

An Iowa Vision for Energy

Coal-Fired Power Plants, Climate and Next Steps

Produced for

Iowa Interfaith Power & Light, Iowa Farmers Union and Plains Justice

Prepared by

OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION

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Methodology

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted among a sample of 1,005 adults (502 men and 503 women) age 18 and over, living in private households, in the state of Iowa. Interviewing was completed during the period of December 7-11, 2007.

Completed interviews of the 1,005 adults were weighted by three variables: age, sex, and race, to ensure reliable and accurate representation of the total adult population.

The margin of error at a 95% confidence level is plus or minus 3 percentage points for the sample of 1,005 adults. Smaller sub-groups will have larger error margins.

Executive Summary

A scientific, phone-based survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation (ORC) on December 7-11, 2007 of a representative sample of 1,005 Iowa adults found the following:

- About two thirds of Iowans (65 percent) would support a “one-year-long statewide dialogue in Iowa involving state officials, citizens, unions and utility company regulators to help shape the energy future of Iowa during which current coal-fired power plant plans would be frozen to allow for the most comprehensive discussion.” Majority support for a dialogue/freeze is found among Republicans (58 percent), Democrats (71 percent) and Independents (67 percent). Two thirds of the most likely caucus attendees support the concept, including 60 percent who will attend Republican caucuses and 71 percent who will attend Democratic caucuses.
- Nearly four out of five Iowans (79 percent) -- including 69 percent of Republicans, 86 percent of Democrats and 79 percent of Independents -- say that “Iowa should focus on increased (energy) conservation steps and more fuel efficiency to reduce demand for electricity before it constructs new coal-fired power plants.” Supporters include 75 percent of the most likely caucus attendees, including 67 percent who will attend Republican caucuses and 88 percent who will attend Democratic caucuses.
- More than three out of five Iowans (64 percent) – including 73 percent of Democrats, 54 percent of Republicans and 68 percent of Independents agree with the following statement: “... the best energy alternative is greater efficiency and conservation to eliminate waste, combined with more wind, solar power and other alternative energy ... doing this would ultimately save money in the form of economic benefits to the state, such as cleaner air, healthier children, and fewer public health risks. Therefore, we should not build additional coal-fired power plants in Iowa.”

Executive Summary

- About nine out of 10 Iowans (89 percent) – including a nearly identical 88 percent of Republicans, 89 percent of Democrats and 88 percent of Independents -- agree that “the state government of Iowa, as a matter of formal policy, encourage more public and private investment in alternative energy to help create new jobs in the state.”
- More than three in five of Iowans (62 percent) are “concerned about the possible ill health effects - including asthma and heart problems - that could be experienced by you, your family members and others as the result of increased pollution from new coal-fired power plants in Iowa.” This figure includes less than half (48 percent) of Republicans, but 73 percent of Democrats. Three out of four individuals indicating that they will attend a Democratic caucus expressed concern about this issue.
- Fewer than one in three Iowans (31 percent) -- including only 42 percent of Republicans, 23 percent of Democrats and 28 percent of Independents -- see “access to affordable electricity” as a sufficient justification for building new coal fired power plants in the state.
- Three out of four Iowans -- including 61 percent of Republicans, 86 percent of Democrats, and 75 percent of Independents -- were less likely to support new coal-fired power plants when told: “Coal-fired power plants are the primary source of carbon dioxide pollution - a known contributor to global warming.” This view is shared by 72 percent of those most likely to attend a caucus, including 60 percent of those attending a Republican caucus and 85 percent of those attending a Democratic caucus.

Executive Summary

- More than three out of four Iowans (77 percent) — including 68 percent of Republicans, 84 percent of Democrats and 79 percent of Independents -- were less likely to support new coal-fired power plants in the state when told: “Much of the power generated at the new coal-fired plants in Iowa would be sold to out of state customers but Iowa would get all or nearly all of the resulting pollution.”
- More than three out of four Iowans (77 percent) -- including 69 percent of Republicans, 85 percent of Democrats and 74 percent of Independents -- are less likely to support new coal-fired power plants when told: “Hundreds of thousands of children live in Iowa within a 30-mile-radius of a coal-fired power plant. Soot particles from coal-fired power plants could harm children's lungs as much as actively smoking, according to a recent study.” This view is shared by 75 percent of the most likely caucus attendees, including 68 percent of Republican attendees and 84 percent of Democratic attendees.
- Four out five Iowans -- including 71 percent of Republicans, 87 percent of Democrats, and 86 percent of Independents – think that older, “grandfathered” power plants should be required to “install the advanced pollution control devices required for new electricity-generating facilities” before new coal-fired power plants are built” in the state. This view is shared by 79 percent of the most likely caucus attendees, including 67 percent of Republican attendees and 88 percent of Democratic attendees.

Executive Summary

- Only about two out of five Iowans (42 percent) say they favor “building new coal-fired power plants in the state,” compared to a total of 58 percent who either oppose new plants or have not yet made up their mind. Only about a third (34 percent) of Democrats favor new plants, compared with 43 percent who oppose them and 23 percent who have not decided. Over half of Republicans (55 percent) support new plants, with 27 percent opposed and 18 percent undecided. Fewer than two in four Independents (38 percent) support new coal-fired power plants, compared to 33 percent who oppose them and 28 percent who are undecided.
- Under two out of five Iowans (37 percent) are aware of “pending plans for coal-fired power plants in Iowa near Waterloo and Marshalltown.” Awareness varies widely by region with 64 percent of those in the Cedar Rapids area (home to Waterloo) knowing of such plan, 34 percent awareness in Des Moines (closer to Marshalltown) and only 22 percent in the rest of the state.
- About nine out of 10 respondents (89 percent) said they are registered to vote.
- A third of respondents said that they will “definitely attend” or are “extremely likely” to attend a caucus, including 31 percent of Republicans and 40 percent of Democrats.
- 39 percent of the respondents were Republican/Independents leaning Republican, 47 percent were Democrats/Independents leaning Democratic, 37 percent were Independents, and 2 percent were associated with other parties.

Detailed Charts

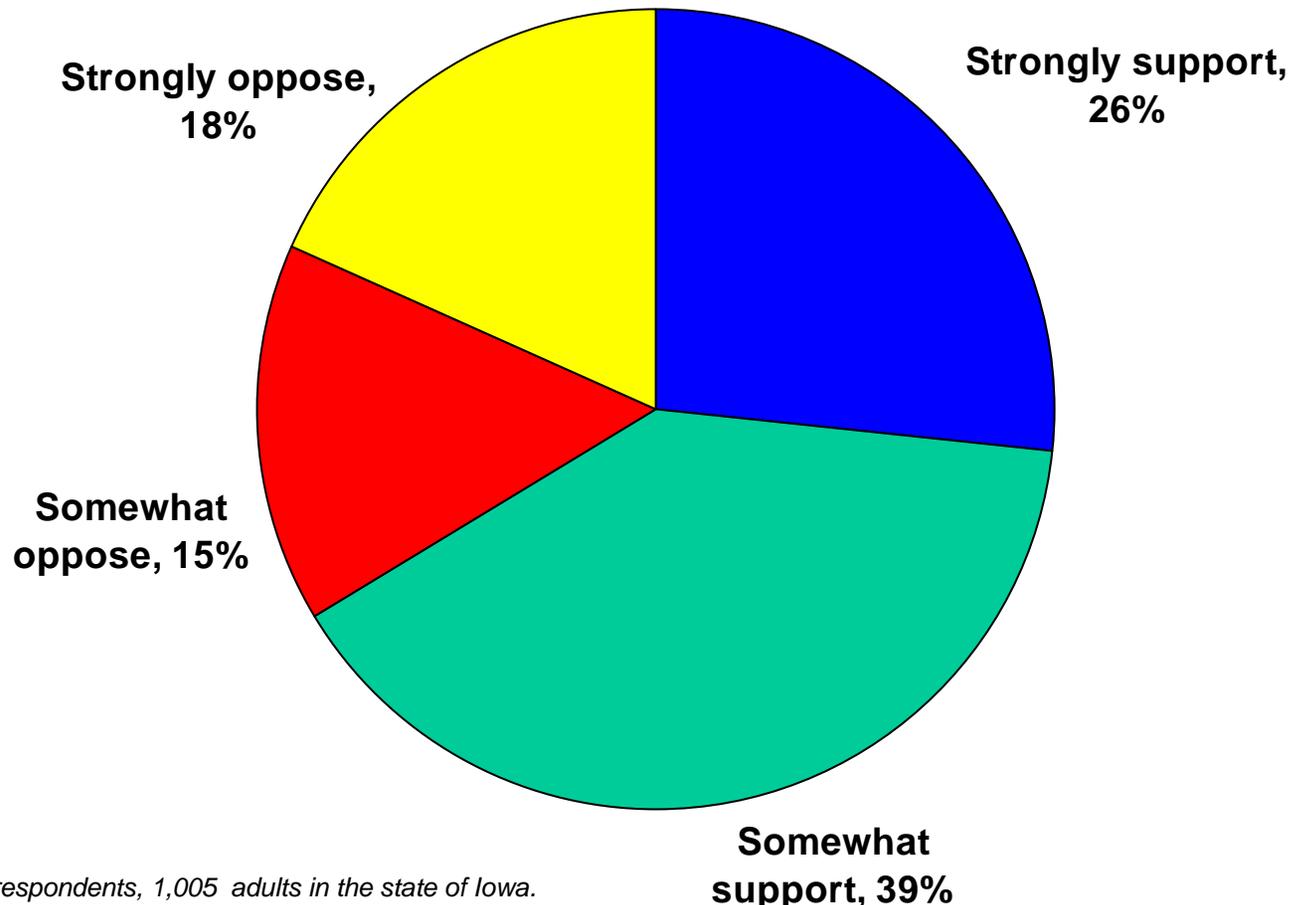
Support for a Year-Long Statewide Dialogue on Iowa's Energy Future

- About two-thirds of respondents (65%) support strongly (26%) or somewhat (39%) a year-long, state-wide dialogue involving all parties to help shape the energy future of Iowa during which plans for future coal-fired power plants would be frozen. A third (33%) oppose such a measure.
 - More women than men (70% vs. 60%) support this idea.
 - Those with household incomes of \$75,000 or more are a lot more likely to support this action (73%) than are those in households with less than \$25,000 in income (61%)
 - Better educated respondents with a college degree are far more likely to support this idea (72%) than those with less than a high school education (47%).
 - Along partisan lines there are differences. Democrats are more likely to support this idea (71%) than are Independents (67%) or Republicans (58%).
 - Those who oppose building new coal-fired plants are more likely to support this freeze than are those who favor building the plants (71% vs. 59%).

Support for a Year-Long Statewide Dialogue on Iowa's Energy Future

Q6: *Would you support or oppose a one-year-long statewide dialogue in Iowa involving state officials, citizens, unions and utility company regulators to help shape the energy future of Iowa, during which current coal-fired power plants would be frozen to allow for the most comprehensive discussion? Would you say you...*

Support for a Statewide Dialogue is Strong



Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

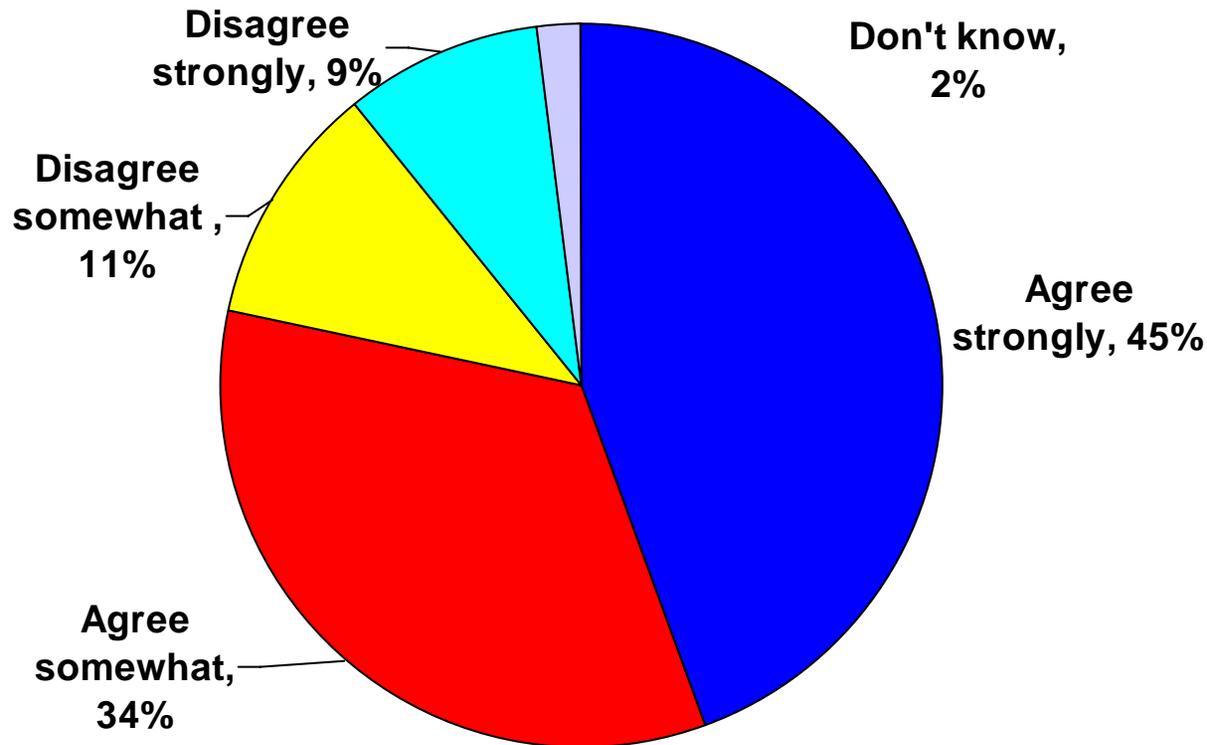
Meeting Energy Demand Through More Conservation and Efficiency Rather Than Coal-Fired Plants

- More than three-fourths of Iowans (79%) agree that Iowa should focus on increased conservation steps and more fuel-efficiency to reduce demand for electricity before building new coal-fired power plants. Only one-fifth (20%) disagree with this approach.
 - Women are more likely than men to agree with this approach (84% vs. 73%).
 - Those under age 35 are the most likely age group to agree with this approach to energy conservation (85%).
 - Those with a college degree are more likely to agree with this statement than are those with less than a high school education (80% vs. 69%).
 - Democrats agree with this statement more strongly (86%) than do Independents (79%) or Republicans (69%).
 - Those who say they will be attending a Democratic caucus are more likely to support the conservation approach than Republicans (88% vs. 67%).

Meeting Energy Demand in Iowa Through Conservation and Efficiency Rather Than Coal-Fired Plants

Q6: Proponents of adding new coal-fired power plants in Iowa say that they are needed to meet consumer demand for electricity. But others say that the growth in future energy demand in the state could be reduced sharply through conservation measures and increased energy-efficiency measures. Do you agree or disagree that Iowa should focus on increased conservation steps and more fuel efficiency to reduce demand for electricity before it constructs new coal-fired power plants? Do you...

Conservation is the Preferred Method to Meet Future Demand



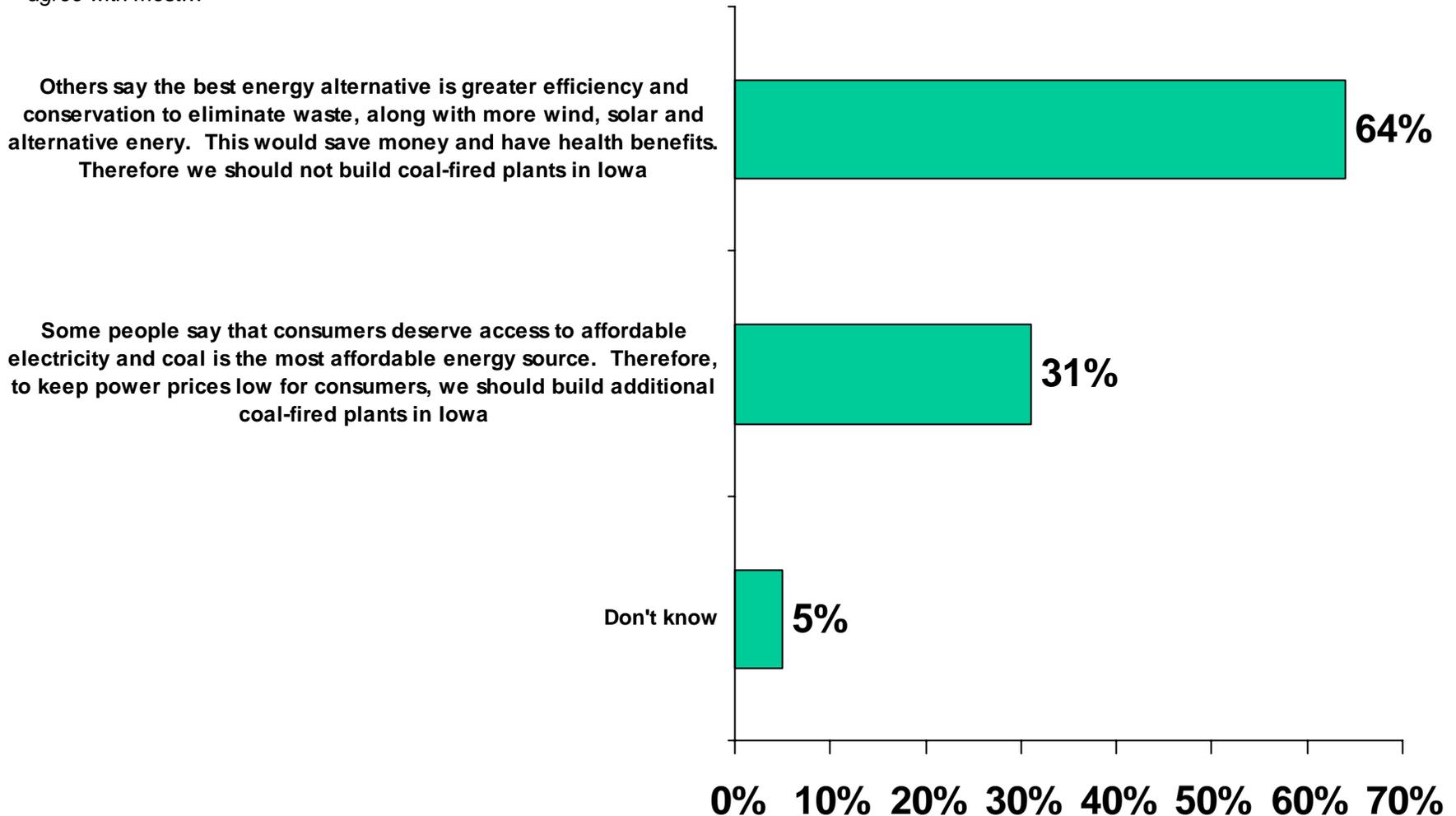
Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Emphasis Placed on Conservation/Alternative Energy Over Affordable Electricity

- When presented with an argument for and an argument against building more coal fired power plants, Iowa residents overwhelmingly chose the argument against more plants and in favor of conservation and use of alternative energy sources. This option was chosen by 64% compared to only 31% of those who chose building more coal-fired plants because they are a source of affordable electricity.
 - Those age 18-34 are the age group that is most in favor of conservation and the use of alternative energy (72%).
 - Women are also much more likely to be in favor of the conservation route than are men (71% vs. 57%).
 - Along partisan lines there are differences, with Democrats the most likely to chose the conservation route (73%) compared to Republicans (54%) and Independents (68%).
 - Those who are thinking of attending a Democratic caucus are more likely to favor the conservation route than those planning on attending a Republican caucus (73% vs. 52%).
 - Fully 91% of those who oppose building new power plants favor the conservation route, compared to 36% of those who favor power plants. It is interesting to note that among those who do not know whether they favor or oppose new power plants 75% of them agree with the conservation/use of alternative energy route, as opposed to building new coal fired plants
 - Among those who favor building more coal-fired power plants, support is highest among Republicans (42%) and lower for Independents (28%) or Democrats (23%).

Emphasis Placed on Conservation/Alternative Energy Over Affordable Electricity

Q4: Still thinking about the proposal to build new coal-fired power plants in Iowa, I'd like to read you two viewpoints and ask which of the statements you agree with most...



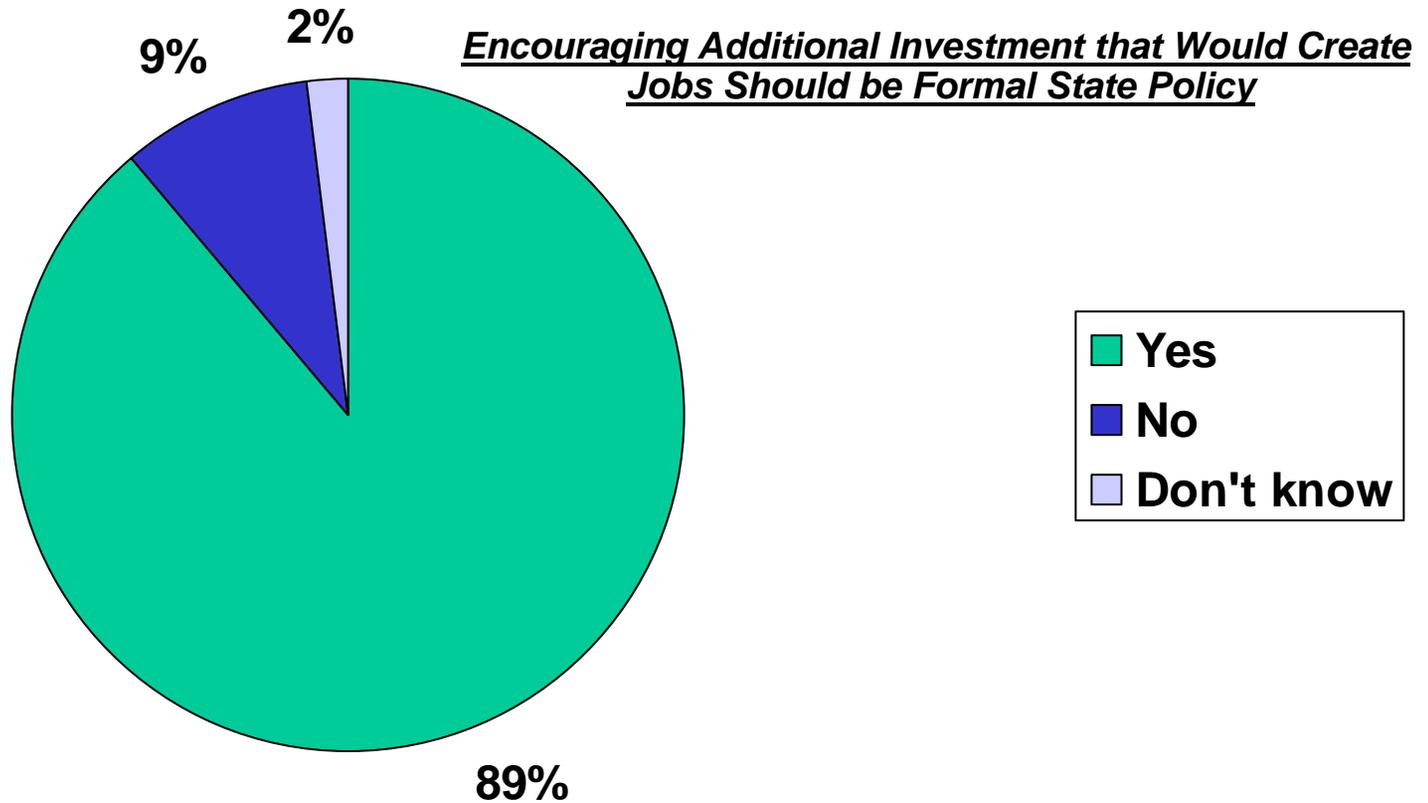
Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Iowa Should Encourage Public/Private Investments in Alternative Fuels

- Given the chance, Iowa residents agree that the state should encourage additional public and private investment in alternative energy as a matter of state policy. This idea is popular with 89% of the respondents – only 9% said the state should not do this.
 - This is universally popular with most demographic groups but even more so with those age 35-44 (95%) or those age 45-54 (92%).
 - There is no difference for this question by Party ID, the likelihood of attending a caucus or which party's caucus the respondent might attend.

Iowa Should Encourage Public/Private Investments in Alternative Fuels

Q7: *Iowa is already home to some of America's fastest-growing wind power companies. Should the state government of Iowa, as a matter of formal policy, encourage more public and private investment in alternative energy to help create new jobs in the state?*



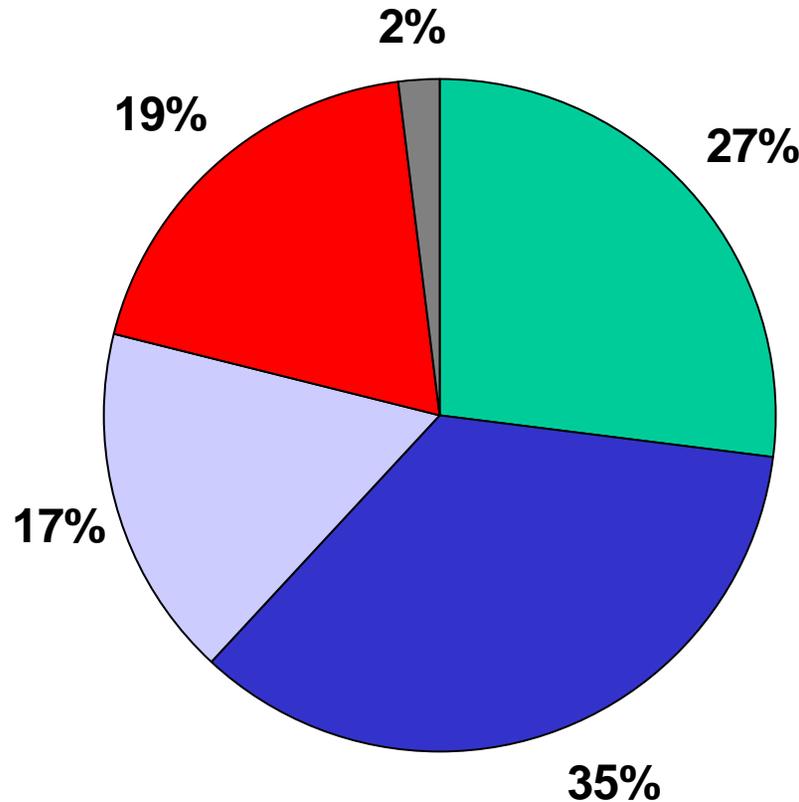
Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Concern About the Ill Health Effects of New Coal-Fired Power Plants is High

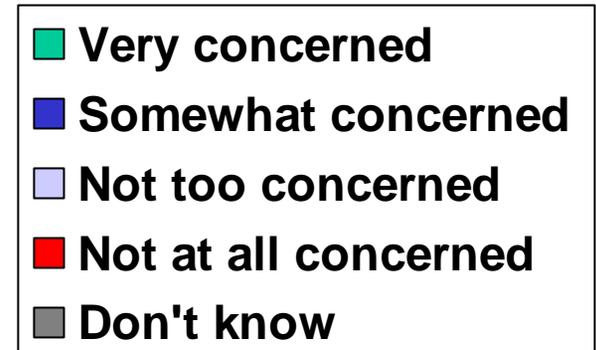
- About six in 10 respondents (62%) are very (27%) or somewhat (35%) concerned about the possible ill health effects – including asthma and heart problems – that could be experienced by their family as a result of increased pollution from new coal-fired power plants if they are built in Iowa. Thirty-seven percent are not concerned.
 - Concern is higher among women than men (72% vs. 51%)
 - Concern among Republicans is the lowest at 48% compared to 63% for Independents and 73% for Democrats.
 - Seventy-five percent of likely Democratic caucus goers are concerned about this issue compared to only 47% of those likely to attend a Republican caucus.

Concern About the Ill Health Affects of New Coal-Fired Power Plants is High

Q3: Are you concerned about the possible ill health effects – including asthma and heart problems – that could be experienced by you, your family members and others as a result of increased pollution from new coal-fired power plants in Iowa? Is that very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?



Concern About Ill Health Effects of Coal-Fired Power Plants is High



Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Climate Concerns Make Iowans Less Likely to Support New Coal-Fired Power Plants

- Respondents were then asked if each of three statements made them more or less likely to support building new coal-fired power plants in the state.
- One statement informed people that coal-fired plants are the primary source of carbon dioxide pollution – a known contributor to global warming. Twenty-one percent said this information made them more likely to support new plants while 75% said it made them less likely.
 - Women are more likely than men to say this information makes them less likely to support building new coal-fired plants in Iowa (83% vs. 67%).
 - Younger respondents age 18-34 are the age group that are most likely to say this information changes the way they think about building more plants and makes them less likely to support such a move (81%).
 - Along party lines, 86% of Democrats say this makes them less likely to support building more coal-fired plants, compared to 75% of Independents and 61% of Republicans.
 - 85% of likely Democratic caucus-goers say this makes them less likely to support building new plants, compared to only 60% of likely Republican caucus goers.
 - Ninety percent of those who oppose building more plants say this information makes them less likely to give additional plants their support which makes perfect sense. But interestingly, fully half (56%) of those who **support** building additional plants say this information makes them less likely to support such action and 88% of those who do not know if they support or oppose building plants, say this information makes them less likely to support it. **All of which indicates that those who are undecided and even those who support building more plants, can change their opinion when supplied with information about these power plants.**
 - And finally, 79% of those unaware of the plans to build plants, say this information makes them less likely to support building them.

“Exporting” Electricity Makes Iowans Less Likely to Support New Coal-Fired Power Plants

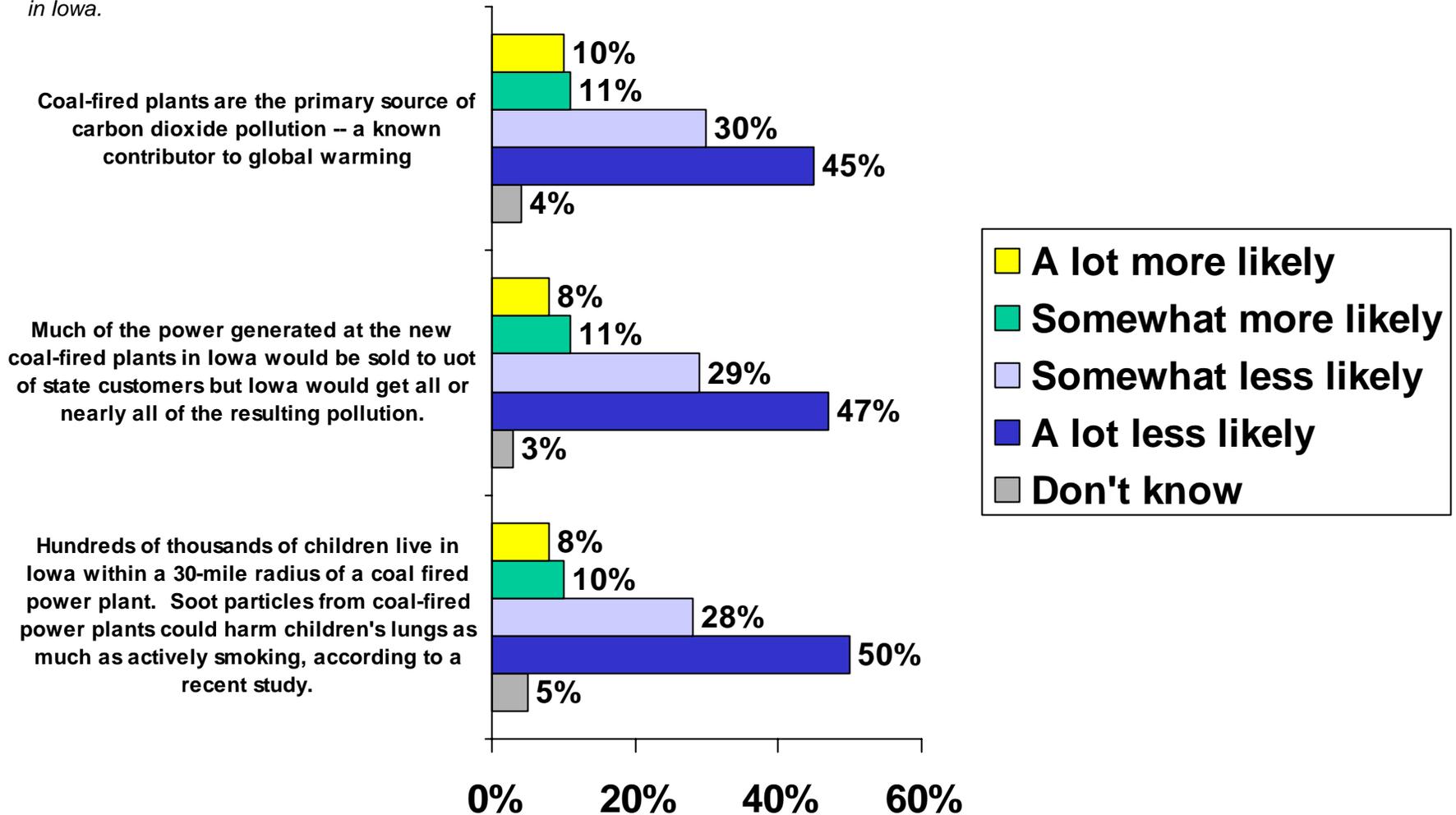
- A second statement informed Iowans that much of the power that would be generated in these plants would be sold to out of state customers and the resulting pollution would stay in Iowa. Seventy-seven percent of respondents said this information would make them less likely to support the plants and 20% said it would make them more likely.
 - Again, women are less likely to support additional plants once armed with this information, than are men (83% vs. 71%).
 - Along party lines, this information makes 84% of Democrats less likely to support additional plants, 79% of Independents and 68% of Republicans.
 - Eighty-four percent of those likely to attend a Democratic caucus say this information makes them less likely, compared to only 68% of likely Republican caucus goers.
 - Again, this information has an important impact on those who favor building more plants or are not sure. Eighty-nine percent of those who do not favor building plants say this information makes them less likely to support building them. But 62% of those who favor building the plants say this information makes them less likely and 85% of those who don't know, say this information makes them less likely. Again, information can change the opinions of even those who support building the plants as well as those who are undecided.
 - Interestingly 79% of those who are unaware of plans to build new plants say this information makes them less likely to support their construction.

Child-Related Health Concerns Make Iowans Less Likely to Support New Coal-Fired Power Plants

- Another statement informed people that hundreds of thousands of children live in Iowa within a 10 mile radius of a coal-fired power plant and that the health affects can be the same as smoking. Three-fourths (77%) said this information made them somewhat less or a lot less likely to support new coal-fired power plants in Iowa. Eighteen percent said this made them more likely to support construction.
 - Women are more likely than men to say this makes them less likely to support coal-fired plants (84% vs. 70%).
 - Among younger respondents age 18-34, 82% of them say this information makes them less likely to support additional construction of coal-fired power plants.
 - 85% of Democrats say this makes them less likely compared to 74% of Independents and 69% of Republicans.
 - 84% of those who are likely to attend a Democratic caucus say this information makes them less likely to support additional coal-fired plants compared to 68% of those likely to attend a Republican caucus.
 - As with earlier statements, this information can have an effect on how those who support building more plants and those who are undecided. Eighty-eight percent of those who oppose building more plants say this information makes them less likely to support building additional plants. But importantly, 86% of those who don't know how they feel and 64% of those who favor building plants, say this information makes them less likely to support building them.
 - Additionally, 81% of those who are not aware of the plans to build additional coal-fired power plants, say this information makes them less likely to support that action.

More Information Makes Iowans Less Likely to Support Building Additional Coal-Fired Power Plants in the State

Q5A-C: Now I am going to read you a few statements that have been made about new coal-fired about the proposal to build new coal-fired power plants here in Iowa. Please tell me for each one, knowing this information would make you more likely, or less likely to support building new coal-fired power plants in Iowa.



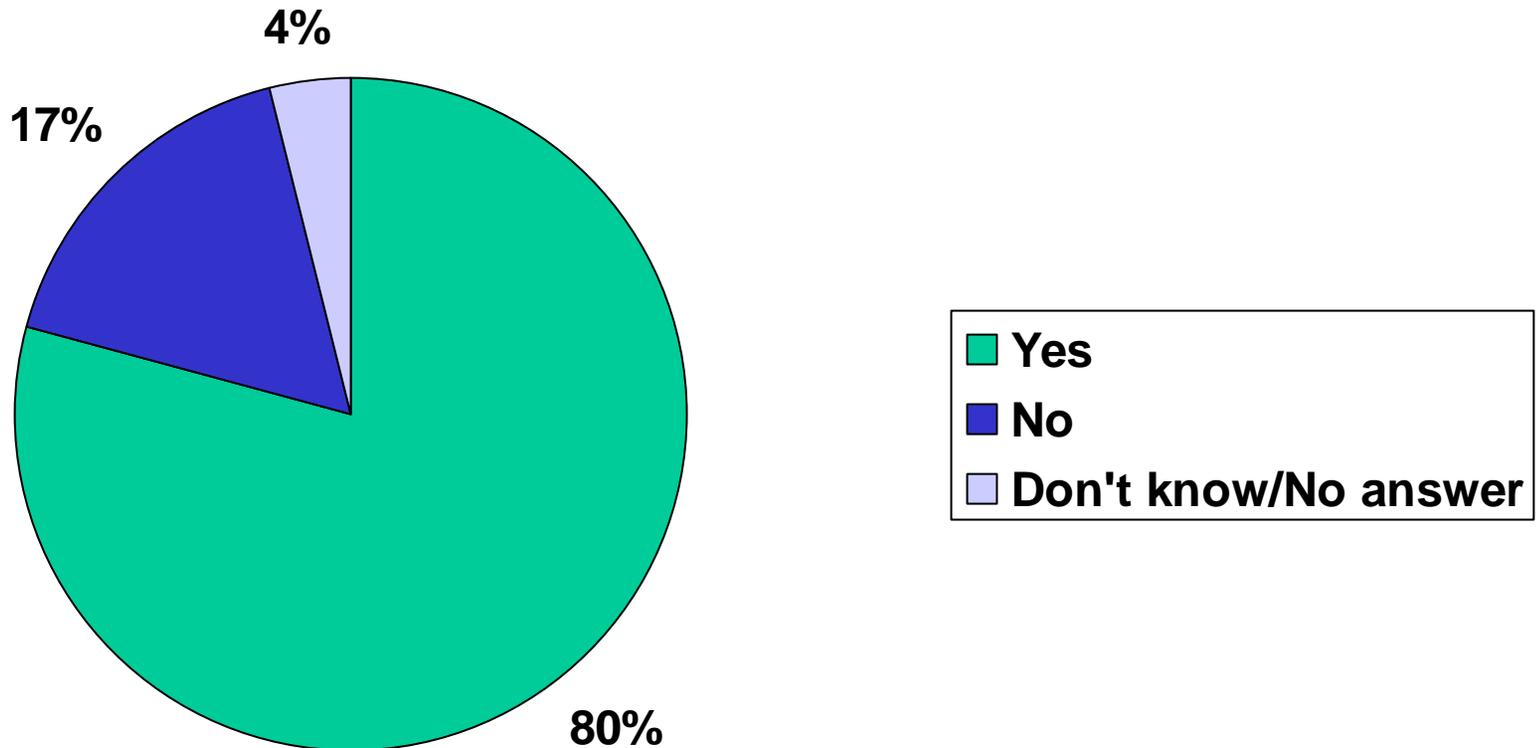
Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Old Power Plants in Iowa Should be Cleaned Up Before New Ones Are Built

- Most Iowans (80%) think that existing power plants in the state that have been “grandfathered” which allows them to avoid installing modern pollution control devices, should be required to install these devices before new coal-fired power plants can be built. Only 17% do not think this should happen.
 - Women are more likely than men to think this is the case (85% vs. 74%).
 - Democrats (87%) and Independents (86%) alike agree that this should happen, while fewer Republicans (71%) think so.
 - Eighty-eight percent of likely Democratic caucus attendees think this should happen compared to 67% of likely Republican caucus attendees.
 - Ninety percent of those who are opposed to building new coal-fired plants think the old ones should be required to install the latest anti-pollution devices. Even among those who favor building new plants, 70% agree that the older plants should be updated. Among those who don’t how they feel about building more plants, 81% think the older ones should be required to clean up.

Old Power Plants in Iowa Should be Cleaned Up Before New Ones Are Built

Q9: Most existing Iowa power plants are “grandfathered,” which means they do not have to install the advanced pollution control devices required for new electricity-generating facilities. Do you think old power plants in Iowa should be required to install these devices before new coal-fired power plants are built?



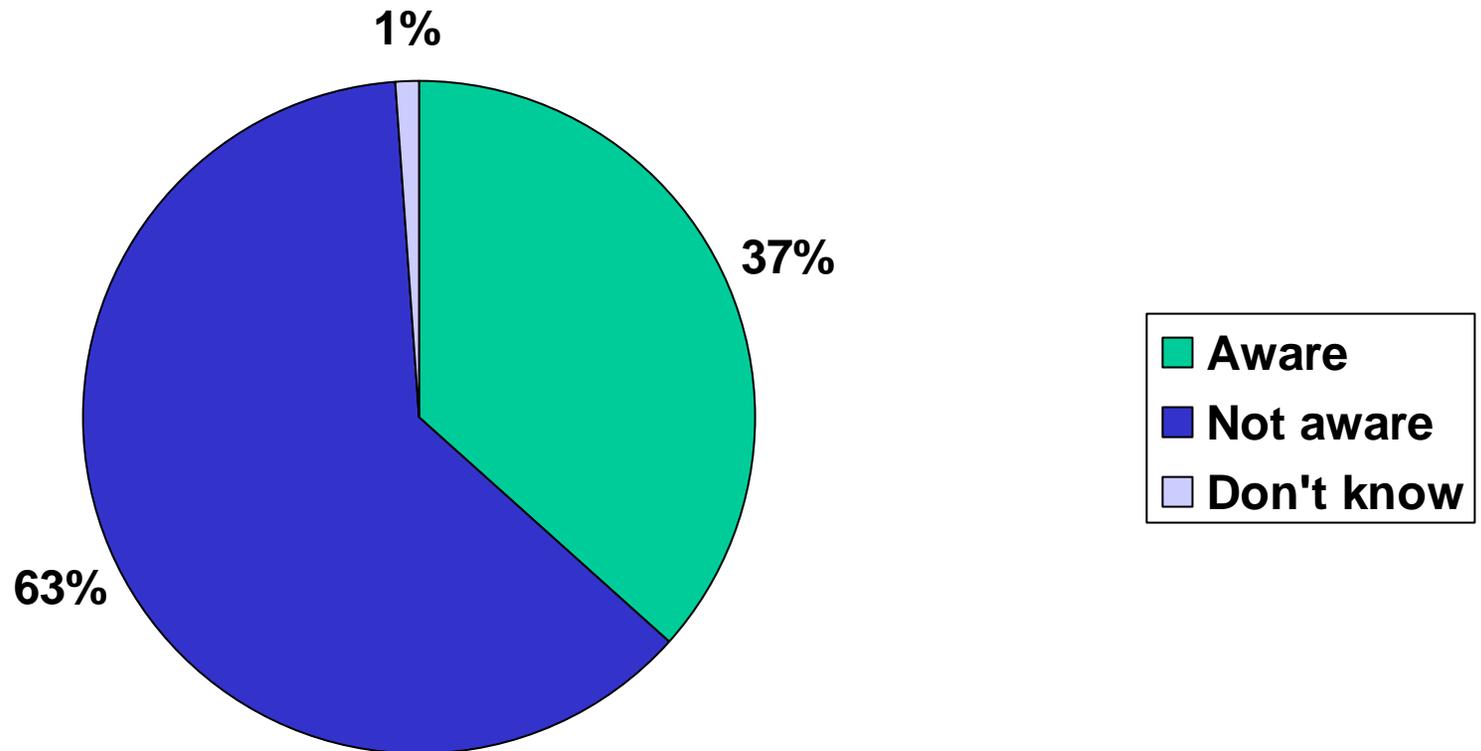
Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Low Awareness of New Coal-Fired Power Plants in Iowa

- Few Iowans (37%) are aware of pending plans to build coal-fired power plants in Iowa near Waterloo and Marshalltown. Nearly two-thirds (63%) are not aware.
 - Women are less aware than men (66% vs. 59%).
 - The least aware age group includes those who are between the ages of 18 and 34 (72%).
 - Awareness doesn't differ by Party ID but it does differ by where in the state the respondent lives. Those in Cedar Rapids are much more likely to be aware (64%) than those in Des Moines (34%) or the rest of the state (22%).
 - Those who favor the building of additional plants are more likely to be aware than those who oppose the plants (43% vs. 38%).

Low Awareness of New Coal-Fired Power Plants in Iowa

Q1: Are you aware of pending plans for coal-fired power plants in Iowa near Waterloo and Marshalltown?



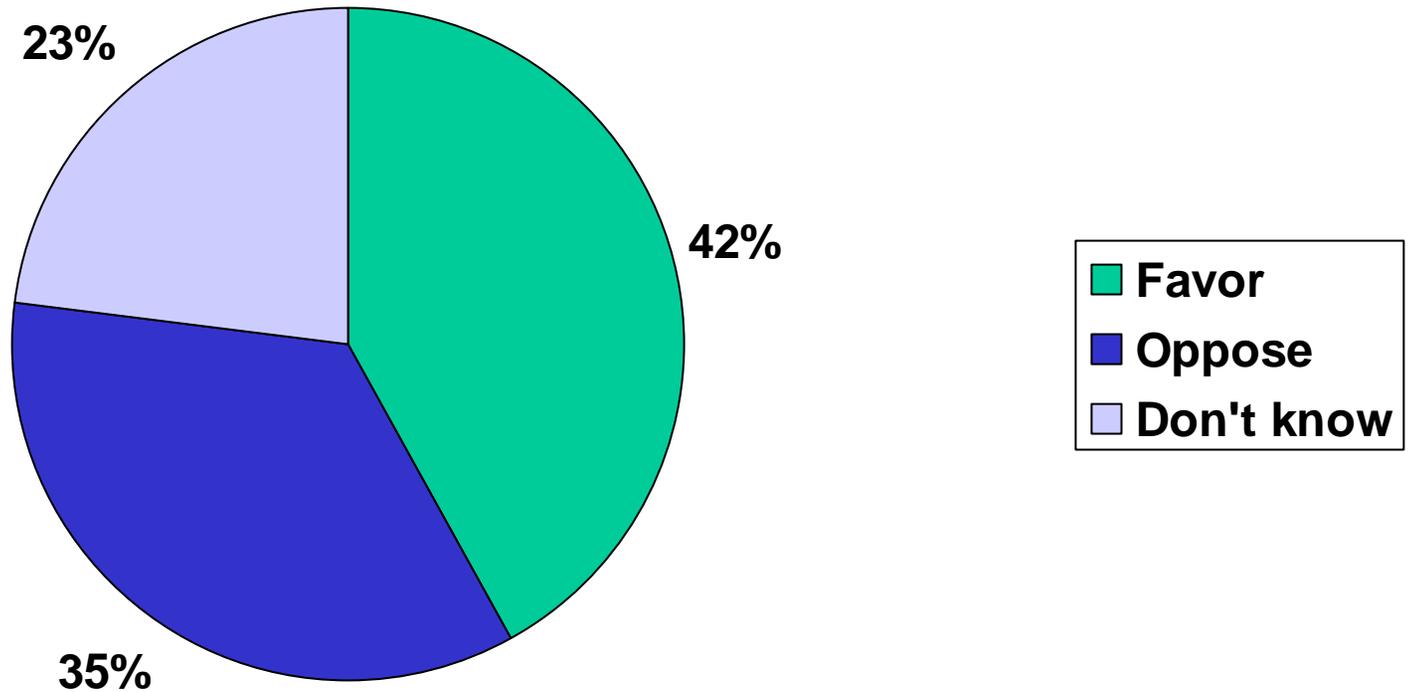
Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

Minority Support Construction of New Coal-Fired Power Plants

- More than half of Iowans oppose (35%) or don't know (23%) how they feel about building additional coal-fired power plants in the state. Forty-two percent favor this action. As has been shown in the analysis of other questions in this survey, when Iowans are given further information about coal-fired power plants, they said it changes their likelihood of supporting the action of building more such plants. This is even true of those who say they favor such action.
 - Women and men are about evenly opposed to building more plants (34% vs. 36%). However, more women than men still say they don't know about this issue (32% vs. 13%).
 - Republicans are more likely to support more coal-fired power plants (55%) than are Democrats (34%) or Independents (38%). Among Democrats the opposition is strongest (43%) compared to only 33% of Independents who are opposed and only 27% of Republicans.
 - This issue splits likely caucus voters with 59% of likely Republican caucus voters favoring the action and 45% of likely Republican caucus voters opposing it.
 - Opposition is highest in the Cedar Rapids DMA (46%) compared to the rest of the state.

Minority Support Construction of New Coal-Fired Power Plants

Q2: *Based on what you know about plans to construct additional coal-fired power plants in Iowa, would you say you favor or oppose building new coal-fired power plants in the state?*



Base = Total respondents, 1,005 adults in the state of Iowa.

APPENDIX

RELIABILITY OF SURVEY PERCENTAGES

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

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

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

Additional Sampling Tolerances for Samples of 1,000 Interviews

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

SAMPLING TOLERANCES WHEN COMPARING TWO SAMPLES

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

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

IOWA COAL POWER PLANT

Topline Results of a Telephone Survey of 1,005 Adults in Iowa, Conducted December 7-11, 2007.

DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

GENDER

48% MALE
52% FEMALE

D1 Are you registered to vote in Iowa, or not?

89% YES, REGISTERED TO VOTE
11 NO, NOT REGISTERED
-- DON'T KNOW/UNDECIDED/REFUSED (vol.)

D2 OMITTED

D3 Thinking ahead to the presidential caucuses which will be held in Iowa next year, how likely would you say you are to participate in them -- will you definitely attend the caucus, are you extremely likely to attend, very likely to attend, only somewhat likely to attend, not very likely to attend, or will you definitely not attend the caucus?

24% DEFINITELY ATTEND
9 EXTREMELY LIKELY
12 VERY LIKELY
18 SOMEWHAT LIKELY
14 NOT VERY LIKELY
19 DEFINITELY WILL NOT ATTEND
3 DON'T KNOW/UNDECIDED/REFUSED (vol.)

IF D3 (1-5 OR 99) ASK; ALL OTHERS SKIP TO D6

D4 Which presidential caucus do you think you will participate in -- the Republican caucus, or the Democratic caucus?

Base N= 810 possible caucus attendees

35% REPUBLICAN
49 DEMOCRATIC
16 DON'T KNOW/UNDECIDED/REFUSED (vol.)

IF D4 (99) ASK

D5 As of right now, which caucus are you most likely to attend?

Base N=129 unsure which party's caucus they will attend

1 REPUBLICAN
2 DEMOCRATIC
99 DON'T KNOW/UNDECIDED/REFUSED (vol.)

D6 Thinking ahead to the presidential election which will be held in November, how likely would you say you are to vote -- will you definitely vote, are you extremely likely to vote, very likely to vote, only somewhat likely to vote, not very likely to vote, or will you definitely not vote?
N=1,005

73%	DEFINITELY VOTE
8	EXTREMELY LIKELY
7	VERY LIKELY
5	SOMEWHAT LIKELY
2	NOT VERY LIKELY
4	DEFINITELY WILL NOT VOTE
1	DON'T KNOW/UNDECIDED/REFUSED (vol.)

SP1 In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, or an Independent?

31%	REPUBLICAN
28	DEMOCRAT
3	INDEPENDENT
--	OTHER PARTY
5	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

[ASK IF SP1 (03-99)]

SP2 As of today, do you lean more to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party?

39%	DEMOCRATIC
27	REPUBLICAN
22	NEITHER/OTHER
12	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

SP2A POLITICAL PARTY IDENTIFICATION

28%	REPUBLICAN
11	INDEPENDENT-LEAN REPUBLICAN
10	INDEPENDENT
16	INDEPENDENT-LEAN DEMOCRATIC
31	DEMOCRAT
2	OTHER PARTY
2	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

SURVEY QUESTIONS

1. Are you are aware of pending plans for coal-fired power plants in Iowa near Waterloo and Marshalltown?

N=1,005

37% YES, AWARE
63 NO, NOT AWARE
1 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

2. Based on what you know about plans to construct additional coal-fired power plants in Iowa, would you say you favor or oppose building new coal-fired power plants in the state?

42% FAVOR
35 OPPOSE
23 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

3. Are you concerned about the possible ill health effects – including asthma and heart problems -- that could be experienced by you, your family members and others as the result of increased pollution from new coal-fired power plants in Iowa? Is that very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?

27% VERY CONCERNED
35 SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
17 NOT TOO CONCERNED
19 NOT AT ALL CONCERNED
2 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

4. Still thinking about the proposal to build new coal-fired power plants in Iowa – I'd like to read you two viewpoints and ask which of the statements you agree with most (READ AND ROTATE STATEMENTS)

31% “Some/Other people say that consumers deserve access to affordable electricity and coal is the most affordable energy source. Therefore, to keep power prices low for consumers, we should build additional coal-fired power plants in Iowa.”

64 “Some/Other people say that the best energy alternative is greater efficiency and conservation to eliminate waste, combined with more wind, solar power and other alternative energy. Doing this would ultimately save money in the form of economic benefits to the state, such as cleaner air, healthier children, and fewer public health risks. Therefore, we should not build additional coal-fired power plants in Iowa.”

5 DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER

5. Now I am going to read you a few statements that have been made about new coal-fired power plants here in Iowa. Please tell me for each one, whether knowing this information would make you more likely or less likely to support building new coal-fired power plants in Iowa. (READ AND ROTATE STATEMENTS A-C.) Does that make you...

- a. Hundreds of thousands of children live in Iowa within a 30-mile-radius of a coal-fired power plant. Soot particles from coal-fired power plants could harm children's lungs as much as actively smoking, according to a recent study.

8% A lot more likely to support building new coal fired plants in Iowa
10 Somewhat more likely
28 Somewhat less likely
50 A lot less likely to support new coal fired plants in Iowa
5 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

- b. Coal-fired power plants are the primary source of carbon dioxide pollution – a known contributor to global warming.

10% A lot more likely to support building new coal fired plants in Iowa
11 Somewhat more likely
30 Somewhat less likely
45 A lot less likely to support new coal fired plants in Iowa
4 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

- c. Much of the power generated at the new coal-fired plants in Iowa would be sold to out of state customers but Iowa would get all or nearly all of the resulting pollution.

8% A lot more likely to support building new coal fired plants in Iowa
11 Somewhat more likely
29 Somewhat less likely
47 A lot less likely to support new coal fired plants in Iowa
3 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

6. Would you support or oppose a one-year-long statewide dialogue in Iowa involving state officials, citizens, unions and utility company regulators to help shape the energy future of Iowa during which current coal-fired power plant plans would be frozen to allow for the most comprehensive discussion? Would you say you...?

26% Strongly support
39 Somewhat support
15 Somewhat oppose
18 Strongly oppose
2 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

7. Iowa is already home to some of America's fastest-growing wind power companies. Should the state government of Iowa, as a matter of formal policy, encourage more public and private investment in alternative energy to help create new jobs in the state?

89% YES IOWA SHOULD ENCOURAGE MORE INVESTMENT
9 NO, IT SHOULD NOT
2 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

8. Proponents of adding new coal-fired power plants in Iowa say that they are needed to meet consumer demand for electricity. But others say that the growth in future energy demand in the state could be reduced sharply through conservation measures and increased energy-efficiency measures. Do you agree or disagree that Iowa should focus on INCREASED conservation steps and more fuel efficiency to reduce demand for electricity BEFORE it constructs new coal-fired power plants? Do you...

45% Agree strongly
34 Agree somewhat
11 Disagree somewhat
9 Disagree strongly
2 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

9. Most existing Iowa power plants are "grandfathered," which means they do not have to install the advanced pollution control devices required for new electricity-generating facilities. Do you think old power plants in Iowa should be required to install these devices before new coal-fired power plants are built?

80% YES
17 NO
4 DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER