This survey is being conducted by the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** to collect information that will be used to help guide future environmental policy decisions.

The survey will...

- 1. Describe the impacts of different types of pollution in lakes, rivers, and streams in the U.S.
- 2. Ask you to vote for or against potential policies that would improve the quality of some rivers, lakes, and streams. If implemented, policies would also increase costs to your household.
- 3. Ask a few additional questions about water quality and your household.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. The reports prepared from this study will summarize our findings and will not associate responses with any specific individual. All responses will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law.

OMB control number: 2090-0028

Expires 9/30/2018

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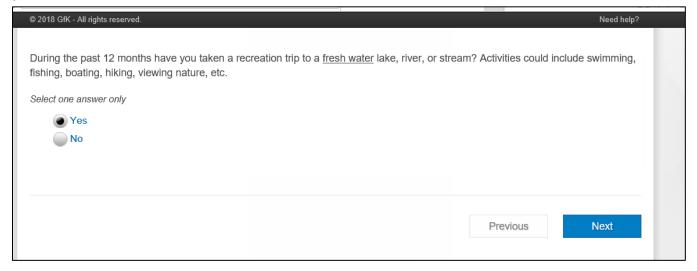
Need help?

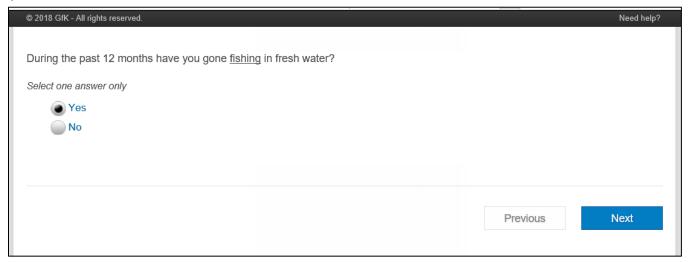
Good water quality in freshwater lakes, rivers, and streams allows for a full range of uses and can support a rich community of plants and animals.

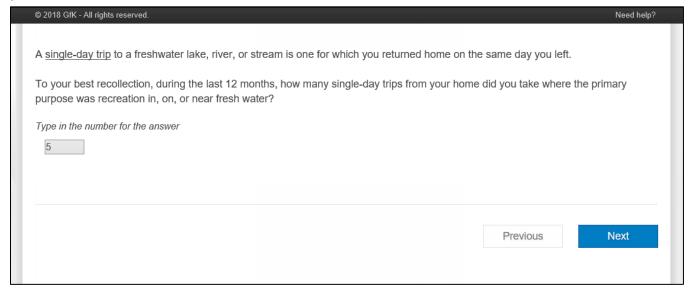
In this survey we will ask about policies that would affect two major categories of water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams:

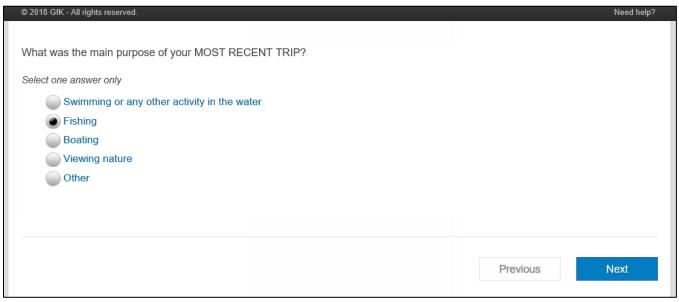
- Water Recreation The suitability of waterbodies for boating, fishing, and swimming
- $\bullet \ \textbf{Aquatic Biodiversity} \textbf{The ability of waterbodies to support healthy and diverse populations of plants and animals } \\$

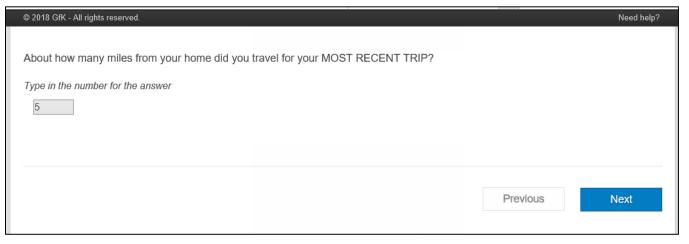
The policies you will be asked to consider in this survey will <u>not</u> affect public drinking water facilities or groundwater supplies, and so will not affect the quality of drinking water for most households.

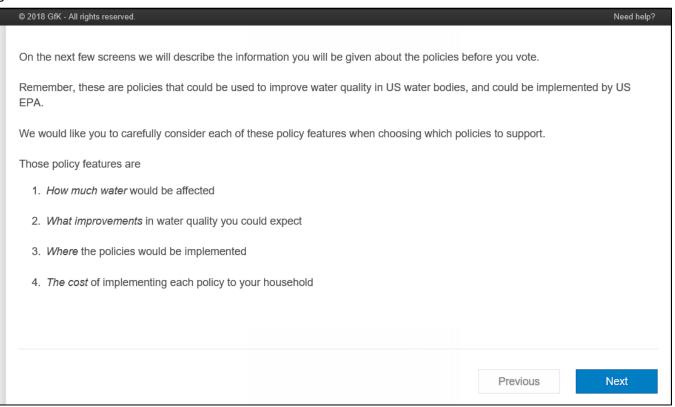


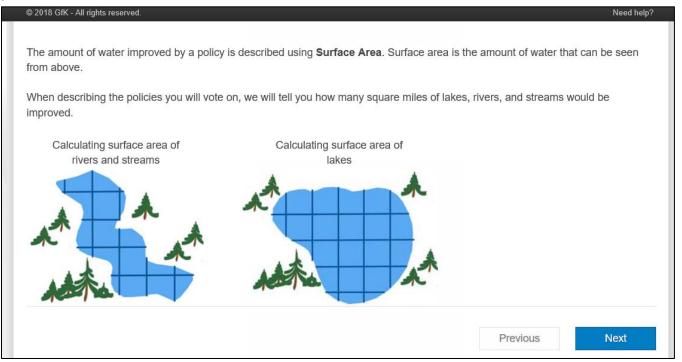


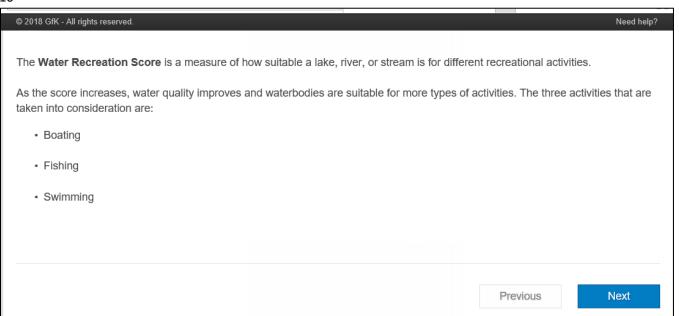












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Water quality experts use a variety of scientific measurements to determine the Water Recreation Score.

Some of the measurements they use are:

- · Fecal coliform harmful bacteria from sewage
- · Dissolved oxygen the amount of oxygen in the water for aquatic life
- · Water clarity how far below the surface we can see an object
- Nutrient pollution too much nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizer and sewage leads to excessive algae growth which can be harmful to wildlife and people

12

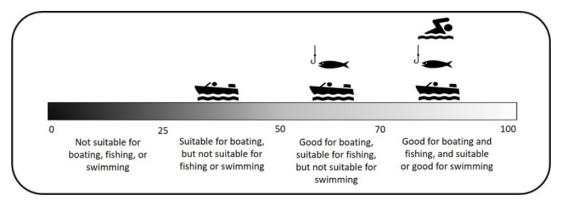
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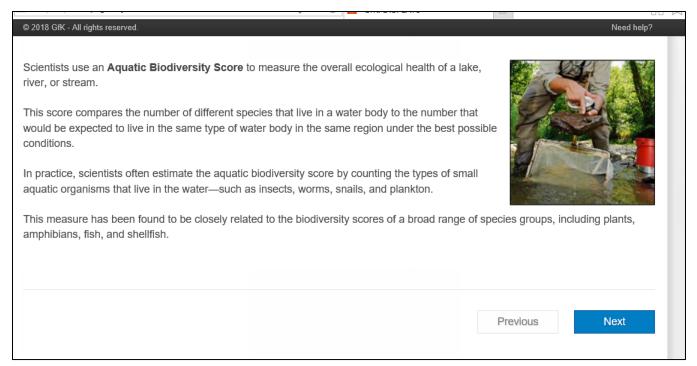
The Water Recreation Score ranges from 0 to 100.

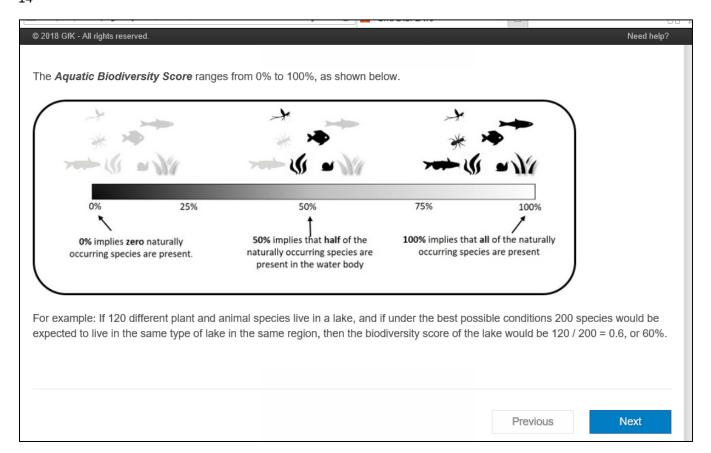
Based on this score, a waterbody can be either not suitable, suitable, or good for a recreational activity.

- Not Suitable means that the minimum criteria for that activity are not met
- · Suitable means that the waterbody meets the minimum criteria for that activity
- · Good means that the waterbody exceeds the criteria for that activity and the experience is enhanced by good water quality



Example: A Water Recreation Score of **55** means that, on average, water quality in the region is good for boating and suitable for fishing, but not suitable for swimming. If the Water Recreation Score increased from **55 to 62** it would mean that, on average, conditions would improve for boating and fishing but are still not suitable for swimming.



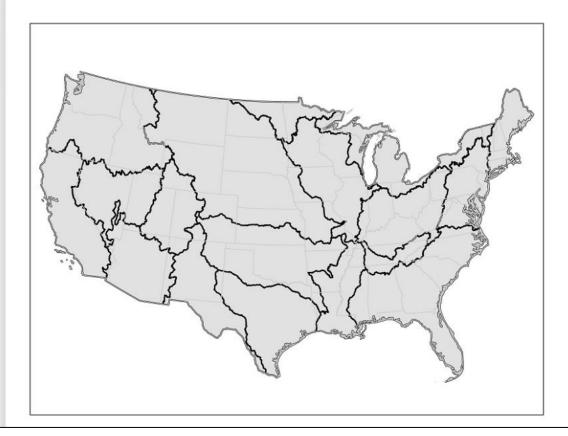


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A watershed is an area of land where all water flows to one major waterbody. This map shows the major watersheds of the U.S. Policies will only have a noticeable effect on lakes, rivers, and streams in the watersheds where they are implemented. We will use maps like this one to show the **Policy Regions** where the changes in water quality would occur.

The Policy Regions could include one or more of the watersheds shown on the map.

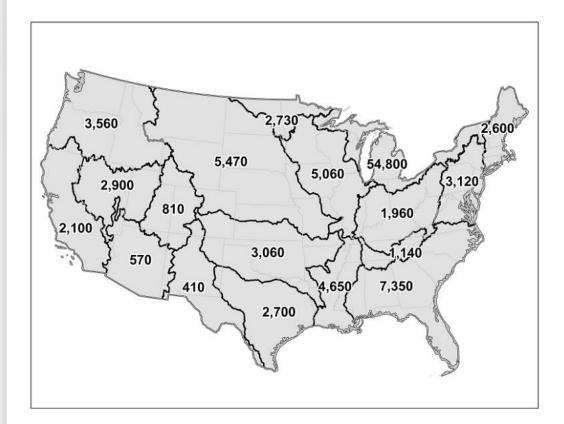
The policies would \underline{not} affect any coastal waters next to the Policy Region or any lakes, rivers, and streams outside of the Policy Region.



Need help?

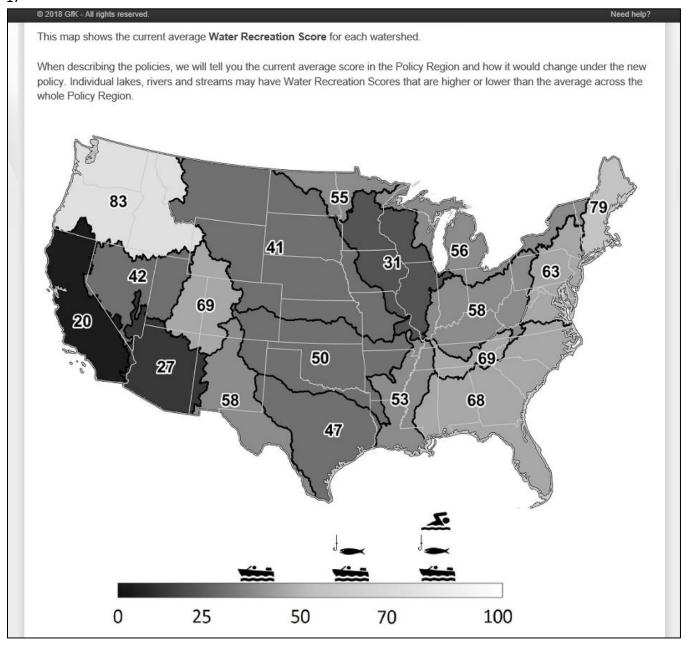
This map shows the **Surface Area** of lakes, rivers, and streams, in each watershed. The numbers on the map show the combined square miles of all lakes, rivers and streams in the watershed.

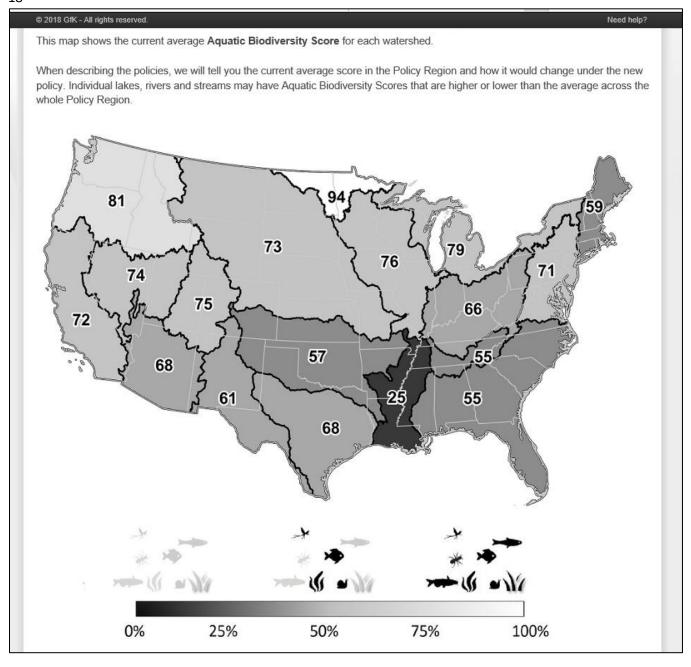
When describing the policies, we will tell you the total square miles of rivers, lakes, and streams in the Policy Region.



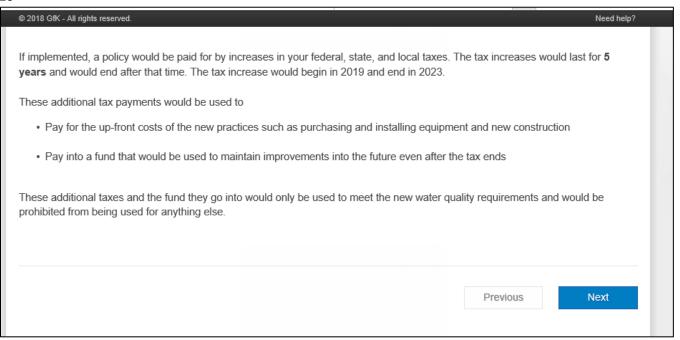
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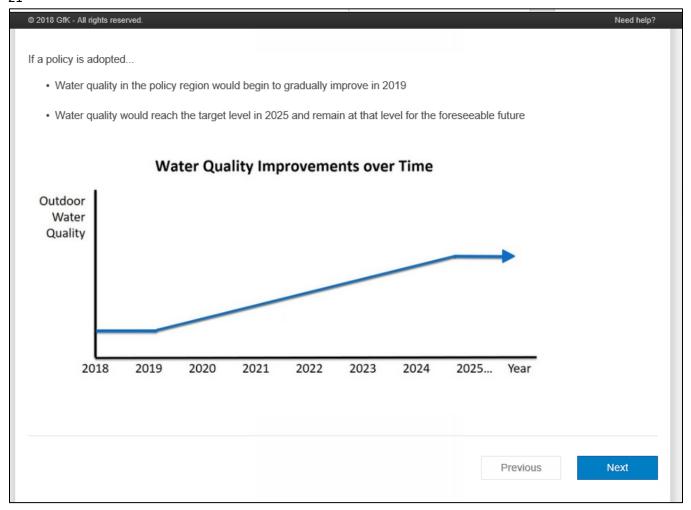
Next





Policies to meet water quality standards typically require different sources to reduce the amount of pollution they release into lakes, rivers, and streams. Some examples are • More thorough treatment of wastewater (sewage) before releasing into waterways • Changing the way rainfall is handled when the land is altered for development • Reducing the amount of fertilizer, soil, and animal waste that runs off of farmland • Stricter limits on pollution that industrial sources release into waterways On the next screen we will tell you how those changes are paid for and how the costs would be passed onto your household.





21(a)

The questions on the following pages will ask you to vote for or against a particular policy. Each policy will be described using policy features you have been reading about.

The table below shows how those features might differ from one policy to another.

Policy Feature	Smallest possible policy impacts	Largest possible policy impacts
Square miles of improved waters	3,100 square miles (3% of U.S. lakes, rivers, and streams)	105,000 square miles (100% U.S. lakes, rivers, and streams)
Average Recreation Score (out of 100)	1-point improvement	10-point improvement
Average Biodiversity Score (out of 100%)	1% improvement	10% improvement
Annual cost to your household <u>for 5</u> <u>years</u>	\$20 per year for 5 years	\$250 per year for 5 years

Next

Your responses to this survey will be used to guide future policy decisions that, if implemented, would improve the quality of some rivers, lakes, and streams, and also increase costs to your household.

Remember, voting for a policy is just one of many different ways you can spend your money. Other things you could spend your money on, include:

- · Food and clothes
- Vacations
- Education
- · Donations to charitable organizations
- · Resolving other environmental problems you care about

Please keep these other expenses in mind when voting for or against a policy.

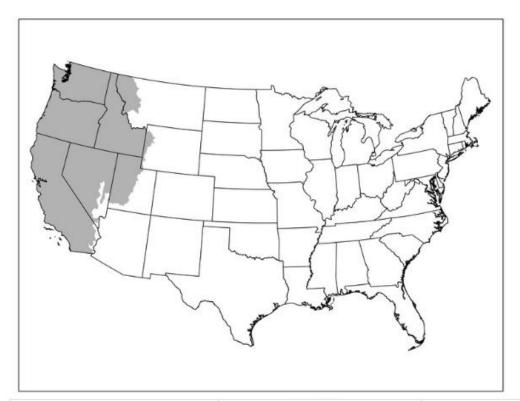
You will now be asked to consider potential water quality policies.

Previous

Next

Policy Question #1

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With Policy
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	8,570 square miles (8% of US total)	8,570 square miles (8% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	49 out of 100 (No change)	57 out of 100 (8-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	77% of species found (No change)	87% of species found (10% improvement)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$75 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

The next question asks you to vote on a different policy.

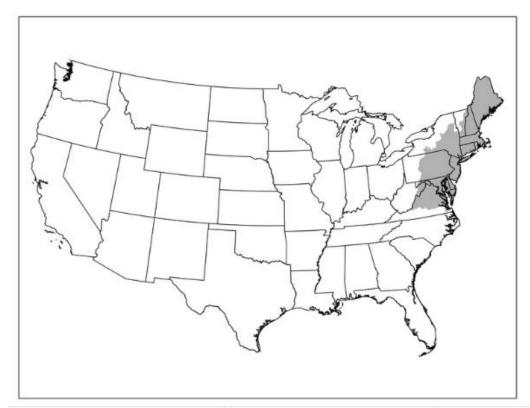
Please disregard the previous question, and now imagine that the policy in the next question is the only one available.

Policies in *different* questions should not be compared to each other.

 $\underline{\text{Do not add}}$ up water quality improvements or costs across different questions.

Policy Question #2

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	5,720 square miles (5% of US total)	5,720 square miles (5% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	58 out of 100 (No change)	66 out of 100 (8-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	79% of species found (No change)	81% of species found (2% more aquatic species)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$20 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

The next question asks you to vote on a $\underline{\text{different}}$ policy.

Remember

Please disregard the previous questions, and now imagine that the policy in the next question is the only one available.

Policies in *different* questions should not be compared to each other.

Do not add up water quality improvements or costs across different questions.

Policy Question #3

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	105,000 square miles (100% of US total)	105,000 square miles (100% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	50 out of 100 (No change)	52 out of 100 (2-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	83% of species found (No change)	88% of species found (5% more aquatic species)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$150 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

The next question asks you to vote on a different policy.

Remember:

Please disregard the previous questions, and now imagine that the policy in the next question is the only one available.

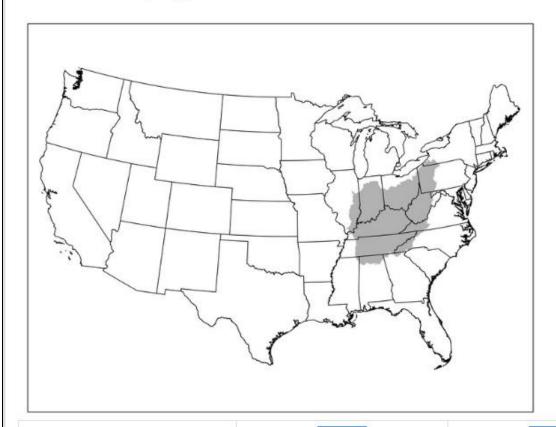
Policies in *different* questions should not be compared to each other.

Do not add up water quality improvements or costs across different questions.

Need help?

Policy Question #4

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	3,100 square miles (3% of US total)	3,100 square miles (3% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	54 out of 100 (No change)	55 out of 100 (1-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	77% of species found (No change)	79% of species found (2% improvement)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$75 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

The next question asks you to vote on a different policy.

Remember

Please disregard the previous questions, and now imagine that the policy in the next question is the only one available.

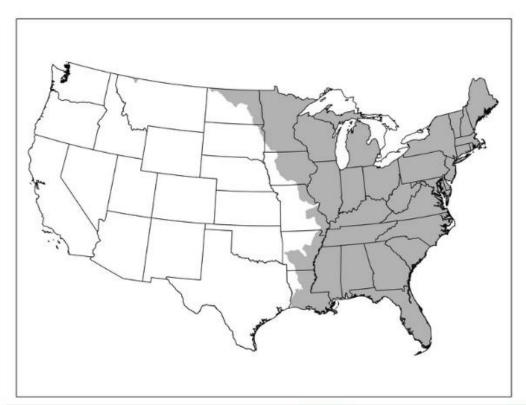
Policies in <u>different</u> questions should not be compared to each other.

Do not add up water quality improvements or costs across different questions.

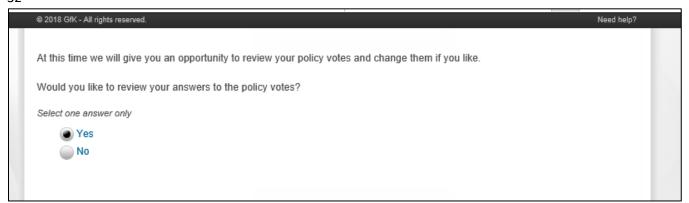
Need help?

Policy Question #5

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.

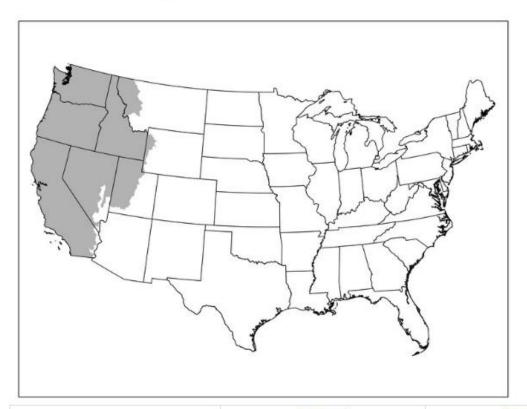


	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	83,400 square miles (79% of US total)	83,400 square miles (79% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	51 out of 100 (No change)	52 out of 100 (1-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	83% of species found (No change)	93% of species found (10% improvement)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$50 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy



Below is your response to policy question 1. You can change it or keep it the same.

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.

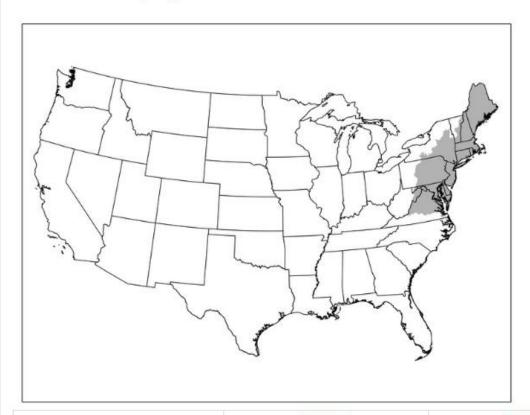


	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	8,570 square miles (8% of US total)	8,570 square miles (8% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	49 out of 100 (No change)	57 out of 100 (8-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	77% of species found (No change)	87% of species found (10% improvement)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$75 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

Below is your response to policy question 2. You can change it or keep it the same.

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	5,720 square miles (5% of US total)	5,720 square miles (5% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	58 out of 100 (No change)	66 out of 100 (8-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	79% of species found (No change)	81% of species found (2% more aquatic species)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$20 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

Below is your response to policy question 3. You can change it or keep it the same.

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.

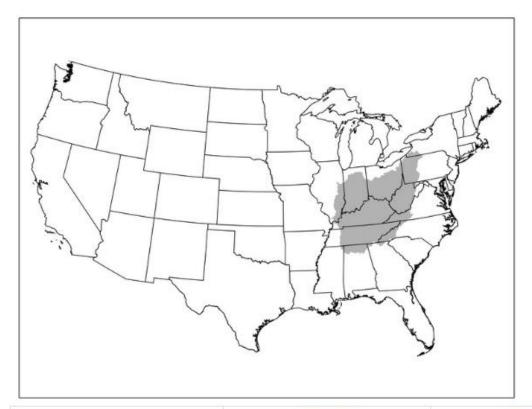


	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	105,000 square miles (100% of US total)	105,000 square miles (100% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	50 out of 100 (No change)	52 out of 100 (2-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	83% of species found (No change)	88% of species found (5% more aquatic species)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$150 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Need help?

Below is your response to policy question 4. You can change it or keep it the same.

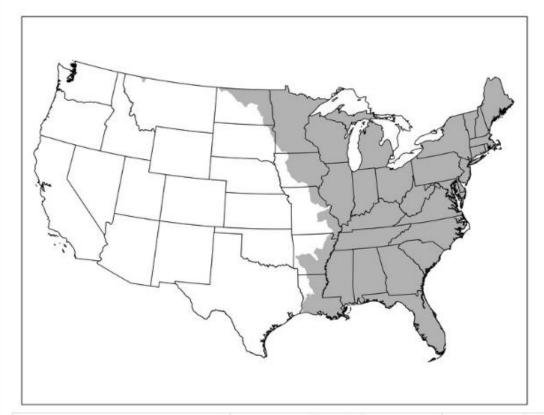
Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	3,100 square miles (3% of US total)	3,100 square miles (3% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	54 out of 100 (No change)	55 out of 100 (1-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	77% of species found (No change)	79% of species found (2% improvement)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$75 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

Below is your response to policy question 5. You can change it or keep it the same.

Water quality changes described below would only happen in the gray region of the map.



	No Policy	With
Square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams in policy region	83,400 square miles (79% of US total)	83,400 square miles (79% of US total)
Average Recreation Score	51 out of 100 (No change)	52 out of 100 (1-point improvement)
Average Biodiversity Score	83% of species found (No change)	93% of species found (10% improvement)
Increase in your annual taxes for 5 years	\$0	\$50 per year for 5 years
Please select your preferred option:	No Policy	This Policy

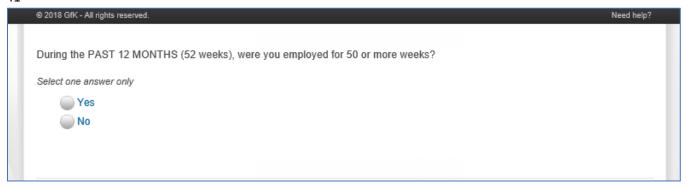
<u>Thinking about how you answered all the voting questions</u>, please rate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements

Select one answer from each row in the grid

	Strongly Disagree 1	2	3	4	Strongly Agree 5
I am certain that I voted the same way I would if given the same choice in reality.					
I voted as if my household would actually face the costs shown.					
I voted as if the policies would actually achieve the improvements in water quality shown.					
It is important to improve water quality, no matter how high the costs.					
I am against any more regulations and government spending.					
I want better water quality, but my household should not have to pay additional taxes to get it.					
I don't care much about water recreation or aquatic biodiversity, but I strongly support improving the environment in general.					
The data collected with this survey will be used to inform policy makers.					

When choosing whether to vote for the policies or not, how much	did each of the	following /	policy features a	fect your v	otes?
Select one answer from each row in the grid					
	No Effect on my Vote 1	2	Some Effect on my Vote 3	4	Large Effection my Vote
Distance of the Policy Region from your home					
The square miles of lakes, rivers, and streams (or % of U.S. total) in the policy region					
Improvements in the Recreation Score					
Improvements in the Aquatic Biodiversity Score					
The cost in additional taxes					

How much did each of the following considerations <u>affect you</u>	ur votes?				
Select one answer from each row in the grid					
	No Effect on my Vote 1	2	Some Effect on my Vote 3	4	Large Effect on my Vote 5
The well-being of aquatic wildlife and plants.					
Impacts on the economy and jobs.					
Improving the environment for others.					
Preserving the environment for future generations.					
Trips I may take to visit lakes, rivers, or streams in the future.					



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How many weeks were you employed, even for a few hours, including paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service?	
Select one answer only	
6 50 to 52 weeks	
48 to 49 weeks	
40 to 47 weeks	
27 to 39 weeks	
14 to 26 weeks	
13 weeks or less	

