

ATTACHMENT 2

ASSESSING CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS' OPINIONS OF NUCLEAR POWER PHONE SURVEY RESULTS DECEMBER 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering (CASE) commissioned the Connecticut Economic Resource Center, Inc. (CERC) to assess Connecticut residents' opinions of nuclear power on behalf of the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board (CEAB). The survey was designed to assess the attitudes of the general population in Connecticut regarding nuclear energy, particularly as it relates to cost, environment and safety. The methodology selected to gauge the sentiments of the public was a rigorous, unbiased survey; a telephone survey was deemed to be the best approach because the results could be gleaned in a timely manner. The results from the phone survey, presented below, will be used by the CASE study committee as guidance in the development of the study's findings and recommendations and by the CEAB in developing energy plans for Connecticut for the future.

The 600 survey completions of residents who were at least 18 years old were evenly distributed among Fairfield County, Hartford & New Haven counties, New London County and the rest of the state. The survey had a confidence level of 95%, with a confidence interval at the county level of 8% and confidence interval at the state level of 4%.

Questions were developed around the following sets of issues and were sorted randomly to control for position bias:

- General electric energy and climate change awareness
- Where residents find information about electric energy issues
- Actions taken to reduce electric energy usage
- Impressions of electric energy sources (fossil fuels, renewable/green, nuclear)
- Attitudes of nuclear energy issues
- Degree to which respondents agreed or disagreed with building additional power plants
- Demographics questions for comparisons (such as education attainment and income)

This survey, which assessed residents' opinions about electric energy and nuclear power issues, identified some interesting findings, including the following:

- The majority of respondents incorrectly thought that fossil fuels accounts for most of the electricity generated in Connecticut (see Figure 8 for details).
- Many respondents did not understand the activities of a nuclear power plant facility

(Figures 19, 20), or that there is an operating nuclear power plant in Connecticut (Figure 21).

- Respondents were generally very concerned about climate change issues (Figure 5) and the need to reduce the state's reliance on fossil fuels for generating electricity (Figure 11).
- Most respondents were not thinking about nuclear power as a potential source of electricity (Figure 22).
- Respondents favored green/renewable energies over fossil fuels and nuclear (Figures 14-16, 18).
- Reducing property taxes was not seen as an incentive for locating a nuclear power plant facility (Figure 17).
- Building a new nuclear power plant facility was more favorable to those with graduate school experience and degrees (Figure 22).

Possible next steps include:

- Educating the general public about electric energy issues and Connecticut's situation. Information like this is generally read by the public on the Internet, and in newspapers, books and magazines. Education will assist the public in making informed decisions about future power generation in Connecticut and whether importing or generating electricity within the state boundaries is preferred.
- Assess the opinions of residents who fully understand that Connecticut has been operating nuclear power plants for many years, and whether they were in favor of expanding nuclear power generation. By better understanding misconceptions, fears or opinions, electricity generation decision makers can determine the type and focus of general public education that is needed, as well as gain an understanding of the public's preferences for energy sources to generate electricity.
- Assessing the opinions of residents who live near Millstone or the former nuclear power plant site in East Haddam to gauge their opinions of expanding nuclear power generation.

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Approach

Using random digit dialing and computer-assisted-telephone-interview (CATI) software, the polling contractor, Horizon Research Group, made more than 4,400 calls to obtain 600 survey completions. The project fieldwork began on October 8th and concluded on October 27th, 2010. Respondents were contacted Monday through Friday between 4:00 pm and 9:00 pm, and Saturday between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm. The survey took approximately 10 minutes for each respondent to complete. Figure 1 denotes the final call disposition.

No answer / busy	732
Answering machine / voice mail	1,845
No blocked calls / privacy manager	493
Fax / Modem	36
Disconnected	243
Language Barrier	15
Call Back / Decision Maker Not Available	177
Initial Refusal / Refused At Introduction	253
Terminated During Interview	19
Completed Interview	600
Total	4,413

FIGURE 1: 600 SURVEYS COMPLETED OF CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS

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Questions were developed around the following sets of issues and were sorted randomly to control for position bias:

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- Demographics questions for comparisons (such as education attainment and income)

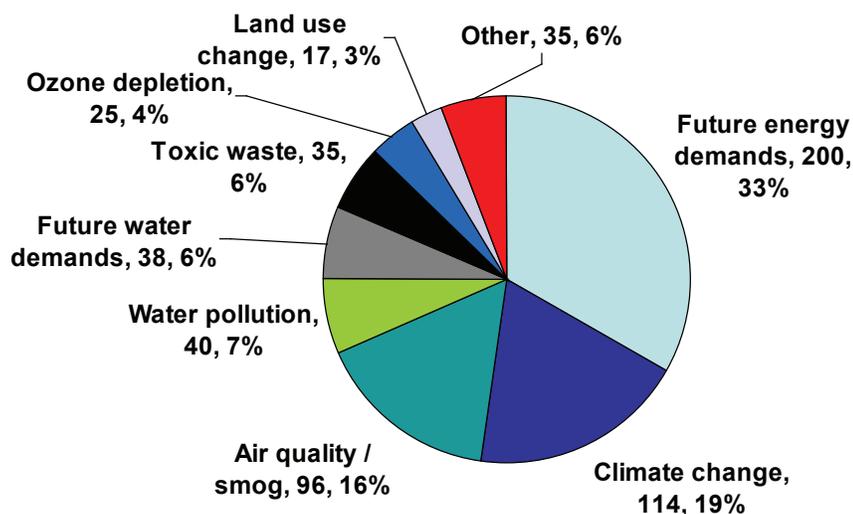
Survey Findings

All of the respondents were at least 18 years old and evenly distributed among counties. A range of ages and both genders were represented. Figure 2 shows the details of the respondents by county, age and gender.

	Total	Age					Gender	
		18-29	30-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Male	Female
Base	600	15	159	150	112	143	257	343
Fairfield County	150	1	39	36	33	38	63	87
Hartford & New Haven Counties	150	4	37	38	29	35	67	83
New London County	150	4	46	30	21	42	65	85
All other counties	150	6	37	46	29	28	62	88

FIGURE 2: THE RESPONDENTS WERE EVENLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG COUNTIES WITH REPRESENTATION AMONG AGE AND GENDER.

When asked to state the most important environment issue currently facing the United States, one-third of the respondents mentioned future energy demands. Figure 3 shows that future energy demands, climate change, and air quality/smog were the most common issues.



Which is the most important environment issue or issues facing the United States today? (First Mention of 600 Respondents)

FIGURE 3: FUTURE ENERGY DEMANDS WERE FIRST ON THE MINDS OF ONE-THIRD OF THE RESPONDENTS

There was no statistical difference in the mentions among the counties or age groups. However, men more than women tended to think of future energy needs, while women more than men thought of water pollution. In addition to mentioning one environment issue facing the United States, respondents were asked if there were others on their minds. Up to three mentions were recorded; 1,496 mentions were noted of the 600 respondents. Figure 4 shows that the issues that topped the first mention list were consistent when all of the mentions were included.

	# Total Mentions	% Total
Future energy demands	350	23%
Climate change	244	16%
Air quality / smog	204	14%
Water pollution	143	10%
Toxic waste	128	9%
Ozone depletion	110	7%
Future water demands	106	7%
Land use change	82	5%
Overpopulation	33	2%
Other	96	6%

FIGURE 4: TOTALS OF 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD MENTIONS (600 RESPONDENTS, 1,496 MENTIONS)

Next, the respondents were asked to what degree they thought the climate change situation was serious, if any. The climate change situation was thought to be serious or very serious by 59% of respondents. By adding the respondents that also thought the situation was somewhat serious, the share of the total jumped to 88%. Figure 5 also shows that 72% of 30-44 year-old respondents thought the situation was serious or very serious, while 50% of respondents 65 years or more thought the same.

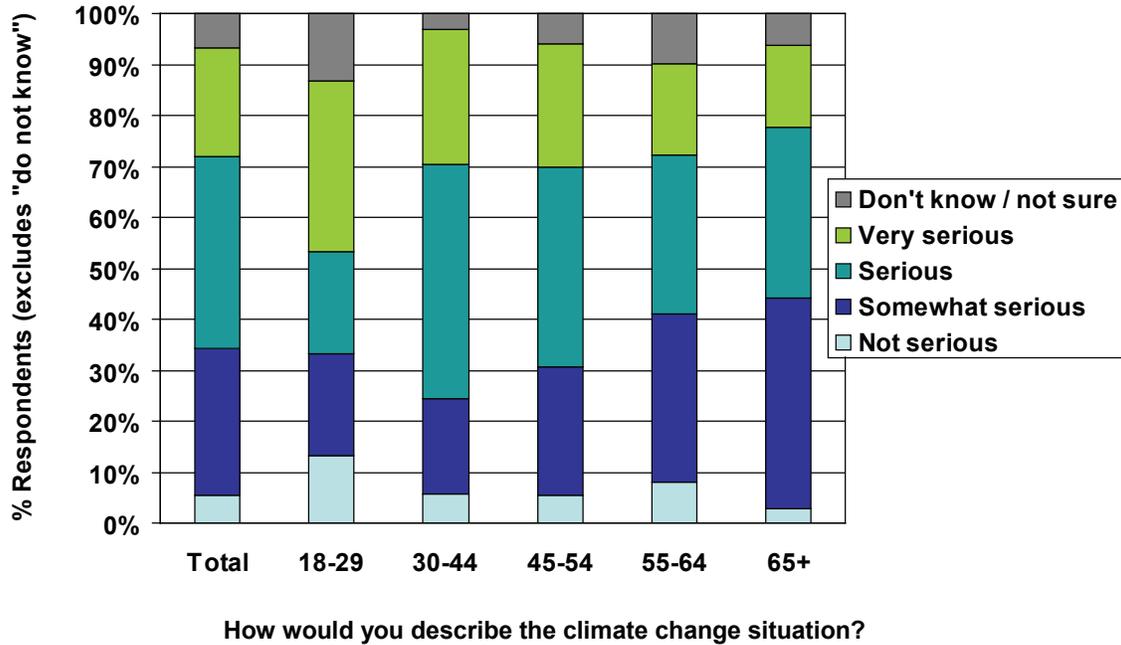


FIGURE 5: THE CLIMATE CHANGE SITUATION WAS THOUGHT TO BE SERIOUS OR VERY SERIOUS BY 59% OF RESPONDENTS.

The distribution of opinions by county and gender were similar to the total average shown in the above figure.

Respondents were asked what came to mind when thinking about US electric energy issues. Since respondents were allowed to mention more than one issue, the 600 respondents produced 1,083 responses. Energy prices was the most noted mention, with 31% of all the responses, followed by environmental issues with 18% and petroleum dependency with 14%. Nuclear energy was mentioned 6% of the time (Figure 6).

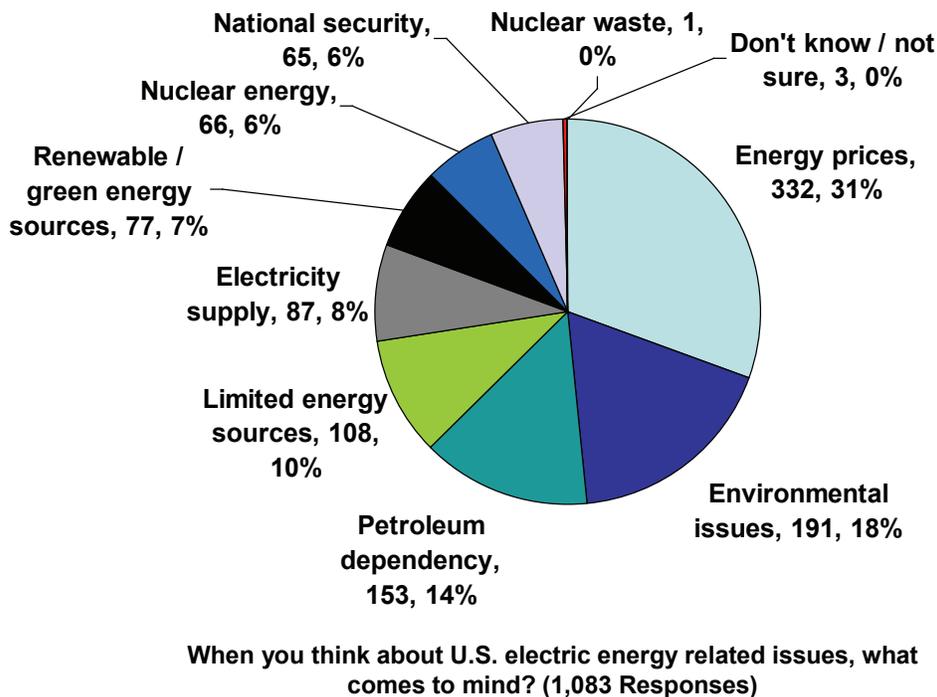


FIGURE 6: THE PRICE OF ENERGY WAS THE TOP US ELECTRIC ENERGY ISSUE.

Although not shown in the figure above, it should be noted that energy prices were mentioned by a larger share of Fairfield County residents than the total average, and men mentioned prices more often than women. Limited energy sources and renewable/green sources were mentioned less often by residents over the age of 65.

Next, respondents described the energy issues of the United States and then of Connecticut. Figure 7 shows that respondents viewed the national and state energy issues similarly. It is interesting to note that 10% did not know how to rate Connecticut's situation, compared with 5% for the United States. 78% thought the US situation was very serious or serious, while 71% thought the same of Connecticut.

Although not shown in the figure, younger respondents saw the problem as more serious than the older respondents.

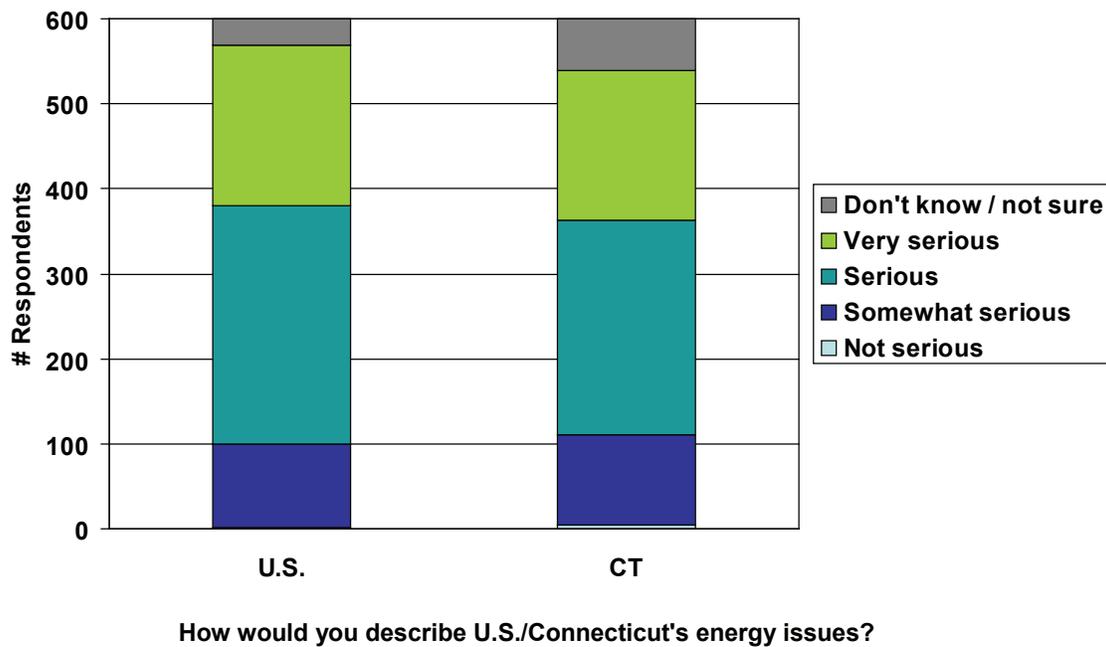


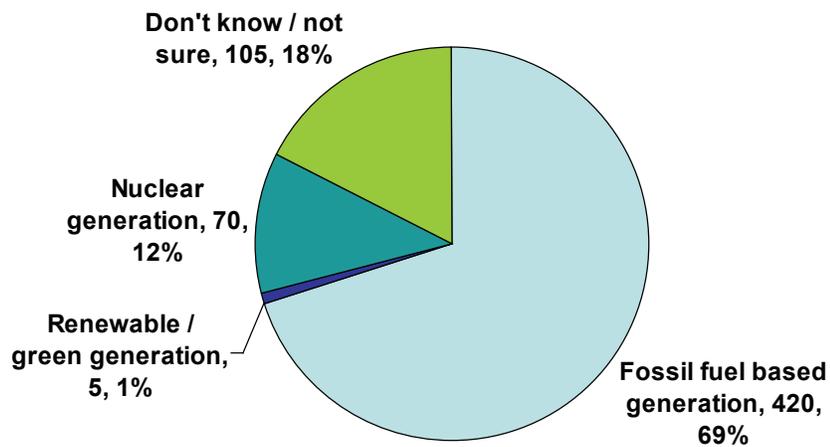
FIGURE 7: RESPONDENTS VIEWED NATIONAL AND STATE ENERGY ISSUES SIMILARLY.

Almost 70% of the respondents thought that fossil fuels accounted for most of the electricity generated in Connecticut, as shown in Figure 8. It is interesting to note that 18% did not know how to answer the question. Although not shown in the figure, more men (20%) selected nuclear than women (6%), and more women (22%) than men (12%) did not know.

According to 2008 Energy Information Administration data, 51% of the electricity generated was from nuclear power, 27% from natural gas and 14% from coal. Fossil fuels account for the majority of the electricity generating capacity but not the electricity generated. The respondents were incorrect in believing that fossil fuels account for most of the electricity generated in the state.

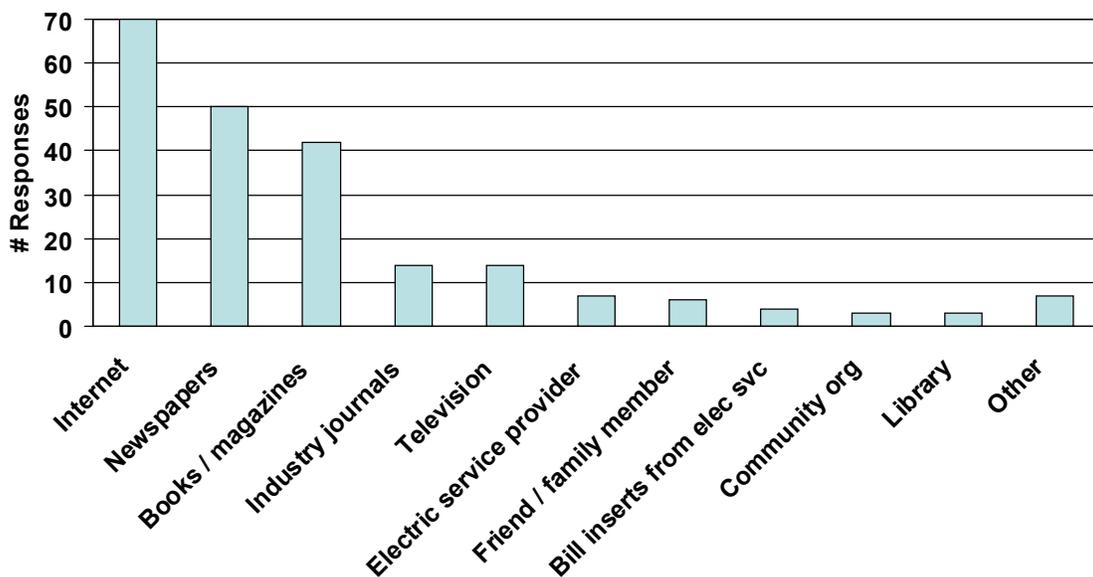
The next question asked if the respondent had ever looked for information about electric energy issues. Ninety-eight of the 600 respondents, only 16%, had searched for that type of information. Figure 9 shows the sources from which those respondents had obtained the information with the Internet, newspapers and books/magazines topping the list. Although not shown in the figure, more men (24%) than women (11%) had looked for the information; and more 45-64 year-olds (19%) than 65+ year-olds (11%) had searched.

These 98 respondents were also asked how they would prefer to obtain information about electric energy issues with the Internet, newspapers and books/magazines still topping the list. Men (51%) preferred books/magazines to women (24%).



Which of the following do you think accounts for most of the electricity generated in Connecticut? (600 Responses)

FIGURE 8: THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS INCORRECTLY THOUGHT THAT FOSSIL FUELS ACCOUNTED FOR MOST OF THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN CONNECTICUT.



From what sources did you obtain your information about electric energy sources? (98 Respondents, 220 Responses)

FIGURE 9: THE INTERNET, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND MAGAZINES WERE THE MOST POPULAR SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY INFORMATION.

The Internet, newspapers, books and magazines were also the preferred sources for the information among the 502 respondents who had not yet conducted any research.

What actions had been taken by the respondents regarding energy issues? Using energy efficient light bulbs was the most likely action taken, as seen in Figure 10.

More 30-44 year olds than 55-64 and 65+ year olds had replaced conventional light bulbs with energy efficient ones. In addition, more respondents in the rest of the state, rather than Fairfield or New London counties, had replaced the light bulbs. The respondents in the 65+ age group had less of a tendency to seal air leaks or add more insulation, or to purchase "energy star" qualified products, than the other age groups. The younger age groups were also more inclined to participate in a community recycling program than the older respondents.

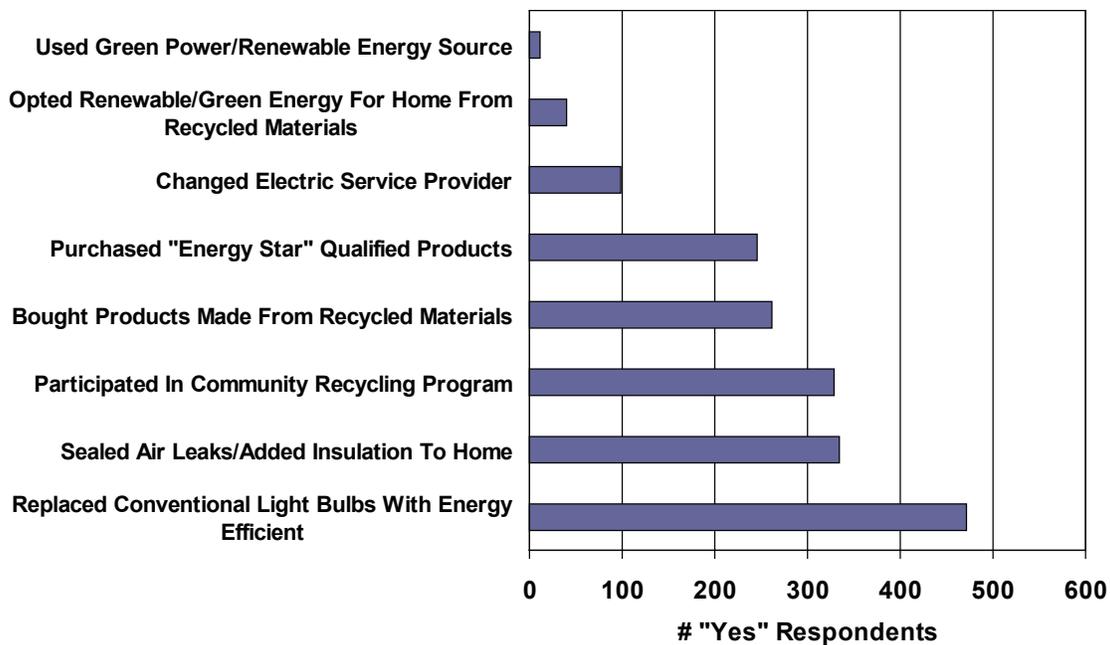


FIGURE 10: USING ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHT BULBS WAS THE MOST LIKELY ACTION TAKEN.

When asked what other actions were taken, the most frequent response was to conserve electricity or to install timers (75 respondents noted doing this). Installing new windows was also mentioned by 36 respondents.

The next series of questions asked the respondents to think about the current use of fossil fuels. Figure 11 shows the result of whether the respondents believed that Connecticut should reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. More than half thought it was very or extremely important to reduce fossil fuel reliance.

Although not shown in the figure, it was "extremely important" to reduce fossil fuel reliance to more younger people (e.g., 28% among 30-44 year olds), compared to 17% among 55-64 year olds and 13% among 65+ year olds.

How should Connecticut reduce its reliance on fossil fuels? Figure 12 shows that 166 respondents did not know how to answer this question, followed by a series of renewable/green energy options. Five respondents noted using nuclear energy (these five responses were classified in the “other” category).

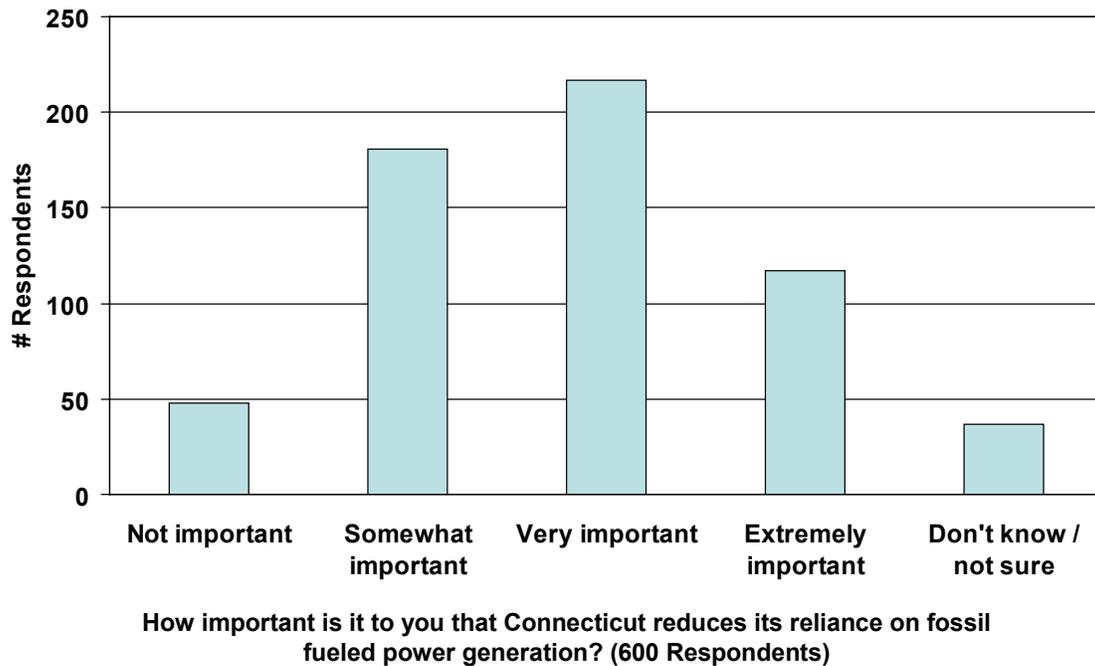


FIGURE 11: IT WAS VERY OR EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT CONNECTICUT REDUCE ITS RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS TO 334, OR 56%, OF RESPONDENTS.

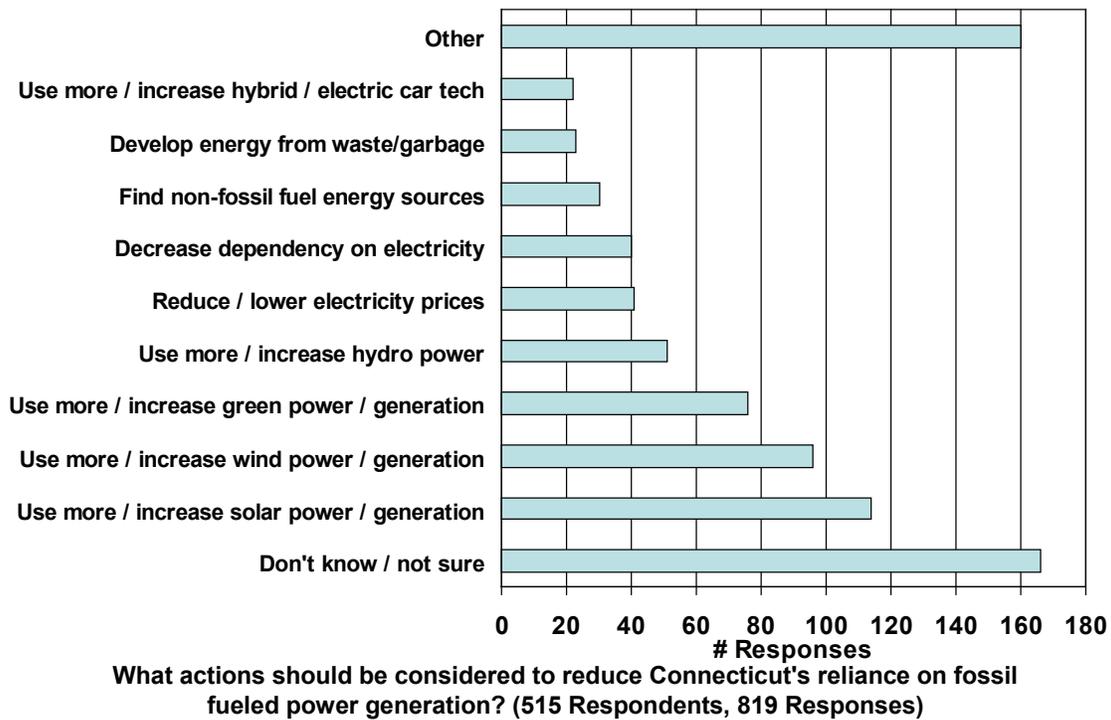


FIGURE 12: BESIDES NOT KNOWING HOW TO REDUCE CONNECTICUT'S RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS, RENEWABLE POWERS WERE MOST OFTEN CITED.

Almost 350 respondents thought that renewables could somewhat fill the gap in reducing Connecticut's reliance on fossil fuels, with another 150 respondents not sure (Figure 13).

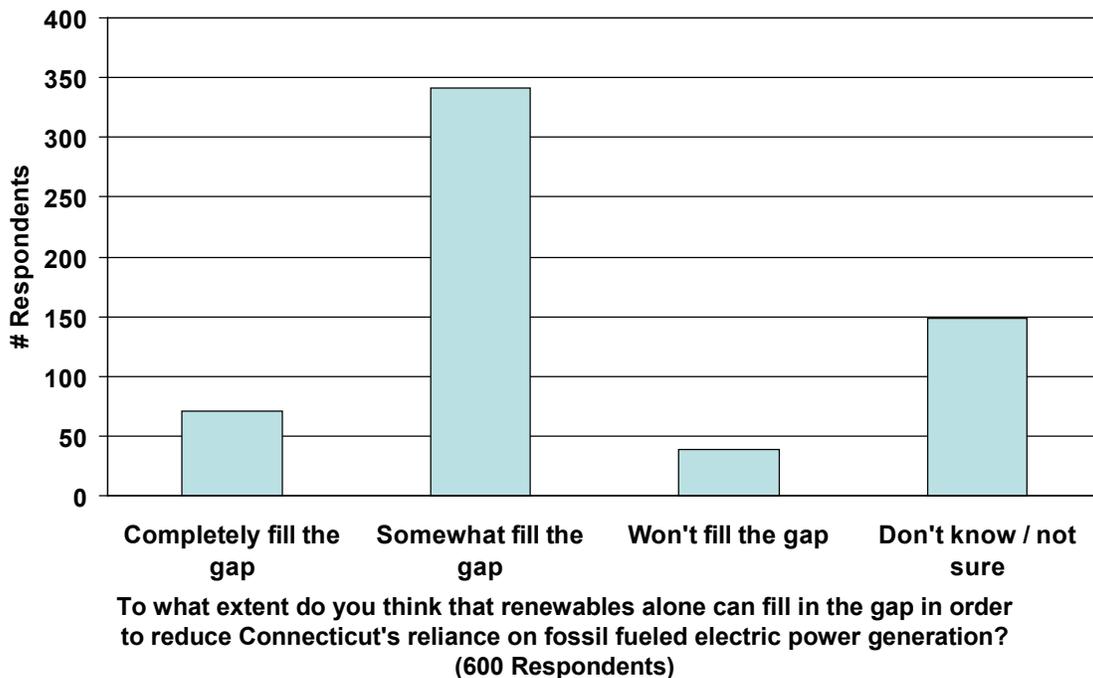


FIGURE 12: BESIDES NOT KNOWING HOW TO REDUCE CONNECTICUT'S RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS, RENEWABLE POWERS WERE MOST OFTEN CITED.

The next series of questions asked the respondent to compare fossil fuel, renewable/green and nuclear based generation regarding a number of issues.

First, the respondents were asked how favorable or unfavorable each type of electric energy source was in contributing to reliable and secure supplies of power in the future. Almost half of the respondents thought that nuclear was not favorable (although there was a significant difference between Fairfield County and New London County - 52% not favorable versus 41%. It can also be noted in Figure 14 that renewable/green based generation was seen as extremely favorable by 230 of the 600 respondents.

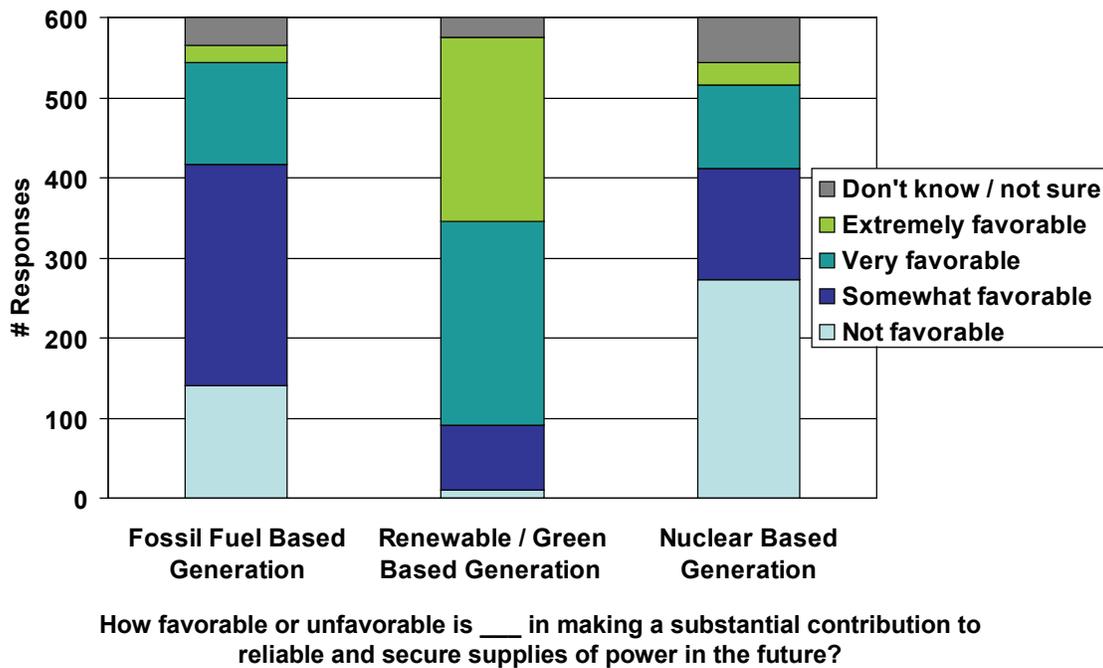


FIGURE 14: RENEWABLE/GREEN BASED GENERATION WAS SEEN MOST FAVORABLY.

Next, each of the respondents was asked how expensive it was to produce power from each source. As Figure 15 shows, fossil fuels were seen to be very expensive by 314 of the 600 respondents. Only 103 respondents thought that nuclear based generation was very expensive although 187 did not know how to answer the question.

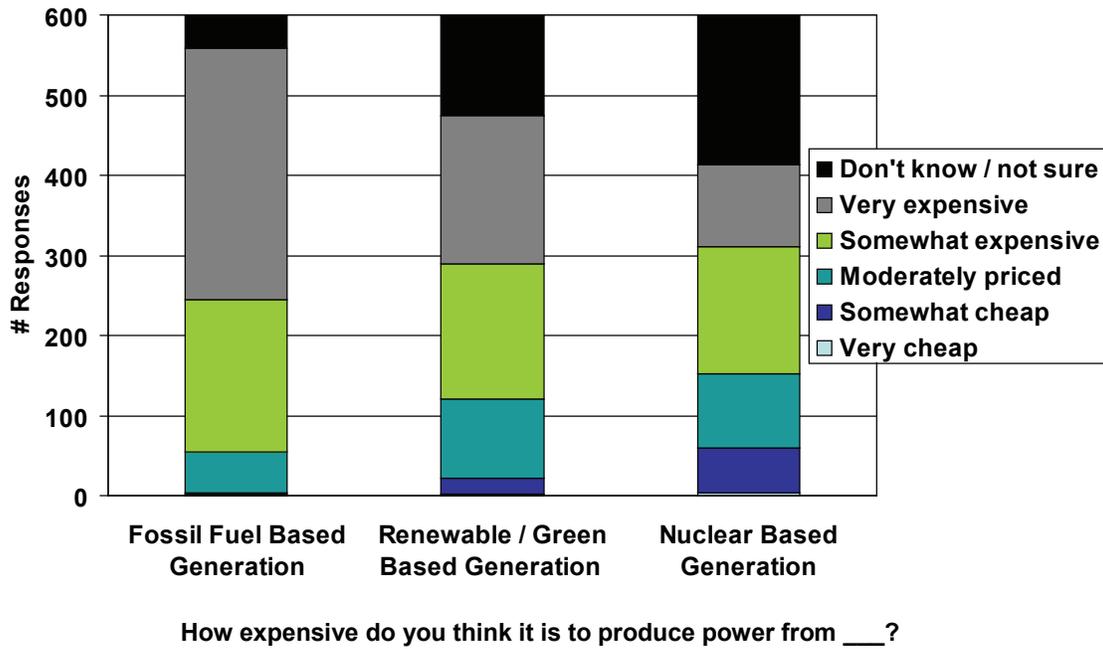


FIGURE 15: FOSSIL FUELS WERE SEEN AS THE MOST EXPENSIVE, ALTHOUGH ONE-THIRD OF RESPONDENTS DID NOT KNOW HOW TO RATE THE COST OF NUCLEAR BASED GENERATION.

When asked whether Connecticut should increase, maintain or reduce usage of the three electric energy sources, respondents overwhelmingly wanted to increase usage of renewable/green based generation. Only eight respondents wanted to increase the use of fossil fuels, while 75 would increase nuclear based generation. Almost 200 respondents did not want to use nuclear based generation at all.

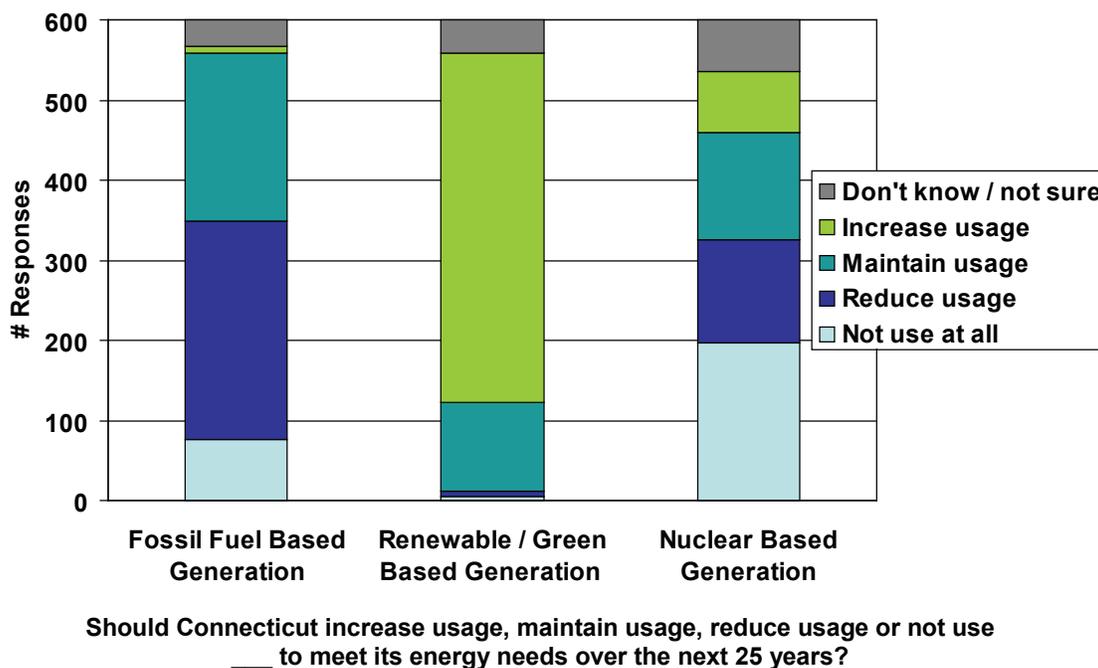


FIGURE 16: RESPONDENTS WANTED TO INCREASE USAGE OF RENEWABLE/
 GREEN BASED GENERATION.

Respondents were asked how they would feel about having a power plant built nearby – within five miles of their homes. Would their feelings change if their property taxes were reduced? Figure 17 shows the results of both of these questions, in which the opinions of the respondents did not change much even when the property tax incentive was presented.

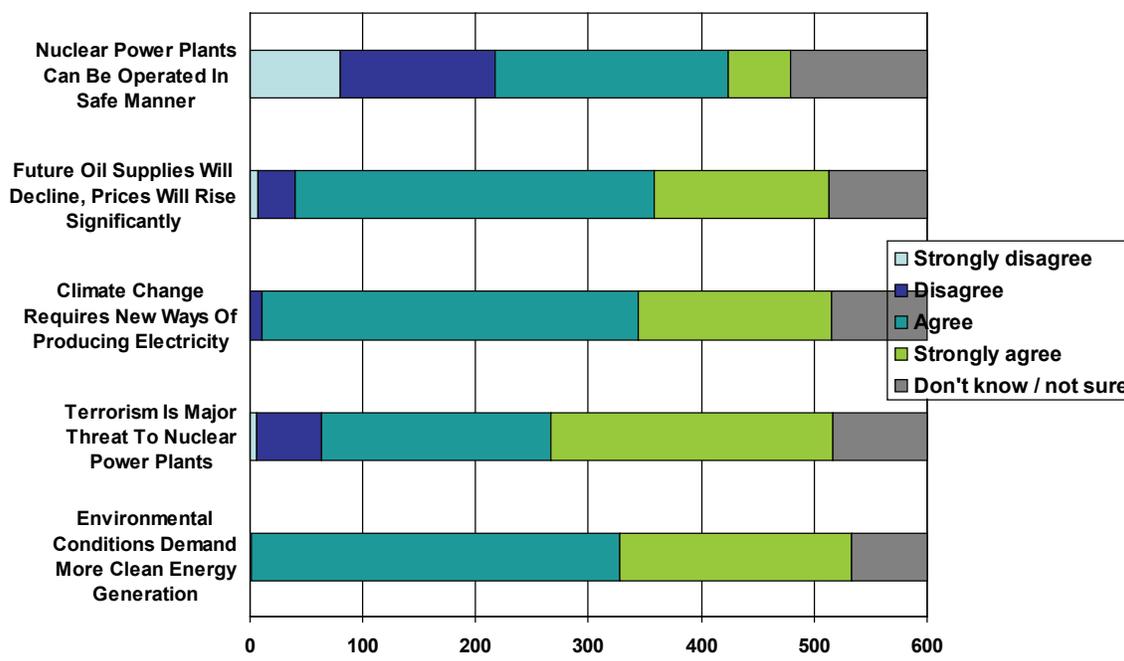
Although not presented in the figure, it is interesting to note that:

- The younger respondents, 30-44 years and 45-54 years, were more strongly opposed to a new fossil fuel power plant than the older respondents, 55-64 years and 65+ years. Building a new fossil fuel power plant was supported or strongly supported by 28% of respondents.
- The same age pattern applied regarding a new renewable/green power plant, while 63% supported or strongly supported it.
- Residents in Fairfield County opposed a new nuclear plant more than all the other regions, while New London County and the rest of the state supported a new nuclear plant more than Fairfield County and Hartford/New Haven counties. Building a new nuclear power plant was supported or strongly supported by 19% of respondents.

Figure 18 shows that the majority of the respondents did not think that renewable/green based generation was at all harmful to the environment; while 118 respondents thought that fossil fuels were very harmful and 205 thought the same about nuclear.

New London County respondents saw nuclear generation as less harmful than those in Hartford/New Haven counties.

The next set of questions asked the respondents whether they agreed or not with a series of statements. The majority of the respondents agreed about the statements regarding environmental issues: oil prices will rise in the future because of declining supply, climate change requires new ways of producing electricity, and environmental conditions demand more clean energy generation. Most also agree that terrorism is a major threat to nuclear power plants. Regarding nuclear power plants being operated in a safe manner, more than 100 respondents did not know how to answer the question, and more than 200 disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement (Figure 19). Although not in the figure, New London County respondents agreed (41%) or strongly agreed (5%) that nuclear power plants could be operated in a safe manner versus Fairfield County (20% and 13% percent, respectively).



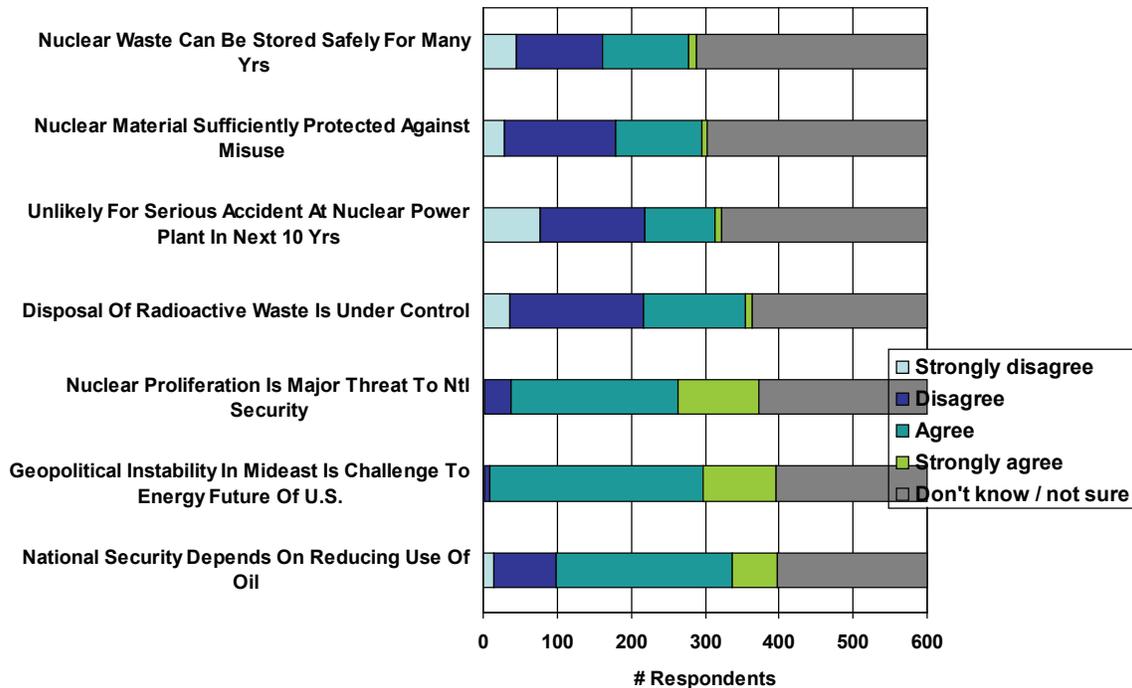
Based upon what you know or may have heard, please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following (1 of 2).

19: VIRTUALLY EVERYONE AGREED THAT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS DEMAND MORE CLEAN ENERGY GENERATION.

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Figure 20 is a continuation of statements with which the respondents either agreed or disagreed. It is interesting to note how many respondents did not know how to respond to the following statements:

- Nuclear waste can be stored safely for many years (311 not sure how to respond)
- Nuclear material is sufficiently protected against misuse (298 not sure)
- It is very unlikely there would be a serious accident at a nuclear power plant in the next ten years (277 not sure)
- The disposal of radioactive waste is under control (237 not sure)
- Nuclear proliferation is a major threat to national security (227 not sure)
- Geopolitical instability in the Mideast is a significant challenge to the energy future of the United States (205 not sure)
- National security depends on reducing the use of oil (202 not sure)



Based upon what you know or may have heard, please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following (2 of 2).

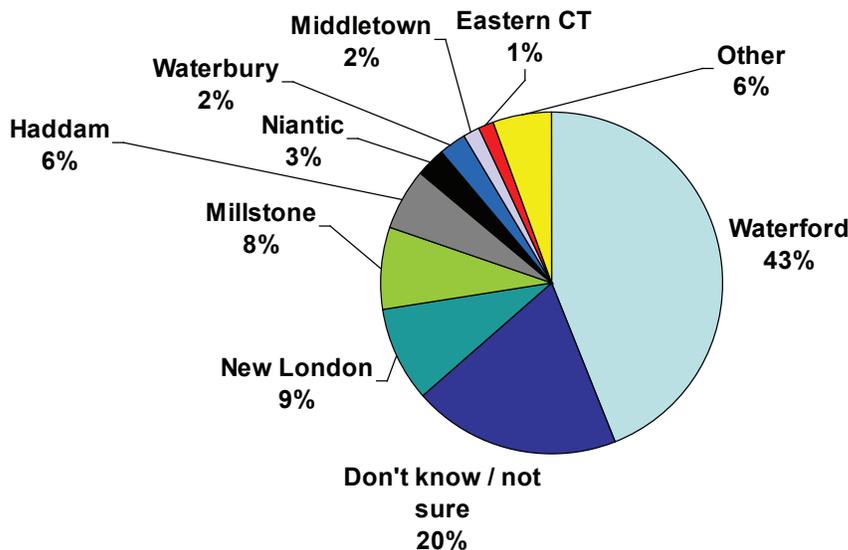
FIGURE 20: MANY RESPONDENTS WERE UNSURE ABOUT NUCLEAR ISSUES.

The next question asked: “Based upon what you know or may have heard, are there any operating nuclear power plants located in Connecticut?” Of the 600 respondents, 314 said yes, 158 said no, and 128 were not sure.

Of the 314 respondents who said there were operating nuclear power plants in the state, 230 respondents said there was one, 49 respondents thought there were two, six respondents thought there were three or four, and 29 respondents did not know.

Next, the 314 respondents were asked where the operating nuclear power plants were located. Figure 21 shows that 54% mentioned either Waterford, Millstone or Niantic. Another 20% were not sure where the power plants were located.

Some of the municipalities mentioned in the “other” category include East Haddam (3 responses), Groton (3), Bridgeport (3), Norwalk (2), Old Saybrook (2), Enfield (1), Middlebury (1), Milford (1), New Haven (1), Windsor (1), Watertown (1), Noank (1), and Portland (1).



Where are the operating nuclear power plants located? (314 Respondents, 378 Responses)

FIGURE 21: WATERFORD WAS THE MOST OFTEN MENTIONED LOCATION FOR AN OPERATING NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN THE STATE.

Figure 22 shows results from the next question, which asked whether Connecticut should build a new nuclear power plant facility for additional electric capacity.

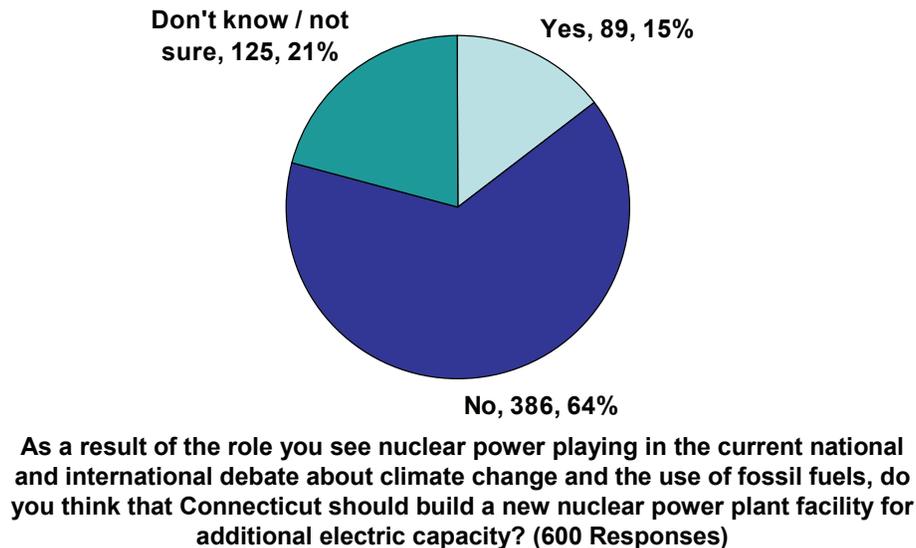


FIGURE 22: MOST RESPONDENTS DID NOT THINK THAT CONNECTICUT SHOULD BUILD A NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT FACILITY.

64% of all the respondents did not think that Connecticut should build a new nuclear power plant facility. However, the results varied somewhat by demographics and interests:

- Those who thought the climate change situation is very serious were mostly against building a new nuclear power plant facility. The “very serious” respondents had more of an opinion (fewer “don’t know” responses) and 76% said no to building a new nuclear facility. For the “serious” respondents, 65% said no to building a new facility. As for the other responses to the climate change situation, 58% said no to building a new facility.
- The nuclear energy-conscious were more positive about building a new facility than the rest of the respondents (25% for building a new facility and 30% not sure). The respondents who were more nuclear energy-conscious were among those who mentioned it when asked: “When you think about US electric energy related issues, what comes to mind?”
- Those who thought it is very or extremely important for Connecticut to reduce its fossil fuel reliance tended to not want to build a new nuclear plant. The “yes” percentages between these two groups were virtually the same. However, more that selected “extremely” or “very important” regarding Connecticut reducing its fossil fuel use had an opinion about building a nuclear facility. Of the “extremely” and “very important”

respondents, 69% selected no to building a new facility versus 59% of the others.

- Respondents with graduate work or degrees were more supportive of a nuclear facility than other respondents. Of the respondents with some graduate work or a degree, 40% were in favor of building a new facility.
- Income levels did not correlate much with opinions of a new nuclear facility, although respondents with lower incomes were generally more opposed.

Conclusions

This survey, which assessed residents' opinions about electric energy and nuclear power issues, identified some interesting findings:

- The majority of respondents incorrectly thought that fossil fuels accounts for most of the electricity generated in Connecticut.
- Many respondents did not understand the activities of a nuclear power plant facility, or that there is an operating nuclear power plant in Connecticut.
- Respondents were generally very concerned about climate change issues and the need to reduce the state's reliance on fossil fuels for generating electricity.
- Most respondents were not thinking about nuclear power as a potential source of electricity.
- Respondents favored green/renewable energies over fossil fuels and nuclear.
- Reducing property taxes was not seen as an incentive for locating a nuclear power plant facility.
- Building a new nuclear power plant facility was viewed more favorably by those with graduate school experience and degrees.

Possible next steps include:

- Educating the general public about electric energy issues and Connecticut's situation. Information like this is generally read by the public on the Internet, and in newspapers, books and magazines. Education will assist the public in making informed decisions about future power generation in Connecticut and whether importing or generating electricity within the state boundaries is preferred.
- Assessing the opinions of residents who fully understand that Connecticut has been operating nuclear power plants for many years, and whether they were in favor of expanding nuclear power generation. By better understanding misconceptions, fears or opinions, electricity generation decision makers can determine the type and focus of general public education that is needed, as well as gain an understanding of the public's preferences for energy sources to generate electricity.
- Assessing the opinions of residents who live near Millstone or the former nuclear power plant site in East Haddam to gauge their opinions of expanding nuclear power generation.

APPENDIX A
(TO ATTACHMENT 2: PHONE SURVEY)

PHONE SURVEY QUESTIONS

ADVANCES IN NUCLEAR POWER TECHNOLOGY
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CERC
 Nuclear Power Survey
 Final – September 23, 2010

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling from Horizon Research Group, an independent market research firm. May I please speak with an adult (over age 18) member of your household who has the next upcoming birthday?

REPEAT INTRODUCTION ONCE APPROPRIATE RESPONDENT IS ON LINE AND CONTINUE:

We are conducting a survey for the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering on behalf of the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board on environmental and energy issues and would like to include your views. This is a professional market research interview, not a sales call. The survey will take approximately 10 minutes. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and used for research purposes only. In addition, your identity will remain anonymous. Are you willing to participate in this survey? (OBTAIN CONSENT AND CONTINUE)

Interviewer _____ Date _____

Environmental Concerns

1. Which is the most important environmental issue or issues facing the United States today? (ACCEPT UP TO THREE MENTIONS – PROBE AND CLARIFY FULLY)

	1 ST <u>Mention</u>	2 ND <u>Mention</u>	3 RD <u>Mention</u>
<u>(DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)</u>			
a. Future water demands	01.....	01.....	01.....
b. Biodiversity protection.....	02.....	02.....	02.....
c. Carbon footprint.....	03.....	03.....	03.....
d. Habitat protection.....	04.....	04.....	04.....
e. Air quality / smog	05.....	05.....	05.....
f. Urban sprawl.....	06.....	06.....	06.....
g. Future energy demands	07.....	07.....	07.....
h. Endangered species.....	08.....	08.....	08.....
i. Land use change.....	09.....	09.....	09.....
j. Toxic waste	10.....	10.....	10.....
k. Ozone depletion	11.....	11.....	11.....
l. Acid rain.....	12.....	12.....	12.....
m. Climate change.....	13.....	13.....	13.....
n. Water pollution	14.....	14.....	14.....
o. Overpopulation.....	15.....	15.....	15.....
p. Destruction of ecosystems	16.....	16.....	16.....
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____			

2. How would you describe the climate change situation? Would you say that the climate change situation is (READ CHOICES IN ORDER)?

Very serious.....	4
Serious	3
Somewhat serious, or.....	2
Not serious.....	1
Don't know / not sure	8
(DO NOT READ)	

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3. When you think about US electric energy related issues, what first comes to mind? (PROBE & CLARIFY FULLY – ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

(DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)

Petroleum dependency	01
Energy prices	02
National security	
Renewable/green energy sources.....	03
Electricity supply	04
Limited energy sources.....	05
Nuclear energy.....	06
Environmental issues.....	07
Other (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____	

4. How would you describe the nation’s electric energy issues? Would you say that the nation’s energy issues are (READ CHOICES IN ORDER)?

Very serious	4
Serious	3
Somewhat serious, or.....	2
Not serious.....	1
Don’t know / not sure(DO NOT READ).....	8

5. How would you describe Connecticut’s electric energy issues? Would you say that Connecticut energy issues are (READ CHOICES IN ORDER)?

Very serious	4
Serious	3
Somewhat serious, or.....	2
Not serious.....	1
Don’t know / not sure(DO NOT READ).....	8

6. Which of the following do you think accounts for most of the electricity generated in Connecticut? (READ CHOICES IN ORDER)

Fossil fuel-based generation	1
Renewable/green generation.....	2
Nuclear generation.....	3
Don’t know / not sure(DO NOT READ).....	8

7. Have you ever looked for information about electric energy sources?

Yes	1
No	(GO TO Q10)..... 2
Don’t know / not sure	(GO TO Q10)..... 3
Refused	(GO TO Q10)..... 4

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8. From what source did you obtain your information about electric energy sources? (PROBE & CLARIFY FULLY – ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)

Website / Internet	01	Newspapers	07
Radio	02	Scientific journals	05
Television	03	Industry journals	06
Online social networking, such as		Books, magazines	08
Facebook, MySpace and YouTube	04	
Other (SPECIFY) _____			

(IF **WEBSITE OR INTERNET** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC WEBSITE, INCLUDING SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

IF **TELEVISION** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC STATION OR CHANNEL

IF **RADIO** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC STATION, CALL LETTERS, CHANNEL OR FORMAT)

9. How would you prefer to obtain your information about electric energy sources? (PROBE & CLARIFY FULLY – ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)

Website / Internet	01	Newspapers	07
Radio	02	Scientific journals	05
Television	03	Industry journals	06
Online social networking, such as		Books, magazines	
Facebook, MySpace and YouTube	04	
Other (SPECIFY) _____			

(IF **WEBSITE OR INTERNET** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC WEBSITE, INCLUDING SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

IF **TELEVISION** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC STATION OR CHANNEL

IF **RADIO** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC STATION, CALL LETTERS, CHANNEL OR FORMAT)

NOW TO Q11

10. If you were to seek out information about electric energy sources, what resource would you prefer to use? (PROBE & CLARIFY FULLY – ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)

Website / Internet	01	Newspapers	07
Radio	02	Scientific journals	05
Television	03	Industry journals	06
Online social networking, such as		Books, magazines	
Facebook, MySpace and YouTube	04	
Other (SPECIFY) _____			

(IF **WEBSITE OR INTERNET** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC WEBSITE, INCLUDING SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

IF **TELEVISION** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC STATION OR CHANNEL

IF **RADIO** IS MENTIONED, PROBE FOR SPECIFIC STATION, CALL LETTERS, CHANNEL OR FORMAT)

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11. Have you taken any of the following actions within the past 12 months? (READ & ROTATE LIST)

<u>(READ & ROTATE LIST)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
b. Changed my electric service provider.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
c. Replaced conventional light bulbs with energy efficient light bulbs.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
d. Purchased “energy star” qualified products.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
e. Sealed air leaks / added more insulation to home.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
f. Used green power / renewable energy source like solar or wind energy.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
g. Participated in community recycling program.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
h. Bought products made from recycled materials.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
i. Opted to buy renewable/green energy for my home.....	1.....	2.....	3.....

12. What other action / actions did you take? (PROBE & CLARIFY FULLY – ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

13. How important is it to you that Connecticut reduces its reliance on fossil-fueled power generation (i.e., coal, oil or natural gas generated power)? Would you say that it is (READ CHOICE IN ORDER) that Connecticut reduces its reliance on fossil-fuelled power generation?

Extremely important.....	4
Very important.....	3
Somewhat important, or.....	2
Not important.....(GO TO 15).....	1
Don't know/ not sure.....(DO NOT READ – GO TO Q15).....	8

14. What actions should be considered to reduce Connecticut’s reliance on fossil-fueled power generation (i.e., coal, oil or natural gas generated power)? (PROBE & CLARIFY FULLY – ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

15. To what extent do you think that renewables alone can fill the gap in order to reduce Connecticut’s reliance on fossil-fueled electric power generation? Would you say that renewables alone can (READ CHOICES IN ORDER) in order to reduce Connecticut’s reliance on fossil-fueled power generation?

Completely fill the gap.....	1
Somewhat fill the gap, or.....	2
Won't fill the gap.....	3
Don't know / not sure.....(DO NOT READ).....	8

16. I am going to read a list of electric energy sources. After I read each source please tell me whether the energy source is extremely favorable, very favorable, somewhat favorable, or not favorable in making a substantial contribution to reliable and secure supplies of electric power in the future? How favorable or unfavorable is (READ & ROTATE LIST) in making a substantial contribution to reliable and secure supplies of power in the future?

(REFER TO HELP SHEET FOR DEFINITION OF ENERGY TERMS AS NEEDED)

Extremely <u>Favorable</u>	Very <u>Favorable</u>	Somewhat <u>Favorable</u>	Not <u>Favorable</u>	<u>DK</u>
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(READ & ROTATE)

a. Fossil fuel-based generation	4	3	2	1	8
b. Renewable/green-based generation	4	3	2	1	8
c. Nuclear-based generation	4	3	2	1	8

17. I am going to read the same list of energy sources we just discussed. This time I would like you to think about the costs of producing different sources of power and tell me how expensive you think it is to produce power from each energy source. Would you say that it is very expensive, somewhat expensive, moderately priced, somewhat cheap or very cheap to produce power from (READ & ROTATE)?

(REFER TO HELP SHEET FOR DEFINITION OF ENERGY TERMS AS NEEDED)

<u>Very Expensive</u>	<u>Somewhat Expensive</u>	<u>Moderately Priced</u>	<u>Somewhat Cheap</u>	<u>Very Cheap</u>	<u>DK</u>
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(READ & ROTATE)

a. Fossil fuel-based generation	5	4	3	2	1	8
b. Renewable / green-based generation	5	4	3	2	1	8
c. Nuclear-based generation	5	4	3	2	1	8

18. In order to meet Connecticut's energy needs over the next 25 years, companies and government agencies need to start planning today. I will read the same list of energy sources we have been discussing. After I read each energy source please tell me how Connecticut should meet this demand. Should Connecticut increase usage, maintain usage, reduce usage or not use (READ & ROTATE) at all?

(REFER TO HELP SHEET FOR DEFINITION OF ENERGY TERMS AS NEEDED)

<u>Increase Usage</u>	<u>Maintain Usage</u>	<u>Reduce Usage</u>	<u>Not Use At All</u>	<u>DK</u>
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(READ & ROTATE)

a. Fossil fuel-based generation	4	3	2	1	8
b. Renewable/green-based generation	4	3	2	1	8
c. Nuclear-based generation	4	3	2	1	8

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19. Now I am going to read a list of different kinds of power plants which may help meet new electricity demand. After I read each kind of power plant please tell me how you feel about having that type of power plant built within 5 miles of your home. Would you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose having a new (READ & ROTATE) built within 5 miles of your home? (REFER TO HELP SHEET FOR DEFINITION OF POWER PLANTS AS NEEDED)

Strongly
Support Support Oppose Strongly
Oppose DK

(READ & ROTATE)

- a. Fossil fuel-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8
 b. Renewable/green-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8
 c. Nuclear-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8

20. How would you feel about having each type of power plant built within 5 miles of your home if it would reduce your property taxes? Would you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose having a new (READ & ROTATE) built within 5 miles of your home if it would reduce your property taxes? (REFER TO HELP SHEET FOR DEFINITION OF POWER PLANTS AS NEEDED)

Strongly
Support Support Oppose Strongly
Oppose DK

(READ & ROTATE)

- a. Fossil fuel-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8
 b. Renewable/green-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8
 c. Nuclear-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8

21. Using the same list of electric energy sources we previously discussed, please tell me whether you think the energy source is very harmful, moderately harmful, somewhat harmful or not harmful at all to the environment. How harmful do you think (READ & ROTATE) is to the environment?

(REFER TO HELP SHEET FOR DEFINITION OF ENERGY TERMS AS NEEDED)

Very Moderately Somewhat Not Harmful
Harmful Harmful Harmful At All DK

(READ & ROTATE)

- a. Fossil fuel-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8
 b. Renewable/green-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8
 c. Nuclear-based generation 4.....3.....2 1 8

Nuclear

22. Has the current national and international debate about climate change and the use of fossil fuels influenced your opinion about nuclear power as an option for Connecticut?

- Yes..... 1
 No 2
 Don't know / not sure 3

ADVANCES IN NUCLEAR POWER TECHNOLOGY
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23. Based upon what you know or may have heard, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statements: (READ & ROTATE)?

	Strongly <u>Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	Strongly <u>Disagree</u>	<u>DK</u>
<u>(READ & ROTATE)</u>					
a. Nuclear power plants can be operated in a safe manner	4	3	2	1	9
b. Terrorism is a major threat to nuclear power plants	4	3	2	1	9
c. The disposal of radioactive waste is under control	4	3	2	1	9
d. Nuclear material is sufficiently protected against misuse	4	3	2	1	9
e. Nuclear waste can be stored safely for many years	4	3	2	1	9
f. It is very unlikely that there will be a serious accident at a nuclear power plant in the next 10 years.....	4	3	2	1	9
g. Future oil supplies will decline and prices will rise significantly	4	3	2	1	9
h. Climate change requires new ways of producing electricity	4	3	2	1	9
i. Nuclear proliferation is a major threat to national security	4	3	2	1	9
j. Geopolitical instability in the Mideast is a significant challenge	4	3	2	1	9
to the energy future of the United States					
k. National security depends on reducing the use of oil	4	3	2	1	9
l. Environmental conditions demand more clean energy generation	4	3	2	1	9

24. Based upon what you know or may have heard, are there any operating nuclear power plants located in Connecticut?

- Yes..... 1
- No(GO TO Q27)..... 2
- Don't know / not sure.....(GO TO Q27)..... 3

25. How many operating nuclear power plants are located in Connecticut?

_____ (RECORD NUMBER)

26. Where are the operating nuclear power plants located? (RECORD TOWN(S) BELOW – CAPTURE AS MANY LOCATIONS AS TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTIONS IN Q25)

27. As a result of the role you see nuclear power playing in the current national and international debate about climate change and the use of fossil fuels, do you think that Connecticut should build a new nuclear power plant facility for additional electric capacity?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Don't know / not sure..... 3

These last few questions will help us to better organize the responses to our survey. Remember, all information is confidential.

A. How old are you?

(DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)

- 18 to 29 1
- 30 to 44 2
- 45 to 54 3
- 55 to 64 4
- 65 or over..... 6
- Refused 7

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B. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

(DO NOT READ, EXCEPT TO CLARIFY)

- Less than high school 1
- High school graduate or GED 2
- Trade school graduate..... 3
- Some college..... 4
- Associate's degree 5
- Bachelor's degree 6
- Post graduate work 7
- Post graduate degree 8
- Refused 9

C. What is your residential zip code?

_____ (RECORD 5 DIGIT ZIP CODE)

D. What would you estimate your 2010 total household income to be? (READ CHOICES IN ORDER)

- Less than \$25,000 1
- \$25,000 to \$49,999 2
- \$50,000 to \$74,999 3
- \$75,000 to \$99,999 4
- \$100,000 to \$149,999 5
- Over \$150,000 6
- Don't know / not sure (DO NOT READ) 7
- Refused (DO NOT READ) 8

E. RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION:

- Male..... 1
- Female 2

Thank you very much for your time.

**APPENDIX B
(TO ATTACHMENT 2: PHONE SURVEY)**

**DEFINITIONS FOR ENERGY SOURCES
FOR TELEPHONE SURVEY**

CERC

Nuclear Power Survey Interviewer Help Sheet

Definitions for Energy Source

Fossil fuel-based generation

Energy resources derived from fuel that was formed in the earth in prehistoric times from remains of living-cell organisms including oil, coal, natural gas or their by-products. Fossil fuels are considered finite resources that cannot be replenished once they are extracted and burned.

Nuclear-based generation

Energy resources derived from splitting heavy atoms (fission) or joining light atoms (fusion). A nuclear energy plant uses a controlled atomic chain reaction to produce heat. The heat is used to make steam to run conventional turbine generators.

Renewable / green-based generation

Energy resources derived from solar, wind, geothermal, hydro and wood as well as some experimental / less-developed sources such as tidal power, sea currents and ocean thermal gradients. Resources constantly renew themselves and are regarded as practically inexhaustible.