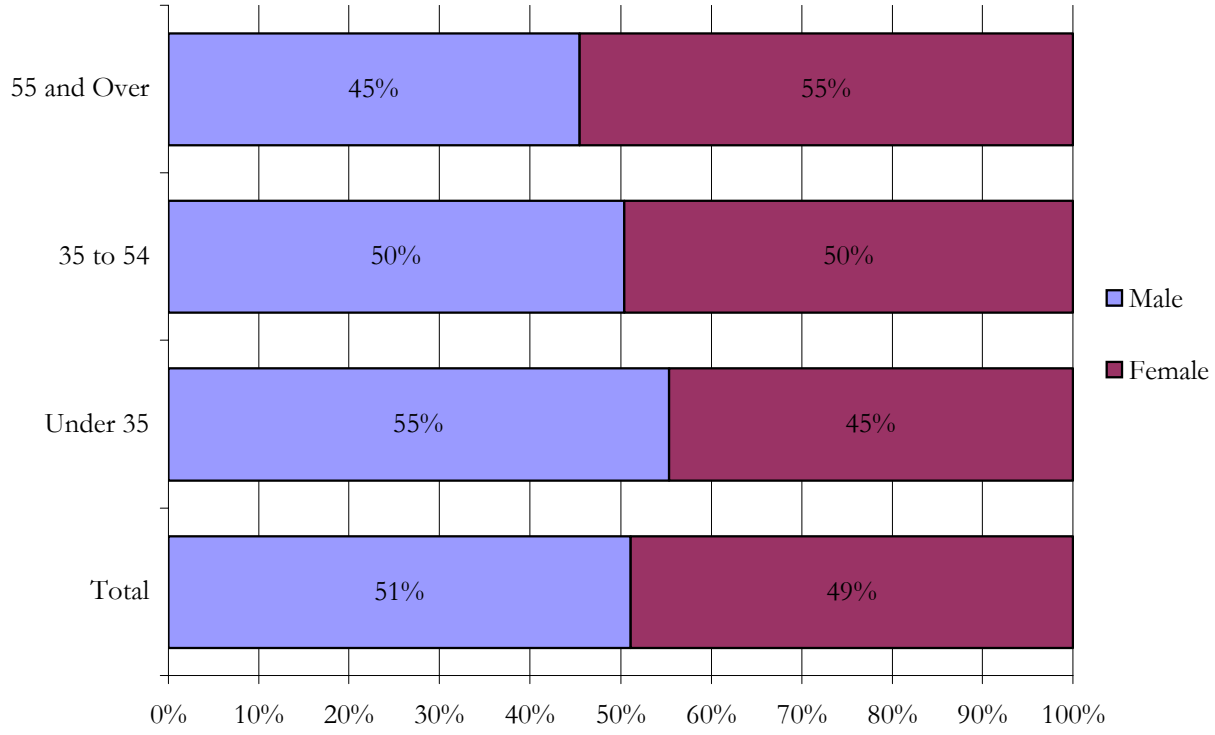


SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF BOTH GENDERS ACROSS AGE GROUPS

Survey responses were weighted by the gender of each respondent so that survey findings match the gender and age distribution of the actual population in Colorado, as well as within each study region.

The weightings applied account for the fact that there is a slightly higher population of males than females under 35 in regions examined and a slightly lower proportion of males than females in the 55 and over category.

Exhibit 5-2
Gender
By Age Group

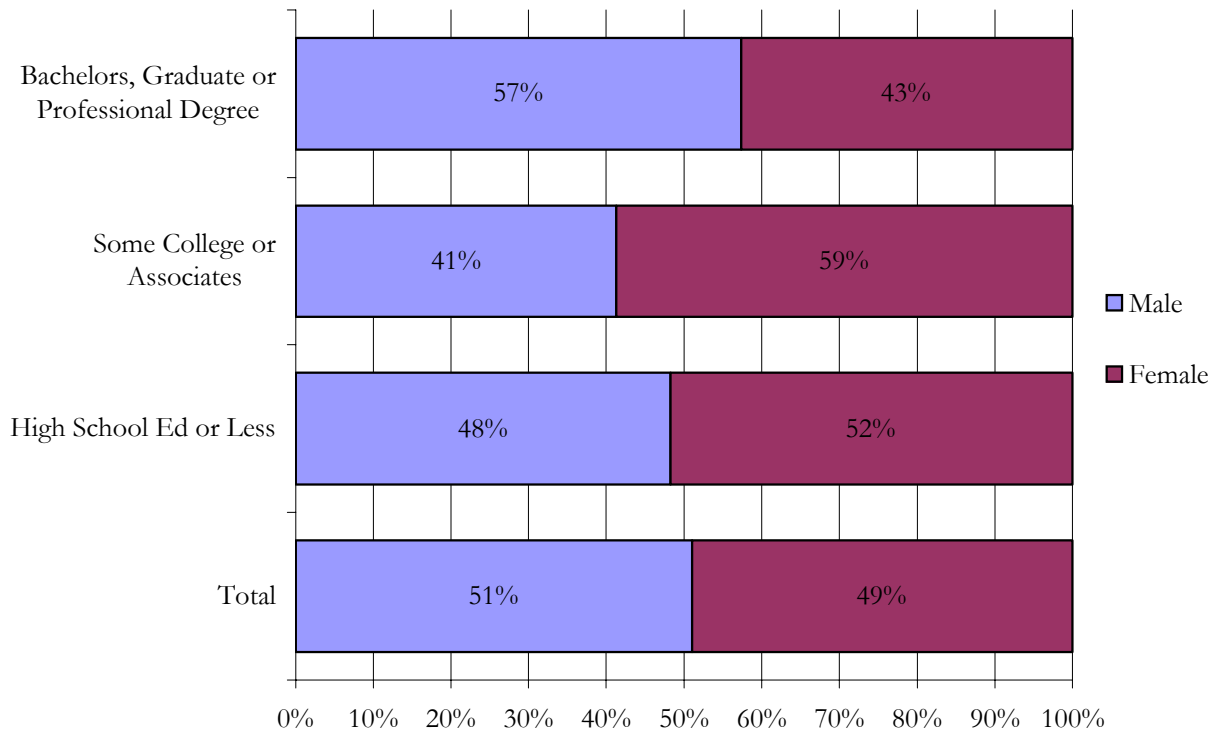


SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF BOTH GENDERS

Survey responses were weighted by the gender of the respondent so that survey findings match the gender distribution of the actual population in Colorado, as well as within each study region.

As might be expected, those with some college or an associate's degree are somewhat more likely to be female, while those with a bachelor's degree or higher are somewhat more likely to be male.

Exhibit 5-2
Gender
By Education Level

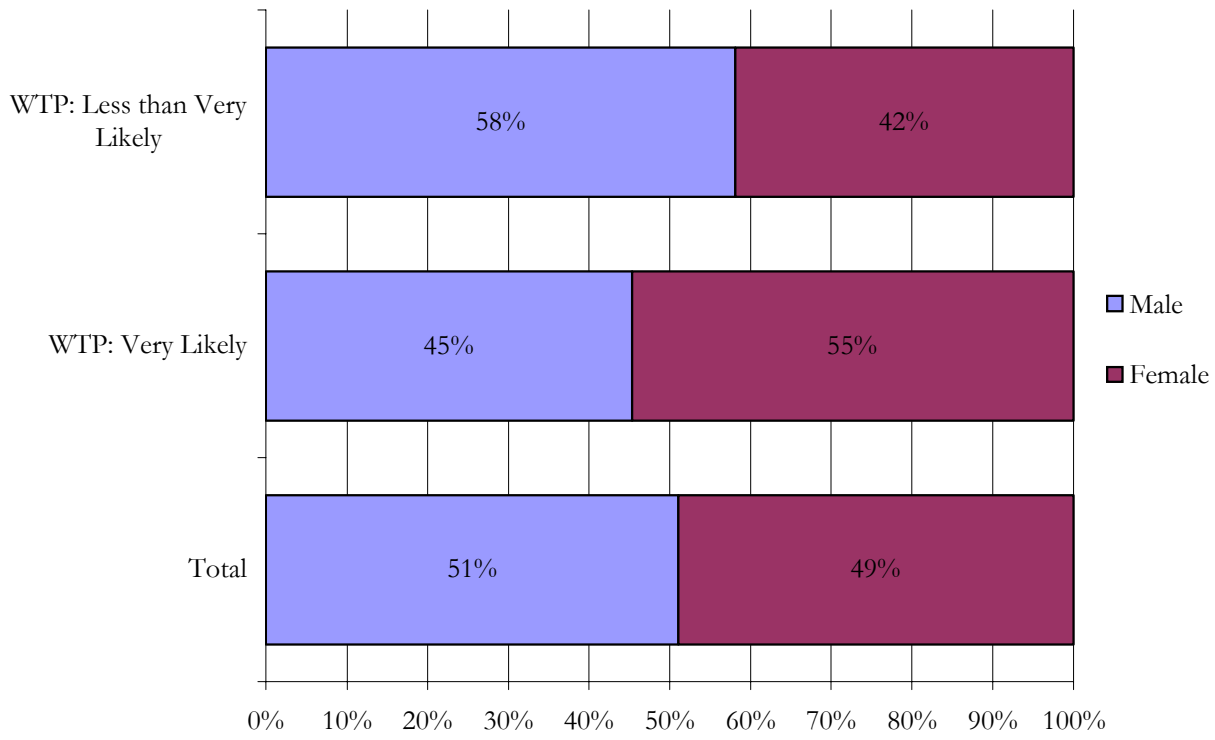


SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE OPINIONS OF BOTH GENDERS

Survey responses were weighted by the gender of the respondent so that survey findings match the gender distribution of the actual population in Colorado, as well as within each study region.

Interestingly, those very willing to pay for water clean-up are more likely to be female, while those somewhat less willing to pay for water clean-up are more likely to be male.

Exhibit 5-2
Gender
By Willingness To Pay



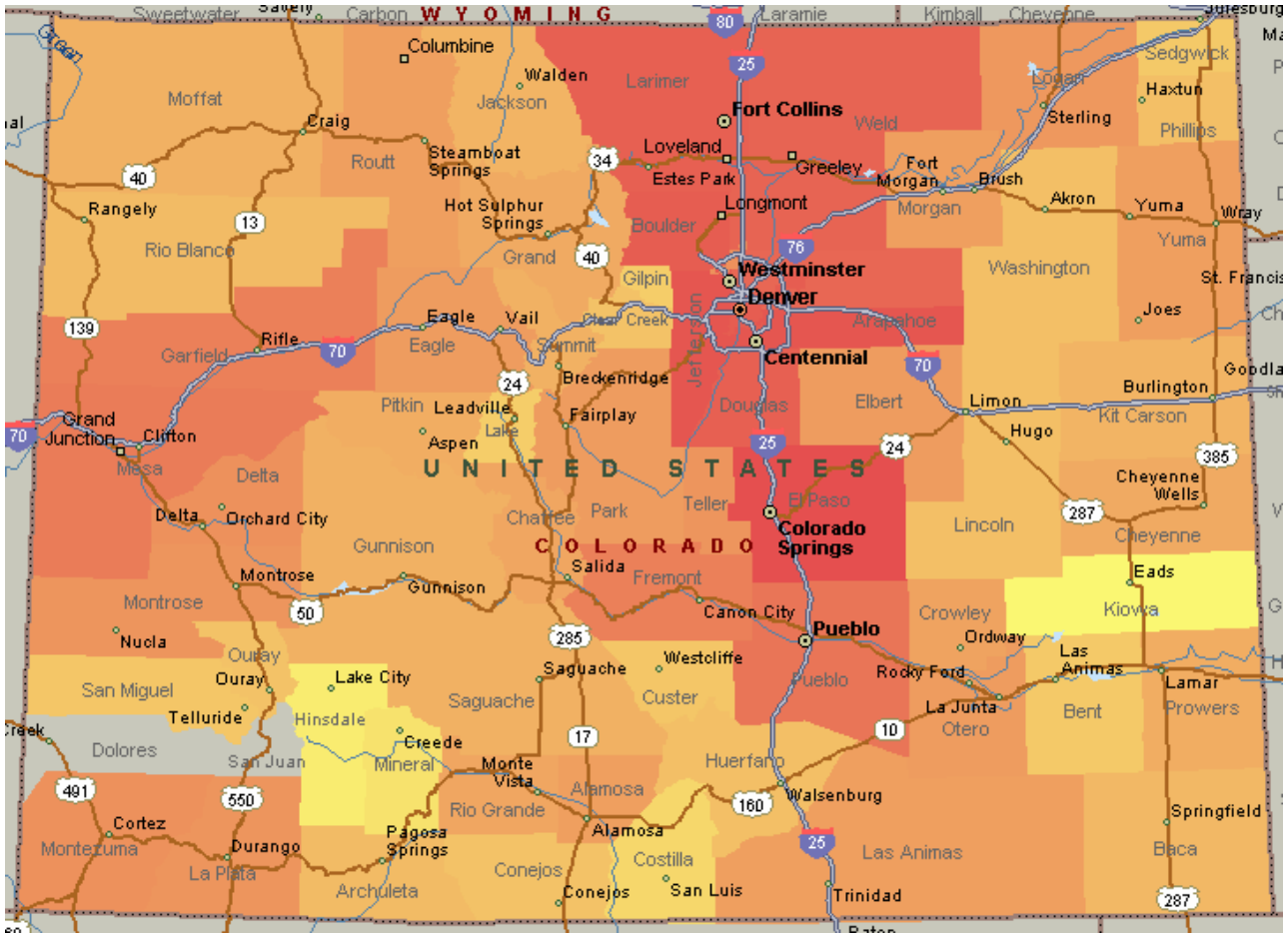
SURVEY RESPONSES WERE WEIGHTED REFLECT THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF THE STATE

This map represents the number of weighted responses from each county. Red represents a greater number of responses while yellow represents the fewest. While an equal amount of surveys were conducted in each of five regions, each survey was weighted to reflect the composition of the state (and each region for regional comparisons) in terms of gender and age.

Delores was the only county in the state to not have any respondents.

Exhibit 5-3
County of Residence

(What county do you live in?)

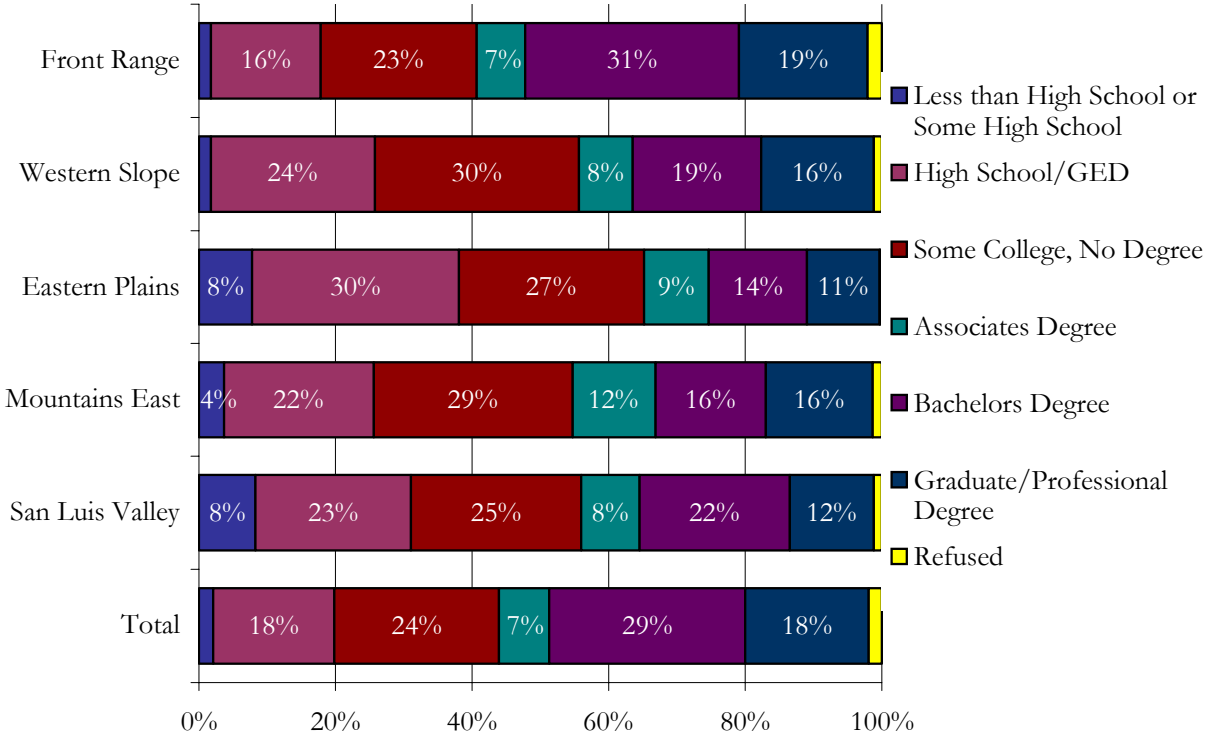


HIGHER EDUCATION IS MORE COMMON IN THE FRONT RANGE

Front Range residents are more likely to have bachelor's degrees or graduate degrees than are residents of other regions in the state. Residents of more rural regions of the state are more likely to have obtained only a high school degree or less than residents of the Front Range.

Exhibit 5-4
Education
By Region

(What is the highest level of education that you have obtained?)

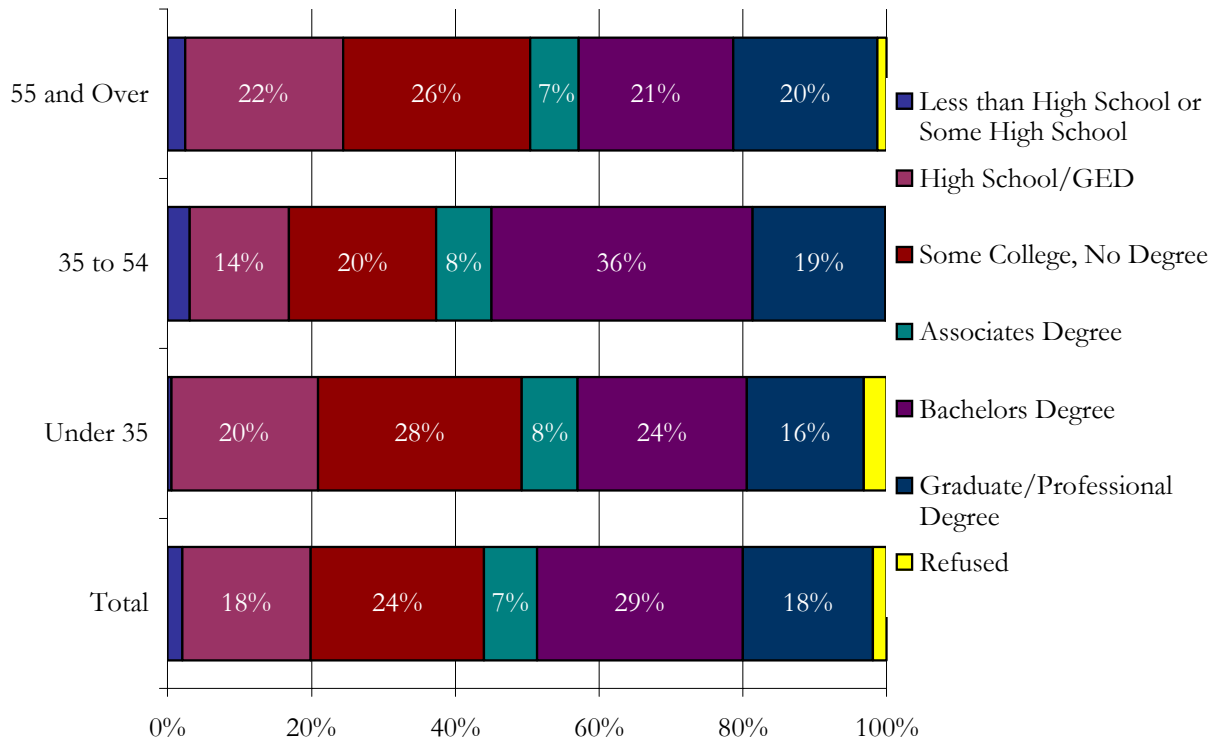


HIGHER EDUCATION IS MOST COMMON AMONG THOSE AGE 35 TO 54

More than half of those aged 35 to 54 have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. In comparison only 42 percent of those aged 55 and older, and 40 percent of those under age 35 have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

Exhibit 5-4
Education
By Age Group

(What is the highest level of education that you have obtained?)

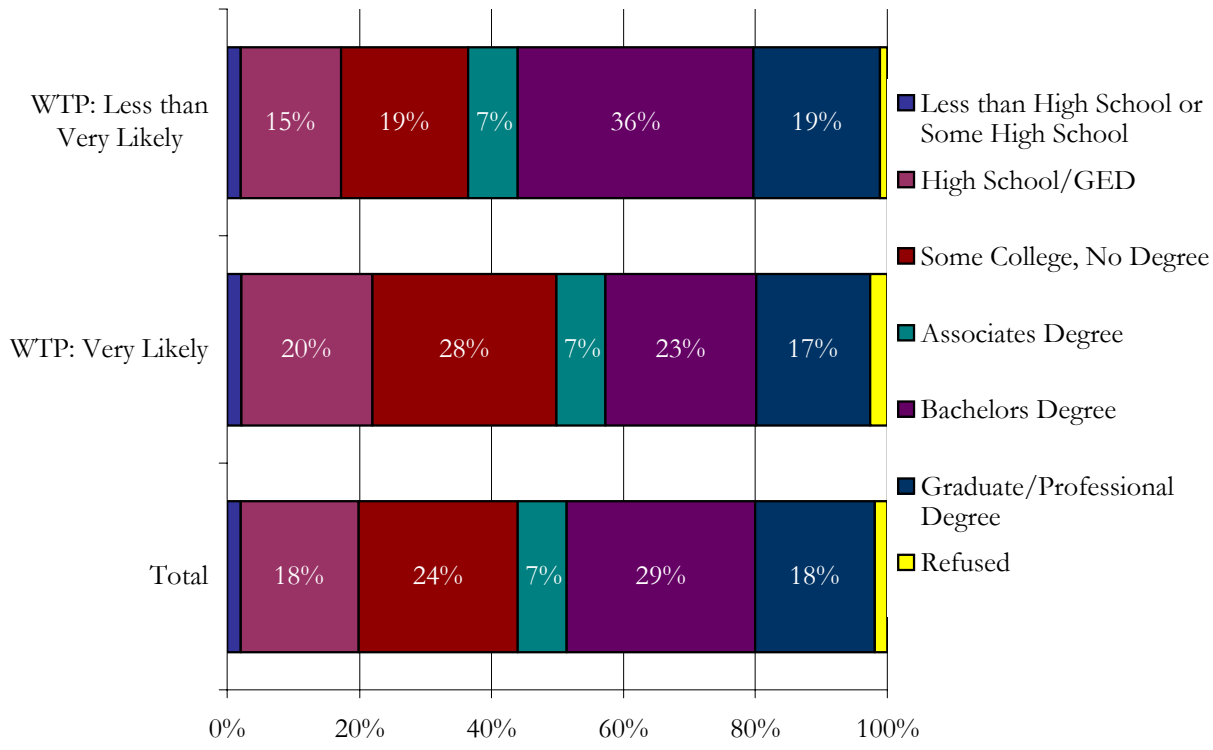


HIGHER EDUCATION IS MOST COMMON AMONG THOSE LESS WILLING TO PAY FOR WATER CLEAN-UP

More than half of those who are less willing to pay for water clean-up efforts have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. In comparison only 40 percent of those very willing to pay for water clean-up have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. In part, this reflects the fact that women are both more likely to be very willing to pay for water clean-up, and less likely to hold bachelor's degrees or higher.

Exhibit 5-4
Education
By Willingness To Pay

(What is the highest level of education that you have obtained?)

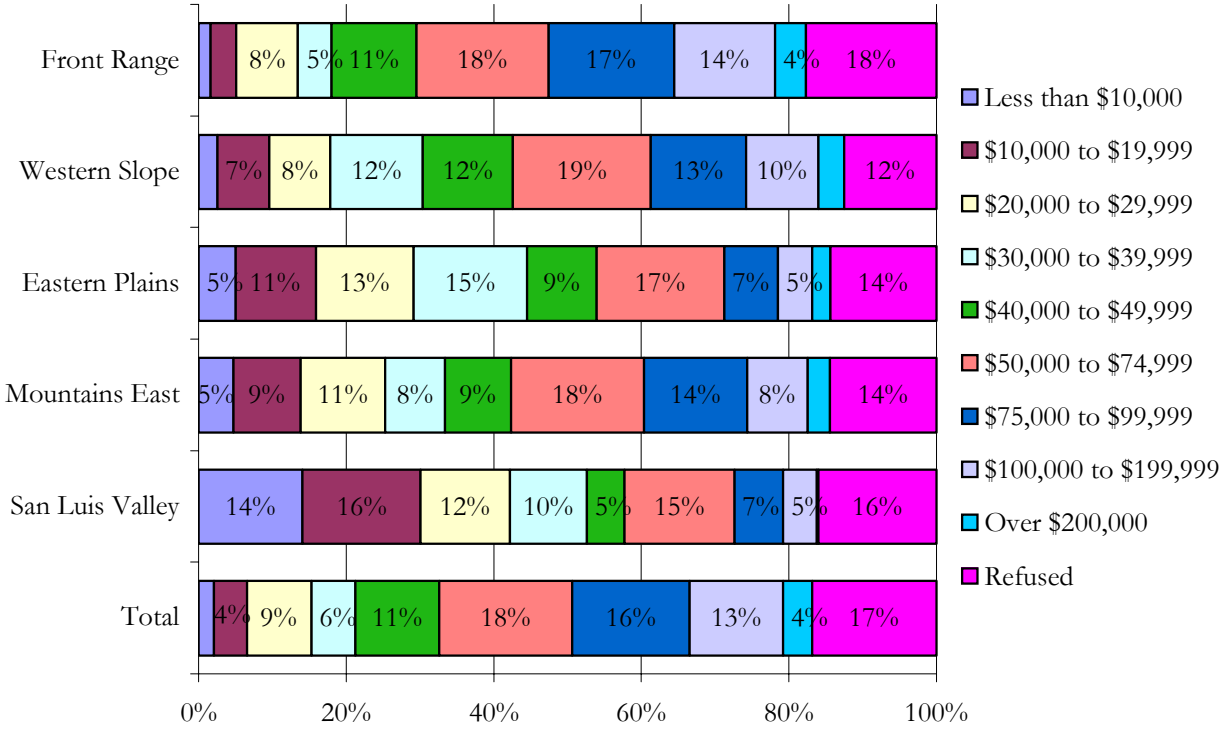


HOUSEHOLD INCOMES ARE HIGHER IN THE FRONT RANGE

Incomes are highest in the Front Range, followed by the western slope and eastern mountains, and lowest in the eastern plains and San Luis Valley. More than half of households in the Front Range have incomes over $50,000 per year. In comparison about 45 percent of households in the western slope and eastern mountains have incomes over $50,000 per year, and fewer than 30 percent of households in the eastern plains and San Luis Valley have household incomes larger than $50,000 per year.

Exhibit 5-5
Income
By Region

(Which category includes your household's income? Please include all sources of income in your answer.)



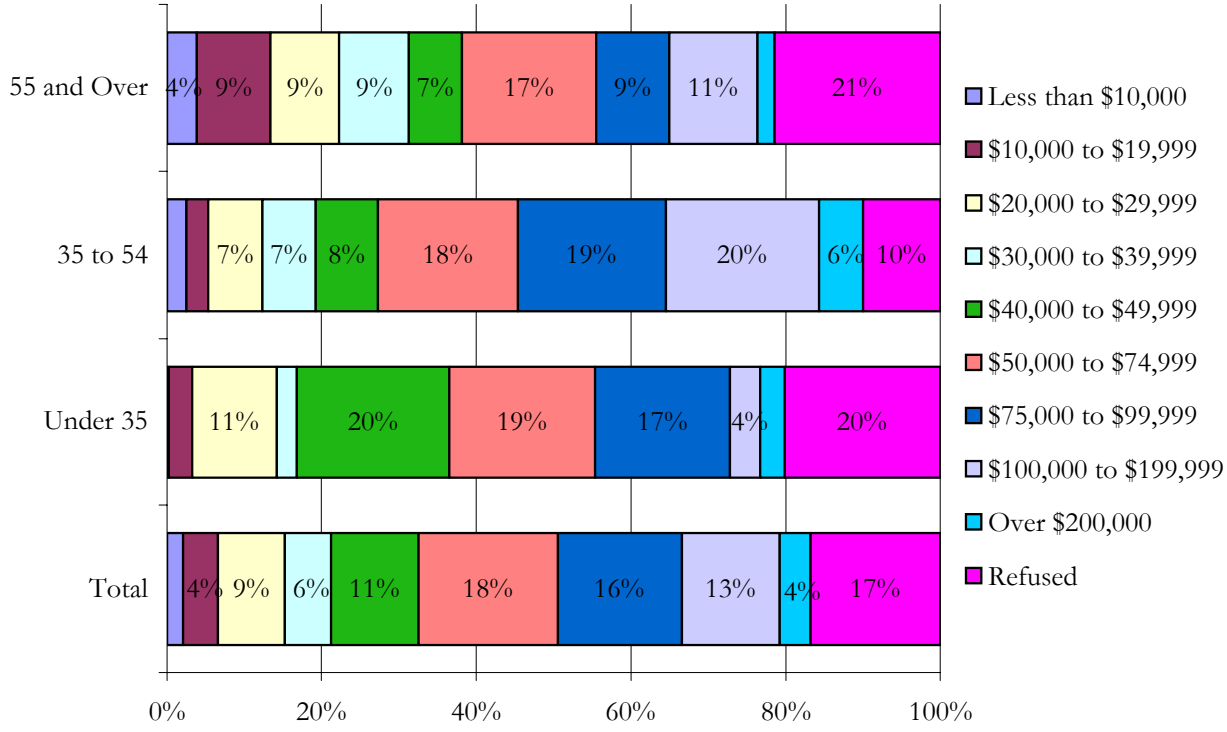
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES TEND TO BE HIGHER AMONG THOSE AGED 35 TO 54

Sixty-three percent of people aged 35 to 54 in the Front Range have household incomes over $50,000 per year. In comparison only about 40 percent of those under age 35, or age 55 or older have household incomes over $50,000 per year.

Exhibit 5-5
Income
By Age Group

(Which category includes your household's income? Please include all sources of income in your answer.)



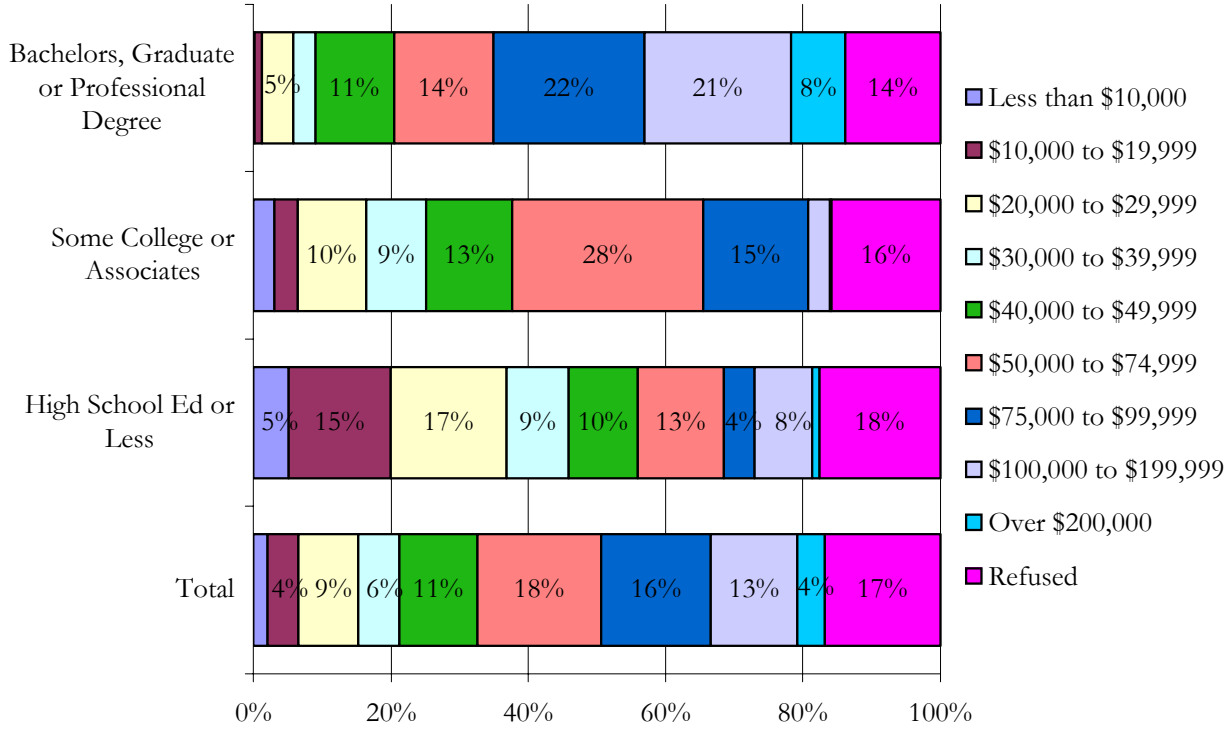
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES RISE WITH EDUCATION

It is well known that education is correlated with income. As can be seen in this graph, there are more people in each of the higher income categories as education increases, and fewer people in each of the lower income categories as education increases.

Exhibit 5-5
Income
By Education Level

(Which category includes your household's income? Please include all sources of income in your answer.)



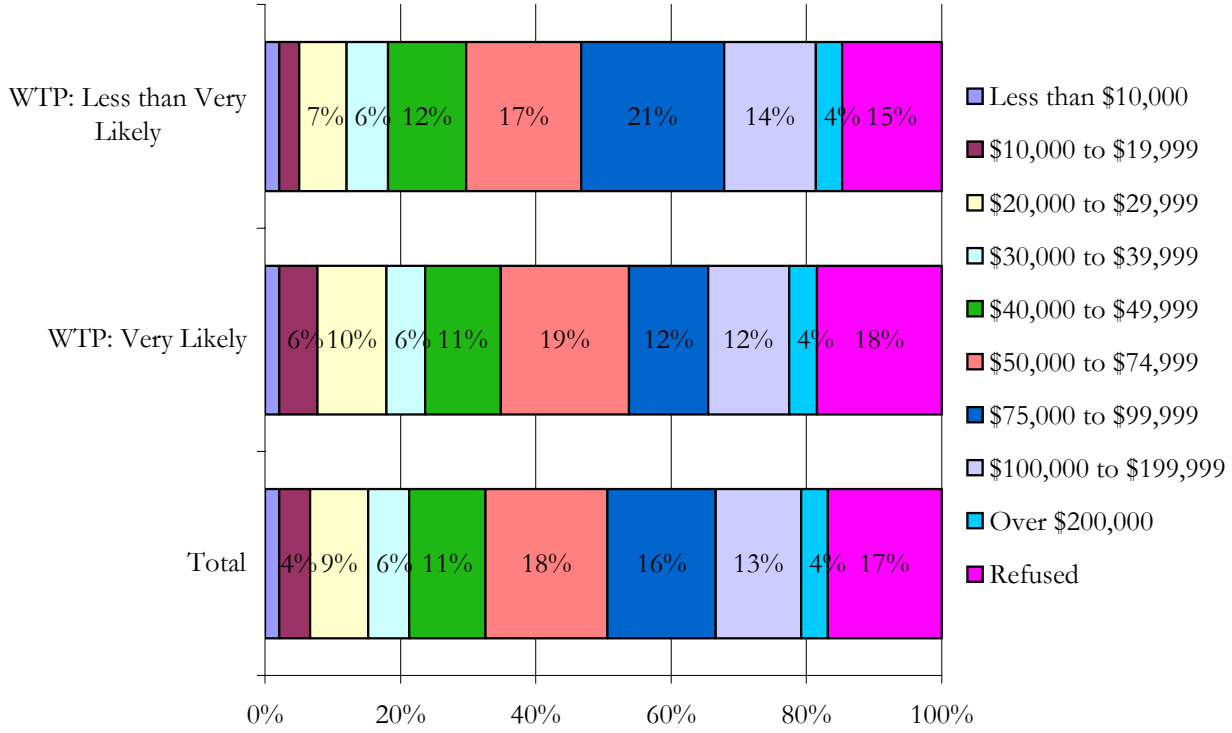
* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

THOSE LESS WILLING TO PAY TEND TO HAVE HIGHER HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

Those less willing to pay for water clean-up have slightly higher incomes on average than those very willing to pay. In particular, those less willing to pay for water clean-up are more likely to have incomes in the range of $75,000 to $100,000 a year (21 percent) than those who are very willing to pay for clean up (12 percent).

Exhibit 5-5
Income
By Willingness To Pay

(Which category includes your household's income? Please include all sources of income in your answer.)



* Values of three percent or less are not labeled on graph.

APPENDIX I: OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

The following lists responses for open-ended questions and "other" responses. Responses for each open-ended and "other" question are provided.

Q7. FROM WHAT SOURCE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER ORIGINATE?

CATEGORY 1: WELL

- A 2000-foot artesian well.
- A city well, an unincorporated town, Hasty.
- A city well.
- A community well.
- A deep well in the town.
- A deep well.
- A deep well.
- A domestic well in my yard.
- A household well
- A personal well.
- A private well
- A private well.
- A private well.
- A private well.
- A shallow well, from ground water.
- A water well.
- A well in my yard.
- A well in my yard.
- A well in my yard.
- A well in our trailer park.
- A well in the ground.
- A well in the town of Dolores.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
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- A well on my property.

- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well on my property.
- A well system, I really am not sure.
- A well system.
- A well system.
- A well system.
- A well system.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
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- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- A well.
- All I know is it's well water.
- An artesian well.
- An artesian well.
- Artesian well water.
- Artesian wells in the city.
- Artesian wells.
- City water from a well.
- City water, it comes from a well.
- City well
- Community well.
- Community well.
- Deep municipal wells.
- From a city water source which comes from a well.
- From a domestic well.

- From a domestic well.
- From a private well.
- From a well outside the city on our property.
- From a well right by my house.
- From a well that is an underground lake.
- From a well that's 80 feet deep.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From a well.
- From our deep well.
- From some pumps.
- From the city, Monte Vista, from artesian wells.
- From the ground. We have a private well.
- From the well, the ground.
- From upstream. I have well water, I'm in the country.
- From wells 20 miles NE of town.
- From wells.
- Generally artesian well water. The city supply.
- Here in Alamosa, they have five or six wells, but they're full of arsenic.
- House well.
- House well.
- I am on a well system.
- I believe it is artesian wells, north of our town.
- I get it from the city but I think they get it from a well.
- I get it out of a well.
- I get my drinking water from a well.
- I get my drinking water from a well.
- I get my drinking water from a well.
- I get my drinking water from a well.
- I get my drinking water from a well.
- I get my drinking water from a well.
- I get my water from a private well.
- I get my water from a well and a spring.

- I get my water from a well and I live by a river.
- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from a well.
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- I get my water from a well.
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- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from a well.
- I get my water from the city and I believe they use 4 wells.
- I get my water from the city and the city has several wells.
- I get my water from the City and they use a deep well.
- I get water from a community well.
- I get water from a well.
- I get water from a well.
- I guess from ground source. We have city wells.

- I have a well, a deep well.
- I have a city well system.
- I have a city well.
- I have a community well.
- I have a deep irrigation 750 foot well.
- I have a deep well system.
- I have a deep well.
- I have a domestic well.
- I have a domestic well.
- I have a ground water well.
- I have a ground water well.
- I have a personal residential well.
- I have a private well for my drinking water.
- I have a private well.
- I have a private well.
- I have a spring. Its well water.
- I have a underground well.
- I have a well and it comes straight from the mountains. But there are a lot of mines up here so I'm concerned about the water quality.
- I have a well for my drinking water.
- I have a well in my community.
- I have a well in my home.
- I have a well system in my home.
- I have a well system in my house.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system.
- I have a well system. One well for my community.
- I have a well, the Rio Grande River.
- I have a well.
- I have a well.
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- I have a well.
- I have a well.
- I have a well.
- I have a well. I'm up in the mountains.
- I have an artesian well.
- I have an in house well.
- I have an underground well.
- I have my own underground well.
- I have my own well and use that for drinking water.
- I have my own well.
- I have my own well.
- I have my own well.
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- I have my own well.
- I have my own well.
- I have town well water.
- I have well and city water.
- I have well water system.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
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- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water.
- I have well water. It a community well.
- I know at one time we had a well
- I receive my water from a well.
- I receive my water from a well.
- I suppose water mains or wells.
- I think it comes from a well.
- I think it is a city well.
- I think it is a water well from the city.
- I think we have a well on our property, we're just renting, but I believe it's on our property.
- I use a well.
- I use an artesian well for my drinking water.
- I use the town's well water.
- I use well water.
- I'm not sure, I have a well

- I'm on a private well.
- I'm on a well on my property.
- I'm pretty sure it's a well.
- In a household well.
- It comes come a well on my property.
- It comes from a common well.
- It comes from a community well.
- It comes from a deep well.
- It comes from a domestic well.
- It comes from a private well.
- It comes from a private well.
- It comes from a private well.
- It comes from a private well.
- It comes from a private well.
- It comes from a underground well.
- It comes from a well
- It comes from a well on the property.
- It comes from a well, a municipal well.
- It comes from a well.
- It comes from a well.
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- It comes from a well.
- It comes from a well.
- It comes from a well.
- It comes from a well. It's a city well.
- It comes from a well. I live out in the country.
- It comes from an artesian well.
- It comes from an underground well.
- It comes from our well.
- It comes from the city well.
- It comes from the farm well.
- It comes from the tower, we just have 3 city wells here.
- It comes from the town well.
- It comes from underground wells.
- It comes from wells and from the Rio Grande, also in the San Juan mountains.
- It comes from wells in the mountains and some from the Arkansas River.
- It comes from wells.
- It comes from wells.
- It is a city well.
- It is a city well.
- It is a combination of a well and a lake.
- It is a community well.
- It is a community well.
- It is a home well, we have our own well.
- It is a municipal city well.
- It is a water well.
- It is a well in an apartment building. And it is good.
- It is a well that I have in my yard.
- It is a well, a single household well.
- It is a well, I have my own well.
- It is a well.
- It is a well.
- It is a well.

- It is a well.
- It is a well.
- It is a well.
- It is city well water.
- It is ground water, a municipal well with an osmosis system.
- It is ground water, well water.
- It is well water.
- It is well water.
- It is well water.
- It is well water.
- It is well water.
- It is well water.
- It is well water.
- It originates from a well.
- It originates from a well.
- It originates from a well.
- It originates from deep wells in the town.
- It originates from deep wells underground.
- It originates from the well.
- It originates from well in the sand hills. We pump it out of the ground.
- It originates from wells.
- It originates in wells nine miles from here.
- It's a county well.
- It's a municipal underground well. We had to build a 10 million dollar plant for arsenic removal.
- It's a private well.
- It's a private well.
- It's a regular well.
- It's a town well.
- It's a well from our very small town. The best water in the world.
- It's a well located on my property.
- It's a well, we have our own well.
- I well.
- It's a well.
- It's a well.
- It's a well.
- It's city water, but it comes from a well.
- Its community well water. I pay monthly.
- Its from a well reaching into the town
- It's from a well, and a pipeline from Pueblo.

- Its from a well.
- It's from a well. It's town well.
- It's groundwater, just a well. We drilled 125 feet deep.
- It's our personal well.
- It's our well.
- It's our well.
- Its well water.
- I've got an artesian well.
- Lake and wells
- Mine comes from Quality water in Ft.Morgan, the wells are in Wiggins somewhere.
- Mine is a well.
- My water comes from a well.
- My community uses corporate owned deep wells.
- My drinking water comes from a community well.
- My drinking water comes from a farm well.
- My drinking water comes from a town well.
- My drinking water comes from a well.
- My drinking water comes from a well.
- My drinking water comes from a well.
- My drinking water comes from my own well.
- My drinking water comes from my own well.
- My drinking water comes from my own well.
- My drinking water comes from my well.
- My drinking water comes from our own well.
- My drinking water comes from the town's wells.
- My drinking water is from the city. The water originates from a well.
- My drinking water originates from a well.
- My drinking water originates from our well.
- My drinking water originates in a municipal well.
- My drinking water originates in the city wells.
- My drinking water originates in wells.
- My drinking water, I think, originates in wells.
- My ground, well water.
- My municipal water comes from wells and water augmentation.
- My own 50 foot well.
- My personal well.
- My source is a well.
- My water comes from a city well.
- My water comes from a communal well.

- My water comes from a community well.
- My water comes from a community well.
- My water comes from a deep well located on my property.
- My water comes from a deep well.
- My water comes from a deep well.
- my water comes from a private well.
- My water comes from a private well.
- My water comes from a private well.
- My water comes from a private well.
- My water comes from a private well.
- My water comes from a water tank. It probably comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well
- My water comes from a well at my home.
- My water comes from a well controlled by the city.
- My water comes from a well in our subdivision.
- My water comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well.
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- My water comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well.
- My water comes from a well. I am upset, because I have a natural creek that will be destroyed due to mining by Cripple Creek Mining Company.
- My water comes from an artesian well.
- My water comes from deep wells from May Valley.
- My water comes from deep wells.
- My water comes from deep wells.
- My water comes from ground water, from a well.
- My water comes from municipal wells.
- My water comes from my well.
- My water comes from well water and I found out this month it is contaminated.
- My water is from a private well that is on a water system.
- My water is on a well.
- My water originates from a well in the ground.
- My water originates from artesian wells.
- My water originates from wells.
- My well water.
- My well.
- On property well.
- Our drinking water comes from a well under the river and then it goes through a purification plant and its tested constantly.
- Our own private well.
- Our personal well.
- Our private well.
- Our water comes from a well.
- Our water comes from a well.
- Our water comes from a well.
- Our water originates from a hole in the ground. It comes from a well.
- Ours comes from a couple of big wells that support the whole town.
- Ours comes from a well.
- Out of a domestic well.
- Out of town wells

- Personal well
- Private well water.
- Private well.
- Private well.
- Private well.
- Private well.
- Quality Water, it's the water company, they have wells out south of town.
- Several wells outside of Sterling.
- Several wells, two down south of us and one southwest of Ft Morgan and one west of Wiggins.
- Small Water Company, it comes from a deep well.
- The City gets the water from deep wells.
- The city well.
- The city well.
- The high mountains to a well
- Through a well.
- Town water that comes from wells.
- Town water, it comes from wells in our valley.
- Two municipal wells in Alamosa County.
- Under the ground. I have my own well.
- Underground, it doesn't have to do with any streams. It's well water on my property.
- Underground. It's a well.
- Water well, a personal well.
- We get our water from a private well.
- We get our water from a well. I good well and we would like to keep it.
- We get our water from wells 2 miles east of me in Fremont County. A community water system. It has a lot of sulphur.
- We have a community well.
- We have a deep water well.
- We have a deep well.
- We have a dug well.
- We have a local well.
- We have a private well.
- We have a private well.
- We have a private well.
- We have a private well.
- We have a town well.
- We have a town well.
- We have a town well.

- We have a water well
- We have a water well.
- We have a water well.
- We have a well
- We have a well at our home.
- We have a well on our property.
- We have a well system.
- We have a well system.
- We have a well, we are on well water. We are pretty far out.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
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- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well.
- We have a well. It comes from the Upper Dawson.
- We have an underground well.
- We have artesian water.
- We have city water, we have two wells here in town, in Manassas.
- We have city wells.
- We have city wells.
- We have our own private well.

- We have our own well for drinking water.
- We have our own well, but it got polluted by a sewer back-up.
- We have our own well.
- We have our own well.
- We have our own well.
- We have our own well.
- We have our own well.
- We have several town wells.
- We have some sort of underground well.
- We have well on our property.
- We have well water.
- We have well water.
- We have well water.
- We have wells and the processing plant type thing from the reservoir.
- We have wells.
- We just have a well here at the ranch is all I know.
- We live in a town that has it's own water source. I don't know what it is, I think it is a well.
- We live in the city limits and city wells for our drinking water.
- We live in the mountains, and we have a community well.
- We receive our water from town wells.
- We use a well.
- We use a well.
- We use a well.
- We use a well.
- We use ground water. We have a well.
- We use well water.
- We use wells
- Well (private well)
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water

- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water
- Well water on our farm.
- Well water, individually drilled
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well water.
- Well.
- Well.
- Wells
- Wells
- Wells.
- Wells.
- We've got wells here in town.

CATEGORY 2: RIVER

- Arkansas River
- Arkansas River.
- Arkansas River.
- Arkansas.
- Beaver Creek.
- City water for the Arkansas River.
- Colorado River
- Colorado River and the Grand Mesa.
- Colorado River I think.
- Colorado river.
- Colorado River.

- Dolores River.
- Fountain Creek.
- From our rivers and streams.
- From recycling water or the river, probably the York Street River.
- From Silver Creek River.
- From the Arkansas River.
- From the Arkansas River.
- From the Arkansas River.
- From the Big Thompson.
- From the Colorado River Basin. I have City water.
- From the farmers, locally, who water their fields and the Arkansas River.
- From the Republican River.
- From the Rio Grande river and then through a water treatment plant.
- From the river.
- From the river.
- From the river. It is the South Platte River.
- From the Thompson river
- From the Upper Valley River
- I assume from the Arkansas River.
- I believe it is the Gunnison River.
- I believe its from the South Plant River
- I believe the Arkansas River.
- I believe the Dennison River, a local river.
- I believe the river here in Grand Junction.
- I comes from the Delta River and through the City water.
- I don't know, from the river I guess.
- I drink it from the tap, and it comes from the rivers and streams.
- I get from the local water people and they get it from the streams.
- I get it from the city and the city gets it from the river.
- I get it from the city and they get it from the Arkansas River.
- I get it from the city and they get it from the Colorado River.
- I get my water from the city and the city gets it from the Arkansas River.
- I get my water from the city and they get it from lakes that come from a river.
- I get my water from the city and they get it from the river.
- I get my water from the city and they get it from the three rivers, Animus, Florida and Junction Creek.

- I get my water from the city but I think the city gets it from the river.
- I live in the valley and we have streams and rivers and we are based on water that is below us.
- I presume the Arkansas River but I don't know . I know that we have wells in the area.
- I think it comes from the Gunnison River, I think it may be well water.
- I think it comes from the river. I have City water.
- I think it is the Arkansas River.
- I think it's local from the springs, maybe from the Colorado River, not sure.
- I think it's the Arkansas River, I'm not really sure.
- I think my water originates from the Arkansas River.
- I think ours comes from the Big Thompson valley.
- I think we get our water from South Plat.
- In the winter it's river, and in the summer it comes from lakes, reservoirs in the Grand Mesa.
- It come from the river. I know that there is a treatment facility as you come out of the mountains and several in the city.
- It comes from a river and it is river water that is treated.
- It comes from a river.
- It comes from a river.
- It comes from a river.
- It comes from a stream.
- It comes from a treatment plant. It comes from the river into the treatment plant.
- It comes from Arkansas River.
- It comes from creeks. I have city water.
- It comes from Cuchara River.
- It comes from Denver Water, which is the South Side River, South Side Reservoir.
- It comes from Empire Gorge.
- It comes from La Veta, Colorado through a river. I really don't know, but I think so.
- It comes from rivers. It is city water.
- It comes from the Arkansas River.
- It comes from the Arkansas River.
- It comes from the Arkansas River.
- It comes from the Arkansas River.
- It comes from the Big Thompson.
- It comes from the City of Saluda, probably the Arkansas River.
- It comes from the city water. It starts in the rivers and streams.

- It comes from the Clifton Water Treatment Plant, from the Colorado River.
- It comes from the Colorado River and Grand Mesa Lake.
- It comes from the Colorado River.
- It comes from the Colorado River.
- It comes from the Colorado River.
- It comes from the Colorado River.
- It comes from the Colorado River. We are on the city water supply.
- It comes from the creek, I do have city water.
- It comes from the Delores River.
- It comes from the Deloris River Basin.
- It comes from the Grande Mesa River.
- It comes from the river probably.
- It comes from the river.
- It comes from the river.
- It comes from the river. But I do have city water.
- It comes from the river. I have city water.
- It comes from the South Plata River Basin.
- It comes out of the nearby river.
- It is city water, I think they pull it out of a river.
- It is city water. I think it comes from the river.
- It is Eagle River and Water Sanitation District.
- It is from Crystal River.
- It is from the city, which is the Arkansas River.
- It is Middle Cottonwood Creek.
- It just from the Mason Dam
- It originates from the Arkansas River.
- It originates from the Arkansas River.
- It originates No Name Creek.
- Its comes from the Colorado River.
- It's just city water, I guess the Colorado River.
- It's on the river, the San Miguel.
- It's river water.
- It's town water and it comes from upstream.
- Little Thompson River.
- Mostly it is river water.
- My drinking water comes from the Arkansas River and the mountain areas around here.
- My drinking water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My drinking water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My drinking water comes from the Arkansas River.

- My drinking water originates from the Arkansas River.
- My drinking water originates from the river.
- My drinking water originates in the Animus River.
- My kitchen sink, the city of Aurora and then from the Colorado River.
- My water comes from the Eagle river.
- My water comes from a river.
- My water comes from a river.
- My water comes from a stream and from surface water.
- My water comes from Straight Creek.
- My water comes from the Arkansas River, through the city.
- My water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My water comes from the Arkansas River.
- My water comes from the Big T, the Thompson River in Rocky National Park.
- My water comes from the Big Thompson River.
- My water comes from the city system, that comes from a river and reservoir.
- My water comes from the Colorado River.
- My water comes from the Colorado River.
- My water comes from the Dolores River.
- My water comes from the Rio Grande River.
- My water comes from the river.
- My water comes from the river.
- My water comes from the river.
- My water comes primarily from San Juan River.
- My water originates from the river.
- My water probably comes from the Colorado River.
- Our drinking water is from the Arkansas River.
- Our water comes from several creeks here.
- Ours is from a local river and reservoir. I have city water.
- Ours is out of the Arkansas River.
- Out of the creek. It comes straight out of the creek.
- Probably a river.
- Probably the streams.
- Project Seven. A very large amount of our drinking water comes from there. The water comes from the Gunnison River.
- Public water system from the river

- Rio Grande.
- Rio Grande.
- River
- River.
- River.
- River.
- River.
- River.
- River.
- Rivers and Natural Springs.
- Rivers and streams I think
- Rivers and streams.
- Rivers, I guess.
- Streams.
- The Arkansas River, the one I'm complaining about.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River.
- The Arkansas River. I have city water.
- The Colorado River and mountain lakes
- The Colorado River and the mountain snow when it melts.
- The Colorado River I imagine.
- The Colorado River or well water.
- The Colorado River.
- The Gunnison River.
- The Gunnison River.
- The Ogallala Aquifer River.
- The Rio Grande River
- The river.
- The river.
- The rivers.
- The rivers.
- The Rolling Fork River.
- The South Platte River.
- The South Platte River.

- The White river
- The Yampa River.
- Through the Denver water board, the Colorado River.
- Town of Erie, I think they get it from the Big Thompson.
- Upper Bear Creek.
- Upstream.
- Usually through Rapid Creek or from the Mesa or further east.
- We get city water and I think it comes from the Colorado River and snow fall.
- We get it from the city and the city gets its from the North Cottonwood Creek and the Arkansas River.
- We get the water from the Arkansas River.
- We have Mesa Water Supply from the Arkansas River.

CATEGORY 3: BOTTLED WATER

- Bottled water.
- City water and bottled water.
- Deep Rock.
- From the bottled water I buy.
- I buy bottled water to drink mainly because of the chlorine odor but it comes out of the Arkansas.
- I buy it at the store.
- I buy my water. Its Rocky Mountain bottled water.
- I couldn't tell you. I just know its bad water. We have to buy bottled water.
- I do not know. I buy bottle water.
- I don't know. I buy my water from the store.
- I drink bottled water.
- I drink bottled water.
- I drink bottled water.
- I drink spring water and bottled water.
- I drink water from a bottle.
- I get bottled water. But it's city water.
- I get my drinking water from Culligan Water Company.
- I haul my own water.
- I have a Culligan machine.
- I have City water but I buy bottled water.
- I have Deep Rock Water delivered to my home.
- I have well water, but I have water delivered from a water company because my well has a lot of minerals in it.
- I just buy the water at the store. I buy the purifier. I don't know.
- I think it comes from wells. But I buy bottle water.
- I use bottled water for my drinking water.

- I use bottled water. I have city water.
- It comes from bottled water.
- It comes from Deep Rock.
- It is Beaver Creek. We are in an unincorporated area. It is a private company.
- It originates from bottle water. I do not drink tap water. The tap water comes from an aquifer that comes out of the ground.
- It originates from bottled water.
- Its bottled or filtered, I have county water. Its not a well.
- My drinking water comes from a company called Left Hand, which is an independent water company that gets water from the mountains.
- My drinking water comes from bottled water.
- My drinking water comes from the city and from bottled water that I buy.
- My drinking water is through a filtration system in the house. I buy bottled water. I have city water.
- My drinking water originates from bottled water that I purchase.
- My water comes from a jar that I buy.
- My water originates from upstream, as I am close to the mountain, but I buy bottled water. I haven't drank the water here for 10 years.
- Tap or bottled water.
- The store.
- Usually, I buy bottled water. My tap water is city water though.
- We are on city water and we use bottled water.
- We buy bottled water because we don't like our chlorinated water which is city water.
- We buy bottled water.
- We get bottled water to drink, but I think we have City water.
- We get bottled water. We get refills on bottles that we have. We have city water from the tap.
- We haul our water in and get it out of the Valdez pumping station.
- We have it delivered
- We have to buy bottled water, because oil and gas are being drilled all around. We've been warned several time by employees of oil industry not to consume the water at all. And it tastes horrid.
- We have to go to the Culligan Water. We drink bottle water. Our water is hard and we can't drink it. I imagine is comes from the ground.
- We have well, but there's not enough water in them. We have to haul it from the city Bailey.

CATEGORY 4: AQUIFER

- A deep water aquifer
- An aquifer in Nebraska.
- An aquifer, an underground water source.
- An aquifer.
- An aquifer.
- Aquifer
- Aquifer from underneath our land.
- Aquifer.
- City water from aquifers.
- From an aquifer underground.
- From an aquifer. I have city water.
- I am not sure, an aquifer maybe.
- I get it from a well. I am on a big aquifer.
- I get it from an aquifer, I have well water.
- I have a well, It is an aquifer from the Sangre DB Cristo mountains.
- I have an aquifer and we are stream-fed.
- I have an aquifer.
- I have an aquifer.
- I have an underground aquifer.
- I have City water and I am not sure what aquifer it comes from.
- I have underground aquifers, that is a lake of water under the earth.
- I think it comes a aquifer or a well.
- I think there is a large lake underneath us.
- I'm in a rural area, it's from a consigned aquifer in the San Luis Valley.
- It comes from an aquifer I think. Its Parker Water.
- It comes from an aquifer, a well on the property.
- It comes from an aquifer.
- It comes from an aquifer.
- It comes from Denver Aquifer and a private well on my property.
- It is an aquifer.
- It is an underground aquifer.
- Its an aquifer well.
- It's from city water and I don't know where that comes from. I assume one of our underground aquifer.
- It's the groundwater, an aquafier.
- My water comes from Aquifer, underground.
- My water comes from aquifers, ground water.

- Our drinking water comes from our own well water. It comes from an aquifer.
- Our water comes from an aquifer.
- Out of Ogallala Aquifer.
- The aquifer from the San Luis Valley.
- The aquifer.
- The Dawson Aquifer
- The local aquifer.
- The Ogalala aquifer.
- The underground aquifers.
- They have the aquifer, Golden has it's own water source.
- Under ground aquifer.
- We have an aquifer, it's underground.
- We have aquifer..

CATEGORY 5: CITY WATER

- City drinking water. I don't know where it originates.
- City Golden water district, I have city water.
- City of Boulder water supply.
- City of Denver in the mountains.
- City of Fort Collins.
- City water is where my water originates.
- City water supply. Colorado utility spring utilities.
- City water, and I don't know where that originates.
- City water, I don't know.
- City water.
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- City water.
- City water.
- City water.
- City well.
- Colorado Springs utilities, I don't know.
- County water.
- Denver water which is from green mountain which is where I get it. It is a local distributor.
- Denver Water, the water company.
- Denver water.
- Denver Water.
- Eagle County water
- From Denver Water supply.
- From Douglas county. It is city water.
- From Grand Junction.
- From project seven. It's a water agency that provides water for Montrose, Delta and surrounding areas.
- From the City of Aurora, but I don't know where that originates.
- From the City.
- From the City.
- From the City.
- From the City.
- From the city.
- From the City.
- From the city.
- From the City.
- From the Colorado water department.

- From the municipal water, and Grand Junction, CO.
- From the town water system.
- From the town.
- Here in Alamosa city
- I am on a City system. It is not a well, it is purified through the City.
- I am on city water.
- I am on sea water.
- I don't know where it actually starts but I think it's City water.
- I don't know. All I know is that it is city water and we have tanks.
- I don't know. I'm not sure, I think we have city water, its called quality water.
- I don't know. It's provided by the County.
- I don't know. Tri-county water.
- I don't really know. It is City water.
- I get city water.
- I get city water.
- I get Denver Water, city water.
- I get drinking water from the City.
- I get it from the city. I get it from Cherry Creek Water and Sanitation. It is really bad.
- I get my drinking water from the city.
- I get my water from Denver Water. I'm not sure what their source is.
- I get my water from the City of Denver through a private company.
- I get my water from the city of Denver.
- I get my water from the city of Montrose.
- I get my water from the city, I think.
- I get my water from the city.
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- I get my water from the city.
- I get my water from the city.
- I get my water from the city.
- I get town water.
- I get water from the city.
- I guess its from the city, I don't know past that.
- I have a water system in our subdivision.
- I have City water and a well we can use either one
- I have city water as drinking water.
- I have city water but I don't know where the city water comes from.
- I have city water for my home.
- I have City water I think.
- I have city water in my home.
- I have city water system.
- I have city water.
- I have city water.
- I have city water.
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- I have City water.
- I have City water.
- I have City water.
- I have City water.
- I have city water.
- I have county water.
- I have East Laramie County water. Elko Water District.
- I have no idea, we have city water.
- I have no idea. I think is it Denver Water in Lakewood.
- I have no idea. It is from a city source. City water, I guess.
- I have no idea. I have city water.
- I have no idea. It's city water.
- I have tap water that comes from the city.
- I have Town water.
- I have Town water.
- I have treated water.

- I live right at the foot of a mountain. It comes from Baca Valley Sanitation District.
- I really don't know. I know that I am on City water.
- I think Denver water comes from Dillon.
- I think it is city water. I live in Hermosa so I think it's Hermosa city water.
- I think it is from Colorado Springs.
- I think it is from the Kesler Water Treatment plant to the southside of Waterton canyon.
- I think its city water, I'm not sure.
- I think it's the city.
- I think my drinking water comes from the City.
- I think my water is from the city of Longmont.
- I think my water is treated and I think it is city water.
- I use City water.
- I use the City's water.
- I used to have well, but now I am on city water.
- I'm assuming it's the Boulder reservoir system. I'm in unincorporated Boulder, but I believe the source is the same as in the City of Boulder.
- I'm in the City of Denver, so wherever the City of Denver gets it's water from.
- I'm on city water.
- I'm on city water.
- It comes from Aurora. It's city water.
- It comes from Denver.
- It comes from down the street at the Waste Management plant with the city.
- It comes from Table Mountain water. They purchase it from Denver. It is city water.
- It comes from the city
- It comes from the City of Alamosa.
- It comes from the City of Arvada.
- It comes from the City of La Junta.
- It comes from the City of Montrose.
- It comes from the City of Montrose.
- It comes from the city or county.
- It comes from the city utility, the city owns the water supply.
- It comes from the city water well, I guess.
- It comes from the city, it could be either Aurora reservoir or Quincy reservoir.
- It comes from the city, North lake water.
- It comes from the city.
- it comes from the city.

- It comes from the city.
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- It comes from the city.
- It comes from the city.
- It comes from the city.
- It comes from the city.
- It comes from the city.
- It comes from the city.
- It comes from the City. It's well water.
- It comes from Tri County Water.
- It is a city well, I guess.
- It is city water and it comes from the mountains, but I am not sure.
- It is city water.
- It is city water.
- It is city water.
- It is city water.
- It is city water.
- It is city water.
- It is from a public water service.
- It is from the city.
- It is small town city water.
- It is tap water, city water.
- It is town water.
- It originates from a central water system.
- It originates from the city plant.
- It originates from the city.
- It would be the Denver plant.
- I town water system.
- It's Alamosa city water.
- It's city water and I don't know where that comes from.
- It's city water from one of the dams.
- It's city water, maybe the Colorado River.
- It's city water, but I don't know after that.
- It's city water, but I don't know.
- Its city water.
- It's city water.
- It's city water.
- It's city water.
- It's city water.
- It's city water.

- It's city water.
- It's Denver Water, but I'm not sure what facility provides it, or what the source is.
- It's from the City of La Jara.
- Its tap water from the city.
- It's the local water, I don't know what it is.
- It's Town of Parker.
- Left Hand Water.
- Local municipality.
- Local utility
- Local water plant.
- Municipal city water.
- Municipal drinking water
- Municipal.
- My drinking comes from city water.
- My drinking is from the city.
- My drinking water comes from a water provider from Parkville Water District.
- My drinking water comes from the city water system.
- My drinking water comes from the city.
- My drinking water comes from the City.
- My drinking water comes from the City.
- My drinking water comes from the city.
- My drinking water comes from the city.
- My drinking water is city water.
- My drinking water is from the City.
- My drinking water originates from the City of Greeley.
- My drinking water originates in the public water supplies. I don't know where the City of Arvada's water comes from.
- My water comes from a city reservoir.
- My water comes from a community system.
- My water comes from a rural which I think is county water.
- My water comes from city reservoirs.
- My water comes from city water.
- My water comes from the city system.
- My water comes from the city utilities.
- My water comes from the city water supply.
- My water comes from the city.
- My water comes from the city.
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- My water comes from the city.
- My water comes from the city.
- My water comes from the city.
- My water comes from the city.
- My water originates from Fort Collins.
- Our city systems.
- Our subdivision has its own water division.
- Probably from the water center in town. Then it goes through a deionizer and a few other things in my house.
- Reverse osmosis.
- The city and county of Denver I suppose.
- The city and I don't actually know where it comes from, but from the reservoirs from the mountains.
- The city of Thornton.
- The city plant.
- The city water supply.
- The city works on it. Nothing else to add.
- The City.
- The city.
- The city.
- The city.
- The city.
- The City's water supply.
- The Denver Water, it's city water.
- The pipe. It's city water.
- The tap. It's city water.
- The town water.
- The water company is where I get my water.

- Town water.
- Town water.
- Trinidad.
- Ute Water Company.
- Ute Water, that is the water supplier here.
- We get it from the city
- We get it from the Park Center Water District.
- We get our water from a rural water company.
- We get our water from the city water supply.
- We have a water tap from the town.
- We have an underground pump. I think it is city water.
- We have city water but I don't know where it comes from before there.
- We have city water!
- We have city water, tap.
- We have city water.
- We have city water.
- We have city water.
- We have city water.
- We have city water.
- We have city water.
- We have City water.
- We have city water.
- We have city water. It's Denver water.
- We have quality water, I guess. We have city water.
- We have town water. Not sure where the water originates, we have rivers and lakes and lots of snow here.
- We have tri-county water.
- We're on city water, and I don't know where it comes from.
- Wherever Denver water comes from.
- Woodmoor Water and Sanitation district

CATEGORY 6: MOUNTAIN/MOUNTAIN SPRING/SNOW MELT

- A spring.
- A stream from Pikes Peak.
- El Dorado Springs.
- From a spring, half way up the side of a mountain.
- From mountain runoff.
- From mountain streams.
- From snow melt in the mountains. We get our water from West Elk Creek.
- From snowmelt.
- From the Grand Mesa.

- From the mountains.
- From the mountains.
- From the mountains.
- From the mountains.
- From the mountains.
- From the mountains.
- From the mountains. I have city water.
- From the mountains. I have city water.
- From the Mt Evans Glazier, the Deer Creek drainage, it runs about 6 feet deep.
- From the snow.
- Grand Mesa
- I am in Denver. I believe Denver gets it water from the snow melt in the mountains. I guess that is done through the city water department.
- I believe my drinking water originates in the Grand Mesa.
- I believe up in the mountains
- I get my water from the City but it comes from a spring.
- I get my water from the Grand Mesa Mountain.
- I get snow melt for my source of drinking water.
- I guess it comes from the snow. The reservoirs.
- I guess it's through rain, underground streams from the mountain.
- I think it comes from up in the mountains, out of Twin Lakes.
- I think it from the mountains. I am not sure.
- I think it is the mountains.
- I think it's from the runoff of Pike's Peak to the Bus Hollow Reservoir.
- I would have to guess the springs, not Colorado Springs, but in the Rocky Mountains.
- I would say there's a group of mountains on the East, from that mountain range.
- I'm assuming the mountains.
- I'm going to say snow melt off.
- In my area it comes off the Grand Mesa.
- It comes directly from the mountains.
- It comes for the Grand Mesa, I guess.
- It comes from a private spring.
- It comes from a spring and it goes into a water tank.
- It comes from a spring, Snowden Spring.
- It comes from a spring.
- It comes from a spring.
- It comes from a spring.

- It comes from a spring.
- It comes from a spring.
- It comes from high mountain streams.
- It comes from mountain run-off, I really don't know exactly the source.
- It comes from mountain run-off. It is city water.
- It comes from mountain snow.
- It comes from mountains, city water
- It comes from our city lake. It comes from the mountains naturally.
- It comes from runoff.
- It comes from snow runoff.
- It comes from somewhere in the mountains, somewhere west of me.
- It comes from springs and lakes.
- It comes from springwater.
- It comes from the Grande Mesa above us.
- It comes from the Grande Mesa.
- It comes from the mountain into our treatment plant.
- It comes from the mountains by Fort Collins.
- It comes from the mountains through a creek and into a water tap.
- It comes from the mountains, the No Name creek.
- It comes from the mountains, to my well system.
- It comes from the mountains, we are right here in the valley and it comes from the snow.
- It comes from the Mountains.
- It comes from the mountains.
- It comes from the mountains.
- It comes from the mountains.
- It comes from the mountains. I have city water.
- It comes from the other side of the mountain.
- It comes from the snow fall.
- It comes from the snow melt.
- It comes off of Pikes Peak.
- It comes out of a mountain spring.
- It is currently a spring. City water.
- It is from a spring.
- It is from a stream
- It is runoff from the mountains.
- It originates from mountain runoff.
- It originates from Pike's Peak.
- It originates from snow fall in the mountains.

- It originates from snow melt.
- It originates from snow melt. Reservoirs on the Grand Mesa.
- It originates from the run-off up in the mountains.
- It originates in the mountains, it comes from high country.
- It's an underground spring.
- It's Denver Water, it come from the mountains in the Green Reservoir.
- It's from mountain runoff, from Summit County.
- It's from the City of San Luis, from the mountains and streams or leech ponds.
- It's mountain lakes and streams, from a large water company.
- It's spring mountain water.
- Mountain and streams. I have city water.
- Mountain Run off.
- Mountain runoff or snowmelt. I don't know where it comes from specifically
- Mountain springs.
- Mountain streams.
- Mountains.
- Mountains.
- My water comes from the mountains.
- My drinking water come from the Grand Mesa. It all comes from springs.
- My drinking water comes from Grand Mesa and San Juan Mountains.
- My drinking water comes from streams in the higher elevations.
- My drinking water comes from the Grand Mesa.
- My drinking water comes from the mountains.
- My drinking water comes from the mountains.
- My drinking water originates from an aqueduct that originates in the mountains.
- My drinking water originates from West Willow Creek, a mountain stream.
- My drinking water originates on the Grand Mesa, from snowmelt.
- My water comes from Antero Mountain, which is over 14,000 miles high.
- My water comes from Pikes Peak.
- My water comes from the Grand Mesa.
- My water comes from the mountains to the reservoir.
- My water is from the mountains.
- My water originates from the Blood of Christ Mountain.
- My water originates from the mountain reservoir.

- My water originates from the snow.
- My water originates from water run off and water storage.
- Originally the mountain runoff.
- Our comes from the mountains. It is Boulder Canyon where it comes from.
- Our water comes from Upstream Water Supply, from the western slope.
- Snow and rain runoff. We're in a mountain area.
- Snow melt is where my drinking water originates.
- Springs
- Springs.
- Springs.
- The Colorado mountains.
- The mountain, and the Gunnison River.
- The mountains
- The mountains have a runoff into the river and we get our water from there.
- The mountains.
- The Rocky Mountains
- Upstream water from the mountains.
- We are on city water. It originates in the mountains where we live, because we are on a water system where they get their water that way. It's controlled by the city.
- We get city water, and I believe that they get theirs from the streams in the mountains. The reservoirs in the mountains, that would better describe it.
- We get our water from a spring.
- We have a spring.

CATEGORY 7: GROUNDWATER

- From the ground. We live right next to the mountain so there's no pollution up here.
- I live in a community with our own water system, a subdivision with our own underground water supply that our community has the rights to, and underground spring.
- I think it is below the ground, rather than the stream.
- It comes from groundwater.
- It comes from underground water.
- It originates from the ground.
- It's underground water tables.
- My drinking water comes from ground water.
- My water comes from ground water and snow.
- My water comes from ground water.
- My water comes from the city which is supplied by groundwater.
- Our ground water.
- The ground.

- The ground.

CATEGORY 8: RESERVOIR

- A municipal water supply derived from a reservoir.
- A reservoir from river run-off.
- A reservoir not far from our house, I don't know the name of it.
- A reservoir up the river.
- A reservoir.
- A reservoir.
- A variety of sources, bottled, tap, the supplier is Yute Water, and the reservoir is on the Grand Mesa, I think.
- Aurora Reservoir.
- From a local reservoir.
- From a reservoir on the mesa.
- From a reservoir, I think North Lake in Los Animas County.
- From a reservoir.
- From a reservoir.
- From our city reservoir.
- From the Chatfield Reservoir.
- From the city water reservoir.
- From the Pueblo reservoir.
- From the reservoir here I believe.
- From the reservoir in the Rocky Mountains.
- Horsetooth Reservoir.
- I am assuming it comes from the Tar, with some recycling of course.
- I assume the Denver Reservoir system.
- I believe from a reservoir but I am not positive.
- I believe it comes from a reservoir.
- I believe it could be Dillon Reservoir.
- I don't know but most of our drinking water comes from the mountains, the reservoirs.
- I get if from the city and the city uses treated reservoir water.
- I get it from a community water supply. It comes from the reservoir.
- I get it from the city and the city gets it from the local reservoir.
- I have city water. It comes from a reservoir above my house.
- I have drinking water from the Aurora Reservoir.
- I really don't know, they do have a reservoir here, I lake.
- I suppose a reservoir.
- I think it comes from a reservoir or river.

- I think it comes from Grand Lake Colorado. That is a large reservoir and it is distributed to all the cities.
- I think it comes in from a reservoir
- I think its from reservoirs, up in in the rocky mountains
- I think my water is from a reservoir.
- I'm assuming from a reservoir.
- I'm not sure what reservoir.
- I'm pretty sure it comes from a place called the Blue Mesa Reservoir.
- I'm sure it's a reservoir.
- I'm thinking the Pueblo reservoir.
- It come from the reservoir, I believe.
- It comes from a reservoir in Georgetown.
- It comes from a reservoir that's above us that comes from a creek. Then it goes through a filtering system.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from a reservoir.
- It comes from Green Mountain Reservoir, I think.
- It comes from Pike Peak. Some reservoir, I don't know.
- It comes from the Grand Mesa. That's our reservoir from off the top of the mountain.
- It comes from the Horse Tooth reservoir.
- It comes from the Longmont Reservoir.
- It comes from the mountains, a reservoir.
- It comes from the reservoirs. It comes from Palmer Lake.
- It comes from Trinidad Reservoir.
- It from a reservoir in Denver.
- It is a public water system coming from the Blue Mesa Reservoir.
- It originates from the reservoirs. It is city water.
- It's a city reservoir.
- It's a reservoir, from a municipal source.
- It's from a reservoir, I don't know the name.
- It's from reservoirs from the Grand Mesa.
- It's probably a reservoir.
- It's through reservoirs for city water.
- Marston reservoir.

- My drinking water comes from a reservoir in the mountains.
- My drinking water comes from reservoirs.
- My water comes from a reservoir.
- My water comes from a city reservoir.
- My water comes from a city reservoir.
- My water comes from a city reservoir.
- My water comes from a local stream and from a reservoir in Mt. Evans.
- My water comes from a reservoir at Lake Dillon.
- My water comes from a reservoir from the city.
- My water comes from a reservoir.
- My water comes from a reservoir.
- My water comes from a reservoir.
- My water comes from Blue Mesa reservoir in Gunnison County.
- My water comes from local reservoirs.
- My water comes from reservoirs.
- My water comes from the city reservoir.
- My water supply originates in a reservoir.
- Out of a reservoir or someplace.
- Reid reservoir.
- Reservoirs and I don't know where they are located.
- Reservoirs on the western slope
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Reservoirs.
- Small reservoir up above town
- Springs reservoir
- The Quincy reservoir.
- The reservoir.
- The reservoir.
- The reservoirs on Pikes Peak.
- We have a reservoir and that is where we lead from and well water. There is a lot of farms in this area also.
- We have a reservoir in the mountains.

- We're on the town of Breckenridge water supply which comes from a small reservoir on the Blue River.

CATEGORY 9: TAP/FAUCET

- I have tap water.
- It is from the tap or the water I buy.
- It is tap water but I filter it.
- It is tap water from the city.
- It's from the tap, but otherwise I have no idea.
- Its tap, I think its city water.
- My faucet I guess.
- My faucet. I think it is Denver city water.
- My water is tap water.
- Out of the faucet.
- Tap water.
- Water tap.

CATEGORY 10: LAKE

- A Family lake.
- From a storage lake from the mountains.
- From Lake Durango.
- From lakes.
- From mountain water from lakes in the Grand Mesa.
- From the Diamond lake, I have city water.
- From the lakes and streams.
- From the Trinidad Lake.
- I don't know, I live in in Longmont and I think it is from this lake.
- I think it comes from a reservoir, so it would be a lake.
- I think it is a lake in Trinidad that supplies our water.
- I think we get if from North Lake.
- I'm thinking Standley Lake.
- It come from the Grand Mesa lakes.
- It comes down the mountain stream from a big lake.
- It comes from a lake up in the mountains.
- It comes from a lake, North Lake.
- It comes from a lake. I don't know.
- It comes from a man-made lake.
- It comes from Carter Lake.
- It comes from Evergreen Lake.
- It comes from lakes just outside of our town.
- It comes from lakes, I believe.
- It comes from North Lake I think.
- It comes from the city lake.

- It comes from the lake in the city.
- It is city water and originates from a lake.
- It originates from a lake.
- It's from the Pagosa Lakes.
- Lake Durango.
- Lakes in the mountains.
- Lakes in the mountains.
- Lakes.
- My drinking water comes from a lake.
- My drinking water originates from lakes to the north of me.
- My source comes from a lake.
- My water comes from a lake in the ground on the Mesa.
- My water comes from a lake.
- My water comes from a lake.
- My water comes from Cottonwood Lake.
- My water comes from lakes.
- My water comes from Mesa County lakes.
- My water comes from North Lake.
- My water comes from the lakes.
- My water comes from the nearby lake.
- Probably Carter Lake in Colorado.
- Trinidad Lake is my guess
- Twin Lakes and down to the Pueblo reservoir

CATEGORY 11: TANK/TOWER

- Community water tank.
- From the water tower, then they run it through Reverse Osmosis. We have very hard water out here. Reverse Osmosis is our city water. The natural water is extremely high with minerals.
- I have a self contained water tank. Water is brought in.
- It comes from a big tank of water in the woods.
- It comes from a water tower.
- It is a water tower here.
- It runs from the big water tower
- We don't get city water. We are not incorporated with the city, we have a tank on top of the mountain.
- We have a water tower in town.
- We have water tanks. It's city owned.

CATEGORY 12: WATERSHED

- I would say Clifton Water. Clifton Water used to get some of their water from Ute Water and now I'm not sure.
- It comes from a local water system here at the top of the watershed.

- It comes from the watershed west of Trinidad, our town.
- The Big Thompson Water District.
- The local town, Alma, and the water comes from the Buckskin Creek watershed right above my house.
- The northern Colorado water conservatory.
- The town of Palisade. It comes off the water shed.
- Water shed the Grand Mesa.

CATEGORY 13: OTHER

- From the area.
- I think my water comes from Bibe.
- My water comes from a natural source.
- We have two sources of water, one for summer and one for winter. The North Platte is bad due to the switch point, possibly due to not being cleaned.

CATEGORY 14: DON'T KNOW

- A water treatment facility I don't know the source of that water.
- I am not certain, but I believe its a dam up by Georgetown.
- I am not exactly sure where my water comes from.
- I am not positive of where it originates.
- I am not really sure, I think it is well.
- I am not sure because we just moved here 2 months ago.
- I am not sure if it is wells or rivers.
- I am not sure where it comes from.
- I am not sure where it comes from.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure.
- I am not sure. Nothing comes to mind at all.
- I am on city water. The city probably gets it from the river, but I really don't know.
- I assume that it comes from a plant and I really don't know where the water comes from.
- I believe it is from a lake near where I live or the reservoir. I'm not a 100% sure.
- I can't answer that because I don't know.
- I do not know.
- I do not know.

- I do not know.
- I do not know.
- I don't even know, all I know is I turn on the faucet and it comes on. It comes from a lake out in Woodrow area.
- I don't have any idea. I would say either the river or wells. All I know is, it is good water.
- I don't have to pay for water as it is included in rent, so I don't know the origination of it.
- I don't know
- I don't know to tell you the truth. It is city water.
- I don't know what water I get and I don't know where it comes from.
- I don't know where it's coming from. I think one of those purification plants.
- I don't know where my drinking water originates from, because of so much construction in the area.
- I don't know, I just arrived in Colorado.
- I don't know, I just moved here in October.
- I don't know, lets see. I guess I can't answer that. I don't know.
- I don't know, there's reservoir, Stanley Lake a block away, but I don't know it it's the source.
- I don't know, we have City water.
- I don't know, we have city water.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.

- I don't know. I live by the Arkansas River, but I don't know where they get the water from. It is the city water supply. Where it comes from, I have no idea.
- I don't know. All I know is it is local. I don't think it comes from the lakes.
- I don't know. I would assume from the mountains and lakes. I don't know.
- I don't know. We live in the city.
- I guess I don't know. I think it is city water.
- I have no clue.
- I have no clue. I have city water.
- I have no idea where the city gets it.
- I have no idea, because I am in assisted living.
- I have no idea, I have only lived here for two years.
- I have no idea, I have quality water. It comes out of my faucet.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea.
- I have no idea. As far as I know, it comes from my tap in my kitchen.
- I have no idea. I have city water, but I don't know where it comes from.
- I have no idea. I have city water.
- I have no idea. I think it's city but it is horrible.
- I have no Idea. Where ever tri county water is from.
- I have only lived here for 6 months and couldn't even take a guess on this question about where my water originates.
- I honestly don't know. The best I can say is the Left Hand district.....I think so.
- I just moved in and I am not sure.
- I just moved to the area, so I am not a 100% sure about where the water comes from.
- I live in an apartment complex so I do not know.
- I really do not know. I don't know if it is a well or not.
- I really don't know where it comes from.
- I think we still get water from Big Thompson. I am not sure where that is or where that comes from because we switched over to that a few years ago.

- I would think the river, but I really don't know.
- I'm not quite sure.
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.
- It comes out of the water pump. I don't know. I just turn it on.
- It' would be nice if I knew, but I don't.
- Our drinking water comes from Park's Center. I don't know the source.
- Sanitation people. I don't know where it comes from.
- That I don't know.
- The city of Durango, I don't know what the actual source is. It may be the Animas River I guess.
- We have a water plant. I guess it would be coming from the water plant, but I don't know. From the lake to the water filter plant.

Q9. OTHER. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ENTITIES IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSIGHT OF WATER QUALITY IN YOUR LOCAL AREA?

- All of the agencies are responsible.
- Every entity has a hand on it. They are all responsible at their level.
- Everybody and people in general
- Everybody is responsible.
- I think they all have a part in it.
- I think they are all responsible.
- I believe it is coming from arsenic in the water. It is just natural from what is coming out from underneath the earth.
- Federal and state.
- Federal and local.
- Both state and local.
- A regional water conservancy is responsible.
- Nobody gives a darn.

Q17A. WHAT IS THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE THAT PREVENTS YOU FROM CHANGING THE TYPE, FREQUENCY, OR HOW CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS ARE USED IN YOUR YARD?

CATEGORY 1: DON'T USE/RARELY USE/USE FEW CHEMICALS

- Because we don't use very many.
- I basically don't use any.
- I do not have a need to use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use any at all.
- I do not use any chemicals for my yard.
- I do not use any chemicals or fertilizers, so no change is needed.
- I do not use any chemicals or fertilizers.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any chemicals.
- I do not use any kind of chemicals.
- I do not use any of the chemicals for my yard.
- I do not use any of these.
- I do not use any, so there is no need to change.
- I do not use any.
- I do not use any.
- I do not use anything for my yard.
- I do not use chemicals and I rent.
- I do not use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use chemicals or fertilizer on my yard.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.

- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use chemicals.
- I do not use fertilizers or chemicals in my yard.
- I do not use harsh chemicals.
- I do not use them to begin with.
- I do not use them.
- I do not use them. We have mostly wild grass.
- I do not use these in my yard.
- I don't have any obstacles. I cut my grass maybe 2 times a year and use natural resources like rain and don't spend a lot of time watering my grass> Some people call it lazy, but I can't afford it. We are on the metering system so you have to pay every month. I don't want to pay for it.
- I don't know, I don't use any.
- I don't know, I only use lawn fertilizer once in a while.
- I don't know. I don't use any.
- I don't like any chemicals, so I don't use them in my yard.
- I don't need them.
- I don't really fertilize my yard. We do have a gardener. My husband used to do the fertilizing and since he has died, I haven't asked the gardener to do it. So right now, we just aren't using anything on the lawn.
- I don't really use any. We don't have a lawn or anything. Any garden is mainly organic and no real chemicals are used.
- I don't think we use any.
- I don't use an chemicals or fertilizers in my yard.
- I don't use any at all, we don't have grass.
- I don't use any at all.
- I don't use any because I have animals.
- I don't use any chemicals for my yard.
- I don't use any chemicals in my yard.
- I don't use any chemicals in my yard.
- I don't use any chemicals or fertilizers in my yard.
- I don't use any chemicals or fertilizers in the first place.
- I don't use any chemicals or fertilizers.
- I don't use any chemicals or fertilizers. We are farmers and we don't use anything.
- I don't use any chemicals.
- I don't use any chemicals.
- I don't use any chemicals.

- I don't use any chemicals.
- I don't use any fertilizers in my yard.
- I don't use any fertilizers or chemicals in my yard.
- I don't use any fertilizers or chemicals, I don't believe in it. I'm one of those that uses mulch and weed kill once in a while, but it never works. I go out and pull dandelions.
- I don't use any fertilizers or chemicals. I don't have a yard that is landscaped, because we live in the wilderness.
- I don't use any fertilizers.
- I don't use any in my yard, it is strictly natural.
- I don't use any of the chemicals for my yard.
- I don't use any of these things on my lawn. We live in a very rural area and don't have a lawn, per se, like they do in the city. We just let whatever is out there grow and mow it when it gets too wild.
- I don't use any of those items in my yard.
- I don't use any of those.
- I don't use any, cannot really change it.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use any.
- I don't use anything for my yard.
- I don't use anything for my yard.
- I don't use chemicals and fertilizers in my yard.
- I don't use chemicals in my yard.
- I don't use chemicals on the yard.
- I don't use chemicals or fertilizers in my yard
- I don't use chemicals or fertilizers in my yard, so there has been no change in that.
- I don't use chemicals or fertilizers in my yard.
- I don't use chemicals or fertilizers in my yard. The yard is natural landscaped.
- I don't use chemicals or fertilizers in the yard.
- I don't use chemicals or fertilizers on the yard, it is just sagebrush.
- I don't use chemicals to fertilize my yard.

- I don't use fertilizers and have a natural landscape, so I have no desire to change the landscape.
- I don't use fertilizers in my yard. I am a farmer and I use them in my field, but not in my yard.
- I don't use fertilizers or chemicals in my yard.
- I don't use fertilizers.
- I don't use it.
- I don't use it.
- I don't use it.
- I don't use it.
- I don't use it.
- I don't use it.
- I don't use many chemicals in my yard.
- I don't use them anyway.
- I don't use them at all.
- I don't use them at all. I have nothing to add to that except for the fact that I don't need them.
- I don't use them primarily.
- I don't use them to begin with, so I can't really change.
- I don't use them to begin with.
- I don't use them to begin with.
- I don't use them too often.
- I don't use them, because I haven't gotten around to making any changes.
- I don't use them.
- I don't use them.
- I don't use them.
- I don't use them.
- I don't use them. I have animals so I wouldn't change it because I don't use them to begin with.
- I don't use those.
- I fertilize only once a year.
- I have a small yard.
- I have horses and don't use pesticides, so it is not an obstacle for me.
- I have never really used chemicals in my yard at all.
- I have never used chemicals in my yard.
- I have never used them
- I just don't do it.
- I just don't have the need to use them.
- I just don't put that much in the yard. It's not a big yard.
- I just don't use any of them, we have zeroscape.
- I just don't use very much of that stuff at all.

- I live in the middle of the forest and I have horses. I don't use chemicals and fertilizers.
- I never have used chemicals in my yard.
- I think just use them occasionally, but it's more a matter of self-policing. For 30 years I headed up a waste water treatment group. I'm very much in tune to water problems. It's a matter of controlling the pollution, not eliminating it. If you have people there will be pollution. I agree with many steps taken to stop water pollution. Water is a finite resource, when everybody's tongue swells up and turns blue, everyone will take consideration of water preservation. I've seen water go down 20-30 feet due to excessive water pumping. For the next two generations, we'll not see those levels come back up to those levels.
- I try not to use them at all, once in a while, maybe every three years I buy something to kill dandelions. The dogs love the long grass.
- I use so few to start with.
- I use very few.
- I use very little. Most of my fertilizing is organic
- I very seldom use any for my yard.
- It grows good enough on it's own so I don't use any chemicals. Nothing else comes to mind.
- It is by choice that we don't use chemicals or fertilizers at all in our yard.
- It is so rare that we use chemicals and fertilizers in the yard.
- I've never used chemicals or fertilizers, our property is natural.
- My husband does the fertilizing of our yard, and it is not an issue because we have a very small yard.
- My husband works in agriculture and he says not to use any chemicals.
- No, because it is not applicable here. We don't fertilize anything.
- Nothing, I do not use any.
- Our age and we don't use much chemicals or' fertilizers in our yard.
- The amount of rainfall. We don't use chemicals or fertilizers.
- The lack of volume we use is responsible.
- The rocks don't need any fertilizers.
- There is no obstacle I just don't use them.
- There is none. We just don't use chemicals.
- They are not used at all.
- They use very little.
- We do not landscape.
- We do not landscape. We live in a rural area.

- We do not use any chemicals in our yard.
- We do not use any chemicals in our yard.
- We do not use any chemicals in the yard.
- We do not use any chemicals or fertilizers in the yard.
- We do not use any chemicals.
- We do not use any chemicals.
- We do not use any of these.
- We do not use any of these.
- We do not use any of those.
- We do not use any.
- We do not use chemicals in our yard.
- We do not use chemicals in our yard.
- We do not use chemicals or fertilizers in our yard.
- We do not use chemicals.
- We do not use chemicals.
- We do not use chemicals.
- We do not use chemicals.
- We do not use many chemicals.
- We do not use that many.
- We do not use them.
- We do not use them.
- We do not use them.
- We do not use these in our yard.
- We don’t use any chemicals and there is no yard.
- We don’t use any chemicals.
- We don't actually use those things.
- We don't have any grass, just trees. We use chemicals and fertilizers sparingly.
- We don't have any landscaping so we don't use these things on a yard.
- We don't have any obstacles. We don't use that much.
- We don't have grass so we don't use them
- We don't have grass. We don't use anything, we live in a farm community where we don't use grass at all.
- We don't landscape or fertilize, because this is a natural type of landscape that does not effect the environment in any shape or form.
- We don't need to make any changes, because we don't need to add anything to the soil.
- We don't plan to make any changes but I don't think we use fertilizers.
- We don't really use any. There is really no change to be made.
- We don't really use chemicals.
- We don't really use that many chemicals in our yard.

- We don't really use them in our yard anyway.
- We don't really use them. We pull the weeds instead of using poison.
- We don't use any chemical or fertilizers in our yard.
- We don't use any chemicals at all in our yard.
- We don't use any chemicals in our yard.
- We don't use any chemicals in our yard. We have a natural landscape.
- We don't use any chemicals in the garden or on the lawn. We don't have a grass lawn so there is no need to use anything on the yard.
- We don't use any chemicals or fertilizers.
- We don't use any chemicals. We live in the forest.
- We don't use any fertilizers or chemicals.
- We don't use any fertilizers or whatever. We just use top soil.
- We don't use any fertilizers.
- We don't use any kinds of fertilizers in the yard. The yard grows fast enough so we don't use anything else to make it grow.
- We don't use any presently.
- We don't use any, I don't need to.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use any. We don't have yards out here, just fields. We can't use pesticides, it would kill the cattle.
- We don't use any. We live in a rural area.
- We don't use anything at all, so there was nothing to change.
- We don't use chemicals at all in our yard.
- We don't use chemicals or fertilizers in our yard.
- We don't use chemicals or fertilizers.
- We don't use chemicals.
- We don't use chemicals.
- We don't use fertilizers and stuff in our yard.
- We don't use fertilizers on our yard and we are up in the mountains.
- We don't use fertilizers or chemicals.

- We don't use fertilizers, so I can't say that we have an obstacle.
- We don't use fertilizers.
- We don't use it.
- We don't use it. We're very environmentally conscious. We garden organically, hardly any waste. We recycle and compost.
- We don't use much fertilizer in our yard.
- We don't use much so there's not much room for change and perhaps lack of knowledge
- We don't use that many chemicals and fertilizers in our yard, so there isn't a change to be made, in fact we don't use any.
- We don't use that sort of stuff on our yard.
- We don't use that.
- We don't use the chemicals or fertilizers, so that's not relevant.
- We don't use them
- We don't use them because we don't think there good for water quality or for the environment in general.
- We don't use them so I don't have to make that decision.
- We don't use them so there's not much change.
- We don't use them to begin with.
- We don't use them to begin with.
- We don't use them, because I don't believe in them.
- We don't use them, we're in the mountains.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them.
- We don't use them. We never have. Primarily because it could run-off and go into our well. They're not in aquifers, they are in fissures and could go down through cracks in the rocks.
- We don't use these in our yard.
- We don't use these things.
- We don't use too many. It is hard to change what you don't use.
- We don't use very many and I don't feel it's a hazard.
- We have a natural landscape and have no desire to change it.
- We have a natural landscape and have no need to use chemicals.

- We have always been aware of the impact of our fertilizers and how they impact the environment. We basically don't use any or hardly any. So we haven't needed to change, because we are already doing the most we can to be concerned about the environment.
- We have dogs in our yard, so we don't use chemicals.
- We have natural pasture grass. We do not use any of these.
- We have never needed to use chemicals in our yard.
- We have never used any.
- We have only lived here 3 months.
- We haven't landscaped yet.
- We just don't use them at all.
- We just have a couple of berms and flowers, don't really use fertilizers.
- We just use very little, I don't know that there is an obstacle.
- We just water the grass. If it grows, it grows. If it doesn't, it doesn't. We don't use any chemicals like fertilizer or pesticides on our yard.
- We live in the mountains so we don't use anything in our yard.
- We need some and need a minor amount, we don't use much at all.
- We rarely use chemicals in our yard.
- We really don't landscape anymore.
- We use very few chemicals.
- We use very little.
- We use very mild fertilizers and chemicals.
- We very rarely use them.
- We're just not into gardening or landscaping. That is why we've done nothing.

CATEGORY 2: DON'T HAVE A YARD/DON'T OWN THE YARD

- Actually my dad does that so I really don't know.
- All of it is contracted out and I don't have any control over that.
- Because I'm totally disabled and I can't do anything.
- I am a renter so it doesn't affect me.
- I am in a townhome and the association does not tell us.
- I am living in assisted living and don't know much about the landscape, but the owner is very conscious about the environment so would use environmentally friendly products.
- I am not able to do any yard work anymore.
- I am not sure. I don't do that stuff, my husband is in charge of that stuff.
- I am renting so am not responsible for the upkeep of my yard.

- I am the tenant. The landlord is responsible.
- I do not do landscaping.
- I do not have a lawn.
- I do not have a yard
- I do not have a yard to landscape.
- I do not have a yard to use.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have yard.
- I do not know about the usage of chemicals, because I live in an apartment complex.
- I do not take care of the yard.
- I don't control that, I live in an association.
- I don't handle the landscaping.
- I don't have a yard and do not use any chemicals or fertilizers.
- I don't have a yard because I live in an apartment.
- I don't have a yard of my own to fertilize.
- I don't have a yard so I don't have that problem.
- I don't have a yard so I don't have to deal with that. I live in an apartment.
- I don't have a yard to use any chemicals.
- I don't have a yard yet.
- I don't have a yard, I live in a condo.
- I don't have a yard, I'm in an apartment space right in the middle of downtown. Somebody else deals with it.
- I don't have a yard, it's dirt.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard. I don't have a typical American yard.
- I don't have any control over the yard. We have a courtyard. We rent.

- I don't have much of a yard so I don't know that there is a real obstacle.
- I don't have the ability to do that.
- I don't know how to do it. I have a business do it for me.
- I don't know if I do anything like that. We have people that mow the lawn and do that kind of thing. We don't do it.
- I don't know if we have changed fertilizers
- I don't know. I rent my apartment and I am not responsible for my yard.
- I don't own the property.
- I don't take care of the yard, my landlord does.
- I don't take care of the yard, so it does not apply to me.
- I have a man who takes care of my lawn for me. He has a certain schedule he uses for fertilizing. I'm not aware of the type of fertilizers that he uses.
- I have a service that does that. It's their responsibility and they are regulated by law.
- I have gravel rather than grass in my yard which is why I don't need fertilizer.
- I have no control over that. We live in a apartment.
- I have no yard, I rent.
- I have no yard.
- I have no yard.
- I have no yard.
- I have professional care on my yard
- I live in a condo and have no control.
- I live in a condominium and don't have much control over this. The homeowners organization hires this out to a private company.
- I live in a covenant, it's a home Homeowners Association. I don't have any say in it.
- I live in an apartment complex with no yard.
- I live in an apartment where it is all rock outside.
- I live in an apartment, so I don't have a yard.
- I live in an apartment.
- I live in an apartment.
- I live in an apartment.
- I live in apartment. We do no landscaping.
- I live in complex and have nothing to do with it
- I never mess with that.
- I rent and it is a natural landscape.
- I subscribe to a service that says the chemicals they use aren't harmful, but I suppose they could be harmful.
- I use a lawn service.
- I'm in an apartment building.

- I'm not sure on that one, I don't take care of the yard here.
- It is all sand out here. It is sand and rock.
- It is not my responsibility, because I do not own this property and don't care for it.
- Lack of grass. It's mostly rocks.
- My husband does that and he doesn't say anything about it.
- My husband does that. We actually rent and we use what they tell us to.
- My landscape consists of rocks, therefore we need no fertilizer or chemicals.
- My son takes care of the yard work, so I'm really not sure.
- Not having a yard.
- Our yard is rocks. We are not able to work in the yards anymore.
- The biggest obstacle to my changing the use of chemicals and fertilizers in my yard is the fact we don't have a yard. We don't have grass or plants.
- The biggest thing is probably that I own 8 acres, we don't have much of a yard. We don't use those.
- The fact that I don't use any. I have a natural yard so no lawn or any of that.
- The yard is taken care of by our maintenance people, we don't take care of it
- There is no yard, it is all natural terrain
- There isn't an issue with my yard. There isn't much yard.
- This is a rental, so they do all that.
- We do not have a yard now.
- We do not have a yard where I live, all there is rock and cactus.
- We do not have grass, we live in a rural area.
- We don't have a grass at all right now. We don't use chemicals or fertilizers at all.
- We don't have a yard and don't use chemicals or fertilizer on the wild plants we have. Although, we have trimmed tree branches on the property to mitigate fires.
- We don't have a yard, it's natural landscape.
- We don't have a yard, we are in the mountains and it does not apply.
- We don't have a yard.
- We don't have a yard.
- We don't have a yard.
- We don't have yards.
- We don't know what type of fertilizer is being used, but I will work on that.
- We don't own the place we rent.
- We don't own this yard. A landscaper does it.

- We don't take care of a yard. It is taken care of by the residential home.
- We don't take care of the yard. We live in an apartment.
- We have dogs so we don't really have a yard.
- We live in an apartment complex so we do not landscape.
- We live in an apartment.
- Well I don't have a yard.
- Well, I rent and my landlord takes care of it.
- What do you mean? I don't use anything, I don't know if the landlord does or not.

CATEGORY 3: ALREADY USE NATURAL/ECO-FRIENDLY CHEMICALS

- I don't use anything that will mess up the environment.
- I don't use chemicals in my yard. I use horse manure.
- I don't use the fertilizers and rarely use chemicals. We use compost and manure.
- I just never use chemicals or fertilizers. Everything's organic here.
- I use organic fertilizers from the compost pile that I make.
- The type used is a type that does not have chemicals that are harmful to the environment.
- use biodegradable products
- We already use good products.
- We do not use fertilizers. We use a natural product.
- We don't use chemicals, because there is no yard. We have a flower garden that gets manure put on it.
- We don't use fertilizer. Everything is natural
- We don't use fertilizers in our yard. We use manure.
- We have always used environmentally friendly chemicals.
- We have an organic yard so we don't use them.
- We have livestock that naturally fertilize. We compost so we don't use man made fertilizers.
- We use a natural fertilizer from the cows, horses, and chickens.
- We use natural fertilizers for our yard.
- We use natural stuff.

CATEGORY 4: WE NEED THE CHEMICALS/CHEMICALS ARE WORKING

- Basically, I want to kill the weeds.
- I am satisfied and do not need to change.
- I don't know that there is an obstacle. I guess it is an unwillingness to do it. For pesticides that are ineffective because they are so watered down, they don't control what you need to control.
- I know it is not good. Everything we put into the earth we will be eating later. I probably fertilize to continue to have grass and have a nice looking yard. I live next to someone

who doesn't water their yard, because they cannot afford it.

- I'm not going to change the procedures that have been working. I have 100 acres of grass.
- It is weed control. It is the only time that I apply pesticides to the yard and that is once a year.
- My grass does not grow.
- The city didn't put very good weed guard down so we have to spray all the time for weeds.
- The effectiveness is the biggest obstacle.
- The effectiveness of the chemicals. We only use weed killer and ant spray.
- The performance of the fertilizer.
- The types of chemicals that are being used work, so I see no need to control them. As far as pesticides, we have been using bait in the orchard because bait is so much easier to control.
- We have no reason to change if they work.
- We use a lawn service that fertilizes our yard. We try to select a yard service that doesn't just dump fertilizer randomly into the yard. We try to use things in our garden that dispose rapidly.
- What we do is working right now and we don't need to change it.

CATEGORY 5: NO REASON TO CHANGE

- I do not need to change the chemicals.
- I do not feel there is a need to change anything.
- I don't know, I am not that concerned about that.
- I don't see a need.
- I don't think I need to, I only use some fertilizer.
- I don't think there is an obstacle, because we use them safely.
- I guess I don't see the need to.
- I guess it is not important enough. I have nothing else to add.
- I guess not feeling any need to. We don't do it ourselves.
- I guess we haven't had a reason.
- I have no idea. No reason to change, we don't use that much chemicals anyway.
- I have no obstacle and I am not looking to change any of the chemicals.
- I have no reason to change anything.
- I have no reason to change.
- I use almost no chemicals, so there is no need to change.
- I use chemicals in my yard sparingly so I feel there is no need to change it.

- I'd have to use a lot more than what I use now to change it.
- It's about the same every year and I don't feel like I need to change that.
- Nothing. I do use them, but I don't think I need to change them.
- We are 10 miles from the river. There is no run off now. There is no reason to change anything.
- We follow the directions we were given and have no reason to change.
- We had no reason to change as we have been doing the correct thing all along.
- We have no reason to change our use of chemicals.
- We see no reason to change.

CATEGORY 6: CLIMATE/SOIL DETERMINE WHAT WE USE

- It's the climate and soil types. We are locked in to using a certain type of fertilizers and chemicals.
- The soil itself. The condition of it. I can't use chemicals and fertilizers.
- Too much alkalinity.

CATEGORY 7: NO ALTERNATIVES ARE AVAILABLE

- I use what is available.
- Product availability.
- The brand of fertilizers that are offered for use.
- There aren't different chemicals available. We have a restricted supply.
- There is no other alternative. We do not use much as we don't have a big yard. We just have a small lawn. We just have weeds that grow and they die out at the end of the year.
- We only use herbicide and have only one choice.

CATEGORY 8: THERE ARE NO OBSTACLES

- I can't really think of anything.
- I don't know that there is an obstacle.
- I don't know that there is any.
- I don't know that there really is one.
- I don't know, I guess there isn't any really.
- I think it effects the water. There isn't an obstacle.
- Nothing prevents me from changing it.
- Nothing.
- Nothing.
- There are no obstacles.
- There is no obstacle.
- There is none.
- There is not a reason.
- There isn't any.

- There's no obstacles because I don't think it's a problem.
- There's nothing really stopping us, we just haven't.
- There's nothing stopping me from changing them.

CATEGORY 9: COST

- A lot of it is price and time. Nothing else to add.
- I don't have the money to buy them.
- I don't have the money to buy, plus I don't need to buy.
- I suppose you could say finances, I haven't used them actually in the past two or three years.
- I would say cost is the biggest obstacle.
- It cost too much.
- It would be cost.
- It would be cost.
- It would probably be the cost.
- Money is the reason because we can't afford to do that.
- Money probably.
- Money.
- Money.
- Probably the price of fertilizers.
- The biggest obstacle is money.
- The cost of fertilizers probably.
- The cost of the chemicals.
- The cost of the fertilizer is my biggest obstacle. I am not going to go to a method that is more expensive. Honestly, I don't think it is causing any problems for the water right now. All I do is sprinkle fertilizer on my grass. I don't spray for bugs anyway.
- The expense and I think the impact is minimal. I don't use any pesticides.
- The expenses required is the biggest obstacle.
- Time and money are the biggest obstacle.

CATEGORY 10: WHAT WE'RE USING DOESN'T AFFECT WATER QUALITY

- I already use them properly.
- I do not need to change. What I use is safe.
- I do not think the chemicals I use has any run off. It stays with the soil.
- I don't know, I just put whatever I get on my yard. I don't think that it hurts our water, it comes from a well.
- I don't think it make a difference in the water quality.
- I don't think our water control has a problem
- I don't think there will be a change in water if that changes.
- I guess I don't have an answer for that. I've been doing this for the past couple of years, and thought I was using a

professional grade fertilizer that is appropriate for the yard and best for the water quality.

- I have no obstacles. Some of the pesticides have been outlawed. Other than that, we are free to use whatever is available and is okay to use.
- I live so high in the mountains that there is no need to change my landscape.
- I never felt the need to, I figured if they were selling them at the Home Depot they were safe.
- I rarely use them and they don't do any damage.
- I think green peace movement is over stating its position.
- I think the stuff that they are using today is not as harmful as in days past. It is a surface deal and it is not going to penetrate as some chemicals.
- I think they're all safe.
- I thought I was being prudent to start with.
- I use very little chemicals and the amount we use would not have an affect on water quality.
- I will not change the way I maintain my yard because of what I believe is inaccurate information regarding it's effect on the water quality.
- It does not affect the water quality
- Location, we're so rural it doesn't effect anyone but ourselves.
- The things I use are not affecting the water quality.
- We don't have a drainage system in our area so nothing runs off of anything.

CATEGORY 11: EFFORT NEEDED: TOO OLD/LAZY

- I guess convenience, it's mainly what people do.
- I'm to old to do that.
- The amount of bother is the reason that prevents the action.
- Truthfully, it's probably laziness.

CATEGORY 12: OTHER

- I believe the irrigation I do dilutes.
- I buy just regular fertilizer at my local store.
- I cannot change the type, frequency or way chemicals and fertilizers are used in my yard. One puts them on, they run off. There is no other place for them to go.
- I don't know if there is an obstacle, I guess just the desire to have green grass.
- I don't throw to many away.
- I just haven't had the chance to work in my yard.
- I just moved here.
- I just moved to where I am now so I have not been here a year.
- I will take care of this in the future.
- I would have to change landscape companies.

- If I got rid of my animals.
- My lawn is being re-landscaped because we are remodeling our home.
- Sometimes I think we use Weed and Feed on the yard. Last year I didn't use anything, because of a large dry spell.
- The city doesn't have any instructions.
- The fire hazard is extremely high, because of lack of moisture.
- We live in a desert.
- We live in a rural area.
- We only winterize for roots and not top growth.

CATEGORY 13: DON'T KNOW

- I do not know. We use fertilizers sometimes.
- I don't know for certain.
- I don't know how to answer that.
- I don't know why I don't change.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't really know on that one.
- I just got a yard, I don't know.
- I use fertilizers only. I have no idea what prevents me from changing them.
- I'm not sure.
- Not sure
- The reason I made no change is lack of information.
- We do not know how to do it better. We lack awareness or education.

CATEGORY 14: NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT IT

- I am just not sure, I guess there is not an obstacle I just never thought of it before.
- I don't know about the use of fertilizers or chemicals in the yard because my husband does it. He doesn't think about the quality of water when he does so.
- I guess the biggest obstacle is that we haven't thought about it
- I haven't thought about changing my landscape. Perhaps I should look into it.
- I just never really thought about it, that it was that serious.

- I will have to give that some thought because I really hadn't thought about that.
- I'm probably not informed enough to know whether I need to change it.
- It is just habit. My children just go on and do what they usually do regarding chemicals and fertilizers. They over water the yard when it is already raining. They have a company that comes out and they just do what they have been doing, as a habit.
- We do not know which is more organically safe, so we do not change.
- We have not been aware of our options such as types of organic fertilizers.
- We never thought about changing anything.

CATEGORY 15: I DON'T KNOW WHAT ELSE TO DO

- I do not know what the correct changes to make or items to use. There is also a cost factor.
- I don't know of a better way of making those changes.
- I don't know of any other way of making changes in my yard.
- I don't know what to do to improve it.
- I don't know. maybe lack of knowledge in knowing what's what.
- I don't really know what would be needed to change that or anything like that. I am kind of green on that and I don't know what to say.
- I guess it is really that I don't know if what I am doing is good or not. It is an education matter.
- I have lack of information.
- I haven't researched it to find other alternatives.
- I just don't have the knowledge of what is best to use and how much.
- I probably just need to know what's a better fertilizer for the area.
- I think just the knowledge of the alternatives. Perhaps I could find out about them in the newspapers or websites.
- I would say knowledge. Just not knowing what to use or not knowing what is good for your area.
- I would say lack of education.
- Just the understanding of reading all of that stuff, it is too complicated.
- Lack of information.
- Lack of knowledge.
- The biggest obstacle is that I don't know if it affects the water.
- We don't know enough about it.

Q17B. WHAT IS THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE THAT PREVENTS YOU FROM PROPERLY DISPOSING OF MEDICINES INSTEAD OF DISCARDING THEM IN THE TRASH, YARD, OR DOWN THE DRAIN

CATEGORY 1: NO MEDICINE TO DISPOSE OF / WE USE IT ALL UP

- Generally, we use all our medicines and don't throw them away.
- I always use up all of my medicines and have none to throw away.
- I did not have any medicines to dispose of.
- I did not have any medicines to dispose of.
- I did not have any medicines to dispose of.
- I do no remember disposing of any medicine.
- I do not dispose of medicines. I keep everything.
- I do not have any left.
- I do not have any medicine to dispose of.
- I do not have any medicines to discard.
- I do not have any medicines to discard.
- I do not have any to dispose of at this time.
- I do not have any to dispose of.
- I don't discard any medicine. We use until all gone.
- I don't discard any medicines, I take them all.
- I don't discard any medicines. I take all that is prescribed.
- I don't dispose of any.
- I don't dispose of any.
- I don't dispose of medicines.
- I don't dispose of my medicine, I use them.
- I don't have any medicines because I take all of my medicines that are prescribed.
- I don't have any. I take my medications until they are all gone.
- I don't have medicines to dispose. I use them, but I don't think you should put them down the drain.
- I don't know I guess convenience. I take them all I don't discard them.
- I don't think we discard any medicines, we keep them.
- I don't think we ever throw any medicines away. We use what we buy.
- I don't usually have any left over to dispose of.
- I finish them.
- I guess there isn't any. I usually don't have any to dispose of because I usually take all of my medicines. It's too expensive not to.
- I have had no medicine to dispose of.

- I have had no medicines to dispose of.
- I have had no medicines to dispose of.
- I have never disposed of any medicines.
- I have never done it before.
- I have never had to throw anything away. I take all the medicine that is prescribed to me.
- I have not disposed of any medicines, so I cannot change the way in which I do it.
- I have not had any medicines to dispose of.
- I have not thrown any medicine away yet.
- I have not yet disposed of any medicines.
- I haven't disposed of any medicines.
- I haven't had the opportunity to dispose of medicines.
- I haven't needed to, so there isn't a big obstacle.
- I haven't thrown anything out.
- I just don't do it. Most of the time we just eat our medicines. I've never put them down the drain.
- I never do that.
- I never have disposed of them and still don't.
- I put them in the trash.
- I take my medicines, there is nothing to dispose of. They are too expensive to waste.
- I take them, I don't have medicines that I don't take.
- I use all my medications and if I had some leftover I would properly dispose of them.
- I use all my pills that I receive and don't have to discard them.
- I use medicines and I usually take them all the time. I keep what I need and use them all.
- I use them until they're gone.
- I usually take all of my medication prescriptions, so there's nothing to throw away.
- I would guess that the only way would be to take them to the health clinic, but we don't have any surplus to get rid of.
- If I'm taking the medication I take it all and then I dispose of the container in the trash. I'm not much into medicines. I don't even take Aspirin.
- No one in my household can afford to throw away any medicines.
- Our Dr. says to take until gone, so we don't have any to dispose.
- The biggest obstacle is that I don't discard medicines. I use all that is prescribed to me.
- The biggest obstacle to my properly disposing of medicines is that I use them up and then put the containers in the trash. I put the containers in the trash because I don't know what else to do with them.

- Usually we don't have any left.
- Usually, I have to take my thyroid pill to the end, there's nothing ever discarded.
- We always use up our medicine and do not have any to throw away.
- We dispose of them right, by using them.
- We do not throw any medicine away, we take all of it.
- We don't discard medicines. We use all the medicines that we bring into the house.
- We don't dispose of much medicine, we take most of it.
- We don't have any medications left over. Everything we get, we use.
- We don't have any to discard.
- We don't have many medicines. We take them all and then discard the bottle.
- We don't have medications to throw down the toilet.
- We don't have that many medicines so no need to throw them away.
- We don't really have any medicines to discard.
- We don't really have any. We usually use our prescriptions completely up and we usually don't take much.
- We don't take that much medicine, what we do we use up.
- We don't take very many of them. The ones we take we use up.
- We don't throw away prescribed medicine. We use them until the bottles are empty.
- We either take all our medicine or leave it in the medicine cabinet.
- We generally use the medicines until it is done.
- We had no medicines to dispose of.
- We have not had any to dispose of in the past year.
- We haven't discarded any medications.
- We haven't disposed of any.
- We normally take all of our meds there are none left to discard.
- We take all medications until gone.
- We take them all and throw away the bottles
- We take them all.
- We use all your medications and don't need to dispose of them.
- We use ours up.
- We use up what we get.
- We usually don't keep it long enough to have to throw it away.
- We usually take all the medicines to stay alive at my age.

CATEGORY 2: I THROW MEDICINE IN THE TRASH / NOT DOWN THE DRAIN

- Because it is easier to put it in the trash. Nothing else comes to mind. Most of the time we finish all of our medicines anyway so we do not throw them away.
- I always put it in the trash can, never down the drain.
- I don't have any medicines, but if I did they would go to the dump in the dumpster.
- I don't know of any obstacle that prevents me from changing the way I dispose of medicines, to improve water quality. I believe they currently go into the trash and from there to the landfill. I suppose a person could put the medicines in a special container and take them to recycling.
- I don't know, I just throw them in the trash.
- I don't think there is an obstacle when we throw them into the trash and they end up in the landfill.
- I don't throw them in the drain, I throw them in the trash.
- I don't use a lot of medication and I throw it in the trash, not the drain.
- I guess we just put them in the trash.
- I have to take it to the landfill.
- I just put them in the trash.
- I just throw them in the dumpster
- I just throw them in the trash.
- I just throw them in the trash.
- I never knew other than discarding them in the trash.
- I put them in the trash, I don't know what else to do. I don't have much so it is not a great deal of things changing hands.
- I put them in the trash.
- I put them in the trash.
- I put them in the trash.
- I take them to the dump.
- I thought I was properly disposing of the medicines by putting them in the trash, which is taken to the landfill.
- I thought putting them in the trash was the right thing to do instead of discarding them down the drain.
- I thought they were to go in the trash.
- I usually dispose of medicine in my cat litter box then put it in the trash. I thought that was a better way.
- I usually put them in the trash.
- We discard them in the trash. We don't dump them in the river. We don't discard medication, because we don't take any.
- We just throw them in the trash.
- We never throw medicine down the drain. We would throw them in the trash.

- We throw them in the trash. We have our own septic around here and we don't think it has anything to do with the water quality.

CATEGORY 3: LIVE IN RURAL AREA

- We live in a rural area.
- We live in the country and do not need to do that.
- We live in the country, in the rural area.
- We live in the country, there is no need for that.

CATEGORY 4: I DON'T TAKE ANY MEDICINE

- I do not take any medicines.
- I do not use any medications.
- I do not use any medicine.
- I do not use any.
- I do not use medicine.
- I don't have any medications.
- I don't have any medications.
- I don't have any medicine to throw away.
- I don't have any medicines.
- I don't have any.
- I don't have many to do that with.
- I don't have medicine to discard.
- I don't have medicines to dispose of.
- I don't have much to dispose of.
- I don't have to use any medicines, so I haven't had to change this.
- I don't take any kind of medications.
- I don't take any medications.
- I don't take any medicines therefore I don't dispose of any.
- I don't take any medicines.
- I don't take any medicines. This is not an issue for me.
- I don't take many medications and I live alone.
- I don't take medications.
- I don't take medications.
- I don't take medicine therefore I have nothing to throw away.
- I don't take medicine.
- I don't take medicines.
- I don't take medicines. Aspirin once in awhile.
- I don't take them, so I do not have to dispose of them.
- I have so few medicines that it is not an issue.
- I haven't discarded medicine, I don't take medicine because I don't believe in it.
- I just don't have any medicines in my house.

- It is just laziness. I don't really have any medicines we discard of.
- It is not really a issue here. We do not really take meds here.
- No one in this house uses a lot of medicines.
- Nobody here takes any medicines.
- The biggest obstacle for disposing of medicines is that I don't have medicines.
- There is no obstacle. If we took any we would properly dispose of them.
- There is not any obstacle. I don't take any.
- We are not on prescription medications.
- We didn't have any medicines to dispose.
- We didn't have any medicines.
- We do not dispose of medicine, because we are healthy and don't have to take any.
- We do not have any medicine to discard.
- We do not have any to dispose of.
- We do not have medications to dispose of.
- We do not take any medication.
- We do not take any medicines.
- We don't discard any medicines. We don't take any prescription medicines.
- We don't many medications.
- We don't really use any medications.
- We don't take any medications.
- We don't take medicines as a rule.
- We don't take medicines.
- We don't take much medicine.
- We don't throw our medicine away, because we don't have any to throw away.
- We don't use any.
- We don't use medications. Very, very seldom do we use prescription medicines.
- We don't use medicines. Therefore I never dispose of them.
- We just don't have any medicines, not much, so that hasn't come up.
- We really don't have any medicines to dispose of.
- We really don't use medicines, but if we did we would do it properly.
- We use herbs, no medicines.

CATEGORY 5: I BURN LEFTOVER MEDICINE

- I don't discard medicines. I burn the containers or put them in a sanitary land fill.

- I have an incinerator to burn any old medicines that we have.
- I just throw them away and we burn the trash.
- I put them in the trash, which we burn.
- I throw them in the trash and burn it.
- We burn them.
- We burn them.

CATEGORY 6: THERE'S NO PLACE TO PROPERLY DISPOSE OF MEDICINE

- Finding a local site or something that's close.
- I do not have anything to put them in. I put them in my ashtray and throw them outside with my ashtray.
- I'm not aware of any disposal units.
- Medicines are collected from the city to be disposed of.
- Proper education and a disposal place. If I had a place to take them I'd take them there.
- The area doesn't provide disposal that I know of yet.
- The city lets us know how to do all of that.
- The county has a waste management system that we must use for disposal of medicines. I cannot change that for disposal of the medicines.
- The government prevents me to.
- There are no other sources around here.
- There is no place else to do it. I don't know of a place to take it to dispose of medicines. I don't know of a place other than down the drain.
- There is no place to discard them.
- There is no place to properly dispose of medicines.
- There's no place to take them.
- There's no site near here.
- To have a drop off point, it would be helpful to properly dispose of medicines.
- We don't do that here.
- We don't have a proper recycling system up here. It's been cancelled by the town. There is no proper disposal, just burial of everything together.
- We need a medical waste site, a location to discard
- We need a proper place.
- They don't have any special collection for them. There is no where else I can put them except in the trash. I never put them down the drain.
- There is not a facility that I know around to discard medications. We really don't have that many medications to discard.
- We really don't use that many that's why. Not a place to take them.

CATEGORY 7: I DO PROPERLY DISPOSE OF MEDICINE

- Actually I do properly dispose of them.
- I do properly dispose.
- I don't think we do that at all, I am not sure.
- We do not discard them improperly.
- We do properly dispose.

CATEGORY 8: THERE ARE NO OBSTACLES

- I don't know. There are no obstacles.
- No.
- Nothing.
- There is no excuse, because my family knows better.
- There really isn't any obstacle.

CATEGORY 9: I THOUGHT FLUSHING WAS THE PROPER WAY TO DISPOSE OF THEM

- I am just renting. I sold my property, so I am renting a senior apartment to get me through my senior years. If I think about it, I flush it down the toilet. I don't know what is the obstacle keeping me from properly disposing of the medicine.
- I don't want children to get a hold of my drugs. I take narcotics, so I discard them down the drain.
- I don't want someone else to get a hold of them.
- I flush them in the toilet so kids cannot get a hold of them in the dumpsters.
- I have a puppy that picks up everything and the easiest way is to flush it down the toilet.
- I have never thought about it. I normally flush them.
- I take the medicines and dump them in the garbage disposal.
- I think I properly dispose of them. If I think something is hazardous I will flush it down the toilet and if non hazardous I will dispose of it in the trash can.
- I though they were suppose to go down the drain. I never thought they should be put in the trash for the landfill. We don't have much medicines to discard.
- I was always told to put them down the toilet.
- Nothing, putting them in the trash, somebody might find them and get killed.

CATEGORY 10: I RETURN THEM TO THE HOSPITAL

- I take them to the hospital and they dispose of them there. I'm not sure what they do with them.
- If I need to discard them, I would take them back to the pharmacy.

CATEGORY 11: EFFORT NEEDED

- Convenience, if I had anything. We used to recycle until they started charging us extra. We recycled plastics and glass.

- Ease of discarding.
- I guess it's because of convenience.
- Laziness.
- Motivation is the biggest obstacles.
- The convenience, but I will not do that anymore.

CATEGORY 12: OTHER

- The over prescription of medicines.

CATEGORY 13: DON'T KNOW

- I do not know.
- I don't know
- I don't know how to answer that.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I have no idea.
- I just don't understand the question.
- I'm not sure
- I'm not sure.
- I'm not sure.

CATEGORY 14: NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT IT

- I did not realize that it was a concern.
- I didn't know that it is a big problem.
- I guess I didn't know that it was a problem. Ignorance I guess.
- I have never thought of medicines. You always think of household cleaners but not medicines.
- I just did not think to.
- I just haven't thought about it. I don't throw much away.
- I just never think about it.
- It has never occurred to me.
- Its just something I never thought about before.
- I've never considered it.
- We have never thought about it.

CATEGORY 15: I DON'T KNOW THE PROPER WAY / I DIDN'T KNOW THERE WAS A PROPER WAY

- Due to lack of education and not knowing what I should do instead of throwing medicines away. I'd like to know the proper procedure.
- Education, we do not know of any other ways to discard. This is the first I heard of medicines affecting the environment.

- Education.
- Having knowledge of a site where I can dump them.
- I did not know how to properly dispose of medicines.
- I did not know I should do that.
- I did not know I was supposed to do that.
- I did not know of any other way to dispose of it.
- I did not know that there was a proper way.
- I did not know there was a way to properly dispose of medicine.
- I did not know there was a way to properly dispose of medicines.
- I did not know what to do with them.
- I didn't even know there was any other way.
- I didn't know any different.
- I didn't know there was a special way to dispose of medications.
- I didn't know there was any other way.
- I don't have any other way of discarding them.
- I don't have anything else to do with them.
- I don't know any better.
- I don't know any other way.
- I don't know exactly how to do it.
- I don't know of any other way to dispose of them.
- I don't know the proper way to dispose of medicines.
- I don't know what else to do with them.
- I don't know what else to do with them.
- I don't know what the proper method is and I don't discard any medicines.
- I don't know what to do with old medications. What should I do?
- I don't know what to do with them.
- I don't know what to do with them.
- I don't know what to do with them.
- I don't know where else to get rid of them.
- I don't know where else to put them.
- I don't know where to discard them.
- I don't know where to put it.
- I don't know where to take my old medicine.
- I don't know where to take them.
- I don't know where to take them.
- I don't know where you properly dispose them. There is no instructions on medications on how to dispose of them.
- I don't really know what to do with them.

- I guess I didn't know there was proper way and I never thought anything of it.
- I guess I didn't know you were supposed to.
- I guess I just don't think about how to get rid of it.
- I guess just not knowing about it.
- I guess the knowledge of what to do with the medicines
- I have never even thought of it, I guess education. I don't think anyone knows what you are supposed to do with them.
- I have no idea where else to discard them.
- I have no idea where to discard them or what to do with them.
- I have not heard of another way to do it.
- I have not received any information on how to dispose of medicines.
- I need education on how to dispose of them.
- I never even thought of it and I would not know how to dispose of them.
- I never heard of disposing them otherwise.
- I never knew there was a way to properly dispose of them.
- I never knew there was another way.
- I really don't know what you should do with them.
- I think it is just ignorance.
- I was told to stop pouring them down the drain. I really don't know how to properly dispose of medicines.
- I would have to know where to go or how to discard them. We do not have any, but I would not know what to do if I had to.
- I wouldn't know what to do with them.
- Ignorance and laziness.
- Ignorance is the biggest obstacle.
- Ignorance. I did not know that there was an alternative.
- I'm not knowledgeable of how I should dispose of medicines.
- It is ignorance.
- I've never put them down the drain, but I don't know what properly is. We put them in our recycling tote, and I don't know what they do with it then.
- Lack of knowledge of where to go.
- Lack of knowledge.
- Not knowing the proper procedures.
- Nothing. That's the only way that I've ever heard of.
- The lack of education.
- The lack of knowledge.
- We are unaware of proper procedures.

- We don't have the knowledge of what to do with the medicines.
- We have not been given any information on how to dispose of them.
- We have not been told how to dispose of them.
- What would be the proper way, I don't know what else you could do.
- I now flush medicines down the toilet to dispose of them and I don't know what else I can do to get rid of them.
- I never thought about it. We don't use that stuff that much and when we do we just throw them away.
- I don't know of any alternatives but I do not throw away medicines.
- I don't know that I really dispose of medicines. I guess just not knowing what the proper way would be.
- Actually I guess I have to say I throw them into the trash, which I seldom do. If there was a proper way of disposing it I don't know.
- I did not know that throwing them away wasn't okay.
- I did not know there was a way to properly dispose of medicines other than throwing them in the trash.
- I didn't know I was supposed to do it any other way than in the trash.
- I didn't know of anywhere else I could dispose of them. I just throw them in the trash.
- I don't know the proper way to dispose of medicines beside down the trash.
- I don't know what else to do with them, other than disposing of them in the trash.
- I don't know what to do with them other than throwing them in the trash.
- I guess I don't know how other than to put them in the trash.
- We don't know how else to do it. We used to donate, but clinical regulations will not take medicines anymore, so we just trash them.
- We have always thrown them in the trash. I didn't know there was a proper way.
- We just throw them out in the trash, when you talk of proper disposal, I don't know what that is.
- We throw the medicines in the trash because we don't know what the proper way is.

Q17C. WHAT IS THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE THAT PREVENTS YOU FROM CHANGING THE WAY YOUR YARD IS LANDSCAPED

CATEGORY 1: HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION RULES / SOCIAL PRESSURE TO HAVE A NICE YARD

- HUD hasn't initiated or approved changes in landscaping.
- I don't have much grass anyway and where I live, I am required to have that much grass.
- I live in a community that has its own landscapers.
- I live in a condo and the Homeowners Association does that.
- Our Homeowners Association restricts making any changes in landscape.
- Probably all the laws regarding certain things you can do to your lawn. Homeowner's association rules.
- Societal pressure to keep it beautiful and green.
- Someone else comes and does all that for us. We have nothing to do with landscaping our yard.
- That would be the entire neighborhood. I try to keep it the same as everybody else's in order to compete on resale value.
- The home owners association. The individual owners don't make any decisions.
- The homeowners association will not let me.
- We have a HOA.
- We live in a townhouse and have discussions about landscaping but I don't know why they aren't making changes in the landscaping.
- We're in a Homeowners Association and there would be an impact. Changing the landscape is regulated. Most of it goes into irrigation in the ground.
- Where I live I have no control over the landscaping. I live in a condo.

CATEGORY 2: NO YARD / NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR YARD

- Financial and the fact we don't own the house
- I do not handle the maintenance of the yard where I live.
- I do not have a yard to landscape, plus I am too old.
- I do not have a yard to landscape.
- I do not have a yard, I live in a trailer park. That saves water and labor.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not have a yard.
- I do not own my property.
- I do not own my yard.
- I do not own my yard.
- I don't do it, my landlord does.

- I don't do yard work
- I don't have a yard to landscape.
- I don't have a yard to landscape.
- I don't have a yard to landscape.
- I don't have a yard to landscape.
- I don't have a yard to landscape.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard.
- I don't have a yard. I live in an apartment.
- I don't have any obstacles. I live in an apartment house and someone else takes care of all of that.
- I don't own it.
- I don't own the house, just renting
- I don't really deal with that.
- I have no yard
- I have no yard.
- I have nothing to do with my yard.
- I live in a condo.
- I live in a low income rental. I don't landscape.
- I live in a nursing home.
- I live in a property managed development that takes care of the landscaping.
- I live in a townhome community so it's common property.
- I live in a townhouse. Everything has to be cleared by the Homeowners Association and people are hired to come in and do the work.
- I live in an apartment and don't have any control of the landscaping.
- I live in an apartment and no have control over that.
- I live in an apartment complex and have no control over landscaping.
- I live in an apartment complex and they do everything to the yard. I have nothing to do with it.
- I live in an apartment complex so there is no yard.
- I live in an apartment, so I don't have a yard.
- I live in an apartment, there is no yard.
- I live in an apartment.
- I live in an apartment.

- I live in an apt and I have no control of landscaping my yard.
- I live in an apt. complex.
- I live in an assisted care facility.
- I live in the city.
- I live with my daughter. I cannot make any changes.
- I really don't have a yard.
- I rent a condo and am not directly responsible for the upkeep of my yard.
- I rent so I do not landscape.
- I rent the condo.
- I rent the property.
- I rent the property. It would not be my decision.
- I rent this property.
- I rent. I have someone else that does all of the yard work.
- I'm not a homeowner.
- I'm not the owner.
- It is not our property, we just rent.
- It's not mine, I rent.
- Its not my house, I just do what the landlord wants me to do.
- It's the way we want it and we're renting.
- Mostly because we are renters. I don't know that our landlord would object. We've just never approached the subject.
- My landlord takes care of it.
- My landlord would be in control of this.
- The biggest obstacle is rent.
- The way my yard is. I don't really have one to landscape.
- There is not much room with the firewood stacked out there. There is no room to do much else.
- We are renting so we may not landscape.
- We do not do any landscaping.
- We do not have a yard.
- We do not have a yard.
- We do not have a yard.
- We do not need to landscape our yard.
- We do not really have a yard.
- We don't have a yard so I can't landscape it.
- We don't have a yard, we live in an apartment so that does not apply to us.
- We don't have a yard.
- We don't have a yard.
- We don't have any landscaping.

- We don't have control of our landscape.
- We don't have much yard.
- We don't need landscaping. We live in a mobile home with a lot.
- We don't own our house. We rent and there's really nothing you can do with the yard.
- We don't own the property. It's up to the landlord to do that. We live in a mobile home.
- We don't own the yard, I rent.
- We have no yard.
- We live in a condo, they have people that do the yard
- We really do not have a yard.
- We really do not landscape.
- We rent the house and it is an association that takes care of the yard.
- We rent, so we can't.
- We rent.
- We rent.

CATEGORY 3: YARD IS NATURAL / XERISCAPED

- I am doing it right to start with.
- I am in the mountains, our yard is natural.
- I do not think I need to. It is all open fields.
- I don't do anything in my yard It's all rocks anyway.
- I don't have a yard to landscape, its just dirt.
- I don't have a yard to landscape. We just have rocks and desert.
- I don't have a yard. I live on 10 acres and its all natural.
- I don't have any landscaping, it is all natural.
- I don't have much of a yard, I have a very small house. I just leave it alone, I don't mess at all with it and I don't have any grass.
- I don't have to take care of my yard its all natural.
- I don't know. I guess we don't have one. We have a little bit of grass and pasture grass on each side.
- I don't landscape my yard, I don't believe in Kentucky Bluegrass and other stuff. I'm not a pretty boy.
- I don't landscape, its all natural.
- I don't need it. I use natural ingredients.
- I don't really have a yard, I'm in the country
- I don't really have a yard.
- I don't really have a yard. It's mainly rocks.
- I don't really have any obstacles. I live in the mountains, we don't really landscape here, we just leave it natural.
- I have a bunch of rocks in my yard.
- I have a lot of rocks and I don't have to maintain.

- I have a natural landscape as I live in the desert and I have no desire to change this landscape.
- I have all natural and don't want to change it.
- I have all natural landscaping.
- I have all natural landscaping.
- I have Bermuda grass and it takes very little water.
- I have dirt and wild grass and chico bushes so we don't need to landscape.
- I have natural landscaping.
- I have no desire to. We have a natural, non landscaped yard.
- I have very little grass and it is very rocky.
- I keep most of it wild.
- I like it the way it is because I have a natural landscape consisting of sagebrush and cactus.
- I like to keep it as natural as I can.
- I live in a pasture.
- I live in a rural area and it is natural vegetation. I mow the weeds only.
- I live in a rural area.
- I live in the country and the deer eat here.
- I live in the forest and there is no landscaping
- I live in the mountains and it is a bit rocky.
- I live in the mountains, and can't landscape.
- I live in the mountains, there is no need for landscaping.
- I only have rocks in my yard.
- I prefer the natural landscape, because we are high up on the mountain.
- I really do not need to take care of it.
- I use natural landscaping.
- I would not change anything. It is very environmentally safe as it is. It is also a meadow.
- It is a gravel yard, so there is no grass.
- It is a natural yard and we don't do anything to it but plant trees. We don't landscape or fertilize.
- It is a zeroscape. It is natural. No landscaping is needed.
- It is agricultural, it is done by irrigation.
- It is all natural.
- It is done well already. Finances. It is already rocked, it is not a big yard.
- It is pretty rocky and hard to do anything with.
- It is probably the size. I am very conservative. I have Buffalo grass that doesn't require a lot of water and I do not have an automatic sprinkler system and it operates according to the environment.
- It is rocks and bark. We cannot change anything.

- It is zeroscape, so why would I want to change it.
- It was designed that way and that is how I am maintaining it. I plan to go completely rock so I won't have to mow or water it.
- Its a ranch so we don't do fancy landscaping. I don't have a lawn. We just have native grass that grows all over the property.
- It's all commercial orchard, not really a yard.
- Its all natural. I don't have a yard.
- Its already zeroscaped.
- Its just grass. Lack of material, there aren't any landscaping companies.
- It's natural grass, whatever grows naturally.
- It's natural, it's not landscaped. I like it and leave it that way.
- It's not landscaped at all, so I don't use any water.
- It's not landscaped, I live in a very high desert area.
- Its not landscaped, we live in a field.
- It's not very landscaped, I live on a mountain and I like it the way it is. I have no lawn to speak of.
- Its on a mountain, it has a natural landscape. The water can't go up hill.
- It's pretty efficient as is.
- Most of the yard we have is graveled.
- My land is flat and it is landscape so that it holds the water. There is no runoff from my yard. I have landscape timbers so it will hold up to 7 inches of water without running off onto someone else's property.
- My property is undeveloped at this time so there is nothing to change.
- My yard has been the same way for ten years and it is already designed to be water efficient.
- My yard is already landscaped to preserve water quality.
- My yard is natural. Labor is the biggest obstacle.
- My yard is naturally landscaped.
- My yard isn't landscaped.
- No lawn to landscape.
- Our yard is all natural landscaping of pasture and forest.
- Our yard is all natural. We do not do anything to the yard.
- Our yard is all natural. We live in the mountains.
- Our yard is left natural and we do not need to make changes.
- Our yard is pretty natural as it is, it is landscaped naturally. We don't use anything on our yard.
- Right now our yard is on a zero-scape. It requires very little watering.

- The biggest obstacle that prevents me from changing the way the yard is landscaped is that we don't need to change it. We live on natural grass.
- The physical characteristics of the land, 42 acres that doesn't grow things very well. I have a natural landscape.
- The topography, is not exactly a yard, just open space.
- The way the yard is landscaped is not a negative thing. We have zeroscape. We've used indigenous plants that require very little water. It's been ongoing.
- There is nothing, we are on the side of the mountain and we have done all that we can do.
- There isn't any obstacle. Its a small yard and its natural and I water the irrigation water.
- Too much dirt.
- We are in a country surrounding area, so it is all just natural.
- We are way out in the country and it is something that you can't really control.
- We do not really landscape it and it is very rocky.
- We do not want to disturb the sandy soil.
- We don't do any landscaping, it's all natural.
- We don't have a yard to landscape, all we have is trees.
- We don't have a yard to landscape, we live on a mountain.
- We don't have any grass.
- We don't have to water it much. It's fine the way it is.
- We don't landscape our yard. We just have wild grass. We don't water it or anything. If it grows, we mow it and that is it. I don't think the grass clippings hurt anything.
- We don't landscape the yard here, the mountain does it for us.
- We don't landscape, it's riverbed with lots of rocks.
- We don't landscape. Its all natural.
- We don't really have a yard. We live in the mountains and there's really no yard here.
- We have a yard with natural landscaping; rocks and no soil.
- We have an all natural yard.
- We have gardens and fruit trees. We don't have grass at all.
- We have mostly natural landscape and we are satisfied with it the way it is.
- We have natural granite, flowers and grass.
- We have natural landscaping. Our lawnmower is the deer and elk. No Kentucky bluegrass, we have natural zeroscaping, natural landscaping.
- We have natural prairie grass. We do not use fertilizers.
- We have no grass we have ground covers and one little tree.
- We just have rocks. We don't have a yard to landscape.

- We like it the way it is. We don't do any landscaping. We move rocks and that's about it.
- We live in a rural area so there is no need for landscaping.
- We live in the country.
- We live in the mountains and have no yard to landscape.
- We live in the mountains, all rock and dirt.
- We live in the mountains, we do not landscape.
- We live in the mountains. Its a tree property. We have five wooded acres with trees.
- We live on a hill. I do not know what changes to make.
- We live out on the farm and it's mostly pasture.
- We live right on the edge of a mountain.
- We really don't have any grass, just what grows naturally. I have a flower bed.
- We use zeroscape.
- Weather. I live at 10,000 ft. so I have only 6 weeks where there is no frost.
- We're in the country, so we have no concern for landscaping on our property.
- We're on a ranch, we don't really have a yard. We're not in a residential area. There's grass in the front, but the rest is unchangeable. It's agricultural in the back, a garden.

CATEGORY 4: WATER: NOT ENOUGH / USE RUNOFF

- As far as the yard, I let mother nature takes it course for watering. There has been a need of saving water and I only use water when needed.
- Having enough water in the summertime to keep the grass growing. It is not enough rain.
- I do not want to affect my water usage by changing the way I landscape.
- I guess I don't know, it's the handiest and it is to save water.
- I had to cut back on watering this year.
- I have 2 acres of grass that I don't have to water. The water comes across the field and waters our yard.
- I only have rain water and there wouldn't be enough to handle new landscape.
- I would say no water. We use the drip irrigation and anything we can do to preserve water anyway.
- It would take more water than I am capable of providing.
- Lack of water has prevented us from changing the landscaping. This lack is due to water cost.
- Lack of water, animals eating, I planted some flowers and a couple of trees and the animals ate them.
- Lack of water. Its very dry here.
- Mainly water availability. Its costly.

- One of them is the climate we live. Not much will grow. We're not going to grow things that require a lot of water because there's not a lot of water.
- Price and availability of water.
- Probably because we have ditch water.
- The amount of water that I can't use.
- The amount of water that I want to use.
- The amount of water. I don't have a big yard because of the water factor.
- The biggest obstacle has been water. To conserve water I use it for my garden instead of changing the landscape which would require additional usage of water.
- The biggest obstacle is lack of water.
- The biggest obstacle to changing the way my yard is landscaped is the fact that the water we use for our yards is not potable.
- The biggest obstacle to changing the way our yard is landscaped is the lack of water. We have none.
- The cost of water.
- The cost of water. I don't plan on changing my yard much anyway.
- The lack of water is the biggest obstacle from changing the way our yard is landscaped.
- The natural recurring water. Everything has to be drought tolerant.
- The preservation of water is the biggest reason. We do not have enough water.
- The price of water, I suppose I could level it out real good and grow a lawn, but it's too expensive for the water. It will run the bill up fast, I have only the grass Mother Nature left.
- The shortage of water.
- Time and water probably.
- Water system, we do it twice a week instead of everyday. Lawn clipping we throw in the trash.
- Water usage will increase for watering vegetation.
- Water.
- We are in a pretty hot climate and it takes so much to water period that there isn't that much to irrigate.
- We are in a water drought.
- We are not allowed to use water because we can't use our in house well.
- We have a private well, household use only. We aren't supposed to water anything.
- We have Colorado irrigation water.
- We have different days we can water. As far as changing the landscape, nothing.
- We have drought here. I only put in a small section of yard.

- We have good irrigation water.
- We have outdoor water restrictions.
- We live in a very rocky area. There has been a water shortage a while back and we are trying to preserve water.
- We use the minimal amount of water.
- We water from a pond.
- We water with ditch irrigation water.

CATEGORY 5: NO REASON TO CHANGE / DON'T WANT TO CHANGE / LIKE THE YARD THE WAY IT IS

- Desire. I don't have a desire to change it.
- For me, its kind of a non-issue.
- I am happy with it the way it is. I don't see a need to change it.
- I am just not motivated to do so.
- I do not feel that my yard is in need of a change.
- I do not think it is necessary to change the landscaping of my yard.
- I do not think it needs changing.
- I do not think my yard needs landscaping.
- I do not want to change it.
- I do not want to change my landscaping.
- I do not want to change the landscaping of my yard.
- I do not want to have my yard landscaped.
- I don't believe that its necessary.
- I don't feel a need to change it.
- I don't have any reason to change my yard.
- I don't have many to change. I keep it like that so the kids can play on it
- I don't know that there is a reason too.
- I don't know. I like the way it looks now.
- I don't know. It's ok, it's not too much grass, it's a pretty good balance.
- I don't need to.
- I don't see the need for it right now
- I don't think I need to do anything.
- I don't think it needs any changes.
- I don't think it needs it.
- I don't think we would ever change it.
- I don't want my yard landscaped.
- I don't want to change it.
- I don't want to change my landscape.
- I don't want to change the way my yard is landscaped.
- I don't want too.

- I guess I don't feel the need right now. It's good the way it is.
- I had no reason to change the landscape method.
- I had no reason to change the landscaping of my yard.
- I have no desire to change my landscape.
- I have no problem with how my yard is currently landscaped.
- I have no reason to change the landscaping.
- I have no reason to.
- I keep my yard like it is.
- I like it the way it is.
- I like it the way it is.
- I like it the way it is.
- I like it the way it is. I don't want to change it.
- I like my yard like it is.
- I like my yard the way it is and feel no need to change it.
- I like my yard the way it is.
- I like the way it is now.
- I like the way it looks, no need to change it.
- I need no changes. I am satisfied.
- I really don't think we have to. I don't think there is a need to.
- I saw no need to change anything.
- I see no need to change my landscaping.
- I suppose I just am not interested in having my yard landscaped.
- I think because it does not need to be changed or fertilized.
- I think everything is alright, we did it when we built.
- I'm pleased with the way the yard is, so I don't want to change anything. We collect and bag everything we rake up.
- It does not need to be changed.
- It doesn't need any work.
- It doesn't need it.
- It doesn't need to be re-landscaped.
- It has been the same way for 50 years.
- It is adequate as it is.
- It is not necessary.
- It is perfect the way it is. No change is needed.
- It is the way it has always been and I don't like to change things.
- It's unnecessary.
- Just that I don't see any need of it.
- My yard does not need any changes.

- My yard has no problem.
- My yard is not landscaped really and there's no need to change.
- Nothing. I don't think there's any reason to change it.
- Our yard is fine
- Probably the enjoyment of outside, the outdoors. I want to keep it that way.
- The area climate. We like our landscape the way it is.
- The desire.
- The want or the need to change it is the biggest obstacle.
- There is just no need to do that.
- There is no need to make any changes.
- There is no need to.
- There is no reason to change the landscaping of my yard, because it is flat. I'm in the valley and there is an illegal dump back behind us with all sorts of stuff, even lots of dead animals. GPS 10 North and 5 West to see all the air and water pollution.
- There is no reason to landscape my yard because it is fine the way it is.
- There is nothing to change.
- There is nothing to change. It needs to be landscaped and we are working on it now.
- There is nothing wrong with it now.
- We do not need to change anything.
- We do not need to change anything.
- We do not need to change anything.
- We have no need to change and we do not use a lot of water.
- We have no need to. We use extra water from an irrigation ditch to water our lawn.
- We have no reason to change the landscaping.
- We have no reason to change the landscaping.
- We have no reason to change.
- We like it the way it is.
- We really don't need to have our home landscaped.
- We see no need to change. It works the way it is.
- Well it's functional.

CATEGORY 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF YARD: TOO BIG / TOO FLAT / TOO ROCKY / ETC.

- About nine giant trees. My husband's family has lived here for 50 years, so there's an historical factor to it.
- For us there's six inches of sand and ancient old bricks. We can't do anything about it. The wind won't allow any of these things to grow, it will get covered up.
- I have no need to as my yard is flat.
- I have the smallest amount of yard of anybody.

- I just have a small little yard and that is why I haven't changed.
- It is too big.
- It is too large and it's all grass.
- It just can't be changed. Its not big enough.
- Its real rocky land and too hard to do.
- Its so big. I live on 5 acres.
- Its very rocky.
- Just the size of it, it is huge.
- My house. It's in a weird place and there's not much room.
- My yard is junky and I guess it would be my yard being junky.
- My yard is not big enough to worry about.
- My yard is not very big so no need to landscape, not a whole lot I can do to it.
- Our access water runs downhill.
- Probably the fact that we're in a farm area and our grass prevents the dust that gets stirred up from entering our house. Also, the grass keeps the erosion down.
- Probably the rockiness of the hill side.
- Runoff is one of them. Every time it rains we have a lake here.
- The drainage, my yard is flat.
- The grade of the land is my biggest obstacle.
- The mud and soil and clay content.
- The size. It's too big to landscape.
- The structure of the land is the biggest obstacle to changing the way my yard is landscaped. There isn't much we can do with it except leave it the way it is; it slopes.
- There is a limit to what things will grow.
- There is brick all around it and I cannot change anything.
- There is no way I can change it.
- There is no way to change it.
- There is not a lot we can do about changing the landscape.
- There isn't much of a yard.
- We don't have a big yard.
- We have a big tree that gets in the way of changing the landscaping.
- We have a creek that runs through from the mountain.
- We have a very small yard.
- We have lived here forever and it is well landscaped.
- We have lots of trees and we need to water them.
- We have plants growing in our yard that we want to keep there.
- Well basically I have no options. It's all flat and I have a lot of trees.

- Well it's flat there's nothing to do.

CATEGORY 7: THERE ARE NO OBSTACLES

- I don't have any obstacles.
- I don't have any obstacles. I could go to zero landscaping, rocks and ornamentals. I may do that next year.
- I don't have any obstacles. I am not going to change it.
- I don't know. Nothing stopped me. I haven't changed the way its landscaped.
- I don't think I have an obstacle in my yard.
- I have no obstacles that prevent me from changing the way my yard is landscaped.
- I really can't think of any. We've added some grass and fruit trees, so eventually we'd have some fruit.
- None.
- None.
- Nothing
- Nothing
- Nothing, our yard is fine the way it is
- Nothing.
- Nothing.
- Nothing.
- Nothing. I might add grass, but I'm undecided.
- There is no obstacle, we just did it longer than a year ago and we used no fertilizers or chemicals in the yard.
- There is no obstacle.
- There is no obstacle.
- There is nothing that prevents me from doing so, I just don't do it.
- There really isn't one.
- There's no obstacle.
- We planted a little grass and flowers, but there's no obstacle to changing it.

CATEGORY 8: COST

- At this time, the reasons are due to finances.
- Cash.
- Cost
- Cost
- Cost, and that's all.
- Cost, probably, it's a very established yard and it's huge. I don't see any urgency to change anything.
- Cost.
- Cost.
- Cost.
- Cost.

- Cost.
- Expense.
- Finances and that's all.
- Finances are the biggest obstacle to my changing the way my yard is landscaped.
- Funds.
- I am out in the country. To much earth moving. Meaning it's to costly to change.
- I can not afford to change the landscaping in my yard.
- I cant afford it right now and my property value is low, because of the market.
- I can't afford it.
- I can't afford to landscape my yard.
- I do not have the money.
- I don't have money to change it. The yard is landscaped fairly efficient.
- I don't have the money to change how I landscape.
- I don't have the money to change the way my yard is landscaped. If I had the money I would hire someone to do it for me.
- I don't have the money to do it.
- I don't have the money to have my yard landscaped.
- I don't have the money.
- I don't need to change my landscape, because it is fine as is. Cost would prevent me from changing my landscape.
- I guess money and time.
- I have not been able to afford it.
- I probably just time and money.
- I think it is the money involved.
- I think money is the issue. Time and knowledge of what would be preferable.
- I would say economics. It cost too much.
- I would say finances.
- I would say it's the cost.
- I would say money is an obstacle.
- I would say money.
- I would say money.
- I would say money. I have 80 acres of land, so money is a major issue.
- I would say the cost.
- It is too expensive.
- It is under 18 inches of snow right now, but if it's not snowing it is the cost.
- It takes too much time and money.

- It would cost so much to have it changed. Some people use rocks to limit water usage and I think it would be too expensive to start all over again.
- It would just be the cost.
- It would probably be the cost.
- Lack of enough money prevents me from changing my landscape.
- Lack of income.
- Lack of money has prevented me from changing my yard.
- Mainly money.
- Money
- Money and personal taste is the biggest obstacle.
- Money and time. We would probably put in more grass but it is too much time.
- Money and water supply. We don't have irrigation rights.
- Money is the biggest obstacle.
- Money is the biggest obstacle.
- Money is the biggest obstacle.
- Money is the primary obstacle for my changing the landscaping in my yard.
- Money is the reason why we have not done anything yet.
- Money, and it's pretty well landscaped the way it is.
- Money, that's it. My front yard is mostly rock. I don't water, all my yard gets is natural.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- Money.
- No money. If I had the money it would look really nice.
- Not having the money and the time.
- Probably bringing in dirt and working with it, economics I guess.
- Probably finances.
- Probably just money.
- Probably money, but we're satisfied with the way it is.

- Probably money, the cost is too high.
- Probably money. We are on a hillside and quite a steep hill.
- Probably the cost.
- Probably the work that it would require at our age. Also the finances.
- Right now it's money, we're dreaming about it. We have a lot of little trees in pots ready to be planted.
- The biggest obstacle is money.
- The biggest obstacle is money.
- The biggest obstacle to my changing the way my yard is landscaped is lack of money resources.
- The biggest reason is finances.
- The cost is the biggest obstacle in preventing me from changing my landscape.
- The cost is the biggest obstacle.
- The cost is too high and we have a natural landscape.
- The cost is too high.
- The cost is too high.
- The cost is too much and I'm not really sure what to do. I water very little anyway.
- The cost of it.
- The cost of materials.
- The cost.
- The cost.
- The expense prevents me.
- The expense.
- The financial cost.
- The high cost would be the reason for not changing my landscape.
- The investment to change the way my yard is landscaped is probably the greatest obstacle to prevent us from doing so.
- The lack of money and my yard's not that big.
- The largest part of my reason is that its too expensive and there is a lot of alkaline in our water.
- The money it costs.
- The money needed.
- The time the effort and expense.
- The work that would be involved would be too costly.
- Time and money among other things.
- Time and money.
- Time and money.
- Time to do it, that's why it's pretty natural. Money, too, to have someone else take care of it.
- Time. I don't have the time to do it and money.
- We did change because of cost.

- We just don't want to do it and money.
- We're too old to handle that and can't afford to have it done.

CATEGORY 9: TIME

- I do not have the time.
- I don't have time.
- I have not had time to do it.
- I just don't have the time to get it all done.
- I think time. Also, money to a certain extent. I have to hire someone to do the lawn and I don't have time for anything else.
- The biggest thing is time.
- The lack of time.
- Time.
- We haven't had any time.

CATEGORY 10: THERE'S NOTHING I CAN CHANGE THAT WOULD AFFECT THE WATER QUALITY

- I do not feel that it would help water quality.
- I do not think I could do anything to change it.
- I do not think it is really necessary or beneficial.
- I do not want to change it. It would not have any affect on the water quality.
- I don't believe there's any water quality problem so no need.
- I don't have much of a yard and we do not have run off.
- I don't need to. I need to have the water there to go straight down.
- I don't think that it wouldn't effect water quality. It doesn't need changing.
- I only own so much and one can only do so much.
- I think it has nothing to do with the water quality.
- I think it's pretty healthy, I'm not polluting.
- It drains just fine.
- It isn't really landscaped. It's just grass so it's low-maintenance.
- It was done by landscape architect's so I don't think it needs to be changed.
- It would not make any difference.
- My yard is pretty flat and not much of a run off in my yard.
- There is nothing I could do to help the water quality.
- We are the first people to get water here and we have water rights. We have no water problem. Our water was so pure it was bottled. We don't have a problem and we don't need to preserve water particularly. So we do not have to change the way our yard is landscaped.

CATEGORY 11: EFFORT NEEDED

- I am blind and have no resources.
- I am disabled.
- I am in very poor health.
- I don't have the energy to do it.
- I don't want to do my yard because I'm an old person.
- I guess, work. The work, the actual physical labor of doing it.
- I'm old and I am too tired to do it.
- It is just laziness on my part. The status quo is easy to maintain.
- My age and time prevents me from changing the way my yard is landscaped and I have sprinkler systems out of the rivers.
- My age, I have someone do the mowing and I do the watering. I will probably not change anything in my lifetime.
- My age.
- My health was the biggest obstacle.
- Proper equipment. I'm 66 years old and arthritis doesn't help. It would be nice if somebody else younger was around to help me.
- The biggest obstacle would be my laziness.
- The care of it. I wouldn't change it because I don't have the means to take care of it.
- To have the help with my yard.
- We are elderly and do not do a lot.
- We are too old to do the yard work.
- We do not have the energy to do yard work.

CATEGORY 12: OTHER

- I am getting ready to change my yard.
- I am not about to take my sprinkler system out.
- I don't care about my yard.
- I have a brand new home and we just put the landscaping in.
- I have a sprinkler system that's all I need.
- I just bought a new house and it was just landscaped before I bought it.
- I just try to keep the weeds out and keep it clean.
- I would say the foundation itself.
- Its winter time.
- My husband won't go out there and do it. We get water from the ditch and from the Arkansas River so it's hard to change. He hasn't figured out a way to do it.
- My husband, he doesn't want to change it.
- My work.

- Our foundation is being replaced.
- Our yard was done 3 years ago.
- The yard is a private yard.
- We are putting in a new yard, so that is hard to answer.
- We bought a new house and it's not landscaped at all.
- We cant agree on landscaping.
- We have a newly sodden yard with no plans to make any changes.
- We have already made changes.
- We have just moved here and have not had time to consider changing the landscaping.
- We have not been here a year yet.
- We just changed it about 4 or 5 years ago.
- We just moved and we have not yet landscaped the yard.
- We just moved in 6 months ago.
- We just moved in and we don't have a yard yet.
- We've only been here nine months.

CATEGORY 13: DON'T KNOW

- I am not sure what this question is referring to.
- I don't have an answer.
- I don't know
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I don't know.
- I have no idea.
- I'm not sure what prevents me from changing the way my lawn is landscaped to improve water quality.

CATEGORY 14: NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT IT

- I don't know that there really is one. I just haven't thought about it too seriously.
- I don't really know. I haven't really thought about it.
- I have never thought about it.
- I never gave it a thought, we like what we've got.
- We just haven't thought about it. It isn't on the top of our mind.
- What am I suppose to? Why would I want to change my landscape? Its a real vague question.

CATEGORY 15: DON'T KNOW WHAT ELSE TO DO

- I do not know how to change the landscape to help preserve water quality. I need to know what kinds of things would help. I would be willing to do it if there could be workshops offered.
- I don't know how to change it.

- I wouldn't say we have the perfect yard, but I don't know what we should do to preserve water quality.
- It's perfectly flat with green grass. How else could I change the landscape?
- Lack of a plan.
- Lack of information about what type of benefit that would provide. I do minimal watering and don't use fertilizers
- and pesticides. I'm interested in knowing what I could do, just not aware.
- The lack of information.

APPENDIX II: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

[INTERVIEWER: DON'T READ "DON'T KNOW" RESPONSES]

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling on behalf of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and we are conducting a survey on water quality. Your responses will help the Division better serve the community. The survey is completely anonymous and should take about 12 minutes to complete. May I begin? [IF RESPONDENT INQUIRES TO WHO WITHIN THE STATE OF COLORADO GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTING THIS SURVEY, YOU MAY TELL THEM THE "WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION"]

FILTER QUESTIONS

First, I'd like to ask you two quick questions to ensure that you are eligible for the survey.

1. Does anyone in your household work at a company, organization or agency whose primary business is directly related to natural resources, or water, in particular?

   1 Yes [IF YES, SAY "I'm sorry. We can't include your household in the survey, but thank you for your time." ABORT THE SURVEY AND HANG UP.]

   2 No [Go to question 2]

2. Are you 18 years old or older?

   1 Yes [IF YES, Go to intro]

   2 No [IF NO, ASK FOR SOMEONE 18 OR OLDER.

   Is there an adult over 18 years of age or older in the household that I could speak with?

   1 Yes

   2 No [IF NO ONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS OVER 18, SAY "I'm sorry. We can't include your household in the survey, but thank you for your time." ABORT THE SURVEY AND HANG UP.]

[INTRO: IF RESPONDENT PASSED BOTH QUESTIONS, SAY "Great. You're eligible for the survey, and this will only take about 12 minutes of your time."]

GENERAL OPINIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

First, we would like to ask you some questions related to your general opinions on environmental issues.

1. How would you rate your own level of concern related to protection of natural resources? [READ ALL]

   1 □ High

   2 □ Moderate

   3 □ Low

   0 □ None

2. I'm going to read five types of environmental issues. Please tell me your top two regarding the level of importance for these as they apply to your local area.
   a. Which of the following is the most important to you?
      i. 1 Air pollution
      ii. 2 Climate change
      iii. 3 Water pollution
      iv. 4 Threatened or Endangered species
      v. 5 Habitat loss
   b. Which of the following is the next or the second most important to you?
      i. 1 Air pollution
      ii. 2 Climate change
      iii. 3 Water pollution
      iv. 4 Threatened or Endangered species
      v. 5 Habitat loss

3. Next, I will read a list of common issues that may receive government funding. Please tell me how likely you would be to support each issue for the designation of additional government funds. Please respond very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely or very unlikely. [RANDOMIZE ORDER]

	1 Very Likely	2 Somewhat Likely	3 Somewhat Unlikely	4 Very Unlikely	9 Don't Know
a. K-12 education	□	□	□	□	□
b. Highways and streets	□	□	□	□	□
c. Air pollution cleanup	□	□	□	□	□
d. Clean-up of rivers, lakes and reservoirs	□	□	□	□	□
e. Water pollution controls	□	□	□	□	□

4. Please consider the following potential funding sources to protect and improve the quality of rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the state of Colorado and indicate your level of

support. Please respond whether you strongly support, somewhat support somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following. [RANDOMIZE ORDER]

	1 Strongly Support	2 Somewhat support	3 Somewhat Oppose	4 Strongly Oppose	9 Don't Know / No Answer
a. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. State Sales Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Corporate Income Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. The following types of taxes are paid by most households in Colorado. How much, if any, of an increase would you be willing to pay to be allocated toward protecting and improving the rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs in the State of Colorado? Please respond if you're willing to pay 1/3%, 2/3% 1%, or nothing. [CHOOSE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH RESPONSE CATEGORY]

	1 1/3 %	2 2/3 %	3 1 %	0 None
a. State Income Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. State Sales Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Local Property Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Gas Tax	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Please respond to each of the following statements in terms of whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree. [RANDOMIZE ORDER]

	1 Strongly Agree	2 Somewhat Agree	3 Somewhat Disagree	4 Strongly Disagree	9 Don't Know
a. The quality of water in my local area is affected by upstream sources of pollution	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Actions that I take can affect water quality in my local area	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Actions that I take can affect water quality in downstream areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Water quality in my household is affected by the quality of water in Colorado's lakes, rivers or streams	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

WATER QUALITY – PERCEPTIONS & OPINIONS

Next, we would like to ask you some questions about water quality.

7. From what source does your drinking water originate? [OPEN ENDED. RECORD VERBATIM]

8. Where does storm or rainwater runoff go after it enters a storm drain in your community? Does it go: [READ RESPONSES. SELECT ONE]

   1 □ Directly to lakes, streams or reservoirs without treatment

   2 □ To lakes, streams or reservoirs after receiving some treatment

   3 □ To residential households after receiving some treatment

   4 □ To nearby fields and yards

   0 □ No storm drains in my community [DO NOT READ]

   9 □ Don't Know

9. Which of the following entities is primarily responsible for oversight of water quality in your local area? [CHOOSE ONE]

   1 □ Federal Government

   2 □ State Government

   3 □ Local Government

   4 □ Individual Citizens

   5 □ Industry

   6 □ Nonprofit Organization

   8 □ Don't Know

   9 □ Other *Please Specify:* (Q9_OTH)___ [DON'T READ. RECORD ONLY IF OFFERED]

10. How important are each of the following to you? Please respond very important, somewhat important, somewhat NOT important, or not important at all. [RANDOMIZE ORDER]

	1 Very Important	2 Somewhat Important	3 Somewhat Not Important	4 Not Important at all	9 Don't Know
a. The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams as a source of drinking water	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. The quality of groundwater as a source of drinking water	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. The quality of water in lakes, rivers and streams for recreational usage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

11. Please answer "yes" or "no" to each of the following.

	1 YES	2 NO	9 Don't Know
a. Is your home drinking water safe?	☐	☐	☐
b. Are ponds, lakes, and streams in your local area clean enough to swim in?	☐	☐	☐
c. Are fish caught from lakes or streams in your local area safe to eat?	☐	☐	☐

12. Now, I will read a list of possible pollution sources from individual households that may or may not affect water in your local area. Please tell me for each of the following whether you think each has a major effect, minor effect, or no effect on water quality in your local area [RANDOMIZE ORDER]

	1 Major Effect	2 Minor Effect	3 No Effect	9 Don't Know
a. Pesticides used for a home lawn or garden	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Pet waste (e.g. dog)	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Runoff from washing a car	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Automotive fluids dumped down the drain	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Grass clippings from mowing	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Faulty septic systems	☐	☐	☐	☐

PERSONAL ACTIONS, BENEFITS AND BARRIERS

Now, we would like to ask you questions regarding your personal actions related to water quality.

13. Do you have a septic system?

    1 □ Yes [CONTINUE WITH QUESTIONS 14 AND 15]

    2 □ No [PROCEED TO QUESTION 16]

    9 □ Don't Know [PROCEED TO QUESTION 16]

14. How long ago—in number of months—was it last serviced?

    _____ months [ENTER "99-DK" IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW]

15. How often do you pump your septic tank? You may stop me when I reach the correct category. [READ RESPONSES]

    1 □ One time per year

    2 □ One time every two or three years

    3 □ One time every four or five years

    4 □ Greater than five years

16. Has anyone in your household taken any of the following actions in the past year as a result of a primary motivation to preserve water quality? [RANDOMIZE] [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] Please respond "Yes, to preserve water quality", "Yes, but NOT primarily for preserving water quality", or "No" to each of the following.

    a. Changed the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard

    1 _ Yes, to Preserve Water Quality

    2 _ Yes, but NOT Primarily for preserving water quality

    3 _ No

    b. Properly disposed of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain

    1 _ Yes, to Preserve Water Quality

    2 _ Yes, but NOT Primarily for preserving water quality

    3 _ No

    c. Changed the way your yard is landscaped

    1 _ Yes, to Preserve Water Quality

    2 _ Yes, but NOT Primarily for preserving water quality

3 _ No

17. [FOR THE FIRST RESPONSE ABOVE THAT THE RESPONDENT INDICATED THEY DO NOT DO; MAXIMUM OF 384 RESPONSES FOR ANY RESPONSE—IF MAXIMUM REACHED, PROCEED TO NEXT RESPONSE THAT THEY DO NOT DO] What is the biggest obstacle that prevents you from [ACTION FROM ABOVE]? [RECORD OPTION—A, B or C—FROM ABOVE FOR WHICH RESPONDENT IS BEING ASKED]

(Q16CATA) – FIRST RESPONSE INDICATED

a. Changing the type, frequency, or how chemicals and fertilizers are used in your yard

b. Properly disposing of medicines instead of discarding them in the trash, yard, or down the drain

c. Changing the way your yard is landscaped

_____(17A)_____ [OPEN-ENDED, RECORD VERBATIM]

_____(17B)_____ [OPEN-ENDED, RECORD VERBATIM]

_____(17C)_____ [OPEN-ENDED, RECORD VERBATIM]

18. When thinking about reasons to improve water quality in Colorado, how motivating would each of the following factors be to you? Please respond very motivating, somewhat motivating, somewhat NOT motivating, or not at all motivating. [RANDOMIZE ORDER]

	1 Very Motivating	2 Somewhat Motivating	3 Somewhat NOT Motivating	4 NOT at all Motivating	9 Don't Know
a. The impact on public health	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. The odor of bodies of water, such as ponds and lakes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. The health of your pets	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. The ability to recreate in public waters, such as swimming or boating	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Improved wildlife and fish habitat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

19. Would you be likely to read, watch, or listen to information about water quality if it came from the following sources? Please answer Yes or No to each. [READ ALL. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

	1 _ Yes	2 _ No
a. TV		
b. Radio		
c. Newspaper		
d. Internet		
e. Bus signs		
f. Water, sewer and utility bill inserts		
g. Brochures, fact sheets, other short publications		
h. CDs/DVDs or other electronic media		
i. Personal communication		

DEMOGRAPHICS

We're almost done! The final questions are for classification purposes only. We would like to remind you that this survey is confidential.

20. What is your age? _____ (99=Refused)

21. Are you: 1□ Male 2 □ Female [RECORD BY VOICE IF POSSIBLE]

22. What county do you live in? [DO NOT READ. CHECK ONE]

01 □Adams
02 □Alamosa
03 □Arapahoe
04 □Archuleta
05 □Baca
06 □Bent
07 □Boulder
08□Broomfield
09 □Chaffee
10 □Cheyenne
11 □Clear Creek
12 □Conejos
13 □Costilla
14 □Crowley
15 □Custer
16 □Delta
17 □Denver
18 □Dolores
19 □Douglas
20 □Eagle
21 □El Paso
22 □Elbert
23 □Fremont
24 □Garfield
25 □Gilpin
26 □Grand
27 □Gunnison
28 □Hinsdale
29 □Huerfano
30 □Jackson
31 □Jefferson
32 □Kiowa
33 □Kit Carson
34 □La Plata
35 □Lake
36 □Larimer
37 □Las Animas
38 □Lincoln
39 □Logan
40 □Mesa
41 □Mineral
42 □Moffat
43 □Montezuma
44 □Montrose
45 □Morgan
46 □Otero
47 □Ouray (Pronounced "You-Ray")
48 □Park
49 □Phillips
50 □Pitkin
51 □Prowers
52 □Pueblo
53 □Rio Blanco
54 □Rio Grande
55 □Routt
56 □Saguache (Pronounced "Sa-watch")
57 □San Juan
58 □San Miguel
59 □Sedgwick
60 □Summit
61 □Teller
62 □Washington
63 □Weld
64 □Yuma
99 □Don't Know/Refused

23. What is the highest level of education that you have obtained? You may stop me when I reach the appropriate category.

1 □ Less than high school or some high school

2 □ High school/GED

3 □ Some college, with no degree

4 □ Associates degree

5 □ Bachelors degree

6 □ Graduate/Professional degree

9 _ Refused

24. Which category includes your household's income. Please include all sources of income in your answer. You may stop me when I reach the correct category. [READ RESPONSES]

01 □ Less than $10,000

02 □ $10,000 to $19,999

03 □ $20,000 to $29,999

04 □ $30,000 to $39,999

05 □ $40,000 to $49,999

06 □ $50,000 to $74,999

07 □ $75,000 to $99,999

08 □ $100,000 to $199,999

09 □ Over $200,000

99 _ Refused