

**A CONTINGENT VALUATION STUDY OF LOST  
PASSIVE USE VALUES RESULTING FROM  
THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL**

Richard T. Carson

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A Report to the Attorney General of the State of Alaska

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## CHAPTER 1 — INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

### § 1.1 Introduction

This report summarizes the development, implementation, and results of a contingent valuation (CV) study designed to measure the loss of passive use values<sup>1</sup> arising from injuries to natural resources caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The study was undertaken for the State of Alaska in connection with the State's action against the Exxon Corporation, Exxon Shipping Company, and Alyeska Pipeline Service Company and its owners.<sup>2</sup>

This report consists of this introduction, the four chapters following it, and appendices. Chapter 2 describes the development of the contingent valuation survey instrument. Chapter 3 presents and discusses the final survey instrument used in assessing the damages.<sup>3</sup> Chapter 4 discusses the technical aspects of the survey's administration and the processing of the survey data. Chapter 5 contains the analysis of the data collected and includes the estimation of damages. This report also contains several appendices related to the survey instrument and the data collected using it.

The core study team for this contingent valuation project was led by Richard T. Carson of the University of California (San Diego) and Robert Cameron Mitchell of Clark University. The other members of the study team were W. Michael Hanemann of the University of California (Berkeley), Raymond J. Kopp of Resources for the Future, Stanley Presser of the

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<sup>1</sup>Passive use values encompass what economists refer to as option values, existence values, and other nonuse values (Mitchell and Carson, 1989; Kopp and Smith, forthcoming 1993). See *Ohio v. Department of Interior*, 880 F.2d 432 (D.C. Cir. 1989).

<sup>2</sup>*Alaska v. Exxon et al.*, Case No. A92-175 Civil (D. Alaska). Originally filed August 15, 1989, in State Superior Court, Third Judicial District.

<sup>3</sup>Throughout this report, the physical effects of the spill of oil on the natural resources are called *injuries*, while the monetized value of these injuries are called *damages*.

University of Maryland (College Park), and Paul A. Ruud of the University of California (Berkeley).<sup>4</sup> Carson, Hanemann, and Kopp are resource economists; Ruud is an econometrician; and Mitchell and Presser are survey researchers.

Lexecon, Inc. served as project coordinator and special consultant to the state litigation team. Serving in various advisory capacities were Richard C. Bishop of the University of Wisconsin (Madison), Gardner M. Brown of the University of Washington (Seattle), Howard Schuman of the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), Norbert Schwarz of the *Zentrum fuer Umfragen Methoden und Analysen* (Mannheim, Germany), Paul Slovic of Decision Research (Eugene, Oregon), and Robert M. Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Bishop, Brown, and Solow are economists; Schwarz and Slovic are cognitive psychologists; Schuman is a survey researcher. None of these individuals is responsible for any decisions concerning the study or this report; the authors bear sole responsibility for any errors or omissions.

## **§ 1.2 The Grounding of the Exxon Valdez<sup>5</sup>**

Prince William Sound (the Sound) lies near the top of the 850-mile arc of the Gulf of Alaska which extends from the Aleutian islands on the west to the islands of southeast Alaska. It is a remote, rugged area of great natural beauty. Much of this region was pristine before the spill. Prince William Sound is one of the continent's largest tidal estuary systems, a rich environment where rivers meet and mingle with the tides. In terms of water surface alone, the

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<sup>4</sup>The authors wish to acknowledge Michael Conaway and Kerry Martin of Natural Resource Damage Assessment, Inc., who provided administrative and logistical support to the study team, and Valerie Fraser Ruud who provided editorial assistance.

<sup>5</sup>The discussion of the grounding of the Exxon Valdez and the characterization of Prince William Sound and the resulting spill of oil are taken from the "State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Public Review Draft," published by the Trustee Council, Juneau Alaska, August 1989.

Sound is about the size of Chesapeake Bay. Its many islands, bays, and fiords give it a shoreline more than 2,000 miles long.

The Sound lies within the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest. To the southwest is the Kenai Peninsula, which contains the Kenai Fiords National Park. The western portion of the Sound is within the Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Area; both the National Forest and National Park are accessible by air and boat from Anchorage, Alaska's major population center, making the area popular with recreationists. State ferries run among the larger communities. In recent years, the number of cruise ships and other tourist visits to the area has steadily increased.

The Kenai Peninsula points southwest to the Kodiak Archipelago and the Alaska Peninsula which are separated by the Shelikof Strait. Along the Alaska Peninsula's coast is Katmai National Park. Southeast of the Strait lies Kodiak Island, once the base of Russia's Alaskan sea otter fur trade which nearly destroyed these native mammals through excessive hunting. Their numbers, coaxed back from the edge of extinction, had grown back to a healthy population throughout the spill-impacted area. The Alaska Peninsula tapers, then scatters into the islands of the Aleutian Chain.

The maritime climate nourishes a lush landscape. Bears, whales, bald eagles, puffins, seals, sea lions, and sea otters are among the wildlife people come to see. Glaciers that carved the intricate fiords still send icebergs floating out to sea. These are the largest glaciers outside Antarctica and Greenland. They descend from permanent ice fields capping the coastal Chugach mountain range.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System terminates at the port of Valdez on the northern edge of the Sound. In 1989, the pipeline carried two million barrels a day of oil produced on

Alaska's North Slope. Approximately two tankers per day load Trans-Alaska Pipeline System oil at Valdez and transit the Sound.

At 12:04 a.m., March 24, 1989, the tanker Exxon Valdez, carrying more than 50 million gallons of North Slope crude oil, ran aground and ruptured its tanks on Bligh Reef in Alaska's Prince William Sound. The oil spill that followed was the largest tanker spill in U.S. history. Approximately 11 million gallons of crude oil poured into the Prince William Sound in less than five hours. By August 1989, the oil had moved across nearly 10,000 square miles of water in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. More than 1,000 miles of shoreline were oiled.

The oil killed thousands of wild animals. Oil and its breakdown products are expected to linger in some areas for years, affecting or potentially affecting:

- Surface water and sediments;
- Land managed by natural resource trustees, including submerged land, wetlands, shoreline, beaches, geologic resources, and other features of the land;
- Marine plants and microorganisms;
- Fish, shellfish, and other marine invertebrates;
- Marine mammals, including sea otters and seals;
- Birds, including seabirds, waterfowl, shorebirds, and raptors.

The State of Alaska filed suit against the Exxon Corporation and other potentially responsible parties claiming compensation for a wide range of natural resource injuries.

Shortly after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the State of Alaska and the United States undertook a series of joint scientific studies to identify injuries to natural resources resulting from the spill. The state also undertook the economic studies required to quantify certain types of losses. The contingent valuation study discussed in this report was conducted to measure the loss of passive use values.



### **§ 1.3 Assessing the Value of the Services Lost**

Because the resource injuries would give rise to lost passive use values and because the contingent valuation method is the only technique currently available for measurement of such values, the State of Alaska commissioned a state-of-the-art contingent valuation study. The CV team was provided with a description of natural resource injuries caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill that included the nature and magnitude of the injury and the time frame for recovery. These injuries included: oiled shoreline, bird and mammal deaths, and effects on fish. These injury estimates were understated for the reason that, in January 1991, when the study went into the field, some of the crucial science studies were not yet completed. Hence, lower limits of then current estimates of injuries were used in order to avoid litigation issues relating to what might later prove to be overstatements of provable injuries. Similarly, optimistic restoration or recovery periods were used for the same reason.

#### **§ 1.3.1 The Contingent Valuation Method**

The CV method uses survey questions to elicit peoples' values for private or public goods or services by determining what they would be willing to pay for specified changes in the quantity or quality of such goods or services or what they would be willing to accept in compensation for well-specified degradations in the provision of these goods or services.<sup>6</sup> The method attempts to elicit peoples' willingness to pay (WTP) or willingness to accept (WTA) compensation in dollar amounts. The CV method circumvents the absence of markets for services provided by natural resources by presenting consumers with hypothetical markets in which they have the opportunity to buy or sell the services in question. The market in a

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<sup>6</sup>Much of the discussion in this section is drawn from Mitchell and Carson (1989) and Carson (1991).

contingent valuation study may be modeled after either a private market or a political referendum. Because the elicited values are contingent upon the particular hypothetical market described to the respondent, this approach came to be called the contingent valuation method.

Generally, respondents are presented with survey material which consists of three parts:

1. A detailed description of the services being valued and the hypothetical circumstance under which it is made available to the respondent. The researcher constructs a model market in considerable detail which is communicated to the respondent in the form of a scenario during the course of the interview. The scenario describes the services to be valued, the baseline level of provision, the structure under which the services are to be provided, and the method of payment. All elements of the scenario must be designed to maximize its plausibility.
2. Questions that elicit the respondent's value for the services. These questions are designed to facilitate the valuation process without biasing the elicited dollar amounts.
3. Questions about the respondent's characteristics (e.g., age, income), preferences relevant to the services being valued, and use of the services. This information, some of which is usually elicited preceding and some following the scenario, is used to estimate a valuation function for the services.

### § 1.3.2 The Services to be Valued

The values obtained in this study are almost exclusively passive use values due to two key aspects of the study.<sup>7</sup> First, private services such as commercial fishing, which were being claimed by private parties, were excluded from the injury scenario. Second, with direct use public services, such as recreational fishing, the principal user groups are comprised primarily of Alaskan residents. In the multi-stage sample selection process, no Alaskan households were included in the final sample. As a result of this random selection, the vast majority of recreational users of the area affected by the Valdez Spill had no chance of being selected to be

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<sup>7</sup>The contingent valuation technique measures total value, i.e., direct use values and passive use values.

interviewed.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, the damage estimates produced by this study are comprised almost entirely of lost passive use values.

The value of services may be measured in terms of willingness to pay or willingness to accept. In the WTP context, individuals are asked the maximum they would pay to obtain an additional quantity or improvement in the quality of some service or group of services; in the WTA context, individuals are asked the minimum amount they would accept for a decreased quantity or degraded quality of some service. If WTP and WTA were the same for most individuals and services, the choice between them would not be a problem for damage estimation; but, as Hanemann (1991) has demonstrated, a substantial difference between the two is possible for services provided by non-marketed resources. Therefore, the choice between WTP and WTA can have important consequences.

Theoretically, the choice of willingness to pay or willingness to accept depends on the assignment of property rights. In the case of Prince William Sound and other affected areas, the rights to the services are held in trust for present and future generations of Americans. Since the public holds the rights to the services, the correct measure of the value of the degradation in those services is the minimum amount of money the American people as a whole would voluntarily agree to accept to suffer the loss or disruption of the services. Thus, willingness to accept compensation is the theoretically correct measure in this case.

Unfortunately, it is very difficult to design a survey that effectively elicits WTA amounts because respondents tend to regard WTA scenarios as implausible.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, in the current damage assessment, we chose willingness to pay as the valuation framework even though this

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<sup>8</sup>Had these households been interviewed, their willingness-to-pay responses may have been motivated to a substantial extent by direct use considerations.

<sup>9</sup> See Mitchell and Carson (1989) for a detailed discussion of the problems involved in eliciting WTA responses in contingent valuation studies.

choice will understate the true value of losses suffered as a result of the spill, other things being equal.

The next issue is the precise nature of the services to be valued. We would like to position individuals immediately prior to the grounding of the Exxon Valdez and elicit from them the maximum amount of money they would be willing to pay to prevent the losses in services about to be caused by the spill. However, this can present methodological problems because it is very difficult for individuals to mentally "travel back in time" to just before the spill and reliably reveal what their preferences would have been. This problem can be overcome by valuing a comparable reduction in services in the future. In the CV study we conducted, respondents were told that if no action is taken over the next 10 years another oil spill will almost certainly cause injuries to Prince William Sound comparable to those of the Exxon Valdez spill. Respondents were then asked their willingness to pay for a realistic program that would prevent with certainty the injuries which would be caused by such a spill.

#### **§ 1.4 Development of the Contingent Valuation Study**

The assessment of lost passive use values arising from the injuries to Prince William Sound involved a sequence of activities which are described in more detail in the following chapters. We will briefly introduce the sequence of activities to provide the reader with a "road map" to the CV study. The process began with the identification of the injuries to the Sound, the magnitude and severity of each injury, and the time required for the Sound to naturally recover. As noted above, injury information was provided to the CV team by natural scientists working for the State of Alaska and was updated periodically. The injury data provided the informational basis for the loss of resources and associated services which were to be valued in the CV survey.

The contingent valuation design process began with the development of the valuation scenario, the heart of a CV survey. The initial stage of the scenario development used information gained from a series of six focus groups.<sup>10</sup> These groups, which were conducted in the states of Washington, Alaska, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and California, allowed us to explore how individuals perceived the spill and its consequences. We also explored the assumptions individuals brought to the valuation process, assumptions which might help or hinder the elicitation of valid and meaningful values for the spill injuries.

Upon completion of the focus groups, a preliminary draft survey incorporating the valuation scenario was developed. This draft was first tested by administering the survey to a series of individuals who were paid to participate in the survey testing. Observing their responses during the interview and debriefing these respondents afterward provided information upon which to base revisions to the survey instrument.

After repeated testing and revision in this manner and also in field interviews, the draft survey instrument was further refined and then tested in a series of four pilot surveys in different parts of the country. These pilot tests were in-person interviews of a relatively small sample of randomly chosen respondents conducted by professional interviewers. After each pilot survey, the data were analyzed, the interviewers debriefed, and revisions were made to the survey instrument. The use of pilot surveys and instrument revision is an effective iterative procedure which can produce a high quality, reliable survey instrument. The process of developing the survey instrument is described in Chapter 2, and the final survey instrument itself is described in Chapter 3.

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<sup>10</sup>Focus groups are group discussions up to two hours in length which consider topics introduced by a moderator who leads the discussion. Focus groups are used to explore people's beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge about a particular subject.

The survey firm retained to administer the surveys was Westat, Inc. of Rockville, Maryland. Westat is one of the country's most respected survey research firms and is often retained by government agencies to conduct their most exacting surveys. Westat conducted intensive interviewer training, provided field supervision, validated the interviews, and exercised quality control over sampling, data collection, and coding.

Once the survey instrument was finalized, a sample of households to be interviewed was drawn by Westat using standard multi-stage area probability sampling techniques to represent all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Using this procedure, a random sample of 1,599 dwelling units was drawn. Visits to each unit established that 176 were vacant, leaving a final sample of 1,423 occupied dwelling units from which the individual respondents were drawn by further sampling at the household level. Professional interviewers then attempted to administer the survey to each selected respondent. In some instances, even after repeated efforts, no one was found at home; in other cases, respondents refused repeated attempts by interviewers to complete the interview; and in other instances, no one in the household spoke English.<sup>11</sup> In all, 1,043 interviews were completed with a resulting response rate of 75 percent. This response rate is comparable to those of the very best academic surveys. As the surveys were completed, they were coded by Westat and sent in batches to Natural Resource Damage Assessment, Inc. (NRDA) where they were independently recoded and checked against the data provided by Westat. Chapter 4 describes the sample design and survey execution. Once all data were verified, the CV team began to analyze the information statistically and to produce damage estimates.

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<sup>11</sup>These non-English speaking households were subtracted from the population to which the estimate would later be extrapolated.

### **§ 1.5 Estimate of Lost Passive Use Values**

The CV survey revealed that the Exxon Valdez oil spill was spontaneously mentioned by over half the respondents as one of the largest environmental accidents caused by humans anywhere in the world; and over 90 percent of the respondents said they were aware of the spill. The median household willingness to pay for the spill prevention plan was found to be \$31. Multiplying this number by an adjusted number of U.S. households results in a damage estimate of \$2.8 billion dollars. A number of alternative statistical assumptions tend to result in only fairly small changes to this estimate. In contrast, mean willingness to pay, which is higher than median willingness to pay, is quite dependent on the particular distributional assumption made, and a very wide range of estimates are hence possible. We, therefore, concentrated on the median household willingness to pay in this report. It represents a statistically solid lower bound for the damage estimate.

A valuation function was also estimated to predict willingness to pay as a function of a respondent's characteristics and perception of the plan and the damages it would prevent. This valuation function has significant explanatory power and is consistent with theory and intuition. It can be used to make adjustments for protest responses, for perceptions of damages prevented which are larger or smaller than those of Exxon Valdez spill, and for differences in the perceived effectiveness of the spill prevention plan. The result of these adjustments suggests that the estimate of median household willingness to pay is a conservative estimate.

Two pilot studies and a separate "tracking" study (all in Dayton and Toledo, Ohio) demonstrate that the median willingness-to-pay estimate is stable over the course of a year and several replications.

## **CHAPTER 2 — DEVELOPMENT OF THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

### **§ 2.1 Introduction**

The survey instrument used for the Exxon Valdez study was developed over 18 months from July 1989 to January 1991, when the final survey was put into the field. The central part of the survey instrument is the valuation scenario that describes the damages caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. A referendum market is established in the instrument for eliciting the value the respondent places on preventing a future accident that would cause an equivalent amount of damage in the Prince William Sound area. Other questions preceding and following the scenario ask about the respondent's attitudes, previous awareness of the spill, understanding of the scenario, and personal characteristics. At appropriate places during the in-person interview, display cards, photographs, and maps are shown to the respondent to supplement the information conveyed verbally by the interviewer.

### **§ 2.2 Initial Development**

We conducted an extensive program of instrument development research for this study. In the first stage of instrument development, we conducted exploratory research primarily through focus groups. In the second stage, we produced the first draft questionnaire and revised it during a series of one-on-one interviews followed by informal field testing. The third and final stage involved formal field testing and development work, including a series of four pilot surveys. In the second and third stages, the survey instrument was continually revised on the basis of preceding work. Throughout the process we followed established survey research methodology to ensure the reliability and validity of the final results.



The research goal was to develop a valid survey instrument to measure the value of lost passive use values due to the natural resource injuries caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In designing the survey instrument we sought to meet five objectives:

1. valuation of only the injuries defined in the survey;
2. consistency with economic theory;
3. scenario comprehensibility;
4. scenario plausibility; and
5. an overall perception of neutrality by the respondents.

The first objective was to measure only a defined set of injuries. That objective required carefully describing the specific injuries to be valued and the various recovery times for the injured resources and ensuring as much as possible that respondents did not value more extensive or less extensive injuries than intended. The description of the injuries was based on the best available scientific information. Open-ended questions at various points in the valuation scenario and diagnostic questions which followed the valuation scenario were used in the survey instrument to assess our success in meeting this goal. The latter type of question obtained information which could be used to adjust the WTP estimate to compensate for assumptions about the injuries which differed from those we intended.

The second objective was to develop an instrument that is consistent with economic theory. Specifically, the instrument was designed to obtain an approximation to the monetized loss in utility suffered by the respondents as a result of the injuries caused by the spill. The third objective is a basic survey research goal: potential respondents from all educational levels and varied life experiences should be able to comprehend the language, concepts, and questions used in the survey. We undertook an extensive instrument development research program, described in this chapter, to help us reach this and the final two objectives. We also made a

special effort to develop visual materials to enhance the communication of the scenario. These included tables, drawings, and a book of photographs.

Plausibility, the fourth objective, requires that a respondent find the scenario and the payment vehicle believable and take the choice situation seriously. To this end, we adopted the referendum format which asks each respondent to make a judgment as to whether they would vote for or against a program that, if adopted, would cost their household a certain, specified amount in addition to what their household already pays for the use of natural resources and other public good amenities.

The fifth objective is neutrality: the wording and information in the instrument should not be perceived by respondents as promoting the interests of any particular party and that the survey is not consistently perceived as sponsored by any particular party.<sup>12</sup> The instrument's wording was reviewed at various stages in its development by outside reviewers to assess our success in meeting this objective. When faced with a decision between two options where a neutral wording choice was not dictated on the basis of theory or solid methodological ground, we endeavored to choose the conservative option.

In addition to the survey design objectives presented above, there are important decisions regarding the description of the natural resource injuries. The injuries must be described in a balanced fashion. Uncertainty regarding the precise extent of some of the injuries was substantial at the time the final CV survey was conducted. The state chose to have the CV team value a conservative representation of the injuries in order to minimize the litigation risk associated with that uncertainty. Therefore, only injury facts of which scientists were

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<sup>12</sup> Respondents and interviewers were not told either that the survey was being conducted for litigation or who was sponsoring the survey.

reasonably certain as of the fall of 1990 were used.<sup>13</sup> When the best estimate of the actual state of affairs required a range, the conservative end of that range was used; for example, for animals deaths and the extent of the oiling, this rule required that the lower end of the ranges be used.

### **§ 2.3 Preliminary Design Research**

Early in the first stage of our design research we conducted a series of six focus groups in different locations around the United States, which were followed a year later by a seventh group. Focus groups are group discussions, usually two hours in length, that consider topics introduced by a moderator who leads the discussion. Focus groups are held in a facility with an observation room with a one-way mirror so the researchers can discretely observe the discussion. The 8 to 12 participants are typically members of the general public who are recruited by a market research firm and offered a payment for their participation. The focus group is also tape-recorded for further analysis. Increasingly, this type of qualitative research is used by survey researchers in the early stages of designing contingent valuation questionnaires because they are an efficient way to explore people's beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge about the subject matter, *e.g.*, the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and to obtain their reactions to possible CV scenario elements.

The locations and dates of the focus groups conducted for this study are:

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<sup>13</sup>The scientific facts were provided in discussions with Robert Spies, the Chief Scientist for the Joint State-Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment.

1. Seattle, Washington	July 21, 1989
2. Anchorage, Alaska	July 24, 1989
3. Baltimore, Maryland	August 6, 1989
4. Fairfax, Virginia	August 7, 1989
5. St. Louis, Missouri	August 17, 1989
6. San Diego, California	August 25, 1989
7. New Orleans, Louisiana	March 24, 1990

These sites were selected to provide information from people in diverse parts of the country. Robert Mitchell moderated each focus group discussion. The participants were randomly recruited by a local market research firm from the telephone directory in each city. All participants were aged 18 years and older. The recruiters used a screening questionnaire to recruit pre-set quotas of people and to exclude those who had previously taken part in any focus group. In most cases, the quotas ensured that the group included a balanced number of men and women, a range of ages, and a range of educational attainments. The only exception was the St. Louis group, which was restricted to people living in blue collar households in order to advance our understanding of the views of this segment of the population.

To reduce selection bias and to enable us to assess their pre-existing views about the spill, the focus group participants were not told that the discussion would focus on the Exxon Valdez oil spill until after the first part of the group discussion. During recruitment they were told merely that the discussion would be on unspecified "public issues."<sup>14</sup> The identity of the research sponsor was not revealed at any point to the participants or to the market research firms who recruited them.

In the first focus groups, the discussions explored the participants' knowledge of the Exxon Valdez spill, their beliefs about the cause and nature of the damage, and their perception of the plausibility of possible ways of preventing a future spill. Once particular patterns of

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<sup>14</sup>Those who agree to participate in a focus group on a particular topic may not be representative of the general population. This effect is known as selection bias.

understanding and knowledge were established and confirmed, new topics were introduced in subsequent groups. In later groups, elements of a possible questionnaire were described in more detail to help us understand how the participants understood these elements and how they used them in the valuation process. These included the payment vehicle, the duration of payments, the description of the damages, the description of a plan to prevent future spills, and the use of particular photographs and maps to communicate factual aspects of the scenario.

## **§ 2.4 Key Design Issues**

In addition to the determination of the good to be valued, the designer of a contingent valuation study must make a number of other decisions about key design issues. These include the choice of the elicitation method, the nature of the payment vehicle, the number of years over which payments are collected, and whether the good is valued in a sequence of other goods.

With respect to the elicitation method, we determined early in the process that respondents should be asked a binary discrete choice question (Bishop and Heberlein, 1979). This type of question, often called a take-it-or-leave-it question, requests the respondent give a yes-or-no response to a specific cost. A single take-it-or-leave-it question is incentive-compatible under fairly general conditions; that is, a respondent can do no better than saying "yes" if the policy is actually preferred at the specified cost or by saying "no" if otherwise. We extended the simple binary discrete choice elicitation to the double-bounded dichotomous choice question (Hanemann, Loomis, and Kanninen, 1991) where the respondent is asked to give a yes-or-no response to a second pre-specified higher amount if the response to the initial take-it-or-leave-it question is "yes" and to a pre-specified lower amount if the initial response is "no." Using both the first and second responses substantially increases the statistical power of the WTP estimate, *i.e.*, it tends to produce a much tighter confidence interval for the WTP estimate for any fixed

sample size; however, it does so at the expense of a small downward bias in the estimate because the second response is not, in general, incentive-compatible.<sup>15</sup>

There are three natural choices for the payment vehicle: higher oil prices, higher taxes, and higher prices on a wide range of goods. It is also possible to be more specific, *e.g.*, higher gasoline prices, or to combine payment vehicles, *e.g.*, higher prices and taxes. In selecting a payment vehicle, one looks for broad acceptance of that vehicle as a fair method of paying for the good.<sup>16</sup> One also looks for good coverage; that is, one looks for a payment vehicle by which almost all of the respondents could be compelled to pay. A gas tax, for example, may not be relevant to households without a car. Furthermore, the vehicle should be plausible: the payment vehicle should be perceived as a likely way to pay for the good. Finally, one seeks stability: other policies should not be simultaneously causing large changes in revenue collected via the same payment vehicle used in the survey. Sections 2.9 and 2.10 describe the testing of different payment vehicles during our instrument development research.

With respect to the number of years over which payments are collected, there are three major issues. First, longer payment periods mean that budget constraints, particularly for poorer households, are less binding. Second, periodic payments tend to assure respondents that the good will be provided in future years. Third, "out of sight" goods raise the question of how "committed" a respondent is to the stream of multi-year payments. For reasons discussed in Section 2.8, a single year payment vehicle was adopted.

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<sup>15</sup>This downward bias is suggested by empirical evidence and probably results from expectations formed by the initial cost estimate given to the respondent. Some respondents who vote to pay the first amount might be willing to pay the second (higher) amount but vote against the higher amount when asked because they feel that the government would waste the extra money requested. In addition, some respondents who are not willing to pay the first amount would be willing to pay the second (lower) amount but may vote against the second amount because they believe that either the government will deliver a lower quality good than that first promised or that the probability of the government delivering the good is lower at the lower price. Both of these voting patterns would result in a downward bias. The extent of the bias depends on the degree to which the second amount is perceived by the respondent as an independent cost estimate.

<sup>16</sup>Protest zeros often result from rejection of the payment vehicle as an appropriate means of paying for the good.

Finally, there are two choices related to "embedding." The first is whether to value the good of primary interest by itself or in a sequence of other goods. Here economic theory provides some important guidance for the valuation of natural resource damages.<sup>17</sup> Due to substitution and income effects, the later in a willingness-to-pay sequence a good is valued, the lower its value.<sup>18</sup> The opposite is true of a willingness-to-accept compensation sequence; the later in such a sequence a good is valued, the greater its value.<sup>19</sup> These two propositions can be combined with the fact that willingness-to-accept compensation for a good is greater than or equal to willingness-to-pay for the same good (Hanemann, 1991) to show that valuing a good first (*i.e.*, by itself) in a willingness-to-pay sequence is the closest that one can get to whatever sequence-specific willingness-to-accept compensation measure is desired (short of measuring willingness-to-accept directly, which cannot generally be done).

The second "embedding" choice is methodological: what is the best design to ensure that the respondents do not answer a different question than the one they are asked, whether by forgetting about their budget constraints or by letting Prince William Sound stand for all oil spills or even all environmental damage? To meet this requirement, the scenario *must* present a plausible choice situation describing the good and its method of provision in adequate detail so that the respondents know what they will and what they will not get. The design choice is whether to value multiple goods in a single survey or to value a single good and carefully differentiate it in the instrument from those other goods with which it might be confused. We

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<sup>17</sup>For discussions, see Hoehn and Randall, 1989; Bishop, 1990; Carson, Flores, and Hanemann, 1992; Randall and Hoehn, 1992.

<sup>18</sup>These two statements are also true for private goods. Randall and Hoehn (1992) show substantial sequencing effects for a common commodity, *i.e.*, rice in an empirical food demand system. They also show how the phenomena of incomplete multi-stage budget optimization tends to increase the magnitude of sequencing effects.

<sup>19</sup>The income effect is assumed to be positive. Also, these conclusions depend upon the assumption that the environmental amenities embedded together are economic substitutes. Complementarity would imply opposite results.

decided to use the single good CV survey for two reasons. First, it avoids several difficulties which are introduced by valuing multiple goods. Second, well designed single-good CV surveys have been shown to be capable of eliciting values that are sensitive to the characteristics of the good being valued.

The first of the two major difficulties with the multiple goods approach is that the more different goods that must be valued in a given CV instrument, the less detail that can be devoted to any particular good.<sup>20</sup> Given the amount of information necessary for the Prince William Sound scenario, adding valuation scenarios for additional goods would have required an unmanageably long interview.<sup>21</sup> The second is that the two most common approaches to valuing multiple goods, asking a series of valuation questions which are intended to be independent of each other and asking an allocation question, both involve serious difficulties in interpretation. A sequence of "independent" valuation questions in a single interview makes the questionable assumption that respondents will be able to value each good independently of the others. Respondents will typically have formed some expectation regarding the likely provision of the first good which it will be hard to get them to disregard without emphasizing the hypothetical quality of the choice situation and thereby detracting from the scenario's plausibility. Allocation questions also have problems as the willingness-to-pay questions are typically ambiguous because they do not specify the conditions under which the good in the

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<sup>20</sup> The two primary policy-related reasons for valuing multiple goods are: (1) a desire to value a set of goods which will be provided as a package and (2) a desire to trace out the complete benefit curve for a good by obtaining willingness to pay for successive increments to the current level. The cost of doing a large contingent valuation study encourages policy makers to try to value as many different policy options as possible. There is an obvious trade-off between this objective and the quality of the results obtained. This is not generally an issue in a natural resource damage assessment since the set of injuries has been determined exogenously.

<sup>21</sup> The interviews for this study, with one good, required a median length of 40 minutes to administer. Describing an additional related good in sufficient detail to ensure that respondents understood the characteristics of both goods and the valuation context associated with each would have increased the median interview length to over an hour and substantially increased the effort required of the respondent.



second question is to be provided and different respondents will make different assumptions about those conditions.<sup>22</sup>

With respect to the single-good CV survey approach, some have argued on the basis of experiments (*e.g.*, Kahneman and Knetsch, 1992) that respondents in such a survey are incapable of sensitivity to the inclusiveness<sup>23</sup> of the good they are being asked to value. This judgment is faulty because most of these experiments do not emulate the type of market and detailed description of the good used in our study and a number of other studies conducted for policy purposes.<sup>24</sup> Other experiments, which do emulate these features, find respondents are capable of responding to the inclusiveness of the good.<sup>25</sup> In addition, there is considerable evidence in the literature that in well-designed contingent valuation surveys, respondents give quite different values for different types of environmental goods that differ considerably in scale. To make an extreme comparison, Carson *et al.* (1992) found that respondents were willing to pay on average less than \$1 to improve visibility in the Grand Canyon on ten poor weather days

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<sup>22</sup>A dramatic but simplistic example of a private good demonstrates this concern. Assume that our respondent's car coasts into the only gas station on a long stretch of desert road with a leaking radiator and out of gas. Ask the well-defined question, "How much are you willing to pay right now for fixing the radiator and a tank of gas?" Now ask the allocation question, "How much of that amount is for the tank of gas?" The respondent's answer should depend on whether the gas station has already fixed the radiator and been paid; and, if not, whether the gas station can fix the radiator; and, if so, what the cost of fixing the radiator is going to be.

<sup>23</sup>By inclusiveness we mean a situation where one good is nested within a larger good. An example frequently used by Kahneman and Knetsch (*e.g.*, 1992) is cleaning up all lakes in Ontario versus cleaning up the lakes in just one region of Ontario.

<sup>24</sup>See Smith (1992) for a discussion of Kahneman and Knetsch's work in this regard. Mitchell and Carson (1989) and Carson and Mitchell (1992) discuss survey design problems which may cause respondents not to value different goods differently.

<sup>25</sup>Carson and Mitchell (1992) show that respondents clearly distinguished between differences in the inclusiveness of goods in split-sample experiments performed in two large contingent valuation surveys which used discrete choice referendum formats. Both surveys involved situations unfamiliar to respondents. In the first survey, which involved predominantly use considerations, respondents valued preventing water shortages of different magnitudes and frequencies in California; while in the second survey, which involved predominantly passive use considerations, respondents valued preventing risks from mining of different magnitudes and geographic extent in a remote but well known national park in Australia.

during the winter, while Randall and Kriesel (1990) found that respondents were willing to pay an average of almost \$700 for substantial improvements in several national environmental programs.<sup>26</sup>

In constructing the scenario for this study, we took several steps to minimize the possibility of respondent perceptual error in understanding the good they are being asked to value. First, we paid particular attention in the focus groups and in-depth interviews to how people think about the good we offer them. Second, we used this knowledge, in ways that will be described later, to focus the respondents' attention on what they would and would not get if the program was implemented. Third, each time we used the instrument, both during the development process and in the final interview itself, we asked open and close-ended questions to assess how well respondents understood what we were attempting to convey in the survey. This enabled us in the analysis to identify the presence of any remaining perceptual problems and, to the extent that they were present, to determine if and how they affected the results (see Chapter 5).

## **§ 2.5 Initial Pretesting**

In the second stage of our development work, which took place in the fall of 1989, a draft of the questionnaire was developed and used to conduct trial interviews. During these one-on-one interviews, which took place at Westat's office in Rockville, Maryland, the instrument was continually revised to address various problems that became apparent in the interviews or in post-interview discussions with the respondents. Toward the end of this period, the then

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<sup>26</sup>Taking a broader view, Walsh, Johnson and McKean (1992) performed a meta-analysis of 129 contingent valuation estimates involving outdoor recreation conducted between 1968 and 1988. They found that these contingent valuation estimates were sensitive to site quality, region of the country, and type of activity.

current draft was subjected to preliminary field testing by a few of Westat's most experienced interviewers. After they had administered several personal interviews, these interviewers were debriefed to assess how well the instrument worked and how it might be improved. In December of 1989, a revised version of the instrument was delivered to Westat for the next round of testing.

## **§ 2.6 Pilot Studies Overview**

The third stage of our instrument development research took place from February to November 1990, when Westat interviewers conducted four sequential pilot surveys at sites in different parts of the country. Each pilot was followed by an interval long enough to allow the data to be analyzed and the questionnaire to be revised to reflect the results of the analysis and interviewer debriefings. Through this iterative process, the instrument was revised and improved until we were confident it met our research objectives.

The pilot survey sites were selected to represent three parts of the country with different socioeconomic characteristics. All interviews were conducted by professional interviewers, face-to-face, at the respondent's home. The location, date, and sample size (N) of the pilot surveys are as follows:

Pilot I.	San Jose, California SMSA, February, 1990, N=105
Pilot II.	Toledo & Dayton, Ohio SMSA's, May, 1990, N=195
Pilot III.	Five rural counties in Georgia, September-October, 1990, N=244
Pilot IV.	Toledo & Dayton, Ohio SMSA's, November, 1990, N=176

The respondents for each pilot study were selected in three stages, the sample size depending on the purposes of the particular pilot. First, a small number of census tracts were selected to cover the demographic groups of interest in the pilot site. Second, listing procedures produced representative samples of households within given tracts. Every  $n$ th address within

an assigned tract was listed by listers working block by block through the tract. This created a list of dwelling units that was used to form a sampling frame. Third, interviewers were assigned to dwelling units where, at the household level, they conducted a screening interview to identify all eligible respondents. These were defined as people aged 18 or older who own or rent their home or pay toward the rent or mortgage. The survey respondent for a given household was randomly selected from this list of eligible respondents.

For each pilot, Westat recruited the interviewers, prepared the interview materials based on the instrument we delivered to them, conducted the interviewer training, supervised the production of interviews in the field, and edited and validated the completed questionnaires. With the exception of a small number of senior Westat officials and the study's project manager and field manager, no Westat employee, including the interviewers and field supervisors, was told who was sponsoring the study at any time during the study. This secrecy helped to minimize the chance that the interviewers would consciously or unconsciously bias the findings in favor of the sponsor.

Working with Westat, the CV team helped to prepare the interviewer training materials for the training sessions, which took place in a hotel meeting room located near each site. When the interviewing for each pilot was concluded, as many interviewers and supervisors as possible were brought together by Westat for a debriefing session. The debriefings were designed to discover any problems the interviewers had noticed with the instrument's wording, question sequence, and visual aids. Additionally, any problems the interviewer encountered with other aspects of the field work, such as gaining access to homes and respondents or using the sampling and screening materials, were also discussed. Interviewers were encouraged to mention every problem they encountered, no matter how small. Particular attention was paid to any interviewer comments that suggested that respondents tended to misunderstand some aspect of

the questionnaire or that respondents were not giving meaningful and sincere answers to the valuation questions.

In addition to a quantitative data set based on respondent answers to the close-ended questions, each pilot produced two types of qualitative information: (1) the interviewer and supervisor comments described above; and (2) the comments made by respondents during the course of the interview. The latter comments, rendered either spontaneously or in response to open-ended questions in the questionnaire, were recorded verbatim by the interviewers on the questionnaire. All verbatims were transcribed so they could be analyzed by respondent or by question for a given pilot. Both the quantitative data and qualitative information were used to evaluate the instrument's success in addressing potential problem areas and to discover what aspects of the questionnaire deserved further attention. Following each pilot survey, the questionnaire was revised for use in the following survey.

Although the questionnaire wording was revised many times during the pilot phase of the study, the basic structure of the instrument used in the first pilot survey proved to work well and was used in all subsequent versions. This structure included an initial sequence of sections that described Prince William Sound, the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and the escort ship program to prevent a future oil spill. These sections were followed by the willingness-to-pay questions which were in turn followed by open-ended questions that probed for the assumptions the respondents had in mind when answering the WTP questions. Toward the end of the questionnaire, respondents were given the opportunity to change their answers to the WTP questions. Throughout the scenario, maps, diagrams, and color photographs were used to help convey information about the area, the spill, and its effects on natural resources.

In each pilot, four sets of discrete dollar amount design points were randomly assigned to equivalent subsamples for use in the initial and follow-up take-it-or-leave-it WTP questions.

Also, throughout the development of the survey instrument we sought to develop questions to measure respondent attitudes and characteristics that would help us understand and predict the willingness-to-pay responses. For the most part, these conceptual variables were suggested by theory.

## **§ 2.7 Pilot I — San Jose, CA**

This pilot was the first formal test of the questionnaire under field conditions similar to those that would be used in the final survey. San Jose was chosen because it offered the opportunity to interview people in relatively high education and income areas, one of several diverse demographic groups on whom we wished to test the questionnaire and the group most likely to be able to understand the questionnaire even in its early stage of development. This pilot used a higher-prices-for-oil-products payment vehicle to pay for the escort ship plan. Respondents were told that if they voted for the plan, it would cost their households a specified amount in higher prices for oil products each year for the next ten years.

The overall judgment of the interviewers, as expressed during the day-long debriefing we conducted after this pilot (and each of the other pilots), was that the instrument worked fairly well despite the unusually large amount of text to be read compared with other surveys with which they were familiar. The interviewers said the visual aids engaged the respondents' interest and helped communicate the material in the text. In many places they recommended wording changes to make the instrument simpler, and in some places they recommended that the wording be made clearer for the respondents. The interviewers reported that some respondents had difficulty understanding the concept of a second spill. Some interviewers also thought that some respondents did not clearly understand that they would have to pay to prevent the spill each year for the period of ten years and that some respondents may have been confused about exactly

what they were being asked to value. As expected, a number of Pilot I respondents reacted negatively to the payment vehicle because they believed it was not their responsibility to pay higher oil prices for this purpose, but that this should be the responsibility of Exxon or "the oil companies."

## **§ 2.8 Multiple Year Payments**

Most comments made by the interviewers at the Pilot I debriefing could be handled in the course of ordinary questionnaire revision without much difficulty. One of the comments, however, was more troublesome: some respondents had not believed that they would have to pay the specified amount every year for ten years, despite language to that effect in the survey instrument.

Our concern about this matter was heightened by a paper by Kahneman and Knetsch (1992) which was then circulating in draft form. That paper argued that people would give the same (yearly) amount irrespective of the number of years they were asked to pay. Kahneman and Knetsch reported a survey question involving toxic waste in British Columbia where respondents appeared to exhibit this behavior. To better understand this phenomenon, we conducted a seventh focus group and a telephone survey.

In the New Orleans focus group in March 1990, we explored how the participants thought about multiple year payments for common consumer durables like refrigerators, automobiles, and houses and for public goods like water treatment facilities. Many participants in the focus group, who were for the most part from the lower and lower-middle income classes, did not accept the commitment entailed by multi-year payments. Some had no actual experience with buying goods on credit or, with the exception of automobiles or houses, had experience with only short financing periods ranging from a few months to three years. Payments for new

automobiles or houses tended to be treated as payments for automobile and house services rather than as purchases. Houses, in particular, were considered something that could be sold if mortgage payments could not be met. These findings suggested that the focus group participants did not truly believe they were making long-term commitments when, for example, they were asked to state how much they would pay each year for 10 years.

As to large local public goods, participants believed that governments could, and often would, alter their spending priorities. This belief led the participants to discount the possibility that they had, in fact, committed to make annual payments for a lengthy period (five years or more) of time. Participants also thought that local governments did and should pay for the purchased public goods at the time of purchase.

Thus, the discussion of public goods tended to reinforce our conclusion from the private goods discussion: some people had difficulty accepting long term payment obligations. Some individuals might not feel compelled to pay the annual amount asked for each of the ten years because they felt that they could recontract at some later point if they no longer wanted to continue to receive or pay for the good. We concluded that individuals were committed to making at least the initial payment and generally to paying for two or three additional years, but that any longer payment schedule suffers from the recontracting problem.

Almost simultaneously with the New Orleans focus group, we used a telephone survey in Columbus, Ohio, to explore the issue of a one-time, lump-sum payment versus an annual payment over an extended period of time (twenty years in this telephone survey). The major problem we saw in conducting such a test was finding a good for which making annual payments did not imply an increased likelihood that the good would actually be provided in future years. One good which has this property is a scrubber in a power plant. A scrubber, once installed, would not normally be removed until the end of its useful life, and yet it requires only small



annual payments to maintain it in operation. An additional advantage of scrubbers is that they received a fair amount of attention during the acid rain debate, particularly in the Ohio Valley, and, therefore, could be readily described in a telephone survey.<sup>27</sup>

We surveyed 500 people, who were randomly assigned to either the annual 20 year payment vehicle or the lump-sum payment vehicle. We used a double-bounded dichotomous-choice elicitation framework similar to the one in these pilot studies. Fitting a Weibull distribution to this data and including a dummy variable for the payment vehicle treatment, we find the payment vehicle is a significant predictor of willingness to pay ( $t=2.81$ ).<sup>28</sup> The lump-sum median willingness to pay is almost twice the annual median willingness to pay.

This finding contradicts Kahneman and Knetsch's (1992) finding that people are not sensitive to the number of years they are asked to pay for a public good.<sup>29</sup> However, the difference between the lump-sum payment and 20 years of annual payments appropriately discounted should have been much larger if respondents actually discounted at the 10 percent rate mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The difference we found is consistent with discounting at higher discount rates (*e.g.*, Hausman, 1979) or with strong borrowing constraints (*e.g.*, Lawrance, 1991).

There is no obvious *a priori* basis on which to choose between the lump-sum and the annual payment schemes. On the basis of the telephone survey and the results from the New

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<sup>27</sup>In order to keep the survey simple, we provided respondents with a list of different types of effects of acid rain, but did not go into the actual magnitude of those effects. As a result, what was valued in this survey was the respondents' perceptions of those effects, not the actual effects.

<sup>28</sup>A test based on a non-parametric approach also strongly rejects the hypothesis of no treatment effect.

<sup>29</sup>Kahneman and Knetsch's finding is likely to be an artifact of the good they had their respondents value which was "a toxic waste treatment facility that would safely take care of all chemical and other toxic wastes in British Columbia." The specification of this good is much vaguer than is the norm in contingent valuation studies, and it does not specify the time period during which the plant would provide its services.

Orleans focus group, we chose the lump-sum payment. Individuals were committed to making at least the initial payment and generally to paying for two or three additional years, but that any payment schedule longer than that suffers from the recontracting problem. The lump sum payment avoids the recontracting problem. This payment scheme also has the advantage of eliminating the need to determine what rate ought to be applied to discount future payments. However, it has the disadvantage of forcing a much tighter budget constraint on respondents by not allowing them to pay for the spill prevention plan over the course of several years. Hence, estimates using a lump sum payment scheme are likely to be smaller than those under a payment scheme which allows for smaller payments over more years.

## **§ 2.9 Pilot II — Toledo and Dayton, OH**

The site for this pilot was chosen to represent middle America, both geographically and socio-economically. The sample was chosen from selected census tracts in Toledo and Dayton, Ohio. The instrument used in this survey was substantially revised on the basis of our experience in Pilot I.

Having resolved the one time versus multi-year payment issue, the next key design issue involved the choice of a payment vehicle. While there are a large number of potential vehicles, those that respondents will perceive as a plausible way to pay for a particular good are few. The payment vehicle in a contingent valuation scenario must be viewed as appropriate for the good being valued and not subject to waste and fraud. Payment vehicles which diverge from this ideal will generally result in lower stated willingness-to-pay amounts or higher refusal rates.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>There are two types of payment vehicles which may actually raise a respondent's stated willingness to pay above their actual willingness to pay for the good. The first is a charitable contribution which may raise willingness to pay amounts because the contribution to the charitable organization is valued in and of itself. (There may be those who get positive utility simply from the act of paying higher taxes but surely such people are small in number.) Stated willingness to pay may also be higher than actual willingness to pay if a payment vehicle is implausible in the sense that the

Preliminary research indicated that two vehicles showed sufficient promise to investigate further. One was income taxes and the other was oil prices. Pilot II included a split-sample test to help us make a choice between these two alternatives. One sub-sample of 95 people received the tax payment vehicle, described as a one-time tax on oil company profits and a one-time federal income tax surcharge "on households like yours" to be paid during the first year of the plan. The oil prices payment vehicle was administered to the other sub-sample of 100 people. In this version, there would be a special one-time surcharge on the oil the oil companies take out of Alaska. Respondents were told the surcharge will reduce oil company profits for one year and also "increase the prices consumers like you pay for products that use oil."

The interviewer debriefing, which took place at the end of the field period, indicated that in general the interviewers felt the Pilot II instrument read more smoothly and presented fewer difficulties in administration than the Pilot I version.<sup>31</sup> This perception was confirmed by our analysis of the verbatims, which did not indicate undue respondent confusion. The number of protest responses was reduced from the previous pilot, most likely because various wording changes, including the explicit mention that the oil companies would pay for part of the cost of the escort ship plan (in both payment vehicles) increased the acceptability of the scenario to some people. However, some respondents still felt that the oil companies, and only the oil companies, should pay the cost of preventing future oil spills.

In the split-sample experiment testing the differences between using the household tax and oil prices payment vehicle, there was a statistically significant difference: in this sample,

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government is unlikely to actually use it for the purpose of providing the good. In this instance, an implausible payment vehicle signals that the amount stated is unlikely to ever be collected but that the amount stated may influence the provision of the good.

<sup>31</sup>This observation is based especially on the reports of those interviewers who took part in both pilot surveys. These interviewers were used by Westat as travellers to augment the locally available interviewers.

willingness to pay was substantially higher in the oil price vehicle compared with the tax version. We deferred the decision about which payment vehicle to use in order to get more data from a different sample.

### **§ 2.10 Pilot III — Georgia**

The interviews for the third pilot were conducted in five rural counties in Georgia: Colquitt, Worth, Liberty, Glynn, and Long. This area was selected in the expectation that its lower socioeconomic status, rural nature, and physical distance from Alaska would help us assess whether improvements would be needed to communicate the scenario to this type of respondent. The Georgia sample had much lower educational and income levels than the Ohio sample.

According to interviewer comments during the debriefing, the respondents' ability to comprehend the scenario was good overall, despite their lower educational attainment. The interviewers did recommend several wording changes to simplify the language and clarify that Alaska is one of the 50 states. They also pointed out that some of the respondents in this sample did not have enough income to pay federal income taxes. This disclosure caused us to modify the next version of the questionnaire so we could identify such respondents.

In this pilot, we conducted another split-sample experiment to compare tax and price payment vehicles, using a sample that was substantially different from that of Pilot II. The experiment was identical in design to that conducted in Pilot II except that the oil price payment vehicle was worded somewhat differently. In the Georgia pilot, respondents who received the oil price vehicle were told that: "These price increases will be in addition to any other change in the price of oil related products that may occur during that year." This modification addressed a confusion in the minds of some Pilot II respondents between the price increase to

pay for the plan and the fluctuations in oil and gas prices that occur as a result of market forces over the course of the average year. One hundred twenty-five respondents received the tax vehicle, and 119 respondents received the oil price vehicle.

The payment vehicle split-sample experiment showed no significant difference between the WTP distributions of the two versions ( $t=-0.52$ ); and, therefore, failed to replicate the result of the first payment vehicle experiment in Pilot II. Thus, the two versions, each using a different "reasonable" payment vehicle, produced similar WTP estimates. Analysis of the respondent comments in the verbatims also showed similar amounts of respondent protest to each payment vehicle.

After a consideration of all the information available from these pilots and our other instrument development research, we decided to use the tax vehicle in the final survey for two reasons. First, the price of gasoline, the major type of oil product through which consumers would pay for the plan if we used the oil prices vehicle, had become quite unstable due to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. It appeared likely that gasoline prices could increase rapidly in the near future when the final survey would be in the field or, perhaps, decrease if the crisis was resolved peacefully. This instability raised the prospect that if we used the oil prices vehicle, the respondents' WTP amounts might be distorted because of factors unrelated to any economic value they held for preventing future damage to Prince William Sound. Second, the two split-sample experiments showed that, if anything, the tax vehicle tended to elicit the same (Pilot III) or lower (Pilot II) amounts than those elicited by the oil prices vehicle.

We conducted a second split-sample experiment in Pilot III by randomly assigning respondents to versions of the questionnaire that included or excluded one item listed in each of the two questions A-1 and A-3. These items asked respondents whether they should spend more, the same, or less money on "protecting the environment" and how important "protecting

coastal areas from oil spills" was to the respondent (A-3f). The issue was whether including these items in lists that otherwise involved non-environmental (A-1) or non-oil related (A-3) items would bias subsequent responses in such a way as to be non-conservative. A *t*-test between the two versions of the survey instrument suggests that the inclusion of A-1e and A-3f had no significant effect ( $t=-0.10$ ) on the WTP responses, and they were retained in subsequent versions of the instrument.

In this pilot, as in the others, we asked respondents to say who they thought sponsored the study. Although most respondents were willing to answer the question, few seemed to have arrived at a clear opinion. People would often say, "maybe X, maybe Y"; still others would give an answer and then confess that, in fact, they did not have an idea one way or the other. Many people mentioned Exxon or oil companies, many mentioned some governmental agency, and a few mentioned environmental groups. No one potential sponsor was mentioned more consistently than the others. The responses to the follow-up question, which asked respondents to give the basis for naming a sponsor, mostly referred to the topic of the survey or to the idea that it made sense for the sponsor named to have an interest in a study on this subject. Very few respondents made comments that suggested they found the wording biased in one direction or another.

A number of the questions in Section B of the questionnaire were designed to check whether the assumptions the respondents actually had in mind when they answered the valuation questions were the same as the assumptions on which the scenario was based. Although these questions were sometimes difficult to communicate to respondents, the evidence from this pilot showed that we had satisfactorily resolved these difficulties with respect to all but one of these questions. The question still requiring further work was "how many large spills like the Exxon Valdez spill" the respondent thought would occur in Prince William Sound without the escort

ship program. (The scenario had explicitly informed respondents that in the next ten years there would be one such spill without the escort ship plan.) According to the Pilot III interviewers, some respondents seemed to take the "how many large spills" question as an invitation to engage in speculation about how many spills might occur rather than to report what they had actually assumed about this when they answered the WTP questions earlier in the interview.

#### **§ 2.11 Pilot IV — Toledo and Dayton, OH**

The version of the questionnaire used in the fourth and final pilot survey incorporated revised visual aids to address a few problems which we identified in the previous pilots. The main problem involved the map used to show the extent of the spill over time. Some respondents had misinterpreted the shading on the map as indicating that the entire shaded area was covered by oil at a given point in time. Pilot IV also had a number of minor wording changes intended to make the interview more understandable to less-educated respondents and to dissuade respondents from thinking that any other part of the United States would be protected by the Prince William Sound protection plan. Wording changes were made in several of the predictor questions and Section B follow-up questions to improve comprehension. The "how many spills" question in Section B was substantially revised.

We conducted this pilot in Toledo/Dayton where we had previously conducted Pilot II for three reasons. First, comparing Pilot IV with Pilot II would give us an idea about how stable the WTP estimates were across time and help establish whether the estimates could be replicated. Second, it was convenient to interview in this area because the sample listings and trained interviewers were available from Pilot Study II. Third, it would be helpful in assessing the progress the survey instrument had made by using the interviewers from Pilot Study II.

The interviewers were very positive in the Pilot IV debriefing about most of the wording changes and about the interview as a whole. Several interviewers mentioned that the survey was now easier to administer because its progression and central purpose were clearer. They also believed that the revised visual aids better conveyed information about spill damage and that the visual aids in general engaged the respondents' interest in the survey. Some interviewers did say that it was difficult to keep their place in the text when they pointed to the visual aids, and some said that they had trouble maintaining eye contact with the respondents because of this. Comments like these helped us design the interviewer training program we used for the main survey.

The number of spills question still presented some problems as some respondents perceived the possibility of small spills in addition to the big one or the possibility of a spill that would not damage the environment very much because it would largely be contained. As a consequence, in the main survey, we decided to ask respondents directly about the amount of damage they expected to occur in the next ten years without the escort ship program. This more straightforward approach, which was pretested prior to inclusion in the main survey, allowed us to determine the effect of any respondent misperceptions in our statistical analysis.



## **CHAPTER 3 — STRUCTURE OF FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **§ 3.1 Introduction**

In this chapter we discuss the format and wording of the final questionnaire developed as described in the previous chapter and used in the national survey. The survey instrument will be described section by section. All quoted text in this chapter is from the questionnaire unless otherwise indicated. Any questionnaire text in capital letters is an interviewer instruction and is not read to the respondent. The complete survey instrument, including the show cards and reproductions of the photobook exhibits, is provided in Appendix A.

### **§ 3.2 Section A — Initial Questions**

The first part of the survey instrument consists of preliminary questions, most of which were answered by the respondent before being told that the interview was about the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Interviewers were given strict instructions to limit the information they provided to prospective respondents about the subject matter of the survey to saying: "We are talking to people about their opinions on various issues." If the prospective respondent asked for more information about the topic, the interviewer was instructed to say the following, word for word:

**We are conducting interviews for a study of people's views about some current issues, such as crime, education, highway safety, the environment and energy.<sup>32</sup>**

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<sup>32</sup>"National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Trainer's Manual," Westat, Inc., January (1991). This typeface will identify lengthy direct quotations from the language of the questionnaire or interviewers manual.

If the respondent insisted on knowing more, the interviewer was instructed to say:

The reason I can't tell you more about the topic of this interview before we begin is because I'd like you to form an opinion about it as you see the materials I have to show you.

The respondent was not given any information that would reveal that the topic of the survey concerned oil spills until question A-5. The Exxon Valdez oil spill was not mentioned until question A-6. Withholding this information made it possible to ascertain respondent concern about a list of social problems and awareness of the Exxon Valdez spill before the spill was revealed as the main topic.

The first set of questions asked how much more or how much less money should be spent on solving six social problems.

A-1. We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I am going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we should spend more, the same, or less money than we are spending now. Here is a card that lists the answer categories.

SHOW CARD 1<sup>33</sup>

First, (READ ITEM) . . . do you think we should spend a great deal more money than we are spending now, somewhat more money, the same amount of money, somewhat less money, or a great deal less money on (ITEM)?

The A-1 series of problems (and the A-3 series described below) was intended to encourage the respondent to think about a broad range of current policy issues. Four of the problems are not environmentally related. Two of those, "fighting crime" and "improving public education," are often identified in surveys as subjects of great concern to the public; and a third, "making highways safer," was chosen as a problem with a level of concern likely to lie below that of "fighting crime" and "improving public education." "Giving aid to poor countries" is known

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<sup>33</sup>This card lists five answer categories from "great deal more money" to "great deal less money". See Appendix A.

to lie at the lower end of public concern. The fifth item, "making sure we have enough energy for homes, cars and businesses," measures concern about energy supply. The last, "protecting the environment," is a general measure of environmental concern. Following standard practice to minimize order effects, the order in which the items were read was rotated according to a predetermined plan.

The next question was the first of a series designed to measure the respondent's awareness of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This question sought to determine whether respondents spontaneously identified the Valdez spill when asked to identify "major environmental accidents" that caused the "worst harm to the environment" anywhere in the world and "harmed nature the most."

A-2. Now, I'd like you to think about major environmental accidents caused by humans. Please think about those accidents anywhere in the world that caused the worst harm to the environment. (PAUSE) During your lifetime, which accidents come to mind as having damaged nature the most? (RECORD VERBATIM. PROBE FOR SPECIFIC DETAIL INCLUDING LOCATION.)

This question is the first of a number of questions in this survey instrument that used an open-ended answer format. The interviewers who conducted this study were familiar with verbatim recording as a result of their general training as Westat interviewers. Their instructions were to record on the questionnaire the respondent's comments as closely as possible, asking the respondent to pause, if necessary, so a comment could be completely transcribed. The importance of the verbatims for this study was emphasized in the training and in the Interviewer's Manual (IM); and the interviewers practiced recording verbatims in the training process. For recording the verbatims, as for recording the responses to all questions, the interviewers were instructed to use a ball point pen.

A standard survey practice in asking open-ended questions is to use follow-up probing questions. The interviewers were trained to use specific probes where necessary to clarify the

comment (*e.g.*, "What do you mean exactly?" or "Could you please explain that a little? I don't think I quite understand?"), to understand better the specific reference (*e.g.*, "Could you be more specific about that?"), or to better understand its relevance ("I see, Well let me ask you again" followed by the exact question). Another type of permitted probe was used to determine whether the respondent's comment was complete (*e.g.*, "What else?" "What other reasons/things/examples etc.?"). Interviewers were instructed to write "(x)" after every probe to separate the preceding verbatim from the new verbatim elicited by the probe.

In addition to the standard probes, interviewers were sometimes instructed in the Interviewer's Manual to use specific probes for certain questions. In the discussion of the instrument that follows, all instructions of this type will be identified. A-2 is the first question with a special probe. Here the interviewers were instructed to use two types of probes. The first sought completeness:

...if the respondent mentions only one major accident, probe by saying, "Can you think of any others?"<sup>34</sup>

The second sought specificity:

IF THE OIL SPILL(S) ARE MENTIONED WITHOUT LOCATION; ASK: Where did (this/these) spill(s) happen?

The next question, A-3, asked respondents to give their opinion about six more social policies. This time they were asked:

A-3. How important to you personally are each of the following goals?

SHOW CARD 2<sup>35</sup>

As with question A-1, four items were not environmentally related programs. Three of the programs — "expanding drug treatment programs," "providing housing for the homeless,"

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<sup>34</sup>"National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual", Westat, Inc., January (1991), section 4, p. 4-17.

<sup>35</sup>This card lists five answer categories from "extremely important" to "not important at all". See Appendix A.

and "reducing taxes" — are widely supported programs, whereas "putting a space station in orbit around the earth" is not. One of the two environmental programs, "reducing air pollution in cities" had nothing to do with oil spills; and the other, "protecting coastal areas from oil spills," is directly related to the survey's subject matter. The oil spill question was expected to be a good predictor of willingness to pay for an oil spill prevention program.<sup>36</sup>

Question A-4 measures people's views about another environmental policy related to the spill area.

SHOW CARD 3<sup>37</sup>

A-4. Over the past twenty years the government has set aside a large amount of public land as wilderness. By law, no development of any kind, including roads and cutting down trees for lumber, is allowed on this land. In the next few years how much more land do you think should be protected in this way -- a very large amount, a large amount, a moderate amount, a small amount, or none?

At this point in the survey a series of questions was asked of those respondents who did not mention the Exxon Valdez oil spill in A-2 to determine whether they had heard of the spill before the interview. The first question, A-5, is open-ended.

A-5. Have you heard or read about large oil spills in any part of the world (other than those you mentioned earlier)?

A-5A. Which spill or spills are these?  
(PROBE: Where did it happen?) (LIST NAME OR LOCATION OF SPILLS BELOW)

If the Exxon Valdez oil spill (referred to in the text of the questionnaire as the "Alaskan oil spill" to neutralize any tendencies the respondents might have had to criticize Exxon for causing the spill) was specifically mentioned by the respondent in the verbatim, the interviewer

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<sup>36</sup>This proved to be the case. (See Section 5.9.2).

<sup>37</sup>This card lists five answer categories from "very large amount" to "none". See Appendix A.

immediately skipped forward to A-6A. Those who did not specifically mention the spill in A-2 or A-5 were asked A-6:

A-6. A spill occurred in March of 1989 when the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground on a reef in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Part of its cargo, 11 million gallons of crude oil, spilled into the water. Do you remember hearing anything about this spill?

The respondents who had mentioned the spill were given the same information:

Earlier you mentioned the Alaska oil spill. This spill occurred in March of 1989 when the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground on a reef in Prince William Sound. Part of its cargo, 11 million gallons of crude oil, spilled into the water.<sup>38</sup>

All respondents, except those who said that they had not heard or were not sure they had heard about the Exxon Valdez oil spill, were then asked an open-ended question to determine what assumptions they had about the most serious consequences of the spill for the natural environment in the Prince William Sound area.

A-6A. What was it about the natural environment around Prince William Sound that you feel was most seriously damaged by the oil spill? (PROBE: Anything else?) (RECORD VERBATIM.)

### **§ 3.3 Section A — Description of Scenario**

The information presented to the respondents in A-6 begins the scenario description in the questionnaire. The scenario presented the elements of the constructed market in which the respondent would later be asked to vote in favor of or against a plan costing the respondent a specific amount. The remaining portion of the scenario conveys information about Prince William Sound, the transport of oil by ship from Valdez, the Exxon Valdez spill and its effects, and the escort ship program to prevent damage from another spill that would have the same effect on the environment as the Valdez spill.

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<sup>38</sup>See questionnaire, boxes 1 and 2, pp. 4 and 5.

At various places during the presentation of this portion of the scenario, the interviewers showed the respondents one of nineteen visual aids — maps, color photographs, and show cards (listed in Table 3.1). These materials were designed and pretested to help the respondents visualize important aspects of the scenario and to understand the material that was being read to them. The maps and photographs were contained in a spiral bound book with plastic coated pages (to protect them from the elements) measuring 10.5 inches by 12.5 inches. The cards were printed on light cardboard stock and were 8.5 inches by 11 inches in size. They were also spiral bound for ease of use by the interviewers.

The interviewer training for this study emphasized helping the interviewers read the narrative material in a way that would maintain respondent interest and enhance comprehension of the material. The interviewer manual summarized this emphasis:

This questionnaire is different from most questionnaires you have administered because during much of the interview you will read narrative material about the Alaskan oil spill and the escort ship program. The wording has been extensively pretested and should be presented as it appears in the questionnaire; that is, the material is to be read word-for-word. You should not add any explanations of your own at any point in the interview.

Although there is a great deal of material to read, our pretest and pilot study experience shows that respondents' interest can be maintained throughout the interview. Two factors make this possible. First, the maps, photos, and show cards help a great deal as they add a visual dimension to what the respondent is being told. The second factor is the interviewers' mode of presentation. Respondents tire and are prone to distraction if the material is read to them in one or more of the following ways: a monotone voice, a "sing-song" voice, at too fast a pace, or by running one sentence and paragraph into another without natural pauses. Respondents find it much easier to listen to the material when it is presented in a conversational manner by someone with a pleasant, friendly tone, who uses normal inflections, good pacing and frequent eye contact.<sup>39</sup>

At this point, the scenario narrative introduced the purpose of the survey and provided background information about Alaska, its oil, the way it is transported, and the importance of

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<sup>39</sup>"National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual", Westat, Inc., January (1991), section 1, pp. 3-4.

**Table 3.1** Visual Aids Used in Survey

ORDER OF PRESENTATION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	Show Card 1	Question A-1: List of Answer Categories 1-5
2	Show Card 2	Question A-3: List of Answer Categories 1-5
3	Show Card 3	Question A-4: List of Answer Categories 1-5
4	Photograph 1	Map 1 — State Of Alaska
5	Photograph 2	Map 2 — Prince William Sound
6	Photograph 3	Photograph A — Port Of Valdez And Valdez Narrows
7	Photograph 4	Photograph B — Columbia Glacier On Prince William Sound
8	Photograph 5	Photograph C — View Of Prince William Sound
9	Photograph 6	Photograph D — Nesting Gulls And Cormorants On Cliff
10	Photograph 7	Photograph E — Murres
11	Photograph 8	Photograph F — Sea Otter
12	Photograph 9	Photograph G — Tanker Sailing Through Prince William Sound
13	Photograph 10	Map 3 — The Alaska Oil Spill Area
14	Photograph 11	Map 4 — The Alaska Oil Spill: Prince William Sound — Direction Of Oil Flow
15	Photograph 12	Photograph H — Heavily Oiled Shore Soon After Spill
16	Photograph 13	Photograph I — Very Heavily Oiled Shore Before Cleanup
17	Photograph 14	Photograph J — Cleanup Operation On Prince William Sound Shore, Summer 1989
18	Show Card 4	Bird Species Affected By The 1989 Alaska Oil Spill
19	Show Card 5	Marine Mammals and the 1989 Alaska Oil Spill
20	Show Card 6	Containment and Oil Recovery System
21	Show Card 7	Number of Large Spills Expected to Cause Damage to the Alaska Spill Area in the <u>Next Ten Years</u>
22	Show Card 8	Likely Damage to This Part of Alaska in the Next Ten Years <u>Without</u> the Escort Ship Program
23	Show Card 9	Total Yearly Income For Your Household Before Taxes in 1990
24	Show Card 10	Question C-7: List of Answer Categories 1-4



this oil for the U.S. supply.

A-6B. I'd like to describe a plan to protect this part of Alaska from the effects of another large oil spill. First, I need to give you some background.

SHOW MAP 1<sup>40</sup>

Here is a map of the state of Alaska. (PAUSE)

In the upper right corner (POINT) is a smaller map showing Alaska on the rest of the United States. As you can see, Alaska is very large compared to the other states.

(As you may know,) in 1967 a large oil field was discovered in Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope of Alaska here (POINT).

In 1977, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline opened to take the crude oil from Prudhoe Bay (TRACE ROUTE ON MAP) down to Valdez, a port on Prince William Sound.

This area in blue is Prince William Sound (POINT).

In Valdez, the oil is piped onto tankers which sail down to ports in the lower part of the United States. There the oil is refined into various products including heating oil, gasoline, and fuel for electric power plants.

About one fourth of the oil produced in the U.S. comes from Alaska.

Here and elsewhere in the narrative, questions are asked to help involve the respondent in the interview and to obtain information useful to the study. Questions A-7 through A-10 probe whether the respondent or anyone else in the household has visited Alaska. The answers to the first questions in this sequence determined which questions were asked subsequently. Interviewers were given specific instructions in the instrument as to whether they should proceed with the next question or skip to a later question.<sup>41</sup>

A-7. Have you ever been to Alaska?

A-7A. Has anyone else living in your household ever been to Alaska?

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<sup>40</sup>This map shows State of Alaska and the features as discussed in the narrative. See Appendix A.

<sup>41</sup>The many skip patterns used in this study can be examined by reviewing the final survey instrument in Appendix A.

A-8. How many times have you been there?

A-9. What year were you (last) there? (RECORD YEAR OR APPROXIMATE YEAR.)

A-10. Did you ever visit the Prince William Sound area?

The next part of the narrative described Prince William Sound.

A-10A. SHOW MAP 2<sup>42</sup>

This map shows Prince William Sound. (PAUSE) It is an enlargement of the area shown in blue on Map 1 (SHOW). The Sound is a body of salt water, a little over one hundred miles wide. As you can see, it has many islands and inlets, so its coastline is several hundred miles long (TRACE OUT PORTION OF COAST).

From Valdez (POINT) this is the route the tankers use to the Gulf of Alaska (TRACE ROUTE), a journey of 75 miles.

They leave Prince William Sound for the open sea here. (POINT AT PLACE WHERE THE TANKERS ENTER THE GULF OF ALASKA)

Photographs A - C show various features of the Sound including the Columbia Glacier.

SHOW PHOTO A

This photograph shows Valdez from the air. This is the town (POINT)

and across from the town is the terminal where the oil is piped onto tankers (POINT). These are some tankers (POINT).

The tankers go through the narrows here (POINT) into Prince William Sound. The Exxon Valdez tanker went aground on an underwater reef about here (POINT).

This whole area (POINT) is Prince William Sound.

SHOW PHOTO B

The next photo shows a view of part of the Sound.

As you can see, it is ringed with high mountains. In many areas there are glaciers that break up and produce small icebergs. This photo shows the Columbia Glacier which is more than 100 feet high (POINT TO GLACIER WALL). Icebergs from this glacier sometimes float into the shipping lanes.

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<sup>42</sup>This map shows Prince William Sound. See Appendix A.

#### **SHOW PHOTO C**

As you can see in the next photo, the area is largely undeveloped.

Most of the land has been set aside as national forest and state parks. People use the area for fishing, boating, camping and other recreation. In the whole area there are only a few small towns. (PAUSE)

The description then turned to wildlife; the photographs showed respondents living examples of some of the wildlife that was killed by the spill. We did not use any photographs of specific animals that had been harmed or killed by the spill in this study.

This part of Alaska is also home to a great deal of wildlife.

A number of different types of birds, including sea ducks, bald eagles, grebes, and murres live in the area.

#### **SHOW PHOTO D**

The next photo shows sea gulls (POINT) and cormorants (POINT) at a nesting site on a cliff. (PAUSE)

#### **SHOW PHOTO E**

The next photo shows a group of murres. (PAUSE)

In addition to the birds, animals such as sea otters and seals live around the Sound.

#### **SHOW PHOTO F**

Here is a sea otter floating on the water. (PAUSE)

The next section of the scenario described the spill and its impact on the shoreline. After a photograph of a tanker in the sound, the narrative focused on the Exxon Valdez spill.

#### **SHOW PHOTO G**

The next photo shows a tanker sailing through the Sound. (PAUSE)

About two tankers a day or over 700 tankers a year make this journey. Many are supertankers which are as long as three football fields.

The supertanker Exxon Valdez was carrying slightly more than 53 million gallons of Alaskan crude oil when it ran aground on an underwater reef.

The 11 million gallons that spilled made it the largest oil tanker spill to occur in United States waters. Winds and tides spread the oil over a large part of Prince William Sound and part of the Alaskan coastline outside the Sound.

The following questions interrupted the narrative at this point to keep the respondent involved in the survey.

A-11. At the time this happened, would you say you followed radio, TV, newspaper or magazine reports about the spill ... [very closely, somewhat closely, not too closely, or not at all?]

A-12. Did you get most of your information about the spill from newspaper, from television or from both?

A-12A. (As you may remember from the coverage,) some of the spilled oil evaporated in the first few days after the spill, but much of it stayed in the water and ended up on shore.

Now I would like to tell you how the shore was affected. This map shows the overall extent of the spill.

At this point the interviewer presented another map which conveyed the farthest extent of the spill and the time it took to reach this far.

SHOW MAP 3 (PAUSE)

Here is where the spill occurred (POINT).

The currents floated the oil from Prince William Sound. The blue-green color shows the spill area where some oil spread. The farthest point it reached is here (POINT)

about 425 miles from where the- tanker ran aground.

Altogether, about 1,000 miles of shoreline inside and outside the Sound were affected in some way.

Specific attention was called to the fact that the impact of the oil on the shoreline varied and that the oiling was heaviest in Prince William Sound.

Because of the wind and currents, some shore was heavily oiled, some lightly oiled, and much was not affected at all. The oiling was heaviest in Prince William Sound.

Most of the affected shore outside Prince William Sound was only very lightly oiled. (POINT)

**SHOW MAP 4**

This map shows how the oil spread in Prince William Sound. (PAUSE) The red color shows where the shore was more heavily affected (POINT) and the purple where the effects were lighter. You can also see that many areas of shore were not affected by the spill (POINT).

**SHOW PHOTO H**

The next photo shows a heavily oiled shore soon after the spill. As you can see, the oil covered the rocks near the water (POINT).

**SHOW PHOTO I**

The next photo is a close-up view of a very heavily oiled shore in Prince William Sound before the cleanup. (PAUSE)

Attention was then called to the cleanup effort.

As you may know, Exxon made a large effort to clean up the oil on the beaches.

**SHOW PHOTO J**

The next photo shows some of the cleanup activity that took place in the summer after the spill. One of the cleanup techniques was to wash as much of the oil as possible off the shore into the water where it was scooped up by special equipment and taken away. It was not possible to remove all the oil from the rocky beaches in this way because some had already soaked into the ground and couldn't be washed out. Scientists believe that natural processes will remove almost all the remaining oil from the beaches within a few years after the spill. (PAUSE)

The next portion of the scenario described the effect of the spill on wildlife. Information was provided on Card 4 about the total bird population before the spill to provide a perspective on the number of bird deaths (as measured by the number of recovered bodies) that occurred as a result of the spill. For example, although 16,600 murre were found dead, the total population of murre was described as 350,000. The text called attention to the fact that large kills can occur naturally. The respondents were told that the numbers of dead birds shown on the cards are limited to those that were recovered and that the actual toll is estimated to be three to six times higher. Assurance that none of these species was threatened with extinction was included

in the instrument because focus groups showed that this aspect of the spill injuries was important to respondents.

Now I would like to tell you how the spill affected wildlife in this part of Alaska.

SHOW CARD 4<sup>43</sup>

During the period of the spill there were about one and a half million seabirds and sea ducks of various species in the spill area inside and outside Prince William Sound. (POINT)

As you can see from this card, 22,600 dead birds were found. (POINT)

The actual number of birds killed by the oil was larger because not all the bodies were recovered. Scientists estimate that the total number of birds killed by the spill was between 75,000 and 150,000.

About three-fourths of the dead birds found were murres, the black and white bird I showed you earlier. This is shown on the first line of the card. (POINT)

Because an estimated 350,000-murres live in the spill area, this death toll, though high, does not threaten the species.

One hundred of the area's approximately 5,000 bald eagles were also found dead from the oil.

The spill did not threaten any of the Alaskan bird species, including the eagles, with extinction. (PAUSE)

Bird populations occasionally suffer large losses from disease or other natural causes. Based on this experience, scientists expect the populations of all these Alaskan birds to recover within 3 to 5 years after the spill. (PAUSE)

The mammal deaths were described in a table on Card 5. As with birds, total populations were provided in addition to kill estimates. Three species for which no kills were reported were also listed on the card because in our pretests some respondents assumed there were also injuries to these mammalian species.

SHOW CARD 5<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>43</sup>This card lists the number of dead birds recovered and the estimated population before the spill for 12 named species and an "other" category. See Appendix A.

<sup>44</sup>This card lists the number of marine mammals estimated to be in Prince William Sound before the spill and the number estimated to be killed by the spill.

The only mammals killed by the spill were sea otters and harbor seals. This card shows information about what happened in Prince William Sound. According to scientific studies, about 580 otters and 100 seals in the Sound were killed by the spill. Scientists expect the population size of these two species will return to normal within a couple of years after the spill.

Many species of fish live in these waters. Because most of the oil floated on the surface of the water, the spill harmed few fish. Scientific studies indicate there will be no long-term harm to any of the fish populations.

Another question interrupted the narrative at this point to give respondents a chance to react to the material.

A-13. I've been telling you a lot about this part of Alaska and the effects of the oil spill. Did anything I said surprise you?

Those who said "yes," were asked:

A-13A. What surprised you? (RECORD VERBATIM.)

After recording the answer, the interviewers were instructed to probe: "Anything else?"

The next section of the scenario introduced the concept of a possible second spill like the first one and described how the escort ship plan would prevent such a spill if the plan were put into operation. It was important for eliciting household willingness to pay that the program be perceived as feasible, as effective, and as requiring the amount of money asked about. To avoid overburdening the respondents with information, only information that our pretesting showed to be essential to communicating a plausible choice situation was included in the narrative. The material on double-hulled tankers was included because during our pretests, some respondents were interested to know whether a switch to double-hulled tankers would accomplish the goal of stopping such a second spill and because the introduction of double-hulled tankers helped to sharply define the ten year period during which the escort ship would be in operation.

A-13B. In the little over ten years that the Alaska pipeline has operated, the Exxon Valdez spill has been the only oil spill in Prince William Sound that has harmed the environment.

Some precautions have already been taken to avoid another spill like this. These include checking tanker crews and officers to see if they have been drinking, keeping a supply of containment equipment in Valdez, putting trained cleanup crews on 24 hour alert, and improving the Coast Guard radar.

Congress has also recently required all new tankers to have two hulls instead of one. The Exxon Valdez, like most other tankers, had only a single hull. Double hulls provide more protection against oil leaking after an accident.

However, it will take ten years before all the single hulled tankers can be replaced. Scientists warn that during this ten year period another large spill can be expected to occur in Prince William Sound with the same effect on the beaches and the wildlife as the first spill.

In order to prevent damage to the area's natural environment from another spill, a special safety program has been proposed.

We are conducting this survey to find out whether this special program is worth anything to your household.

Here's how the program would work.

Two large Coast Guard ships specially designed for Alaskan waters will escort each tanker from Valdez all the way through Prince William Sound until they get to the open sea. These escort ships will do two things.

First, they will help prevent an accident in the Sound by making it very unlikely that a tanker will stray into dangerous waters. (PAUSE)

Second, if an accident does occur, the escort ships will carry the trained crew and special equipment necessary to keep even a very large spill from spreading beyond the tanker. (PAUSE)

This drawing shows how this would be done. (PAUSE)

SHOW CARD 6<sup>45</sup>

Escort ship crew would immediately place a boom that stands four feet above the water and five feet below the water, called a Norwegian sea fence, around the entire area of the spill. (POINT IF NECESSARY) Because oil floats on the water, in the first days of a spill, the sea fence will keep it from floating away. The oil trapped by the sea fence would be scooped up by skimmers, and pumped into storage tanks on the escort ships. Within hours, an emergency rescue tanker would come to the scene to aid in the oil recovery and transport the oil back to Valdez.

This system has been used successfully in the North Sea by the Norwegians.

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<sup>45</sup>This card displayed a line drawing of an escort ship recovering oil at an oil spill.



The drawing on Card 6 proved to be extremely helpful in the pilot studies in communicating the way that the escort program would work. The following wording was used at this point to reinforce the concept of what the program would prevent and that it would be effective.

SHOW CARD 7<sup>46</sup>

This card summarizes what the program would prevent in the next ten years. Without the program (POINT) scientists expect that despite any other precautions there will be another large oil spill that will cause the same amount of damage to this part of Alaska as the last one. (PAUSE)

With the program they are virtually certain there will be no large oil spill that will cause damage to this area.

The next question gave the respondents a chance to say whether they would like to know anything more about the plan. It had an open-ended format.

A-14. Is there anything more you would like to know about how a spill could be contained in this way?

Respondents who said "yes" were asked:

A-14A. What is this? (PROBE: Anything else?) (LIST RESPONDENT QUESTIONS BELOW)

The questions asked by the respondents were recorded verbatim by the interviewers and provided useful information about respondent concerns. The interviewers were instructed to answer only those questions that could be answered by referring back to previous material in the narrative. Otherwise they were told to say they didn't know the answer. If a respondent wanted to know why the interviewer was recording questions but not providing answers, the interviewer was instructed to say:

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<sup>46</sup>This card indicated that without the program there would be one spill; with the program no spills.

The researchers are interested in knowing whether there is more information about spill containment that needs to be given to the public. This is why I need to ask this question.<sup>47</sup>

The next portion of the narrative described the magnitude of the plan and reinforced its effectiveness while noting that it would not protect from spills outside Prince William Sound.

A-14B. Because two tankers usually sail from Valdez each day, the Coast Guard would have to maintain a fleet of escort ships, skimmers, and an emergency tanker, along with several hundred Coast Guard crew to run them.

Although the cost would be high, the escort ship program makes it virtually certain there would be no damage to Prince William Sound's environment from another large oil spill during the ten years it will take all the old tankers to be replaced by double-hulled tankers.

It is important to note that this program would not prevent damage from a spill anywhere else in the United States because the escort ships could only be used in Prince William Sound.

### § 3.4 Section A — Valuation Questions

At this point in the scenario, respondents were asked to state whether they were willing to pay specified amounts to prevent the damage from a future large oil spill in Prince William Sound. The narrative first informed respondents that the program would be funded by a one-time federal tax payment that would go into a Prince William Sound Protection Fund.

If the program was approved, here is how it would be paid for.

All the oil companies that take oil out of Alaska would pay a special one time tax which will reduce their profits. Households like yours would also pay a special one time charge that would be added to their federal taxes in the first year and only the first year of the program.

This money will go into a Prince William Sound Protection Fund. The one time tax will provide the Fund with enough money to pay for the equipment and ships and all the yearly costs of running the program for the next ten years until the double hulled tanker plan takes full effect. By law, no additional tax payment could be required.

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<sup>47</sup>National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual, section 4, p. 4-47.

Respondents were then given the opportunity to state any questions they have about this method of payment.

A-14C. Do you have any questions about how the program would be paid for?

A-14C-1. What is this? (PROBE: "Anything else?") (LIST RESPONDENT QUESTIONS BELOW.)

Our pretests had showed that some respondents criticized the notion that citizens should share in paying the cost of the plan. Because this could lead respondents to reject the premise of the scenario — that they should make a judgment about what the plan is worth to them — we included a special instruction in the instrument requesting the interviewer to check a box if the respondent expressed the view that Exxon or the oil companies should pay. The interviewers were instructed to say the following to those who expressed this concern in an attempt to persuade them that the oil companies would pay a share:

If the program is approved, the oil companies that bring oil through the Alaska pipeline (including Exxon) will have to pay part of the cost by a special tax on their corporate profits.

The next portion of the narrative presented information intended to reassure respondents who might not be willing to pay for the program that a "no" vote is socially acceptable. The reasons presented here for voting against the program were given by respondents during the pretest research for this study.

A-14E. Because everyone would bear part of the cost, we are using this survey to ask people how they would vote if they had the chance to vote on the program.

We have found some people would vote for the program and others would vote against it. Both have good reasons for why they would vote that way.

Those who vote for say it is worth money to them to prevent the damage from another large spill in Prince William Sound.

Those who vote against mention concerns like the following.

Some mention that it won't protect any other part of the country except the area around Prince William Sound.

Some say that if they pay for this program they would have less money to use for other things that are more important to them.

And some say the money they would have to pay for the program is more than they can afford.

Question A-15 used a discrete-choice elicitation format in the context of a referendum model to ask whether the respondent would vote for the program if it cost a specified amount that would be paid by a one-time federal tax payment. In order to obtain responses to a range of amounts, four different versions (A through D) of the instrument were administered by the interviewers to equivalent subsamples. Each version used a different set of dollar amounts in questions A-15 to A-17, each set consisting of a single initial amount and two follow-up amounts. Every respondent who said they would vote for the program at the initial amount was asked whether they would also vote for the program if the cost to their household was a specified second amount higher than the initial amount. Those who said they would not vote for the program at the initial amount and those who were unsure were asked whether they would vote for the program if it cost a specified second amount lower than the initial amount.

A-15. Of course whether people would vote for or against the escort ship program depends on how much it will cost their household.

At present, government officials estimate the program will cost your household a total of \$[specified amount here]. You would pay this in a special one time charge in addition to your regular federal taxes. This money would only be used for the program to prevent damage from another large oil spill in Prince William Sound. (PAUSE)

If the program cost your household a total of \$(amount) would you vote for the program or against it?

The interviewers received special instructions about how to ask the willingness-to-pay questions and how to handle respondent queries in a neutral manner. The following material

comes from the part of the Interviewer's Manual for questions A-15 through A-20. Italics are in the original.

An important goal of this survey is to find out how people really feel about the escort ship program and how much, if anything, they would be willing to pay for the program to protect the spill area from another oil spill. It is especially important, therefore, that these questions (A-15 through A-20) be asked in a *neutral tone* and that the respondents be given *as much time as he/she wants* to think about these questions. *Do not hurry the respondent in any way.*<sup>48</sup>

The Manual told the interviewers that some respondents may look to them at this point in the interview for cues as to how they should answer, perhaps because the respondent is fearful of appearing cheap or of appearing to be naive and a spendthrift to the interviewer. The Manual then declared:

In fact, it doesn't matter at all whether people vote "for" or vote "against" the program; what does matter is that their answers represent their own best judgment about their actual willingness to pay based on the information provided to them in the interview and their preferences about how their household should spend its money. This is why you should use a neutral tone and an unhurried manner.<sup>49</sup>

Three responses were provided to the interviewers to use if they were asked certain types of questions at the point where the respondent was deciding how to respond to the willingness-to-pay question. The interviewers were also requested to record these questions and any other comments the respondent made while giving their answer to question A-15 in a space provided for this purpose on the instrument.<sup>50</sup>

[Respondent] "Gee, I'm not sure, what do you think?"

ANSWER: "We want to know what you think. Take as much time as you want to answer this question. (PAUSE) We find that some people say they would vote for, some against;

"I'm not sure..." or any other expression of uncertainty.

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<sup>48</sup>National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual, section 4, p. 4-55.

<sup>49</sup>National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual, section 4, p. 4-55.

<sup>50</sup>National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual, section 4, p. 4-59.

ANSWER: "Take as much time as you want to answer this question. (PAUSE)  
We find that some people say they would vote for, some against; which way  
would you vote if the program cost your household a total of \$\_\_\_\_?"

"I don't think the program would really cost this much."

ANSWER: "This is the amount it has been calculated it would cost your  
household. If further planning shows that it will cost less than this, the amount  
you would pay would be decreased because the money cannot be used for any  
other purpose."<sup>51</sup>

In the text of the instrument, interviewers were also instructed to say the following if the  
respondent expressed the view that Exxon or the oil companies should pay:

(As I said earlier) the oil companies that bring oil through the Alaska pipeline  
(including Exxon) will pay part of the cost by a special tax on their corporate  
profits.

A follow-up amount was presented to every respondent. If the respondent said she would  
vote for the program at the given price in A-15, she was then asked:

A-16. What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost  
your household a total of \$(amount)? Would you vote for or against the  
program?

The amount in A-16 was a preset amount higher than the initial amount. Those who said they  
would not vote for the program in A-15 or were unsure about this were asked:

A-17. What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost  
your household a total of \$(amount)? Would you vote for or against the  
program?

The preset amount presented to these respondents was lower than the initial amount they were  
asked in A-15. Table 3.2 displays the amounts used for questions A-15, A-16, and A-17 for  
each of the ~~sub~~samples. Chosen on the basis of information obtained from the distribution of  
the public's willingness to pay for our contingent valuation scenario in the pilot studies, these  
dollar amounts provide reasonable efficiency in estimating the key statistics, such as the median,  
while providing some robustness with respect to observing a substantially different willingness-

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<sup>51</sup>National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual, section 4, p. 4-57.

**Table 3.2 Program Cost by Version and Question**

Version	A-15	A-16	A-17
A	\$10	\$30	\$5
B	\$30	\$60	\$10
C	\$60	\$120	\$30
D	\$120	\$250	\$60

to-pay distribution in the main study.<sup>52</sup>

The remainder of Section A is devoted to follow-up questions designed to provide more information about the reasons for the answers the respondents gave to the valuation questions.

Those who voted against the program in both A-15 and A-17 were asked:

A-18. Did you vote against the program because you can't afford it, because it isn't worth that much money to you, or because of some other reason?

CAN'T AFFORD IT . . . . . 1  
 ISN'T WORTH THAT MUCH . . . 2  
 WILL ONLY PROTECT PRINCE  
 WILLIAM SOUND AREA/  
 NOT ELSEWHERE . . . . . 3  
 OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) . . . 4

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

The pre-coded answers were identified as common responses in our pretesting. The "only protect Prince William Sound area" answer category was not read to the respondent. Any reason other than those offered in categories 1-3 was recorded verbatim by the interviewer in the provided space. The answer "Exxon or oil companies should pay" was not included as an unread response so that the interviewers would record the complete statement made by the respondent on this matter.

<sup>52</sup>See Alberini and Carson (1990) for a discussion of these design issues.

Those who said they were not sure whether they would vote for the program at any of the offered amounts were asked the following open-ended question:

A-19. Could you tell me why you aren't sure? (PROBE AND RECORD VERBATIM)

Those who said they would vote for the program at either of the offered amounts were asked what it was about the program that made them willing to pay for it.

A-20. What was it about the program that made you willing to pay something for it? (RECORD VERBATIM)

After a space to record the answer to A-20, the following probe instruction appeared, also with a space in which to write comments verbatim.

IF NECESSARY PROBE FOR SPECIFIC EFFECT. FOR EXAMPLE, IF R REFERS TO "THE ENVIRONMENT" SAY: How did you think the environment would be affected by the program?

This probe was included as a reminder to the interviewers to probe the respondent's answer to this important question. In the pilot surveys, respondents who expressed seemingly general answers such as to "help the environment" frequently had in mind the Prince William Sound environment that had just been described to them in detail by the interviewer.

### **§ 3.5 Section B — Perception of Damages and Plan**

This section contains a number of questions to assess the beliefs respondents held about key parts of the scenario when they answered the willingness-to-pay questions. Although this type of assessment is difficult to make, as noted in Chapter 2, it can be very helpful in checking whether respondents understood the scenario and accepted its basic features.

The first question in this series, B-1, and its follow-ups, B-2 and B-3, asked about the amount of damage the respondent assumed would happen without the plan.



B-1. The first question is about what would happen if the escort ship program is not put into effect. (PAUSE)

SHOW CARD 8<sup>53</sup>

Earlier I told you that without the escort ship program, scientists expect that sometime in the next ten years there would be another large oil spill in Prince William Sound causing the same amount of damage as the Exxon Valdez spill. (PAUSE)

When you decided how to vote, how much damage did you think there would be in the next ten years without the program — about the same amount of damage as caused by the Valdez spill, or more damage, or less damage?

Depending on whether the respondent thought there would be more or less damage, she was asked B-2 or B-3.

B-2. Did you think the damage would be a little more, somewhat more, or a great deal more than that caused by the Exxon Valdez spill?

B-3. Did you think the damage would be a little less than the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill, a lot less, or did you think there would be no damage at all?

Everyone who answered "more" or "less" was asked the reasons in an open-ended question (B-4).

B-5, also with an open-ended follow-up, asked whether the respondent thought the plan would cover a greater geographic area than that described in the scenario.

B-5. Next, did you think the area around Prince William Sound would be the only place directly protected by the escort ships or did you think this particular program would also provide protection against a spill in another part of the U.S. at the same time?

B-6. How would it protect another part of the U.S. at the same time? (PROBE: What other parts would it protect?)

The perceived efficacy of the plan was another important dimension assessed.

B-7. If the escort ship program were put into operation, did you think it would be completely effective in preventing damage from another large oil spill?

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<sup>53</sup>Card 8 contained the three answer categories as to the likely damage to this part of Alaska in the next ten years without the escort ship program such as "About the same damage as the Exxon Valdez spill."

Those who said "no" or "not sure" were asked:

B-8. Did you think the program would reduce the damage from a large spill a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or not at all?

The final two questions in this sequence assessed other types of beliefs.

B-9. When you answered the question about how you would vote on the program did you think you would actually have to pay extra taxes for the program for one year or for more than one year?

B-10. Before we began this interview, did you think the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill was more serious than I described to you, less serious, or about the same as I described?

### **§ 3.6 Section B — Respondent Household**

The remainder of the questions in Section B measured attributes of the respondent or members of the household which might affect their preferences for protecting the Prince William Sound environment from the effects of another oil spill.

B-11. How likely is it that someone living in your household will visit Alaska sometime in the future? Is it very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, very unlikely, or no chance at all?

B-12. Does anyone living in your household fish as a recreational activity?

B-13. Is anyone living in your household a birdwatcher?

B-14. Is anyone living in your household a backpacker?

B-15. Have you or anyone else living in your household ever visited the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or Yellowstone National Parks?

B-16. Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist or not?

Respondents who indicated that they were environmentalists were asked:

B-17. Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist very strongly, strongly, somewhat strongly, or not strongly at all?

The final question in this section was:

B-18. Do you watch television programs about animals and birds in the wild very frequently, frequently, some of the time, rarely, or never?

### **§ 3.7 Section C — Demographic Questions**

These questions supplement the demographic information obtained from answers to the household screener questionnaire which the interviewer administered to select the respondent. The first three demographic questions asked in this part of the survey measured age, education level, and number of children under 18 in the household.

Now, I have just a few questions about your background.

C-1. First, in what month and year were you born?

C-2. What is the last grade of formal education you have completed? No high school, some high school, high school graduate, some college, bachelor's degree, postgraduate (master's, law degree, doctorate, etc.)?

C-3. How many children or young people under 18 live in this household?

The last demographic question measured the respondent's household income. The interviewer used the standard device of having the respondent report his or her income category from categories listed on a card. Two follow-up questions were asked of low income people, defined as those with reported incomes of under \$10,000, to determine if they paid income taxes.

C-4. This card shows amounts of yearly incomes. Which letter best describes the total income from all members of your household before taxes for the year 1990? Please include all sources such as wages, salaries, income from business, interest on savings accounts, social security or other retirement benefits, child support, public assistance, and so forth.

**SHOW CARD 9<sup>54</sup>**

If the respondent said "letter A" the following was asked:

C-5. Did (you/anyone in your household) have any taxes withheld from a paycheck or other earnings last year?

C-6. Did anyone living in this household file a Federal income tax form last year?

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<sup>54</sup>This card listed 11 income categories, the highest of which was "\$100,000 or more" and the lowest of which was "Under \$10,000."

### **§ 3.8 Section C — Strength and Reassessment Questions**

Respondents who had voted for one or more of the amounts asked about in the willingness-to-pay questions were asked C-7 to measure how strongly they favored the escort ship program:

C-7. Now that we're at the end of the interview and you have had the chance to see the kinds of questions I wanted to ask you, I'd like to give you a chance to review your answers to the voting questions.

You said you would vote for the escort ship program to protect Prince William Sound from another large oil spill during the next ten years if it cost your household a one time tax payment of \$(highest amount the respondent agreed to).

How strongly do you favor the program if it cost your household this much money? Would you say ...

SHOW CARD 10<sup>55</sup>

... very strongly, strongly, not too strongly, or not at all strongly?

In addition to the four answer categories and "NOT SURE," the interviewers were also instructed to place respondents in a category "DOESN'T FAVOR THE PLAN" if their remarks indicated that this was the case. Those respondents who answered "not too strongly" or "not at all strongly" to C-7 were given the opportunity to change their vote to "against."

C-8. All things considered, would you like to change your vote on the program if it cost your household \$(amount stated in C-7) from a vote for the program to a vote against?

Those who ~~said~~ "yes" or indicated that they were not sure were asked:

C-9. Why is that? (PROBE: "Anything else?")

The interviewers had received special instructions for this series of questions:

When you are asking this question (C-7) and the remaining questions in Section C, it is important that you do not give the respondent the impression that you

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<sup>55</sup>This card listed the four answer categories.

are challenging his/her answers. Therefore, read these questions in a matter of fact way using a neutral voice.<sup>56</sup>

Everyone who was originally willing to pay for the program and had not changed his vote was asked C-10.

C-10. If it became necessary in future years would you be willing to pay any more money beyond the one time payment to keep the escort ship program in operation?

All respondents, whether or not they were willing to pay anything for the program, were asked an open-ended question:

C-11. Who do you think employed my company to do this study? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: "What is your best guess?" "Could you be more specific?")

Respondents were also asked a follow-up question to understand why they thought this.

C-12. What made you think that?

The last question in the interview was asked for information to use in verifying the interview at a later time.

C-13. In case my supervisor wants to check my work, I need to ask you for your full name and telephone number.

### **§ 3.9 Section D — Interviewer Evaluation Questions**

All the questions in this section were answered by the interviewers after they left the presence of the respondent. The interviewers were told "we want your frank opinion about these questions" (IM p. 4-91). The first four concerned various aspects of the respondent and his or her attitudes.

D-1. How informed did the respondent seem to be about the Alaskan oil spill? [Answer categories: Very well informed, somewhat, not very well, not at all informed.]

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<sup>56</sup>National Opinion Survey: Main Study — Interviewer's Manual, section 4, p. 4-83.

D-2. How interested did the respondent seem to be in the effects of the Alaskan oil spill? [Answer categories: Very interested, somewhat, not very, not interested at all.]

D-3. How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the beginning of the study? [Answer categories: Very cooperative/hospitable, somewhat cooperative/hospitable, not very cooperative/hospitable, not cooperative/hospitable at all.]

D-4. How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the end of the study? [Answer categories: Very cooperative/hospitable, somewhat cooperative/hospitable, not very cooperative/hospitable, not cooperative/hospitable at all.]

A series of three questions asked the interviewer to assess whether anyone besides the respondent and the interviewer were present during the interview and, if so, how much effect this had on the respondent's answers.

D-5. Not counting you and the respondent, was anyone else present during the interview?

D-6. Did any other person who was present while you administered the survey ask questions or offer answers during the interview?

D-7. How much effect on the respondent's answers do you think the other person(s) had?

The next question asked about the respondent's state of mind when the scenario narrative was presented:

D-8. What was the reaction of the respondent as you read through the material beginning with A6B and ending at A15?<sup>57</sup>

The interviewers rated each of the following three items as "extremely," "very," "somewhat," "slightly," or "not at all." They could also say whether they were not sure.

- a. How distracted was the respondent?
- b. How interested was the respondent?
- c. How bored was the respondent?

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<sup>57</sup>This is the descriptive material including the maps and photographs.

The next questions concerned only the voting questions.

The next items refer only to the questions about the respondent's vote on the escort ship program (A-15 – A-17).

D-9. Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding these vote questions?

D-10. Describe the difficulties [open-ended].

D-11. How serious was the consideration the respondent gave to the vote questions? Answer categories: Extremely serious, very serious, somewhat serious, slightly serious, not at all serious, not sure.

The last question invited the interviewers to make any other comments they wished to about the interview and the respondent:

D-12. Do you have any other comments about this interview?

In the pilot studies, interviewers varied greatly in the degree to which they took advantage of this opportunity. Some felt moved to say something about every interview, including their personal reactions to the respondent. Others wrote rarely or not at all.

## **CHAPTER 4 — SURVEY EXECUTION**

### **§ 4.1 Introduction**

The execution of this large national in-person survey had several distinct steps. A random sample of blocks was drawn in two stages, the individual dwelling units in those blocks were enumerated, and a random sample of the enumerated dwelling units was drawn.

With the sample drawn, attention shifted to the interviewing step. A detailed interviewer training manual was prepared, and Westat's professional interviewers were flown to a two-day training session to ensure the consistent administration of the survey instrument. While the survey was in the field, interviewers were supervised by three regional field supervisors. Interviews underwent quality control edits by those supervisors, as well as by the Westat home office staff.

After the interviews were completed, three characteristics of the interviewing process were examined: the effort required to complete the interviews, the distribution of interview lengths, and the completion rates in each block. This last characteristic is important in determining the sample weights used to make the completed sample representative of the population of U.S. households.

The final aspect of survey execution was the rendering of the data into a form suitable for analysis. Data sets containing the responses to both close-ended and open-ended questions were created.

### **§ 4.2 Sample Design**

The survey was conducted using a multi-stage area probability sample of residential dwelling units drawn from the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. In the first stage



of selection, 61 counties or county groups were drawn. Within these selected counties, about 330 blocks (or block groups) were chosen. In the third stage, approximately 1,600 dwelling units were drawn from the selected blocks.

The 61 first-stage selections consisted of Westat's National Master Sample of 60 PSU's (primary sampling units) which were drawn from the continental United States and the Honolulu SMSA which was drawn from the states of Alaska and Hawaii.

Westat's Master Sample of 60 PSU's was selected from a list that grouped the 3,111 counties and independent cities in the continental United States in 1980 into 1,179 PSU's, each consisting of one or more adjacent counties.<sup>58</sup> Before the selection was made, the 1,179 PSU's were stratified by the following 1980 Decennial Census characteristics:

- Region of the country;
- SMSA versus non-SMSA;
- Rate of population change between 1970 and 1980;
- Percent living on a farm (for non-SMSA PSU's);
- Percent employed in manufacturing;
- Percent white;
- Percent urban; and
- Percent over age 65.

Selection from strata typically increases the precision of the survey results compared to unstratified selection.<sup>59</sup> The 60 PSU selections were then drawn with probabilities proportionate to their population counts.

Because Alaska and Hawaii were excluded from Westat's original sampling list, a new stratum was created consisting of those two states. A random selection of PSU's from this stratum yielded the Honolulu SMSA.

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<sup>58</sup>The 1980 census was used as results from the 1990 census were not available at the time the sample was drawn.

<sup>59</sup>For a discussion of the comparative advantages of stratified selection, see Kish (1965) or Sudman (1976).

Within each of the 61 PSU's, the second-stage selections were drawn from a list of all the Census blocks in the PSU. The lists were stratified by two block characteristics: percent of the population that was black and a weighted average of the value of owner-occupied housing and the rent of renter-occupied housing. The 334 secondary selections were then drawn with probabilities proportionate to their total population counts.

#### **§ 4.3 Field Enumeration**

During 1990, trained field workers listed all the dwelling units (DU's) they found on these blocks (or block groups). (On blocks with a very large number of DU's, only a randomly chosen part of the block was listed.) A random selection from the listed DU's was then drawn, yielding 1,554 dwelling units.<sup>60</sup>

As a check for DU's missed by the listers (as well as to account for units constructed after the listing was conducted), interviewers followed a prescribed procedure at the beginning of the interviewing period to look for DU's that did not appear on the original listing sheets. This produced 45 additional DU's that were selected. Thus, the total sample consisted of 1,599 dwelling units.

#### **§ 4.4 Interviewer Training**

All of the professional interviewers Westat used on this study attended one of two two-day training sessions in January 1991. Both sessions were conducted by the study's Project Director, assisted by the Field Director and the three Regional Supervisors. To ensure

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<sup>60</sup>Entry for listing purposes could not be obtained on three blocks: two on military bases and the third in a closed community. To adjust for the first two cases, Westat increased the number of housing units selected from the one other sampled block that was on a military base (to which entry was gained). No special measure was taken in the case of the block in the closed community; poststratification (described in a later section) served to adjust for this nonresponse.

comparability across sessions, they were run in accordance with a detailed script prepared in advance.<sup>61</sup> Interviewers had read an initial set of study materials before attending the training. The training sessions were a blend of lectures, exercises, and role-playing in pairs (one trainee taking the role of the interviewer, the other playing the respondent).

After general introductions, the first morning began with an overview of the survey, the survey materials, and the roles the interviewer would play. The various aspects of the Screener were then discussed, followed by role-playing and exercises using the Screener.

After a break for lunch, the afternoon of "day one" was devoted to the Main Interview. A complete demonstration interview was conducted to give interviewers a sense of the way the interview was to be administered. The key features of the interview were then highlighted with a special emphasis on the use of the visual aids and the reading of the narrative material. Question objectives were then reviewed, and the remainder of the day was spent role-playing with the Main Interview.

The morning of "day two" was devoted to additional Main Interview role-playing, followed by exercises on probing. After lunch there were two round-robin interviews involving the entire group of trainees. This allowed everyone to hear feedback given to each member of the group. The remainder of the afternoon was then spent on administrative and reporting issues.

After returning home from training, interviewers were required to complete two practice interviews before beginning their actual assignments. These interviews were conducted with households that had not been selected from the sampled blocks; the respondents were not aware

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<sup>61</sup>See Westat's "National Opinion Survey Main Study Trainer's Manual."

that the interviews were being conducted for practice. The completed questionnaires were mailed to supervisors for review and feedback.

#### **§ 4.5 Interviewer Supervision**

All interviewers reported to one of the three regional field supervisors (each of whom had an office assistant), who in turn reported to the field director. Supervisors were responsible for conferring with interviewers on a regular basis, reporting on and managing progress, performing quality control edits, and validating interviews.

Interviewers reported to their supervisor by telephone according to a schedule: twice a week at the outset of the study and at least once a week thereafter. The discussion included general comments, a case by case review, feedback on quality and production, and planning strategy for the remaining assignment.

Supervisors or their office assistants entered all data on interviewing production, time, and expenses into a machine-readable file that generated status reports. Supervisors reported to the field director during a weekly telephone discussion. In addition to survey progress, other matters discussed included case reassignment and refusal conversion strategies.

#### **§ 4.6 Quality Control Edits**

Interviewers sent questionnaires to their supervisor as they were completed. Upon receipt, the supervisors were responsible for a comprehensive edit of the questionnaires before sending them to the home office for coding. (The 100 percent edit rule was lifted during the last few days of the field period to allow for quicker turnaround of the final cases.<sup>62</sup>) The edit

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<sup>62</sup>The Westat home office staff was responsible for the edits on these few surveys.

for completeness and accuracy used the form shown in Appendix B.4. It covered respondent selection, skip patterns, probing, verbatim recording, and other administrative matters. Results of the edits were discussed, as needed, with the interviewers.

Only two problems worth noting emerged. The edits uncovered 37 cases in which respondent selection within the household was carried out improperly. In 32 of these instances, the mistake was clearly a haphazard one that would not be a potential source of bias (*e.g.*, the Family Sampling Table was used in place of the Person Sampling Table, or the line numbers from the enumeration table were used instead of those from Box 4 of the Screener). In two instances, the error was clearly a motivated one (#'s 1508 and 1509); and in three cases it was hard to tell whether the mistake was made for the sake of convenience (#'s 1510-1512). In addition, in one other interview, the proper respondent was selected but broke off the interview at question A-7A; her husband was the respondent for the remainder of the interview (# 1513).

The edits also revealed 50 cases in which data on the household's income was lost through interviewer misunderstanding of the manner in which it was to be entered in the Questionnaire.<sup>63</sup> Four interviewers accounted for about three quarters of these cases. Supervisors were able to re-contact most of these households and recover this information.

#### **§ 4.7 Validation of Interviews**

Supervisors validated at least a 10 percent random sample of each interviewer's assignment. These cases were preselected for validation at the home office in advance of the

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<sup>63</sup>In response to C-4 the respondent was to indicate which of the income categories (A-K) on CARD 9 best described household income, and the interviewer was to record the category in a blank provided for that purpose. Under that blank, the interviewer was to mark one of four discrete choice responses indicating whether the respondent's answer was in income category A, in the group of income categories B-K, was a refusal, or was a not sure. In 50 cases, the interviewer marked only the discrete choice answer for categories B-K and failed to record the letter designating the exact income category. See Questionnaire in Appendix A.

field work. Thus, both interviews and non-interviews were validated. Supervisors sometimes supplemented the preselected cases with additional cases to be validated (if, for example, a traveling interviewer was visiting a PSU).

Most validations were performed by telephone using the form shown in Appendix B.5. Validations on cases without telephone numbers were attempted by mail or in-person. In the 26 instances where validation could not be carried out (because, *e.g.*, no validation questionnaire was returned by a household that had refused to participate in the survey), another case from the appropriate interviewer's assignment was selected for validation (except for a few cases from interviewers who already had at least 10 percent of their assignments validated). Of the 180 cases that could be checked, all were successfully validated.

#### **§ 4.8 Interview Characteristics**

The mean interview length was 42 minutes, and the median length was 40 minutes. Ninety-five percent of the interviews took between 25 and 70 minutes to complete. The shortest interview was 19 minutes and the longest was 2.5 hours.<sup>64</sup>

At the beginning of the interviewing period, 4.8 hours of field work were required to complete an interview. By the time the survey was completed, an average of 8 hours of field work was required to obtain each interview. This reflected the large effort put into locating difficult-to-find respondents and converting refusals. The field cost, exclusive of out-of-town travel and supervision, rose from about \$50 per completed interview to over \$600 per completed interview toward the end of the interview period. PSU's varied widely in the degree of effort

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<sup>64</sup>A random sample of the entire population always contains a few respondents who are either extremely talkative or have great difficulty coping with the survey task.

required to complete an interview; the average time required ranged from just over three hours in Grand Rapids, Michigan to over twenty hours in Miami, Florida.

#### **§ 4.9 Sample Completion**

Visits to each of the 1,599 sampled DU's established that 176 were vacant. At the remaining 1,423 DU's, interviewers attempted to complete a Screener (to collect information on household composition and select a respondent for the Main Interview), succeeding in 1,198 cases. The 225 non-responses to the Screener were distributed as follows:

166	Screener Refusals
2	Language Barrier
7	Physical or Mental Handicap
34	Never Reached
16	Other Screener Non-responses
225	Total Screener Non-responses.

The results from the 1,198 DU's where a Screener was completed and a respondent selected for the Main Interview were as follows:

1,043	Main Interview Completions
91	Main Interview Refusals
34	Language Barrier
13	Physical or Mental Handicap
11	Never Reached
6	Other Non-interview
1,198	Total Screener Completions.

The overall response rate was 75.2 percent:  $1,043 / [1,599 - (176 + 2 + 34)]$ . In calculating the response rate, the thirty-six non-English speaking households (2 Screener Non-responses + 34 Main Interview Non-responses) were ineligible for the survey and were removed

from the denominator as were the 176 vacant DU's.<sup>65</sup> Our 75 percent response rate compares favorably with the best academic surveys such as the University of Michigan's American National Election Surveys and the University of Chicago's General Social Survey.

As is typically the case in nationwide in-person surveys, the response rate was lower in large urban areas than in the rest of the country; however, the difference was smaller than that experienced in many comparable surveys. The response rate was about 8 percentage points lower in the nation's 17 biggest metropolitan areas than elsewhere (69.6 percent versus 77.8 percent).<sup>66</sup>

#### **§ 4.10 Selection Bias and Sample Weights**

As information about the survey topic was not provided to individuals until the interview proper, willingness to pay for the Prince William Sound Program could not have directly affected whether or not a household responded. It is possible, however, that other characteristics (*e.g.*, household size or, as noted above, residence in large urban areas) were related to responding/non-responding status. Thus, the composition of the interviewed sample could differ from that of the total random sample initially chosen. In addition, the composition of the total sample might have differed from that of the total population because of errors made during block listing.

To correct for these potential problems, sample weights were constructed that incorporated both nonresponse adjustment and poststratification to household totals from the

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<sup>65</sup>This calculation ignores the one block that was in a closed community (see footnote 60). As that block was not listed, we don't know exactly how many DU's would have been sampled from it. We can, however, estimate its impact on the response rate by multiplying the response rate reported in the text by 331/332 (the proportion of sampled blocks contributing to the sample of DU's), which yields 75.0 percent.

<sup>66</sup>The response rate for each PSU is provided in Appendix B.2.



1990 Decennial Census. The variables used were region, age, race, household size and household type (married couple versus other).<sup>67</sup> Respondents from the western states, older respondents, black respondents, and single households tended to be assigned higher weights.

We have not made any additional corrections to the data set beyond those implied by the weighting scheme described above. Doing so is equivalent to assuming that after weighting, dwelling units chosen for our sample but not interviewed are missing at random with respect to their willingness-to-pay values. To a large degree, this is a plausible assumption because a household's decision to participate or not participate in our survey was independent of our survey's subject matter since it was not revealed to them before participating.<sup>68</sup> It is possible that households who are very difficult to find at home or who generally refuse to be interviewed have systematically different willingness-to-pay values, but it is unclear whether they might be higher or lower. In any event, our response rate is sufficiently high that any sample selection effects should be reasonably small.

Due primarily to logistical and cost considerations, no foreign language versions of the questionnaire were developed.<sup>69</sup> As a result, non-English speaking households were not eligible to be interviewed. Thus, we reduced the 1990 Census estimate of the number of U.S. households (93,347,000) by 2.7 percent, our survey's estimate of the proportion of U.S.

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<sup>67</sup>For details, see Ralph DiGaetano's August 12, 1991 memo in Appendix B.3.

<sup>68</sup>This is in contrast to mail surveys where respondents may read all of the questions before deciding whether to participate.

<sup>69</sup>A non-English version would have presented administration problems since the multi-lingual interviewers would need to visit widely separated locations in order to adequately represent that population. Any non-English version of the questionnaire would have also required separate testing. These considerations would have led to dramatically escalated survey costs. In addition, although some pockets of particular non-English speaking groups are easily identifiable, e.g., Hispanics in Texas or Vietnamese in California, the possible bias from selection of non-English speakers only in those areas would prevent straightforward generalization to the entire non-English speaking American population.

households that were non-English speaking.<sup>70</sup> This yields a population estimate of 90,838,000 English speaking households to which our results may be extrapolated.

#### **§ 4.11 Data Entry**

As the questionnaires returned from the field, the numeric responses and the verbatim responses were entered by Westat's data entry department. The numeric data from each questionnaire was entered, to the extent possible, as it appeared on the questionnaire; the data entry incorporated no provision for enforcing skip patterns in the data. The data were entered in batches, and consistency checks were performed on those batches. When data entry activities for a batch of questionnaires was complete, that batch was sent to Natural Resource Damage Assessment, Inc. (NRDA). When the data entry was completed, Westat sent an ASCII dataset to NRDA.

Questionnaires arriving at NRDA were logged and filed and the numeric data were re-entered at NRDA. When Westat produced a dataset, that dataset was compared with the dataset generated at NRDA. For each case, a direct comparison was made of the two values for each variable. Differences were reconciled by an examination of the source questionnaire; and a dataset was constructed incorporating the reconciled values of the two data sets. Tabulations from this dataset, weighted and unweighted, are found in Appendix C.1.

Before sending each batch of questionnaires, Westat also entered the verbatim responses to the open-ended questions. When the questionnaires arrived at NRDA, these verbatim responses were entered again. The two data sets were compared at NRDA by visually comparing the entries for each question. Inconsistencies were resolved by reference to the

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<sup>70</sup>The survey's estimate of non-English speaking households was used since the Census Bureau does not provide this information.

source questionnaires, and a dataset was constructed incorporating the reconciled responses of the two compared data sets. That dataset is listed in Appendix D.

The dataset of reconciled verbatim responses was used to construct a coding schema for each of the open-ended questions. These coding schemata, provided in Appendix C.2, were used to code the verbatim responses. The coded values were then entered into a numeric dataset. These new data were checked for consistency, and any inconsistencies were resolved by examining the source questionnaire and the coding instructions for the variable in question. These values are tabulated in Appendix C.3.

## CHAPTER 5 — ANALYSIS

### § 5.1 Introduction

In this chapter the responses of the national sample to the final survey instrument are analyzed.<sup>71</sup> In Section 5.2, the responses to the initial attitudinal questions about different government policy programs, questions about the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and questions about household attributes, including demographic questions, are discussed. In Section 5.3, the questions asked of the interviewers for assessing the quality of the interviews are discussed. In Section 5.4, the questions regarding how the spill and the plan to prevent a future spill were perceived by respondents are examined. In Section 5.5, the responses to the willingness-to-pay (WTP) questions A-15, A-16, A-17, C-7, and C-8 are examined. In Section 5.6, the statistical framework for this analysis is introduced. In Section 5.7, the univariate estimates of our sample's willingness to pay to prevent an oil spill similar to the Exxon Valdez oil spill are presented. In Section 5.8, the reasons given by respondents for their WTP responses are examined. In Section 5.9, a valuation function which predicts a household's willingness to pay from the characteristics of that household is described. In Section 5.10, various adjustments to the willingness-to-pay amounts are made. In Section 5.11, the effect of some alternative adjustments to the median WTP estimate are discussed. In Section 5.12, the replicability and stability of the median willingness-to-pay estimate over time is explored. In Section 5.13, possible ways to approximate more closely mean willingness to accept (WTA) compensation are explored. Finally, in Section 5.14, concluding remarks are presented.

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<sup>71</sup>The final survey instrument may be found in Appendix A. Details of the sampling plan and survey administration by Westat were described in Chapter 4.

## **§ 5.2 Attitudinal, Knowledge, and Demographic Questions**

The first series of questions (A-1a to A-1f) in the survey instrument asks respondents: "Do you think we should spend a great deal more money than we are spending now, somewhat more money, the same amount of money, somewhat less money, or a great deal less money," on six items: (a) foreign aid to poor countries, (b) making sure we have enough energy for homes, cars, and businesses, (c) fighting crime, (d) making highways safer, (e) improving public education, and (f) protecting the environment. The order in which these questions were asked was randomly rotated. Responses ranged from 49 percent in favor of spending a great deal more money on improving education to 3 percent who thought a great deal more money should be spent on giving foreign aid to poor countries. Thirty-nine percent were in favor of spending a great deal of money to protect the environment; this item ranked third after education and fighting crime (42 percent). A complete breakdown of the responses to these and other questions is contained in Appendix C.1.<sup>72</sup>

Similarly, the A-3 series of questions (A-3a to A-3f) asked respondents: "How important to you personally are each of the following goals? . . . is that extremely important to you, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?" The goals were: (a) expanding drug treatment programs, (b) reducing air pollution in cities, (c) providing housing for the homeless, (d) reducing taxes, (e) putting a space station in orbit around the earth, and (f) protecting coastal areas from oil spills. Again the items were rotated. Responses of "extremely important" ranged from 36 percent of respondents who felt that protecting coastal areas from oil spills was extremely important to 4 percent who thought that putting a space station in orbit around the earth was extremely important. A composite category of extremely

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<sup>72</sup>Appendix C contains both the actual and weighted counts and the actual and weighted percentages for each closed-ended question in the survey instrument.

important and very important categories ranged from 81 percent in favor of protecting coastal areas from oil spills to 15 percent for the space station. In the next question (A-4), the public is roughly split on how much more land the government should set aside as wilderness areas, 56 percent saying a very large or large amount and the rest of the sample indicating a moderate amount to no amount.

Question A-2 began the process of narrowing the scope of the interview to its primary focus: "Now I'd like you to think about major environmental accidents caused by humans. Please think about those accidents anywhere in the world that caused the worst harm to the environment. During your lifetime which accidents come to mind as having damaged nature the most?" The response to this question shows the Exxon Valdez spill to be one of the most salient environmental accidents to have occurred. About two years after the Exxon Valdez spill, over 53 percent of our sample spontaneously named the Exxon Valdez in response to this question. Only two other accidents were named by more than 20 percent of the sample: the oil spills in the Persian Gulf during the war with Iraq (25 percent), and the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident (20 percent). Nine percent named Three Mile Island.

Another 26 percent of the respondents named the Exxon Valdez in response to the more specific open-ended question A-5: "Have you heard or read about large oil spills in any part of the world (other than those you mentioned earlier)?" Of the 21 percent in our sample who had not mentioned the Exxon Valdez oil spill in response to A-2 or A-5, 74 percent said that they had heard of it when asked A-6.<sup>73</sup> When all three responses are considered, less than 6 percent of the sample said that they had not heard of the Exxon Valdez spill or did not know whether they had heard of it. The significance of this six percent is put into perspective by Carpinini and

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<sup>73</sup>Until A-6 no oil spill or location was specifically mentioned by the questionnaire. The questionnaire narrowed its focus from "major environmental disasters" in A-2 to "large oil spills" in A-5 to the Valdez spill in A-6.

Keeter (1991). They asked a national sample of American adults: "Will you tell me who the Vice President of the United States is?" Twenty-six percent said that either they did not know who the Vice President was or named someone other than Dan Quayle.

From this point onward in the questionnaire the focus is on the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In A-6a, respondents were asked the open-ended question: "What was it about the natural environment around Prince William Sound that you feel was most seriously damaged by the oil spill?" Table 5.1 displays a coded version of these responses.<sup>74</sup> Over 90 percent of those answering this question saw some aspect of the ecosystem (the first nine categories in the table) as seriously damaged. A small percentage of respondents named other injuries such as commercial fishing or recreation. These responses were usually given after one of the more common responses, such as wildlife or birds.

The next block of questions, A-7 through A-10a, asked households whether they had visited Alaska and Prince William Sound in the past. Less than 10 percent of our sample households had visited Alaska and less than 2 percent of our sample households had visited Prince William Sound. Most of those who had been to Alaska had only been there once, on average 14 years ago.

Questions A-11 and A-12 asked respondents about how closely they had followed the Exxon Valdez spill and about their news sources. Twenty-three percent of respondents said they followed the spill "very closely," and 51 percent said "somewhat closely." For respondents who followed news about the spill, television was the primary source. Forty-five percent of respondents said they got most of their information about the spill from television; another 45

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<sup>74</sup>Multiple responses were encouraged via the interviewer probe: "Anything else?". The percentaging base is the number of respondents answering this question. Since many respondents gave multiple responses, the percentages total more than 100 percent.

**Table 5.1** Items Most Seriously Damaged by Spill

A-6a: What was it about the natural environment around Prince William Sound that you feel was most seriously damaged by the oil spill?	N=981
Response Category	Percentage
Wildlife	43%
Sea Life	37%
Birds	34%
Fish/Shell Fish	31%
Mammals	30%
Water	13%
Ecosystem	10%
Commercial Fishing	8%
Economy	6%
Plants	6%
Natural Beauty	3%
Health	3%
Natives	1%
Recreation	1%
Other	7%

percent said they got most of their information from the combination of television and newspapers. Six percent of respondents said they got most of their news about the spill from newspapers, and four percent volunteered another primary source for their news, typically radio or magazines.

The remainder of the questions in Section A of the survey instrument describe the Exxon Valdez oil spill and assess willingness to pay to prevent a similar spill in the future. These questions will be taken up in the next section. The first ten questions in Section B of the survey instrument deal with the way respondents perceived the Exxon Valdez spill and the plan to



prevent another similar spill. These questions will also be taken up in the next section.

Questions B-10 through C-6 concern household attributes. Fifteen percent of the sample thought it very likely that they would visit Alaska at some time in the future; and 18 percent thought it somewhat likely (B-10). Forty-eight percent of the households have someone who engaged in recreational fishing (B-12); 31 percent have someone who bird watches (B-13); and 17 percent have someone who backpacked (B-14). In answer to B-15, 44 percent said that someone in the household had visited either the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or Yellowstone National Parks. In B-16, 60 percent thought of themselves as environmentalists; and of those, 16 percent considered themselves very strong environmentalists which represented about 10 percent of the sample as a whole (B-17). In B-18, 19 percent of the respondents said "very frequently" and another 26 percent said "frequently" when asked if they watched television shows about animals and birds in the wild.

Sample demographics were collected via questions C-1 through C-6. The median age of our respondents was 41, and the mean age was 45. The youngest person in our sample was 18; and the oldest 88. In response to the question regarding education (C-2), 7 percent of our sample had no high school education; 12 percent had some high school education; 34 percent had a complete high school education; 24 percent had some college education; 13 percent had a bachelor's degree; and 8 percent had post-graduate education. Forty-two percent had children and 1 percent had more than four children (C-3). Twenty-seven percent were single; and 15 percent lived in households with more than two adults. Sixty-three percent lived in single family homes. The median household income was in the \$20,000-30,000 category. Ninety-four percent of our sample said that someone in their household paid federal income taxes.

### **§ 5.3 Interviewer Assessment Questions**

Questions in Section D asked the interviewer to assess different aspects of the interview. D-1 asked interviewers: "How informed did the respondent seem to be about the Alaskan oil spill?" The interviewers believed 33 percent of the respondents to be "very well informed," 40 percent to be "somewhat well informed," 17 percent to be "not very well informed," and 8 percent to be "not at all informed." With respect to interest in the effects of the Alaskan oil spill (D-2), 53 percent appeared to the interviewers to be "very interested" and another 33 percent, to be "somewhat interested." They reported 10 percent to be "not very interested," and 2 percent to be "not at all interested." Questions D-3 and D-4 asked about how cooperative and hospitable the respondent had been at the beginning and at the end of the interview. The interviewers felt that 71 percent had been very "cooperative/hospitable" at the beginning of the interview and that 81 percent had been very "cooperative/hospitable" at the end of the interview. At the other end of the scale, 7 percent of respondents started out not very "cooperative/hospitable" or not "cooperative/hospitable" at all at the beginning of the interview; this percentage had fallen to less than 4 percent by the end of the interview. In about 40 percent of the interviews, another person was present (D-5); but in most of these cases (77%) the other people present did not ask questions or offer answers (D-6). In 80 percent of the cases in which other people did make remarks, interviewers believed that the remarks had little or no effect on the respondents' answers.

Interviewers said that when describing the plan to prevent another Exxon Valdez type oil spill, only 3 percent of the respondents were "extremely" or "very" distracted (D-8b), 2 percent were "not at all interested" (D-8c), 7 percent were only "slightly" interested (D-8c), and less than 3 percent of the respondents were "extremely" or "very" bored during the interview (D-8c). Four percent of the respondents had some difficulty understanding the WTP voting questions (D-

9). An examination of the descriptions of these difficulties recorded in the open-ended question D-10 shows that 68 percent of these 39 respondents had difficulties such as difficulty in understanding, not being motivated to pay attention, and language problems. The other interviewers mentioned problems such as the respondent's being a Jehovah's witness and unable to vote, the respondent's having not much money, and the respondent's complaining that this was Exxon's responsibility. Finally, less than 1 percent of the respondents were reported to have taken the voting question "not at all seriously," and another 4 percent were reported to have taken the voting question only "slightly seriously" (D-11).

#### **§ 5.4 Depiction of the Spill and Perceptions of Spill Prevention Plan**

The survey instrument contained a number of questions interspersed in the scenario description which were designed to discover how respondents perceived the description of injuries from the Exxon Valdez oil spill and the plan proposed to prevent a similar spill in the future. Question A-13 asked, "I've been telling you a lot about this part of Alaska and the effects of the oil spill. Did anything I said surprise you?" About two-thirds of respondents did not express surprise at the information given to them. Of those who did express surprise, most thought that the effects of the spill, as described in the survey, were less severe than they had assumed prior to the interview.<sup>75</sup> Some respondents said that before hearing the detailed description presented in the survey, they had thought that the recovery period was likely to be longer and that there had been harm to fish and land mammals.

The sequence of questions beginning with A-14 focuses on the plan. A-14a asked: "Is there anything more you would like to know about how a spill could be contained in this way?"

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<sup>75</sup>Our focus group and pilot study work had shown that people accepted the spill facts provided in the survey.

Only 10 percent of the respondents replied that they had questions with regard to how a spill would be contained. These questions exhibit no pattern; the most common questions asked about the cost of the program or expressed doubts about the effectiveness of the escort ship plan. In response to A-14c, about 20 percent of the respondents said they had questions about how the program would be financed. These respondents (A-14c-1) tended to ask how much the program would cost, to express concern that the money would actually be collected for more than one year, to note that the plan was a good idea, or to argue that the oil companies should be paying all the costs.

This line of questioning resumed after the valuation questions. The questions at the beginning of Section B were to ascertain what assumptions a respondent might have made about certain issues when deciding whether to vote for or against the spill prevention program. Questions B-1 through B-4 assessed the degree of damage the respondent thought would be prevented by the spill prevention plan; the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill was the reference point. Question B-1 asked: "When you decided how to vote, how much damage did you think there would be in the next ten years without the [escort] program about the same amount of damage as caused by the Valdez spill, or more damage, or less damage?" Forty-three percent thought the same amount of damage would occur without the program and another 10 percent were not sure. Respondents replying that the damage would be more or less were asked a follow-up question regarding how much more or less and why.

Of the 22 percent who thought there would be more damage, B-2 asked whether it would be a little more (18 percent), somewhat more (42 percent), or a great deal more (32 percent). Respondents offered two common reasons: first, that the prior occurrence of the Exxon Valdez spill might make the damages from the second spill worse, and second, that more oil would be

shipped from Alaska. The other responses tended to be vague, running along the lines of "things are just getting worse" or "there is a potential to kill more wildlife."

Of the 25 percent who thought there would be less damage, B-3 asked whether it would be a little less (44 percent), a lot less (41 percent), or no damage at all (10 percent). These respondents gave one major reason: the first spill would make the second less harmful, usually because people would be more cautious or better prepared. Others thought that there would be more double-hulled ships, that the first accident was a fluke, or they were vague about the reasons why the damage would be less.

The next two questions examined whether respondents thought they were buying protection for a larger area. B-5 asked the respondents: "Did you think the area around Prince William Sound would be the only place directly protected by the escort ships or did you think this particular program would also provide protection against a spill in another part of the U.S. at the same time?" Eighty-four percent of respondents believed only Prince William Sound would be protected, 10 percent said that another part of the U.S. would be protected, and 6 percent were unsure. Those respondents who said that some other part of the United States would be protected were asked "How?" in question B-6. The responses to B-6 showed no distinct patterns. Some thought that the oil would escape the Sound and affect a larger area; some thought that the plan would set a precedent or provide useful experience; others thought that better inspections in Valdez might be beneficial to wherever the final destination of the tanker was; a few respondents named distant locations that they thought might be protected. Many of these responses suggest that those who said another part of the U.S. would be protected were simply trying to "guess" how the plan might have broader impacts rather than relating what they actually thought at the time of answering the WTP questions.

We turn next to the issue of the effectiveness of the escort ship plan. B-7 asked: "If the escort ship program were put into operation, did you think it would be completely effective in preventing damage from another large oil spill?" Forty percent believed that the escort ship plan would be completely effective. Those who did not were asked B-8: "Did you think the program would reduce the damage from a large spill a great deal (45 percent), a moderate amount (32 percent), a little (12 percent), or not at all (3 percent)." Over two-thirds of the respondents were convinced that the escort ship plan would be largely successful in preventing damages from another Exxon Valdez type spill; another 19 percent believed that the plan would prevent some non-trivial amount of damage.

B-9 checked whether the respondent had accepted statements about the period the tax would be in effect: "When you answered the questions about how you would vote on the program, did you think you would actually have to pay extra taxes for the program for one year or for more than one year?" Seventy-one percent said one year, 23 percent said more than one year, and 6 percent were not sure.

B-10 asked respondents for a comparison of their prior beliefs about the damages caused by the Exxon Valdez spill with the description of the damages given in the survey instrument: "Before we began this interview, did you think the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill was more serious than I described to you, less serious, or about the same as I described to you?" A little over half said that they believed that the damages were about the same. Those thinking that the damages were more serious before the interview out-numbered those who thought they were less severe.

We now jump from B-11 which began a series of demographic questions to question C-11 which asked respondents: "Who do you think employed my company to do this study?" The responses to this sponsorship question are given in Table 5.2 below. These responses suggest

that the survey was quite balanced. Twenty-nine percent of the respondents guessed that Exxon sponsored the study; another 13 percent thought that another oil company or "the oil companies" sponsored the survey; 23 percent thought the government (typically the federal government or

**Table 5.2** Perceived Sponsor of Survey

C-11: Who do you think employed my company to do this study? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: "What is your best guess?" "Could you be more specific?")	N=1041
Exxon	29%
Oil Company(s)	13%
Government	23%
Environmental Group(s)	9%
Multiple (Conflicting) Responses	11%
Other	3%
Not Answered/Not Sure	11%

some specific federal agency like the EPA) sponsored the study; 9 percent thought an environmental group or groups sponsored the study; 11 percent gave multiple conflicting responses (*e.g.*, Exxon or an environmental group); 3 percent gave other answers such as Westat or a newspaper; and 11 percent did not venture a guess.<sup>76</sup>

## § 5.5 WTP Questions

The survey instrument used a double-bounded dichotomous-choice elicitation framework (Carson and Steinberg, 1990; Hanemann, Loomis, and Kanninen, 1991) to obtain information about respondents' willingness to pay to prevent another Exxon Valdez type oil spill. In this

<sup>76</sup>An examination of the additional comments made on C-11 and the response to C-12: "What made you think that?" also suggests that the survey was fairly well-balanced as many of the respondents indicated that they were uncertain or could at most point to a few weak indicators to support their sponsorship belief.

framework, an initial binary discrete question (A-15) asks how the respondent would vote on the prevention plan if it cost their household \$ \_\_\_\_\_. If the respondent said "for," he was asked in question A-16 how he would vote if the program cost a higher amount. If the respondent said "against" or "not sure" in A-15, the respondent was asked in A-17 how he would vote if the program cost a lower amount.

The four versions of the survey questionnaire differed only in the amounts used in A-15, A-16, and A-17. These amounts are given in Table 5.3. All cases in the sample were randomly assigned to one of these four versions. Since respondents were randomly assigned to questionnaire versions, no correlation between responses and the version of the questionnaire should be expected except for the WTP questions (A-15, A-16, A-17).<sup>77</sup> A correlation should exist between WTP responses and questionnaire version since the amount respondents were asked to pay differed systematically with the version of the questionnaire.

Turning to the actual responses to the discrete choice WTP questions, Table 5.4 shows the frequencies of each response to question A-15.<sup>78</sup> As expected, the percentage responding with a "yes" or "for" vote declines as the amount the respondent is asked to pay increases, dropping from 67 percent in favor at \$10 to 34 percent at \$120. The WTP distribution appears to be fairly flat in the range from \$30 (version B) to \$60 (version C). An examination of the "no" or "against" responses and the "not sure" responses suggests that "not sure" responses are being replaced by "no" responses as the amount the respondents are asked to pay increases from

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<sup>77</sup>This statement is true, asymptotically, *i.e.*, as the sample size gets very large.

<sup>78</sup>The frequencies for A-16 are: version A (67 percent yes, 22 percent no, 4 percent not sure), version B (50 percent yes, 39 percent no, 11 percent not sure), version C (42 percent yes, 49 percent no, 9 percent not sure), version D (40 percent yes, 45 percent no, 15 percent not sure). The frequencies for A-17 are: version A (9 percent yes, 85 percent no, 6 percent not sure), version B (24 percent yes, 65 percent no, 9 percent not sure), version C (20 percent yes, 70 percent no, 10 percent not sure), version D (18 percent yes, 70 percent no, 11 percent not sure). It is important to note that a respondent was asked either A-16 or A-17 conditional on the response given to A-15 and not both questions.



**Table 5.3** Program Cost by Version and Question

Version	A-15	A-16	A-17
A	\$10	\$30	\$5
B	\$30	\$60	\$10
C	\$60	\$120	\$30
D	\$120	\$250	\$60

\$30 to \$60.

These data could be analyzed with a binary discrete choice model, such as a logit or a probit, but that model would not efficiently use the information in the data set. To use all information in the data set efficiently, the A-15 responses should be combined with the A-16 and A-17 responses. Treating the "not-sure's" as "no" responses results in four response types.<sup>79</sup> These are presented by questionnaire version in Table 5.5.

The yes-yes and no-no responses are the easiest to interpret because we would expect the yes-yes responses to fall as the dollar amount the respondent is asked to pay goes from \$30 in version A (*i.e.*, 45 percent say yes to \$30) to \$250 in version D (*i.e.*, 14 percent say yes to \$250). We would also expect the no-no responses to increase as we move from version A (*i.e.*, 30 percent say no to \$5) to version D (*i.e.*, 54 percent say no to \$60). The no-no responses to version A define the upper bound on the percentage of respondents who may not care about preventing an Exxon Valdez type oil spill. It should be noted, though, that this group of respondents is also likely to include those who do not think that the escort ship plan will work

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<sup>79</sup>For most of the respondents giving "not-sure" answers, this interpretation seems to be appropriate. Some respondents gave a "not sure" answer to A-15 and subsequently gave a "yes" answer to the substantially lower amount in A-17. Similarly, some respondents gave "yes" responses to A-15 and "not sure" responses to the higher amount in A-16. A likely interpretation is that these "not sure" responses represent respondents who were reasonably close to their indifference thresholds. Of the 141 respondents who gave one or more "not sure" responses, 111 followed this pattern. The other 30 gave "not sure" responses to both A-15 and A-17; these respondents may not have been capable of answering the WTP questions. We have also treated them as no-no responses, which, again is the conservative course.

**Table 5.4 A-15 Response by Version**

Version	Yes	No	Not sure
A	67.42 %	29.92 %	2.65 %
B	51.69 %	39.33 %	8.99 %
C	50.59 %	43.53 %	5.88 %
D	34.24 %	59.14 %	6.61 %

or who believe that the oil companies should pay the entire cost of the plan.

The data gathered using the double-bounded dichotomous choice elicitation method is sometimes referred to as interval-censored survival data (Nelson, 1982). A yes-yes response indicates that the respondent's maximum willingness to pay lies between the A-16 amount and infinity. A yes-no response, *i.e.*, yes to A-15 and no to A-16, indicates that the respondent's maximum WTP amount lies between the amount asked in A-15 and the amount asked in A-16. A no-yes response indicates that the respondent's maximum WTP response lies between the amount asked in A-15 and the amount asked in A-17. A no-no response indicates that the respondent's maximum willingness to pay lies between zero and the amount asked in A-17.<sup>80</sup> Thus, a respondent's willingness-to-pay response can be shown to lie in one of the following intervals depending on the particular response pattern and questionnaire version:

Version A	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 30	30 - $\infty$
Version B	0 - 10	10 - 30	30 - 60	60 - $\infty$
Version C	0 - 30	30 - 60	60 - 120	120 - $\infty$
Version D	0 - 60	60 - 120	120 - 250	250 - $\infty$

One additional consideration affects the categorization of respondents into intervals. In C-7 and C-8, we gave respondents who said "yes" to A-15 or A-17 the opportunity to change

<sup>80</sup>If the amenity being valued is "bad" to the respondent, then the lower bound on the interval is negative infinity rather than zero. This situation is possible with some public goods, but it is unlikely that anyone views an Exxon Valdez type oil spill as something desirable.

**Table 5.5** Questionnaire Version by Type of Response

Version	Yes-Yes	Yes-No	No-Yes	No, No
A	45.08%	23.35%	3.03%	29.55%
B	25.84%	25.84%	11.61%	36.70%
C	21.26%	29.13%	9.84%	39.70%
D	13.62%	20.62%	11.67%	54.09%

their vote to "no." In C-7, respondents were reminded of the highest amount to which they had said "yes" and asked how strongly they favored the plan if it cost their household that amount. Twenty-four percent said they favored the program "very strongly," 52 percent said "strongly," 20 percent said "not too strongly," 3 percent said "not at all strongly," and three respondents volunteered that they no longer favored the plan. Those respondents who did not say "very strongly" or "strongly" were asked in C-8: "All things considered would you like to change your vote on the program if it cost your household \$\_\_\_\_ from a vote for the program to a vote against." The WTP interval of the respondents who indicated that they wanted to change their votes (3 respondents in C-7 and 8 in C-8) was set from zero to the highest amount to which they had previously said they would vote "for."<sup>81</sup>

## **§ 5.6 Statistical Framework**

The general statistical framework for survival analysis with interval-censored data (Nelson, 1982) is straightforward. First we obtain a sample containing  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  agents (*e.g.*, survey respondents) with statistically independent log life-times  $y_i$  (*e.g.*, maximum willingness to pay) from a cumulative distribution function (CDF),

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<sup>81</sup>In addition, four respondents who did not answer the second WTP question (A-16 or A-17) had their WTP intervals based only on their response to A-15.

$$F(y) = \Phi[(y - \mu)/\sigma],$$

where  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are the true values of the unconditional population location and scale parameters.<sup>82</sup> Inspection of the  $i_{th}$  unit occurs  $j$  times ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, J$ ) along the non-negative real line  $[0, +\infty]$ . The first inspection occurs at  $\eta_1$  and the last inspection occurs at  $\eta_J$ . In the interval,  $[\eta_{j-1}, \eta_j]$ , a unit can be found to be either working or failed. If a unit has failed, then it is interval-censored because it is known that  $\eta_{j-1} \leq y_i < \eta_j$ . A unit that has not failed by  $\eta_j$  will be treated as right-censored, because it is only known that  $y_i > \eta_j$ .

If  $\eta_j$  is independent of  $y_i$  (conditional on  $y_i$  having not failed by  $\eta_{j-1}$ ), then the likelihood function can be written as,

$$\text{Log } L = \sum_i \ln \left[ \Phi\left(\frac{\eta_{ij} - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{\eta_{ij-1} - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \right].$$

This is because the unit  $i$  always fails in some interval since  $\eta_j$  can always take on the value  $+\infty$  if the unit has not failed sooner. One can maximize this likelihood function by assuming a particular distribution for  $\Phi$ , such as the Weibull or log-normal (Nelson, 1982); or it can be fit nonparametrically by using a modification of the Kaplan-Meier estimator proposed by Turnbull (1976).

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<sup>82</sup>The location parameter,  $\mu$ , is often parameterized in terms of observed covariates.

## § 5.7 Univariate Estimation of Willingness to pay

The Turnbull-Kaplan-Meier nonparametric approach makes no assumptions about the shape of the underlying WTP distribution.<sup>83</sup> As a result, this technique is only capable of estimating how much of the density falls into the intervals defined by the dollar thresholds used in the different versions of A-15, A-16, and A-17. This technique can not estimate mean willingness to pay; and it can not give a point estimate of the median, but only the interval in which median willingness to pay falls. In Table 5.6, as estimated by this approach, 30 percent

**Table 5.6** Turnbull-Kaplan-Meier Estimation Results

Lower Bound of Interval	Upper Bound of Interval	Probability of Being Greater Than Upper Bound	Change In Density
0	5	.696	.304
5	10	.660	.036
10	30	.504	.157
30	60	.384	.119
60	120	.236	.148
120	250	.111	.125
250	$\infty$	.000	.111
Log-Likelihood -1362.942			

of the respondents fall into the interval \$0 to \$5, 11 percent are willing to pay over \$250, and the median falls into the interval \$30-\$60.

To get a point estimate of the mean or median, WTP must be assumed to have a particular underlying distribution. The most frequently used distribution for survival data is the

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<sup>83</sup>From this point on we will use the household weights provided by Westat in performing any estimations. The differences between the weighted and unweighted estimates are almost always quite small, the weighted estimates being slightly lower than the unweighted estimates.

Weibull. The Weibull is a two parameter  $[\alpha, \beta]$  distribution where  $\alpha > 0$  is known as the location parameter and  $\beta > 0$  as the scale parameter. The CDF for the Weibull is

$$F(y) = 1 - \text{EXP}[-(y/\alpha)^\beta], \quad y > 0,$$

and the density is

$$f(y) = (\beta/\alpha)(y/\alpha)^{\beta-1} \text{EXP}[-(y/\alpha)^\beta].$$

Sometimes the accelerated life parameterization,  $\lambda = 1/\alpha^\beta$  and  $\theta = 1/\lambda = \alpha^\beta$ , rather than the proportional hazard parameterization, is used. The mean of a Weibull is  $E(Y) = \alpha\Gamma[1 + (1/\beta)]$ .

The Weibull survivor function,

$$S(y) = 1 - F(y) = \text{EXP}[-(y/\alpha)^\beta],$$

is the demand curve for the public good in question, and the Weibull hazard function,  $[f(y)/S(y)]$ , is given by

$$h(y) = (\beta/\alpha)(y/\alpha)^{\beta-1},$$

which is closely related to the elasticity of demand,  $-yh(y)$ . For  $h(y)$  constant, we have close to a linear demand curve; and for  $h(y)$  proportional to  $1/y$ , we have close to a constant elasticity demand curve. The 100<sup>th</sup> percentile for the Weibull distribution can be found by manipulating the CDF and is given by

$$y_p = \alpha[-\ln(1-P)]^{1/\beta}.$$

The median can be found by setting  $P$  equal to .5. The Weibull is the simplest distribution that allows either an increasing, decreasing, or constant hazard function. The Weibull is also flexible enough to approximate several other commonly used survival distributions. If  $\beta = 1$ , then the Weibull reduces to the exponential distribution (the constant

hazard case);  $\beta = 2$  gives the Rayleigh distribution;  $\beta$  between 3 and 4 is close to the normal distribution; and  $\beta$  greater than 10 produces results close to the smallest extreme value distribution.

Maximizing the likelihood function for our double-bounded WTP data under the assumption of a Weibull distribution yields the estimates in Table 5.7: estimates of \$31 for the median and \$94 for the mean. The standard errors and accompanying asymptotic t-values indicate that the parameters are estimated precisely. This precision is reflected in the 95 percent confidence intervals for the mean and median. Figure 5.1 is the estimated Weibull survival curve.

Several distributions other than the Weibull can be fitted to our WTP data to illuminate the sensitivity of the estimates to the particular distribution assumed. Table 5.8 shows the mean

**Table 5.8** Medians and Means for Four Distributions

Distribution	Median	95 % Confidence Interval	Mean	95 % Confidence Interval	Log Likelihood
Weibull	30.91	[26.85-35.59]	94.47	[83.45-105.19]	-1345.298
Exponential	46.29	[43.07-49.75]	66.78	[62.73-70.83]	-1464.547
Log-Normal	27.32	[23.67-31.52]	220.43	[113.31-327.55]	-1363.208
Log-Logistic	28.74	[24.91-33.16]	$\infty$	----	-1365.307

and median estimates for the Weibull and three other common survival distributions: the exponential, the log-normal, and the log-logistic.

The median estimates of the Weibull, log-normal, and log-logistic distribution are all quite close and their 95 percent confidence intervals overlap. The median for the very restrictive exponential distribution is about 50 percent larger than those for the other three distributions. All four estimates of the median are consistent with respect to the \$30-\$60 interval obtained with

**Table 5.7** Weibull Estimates

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic T-Value
Location*	58.771	3.820	15.37
Scale*	0.571	0.024	23.73
Log-Likelihood -1345.298			
Median	30.91	[26.85-35.59]**	
Mean	94.41	[83.75-105.19]**	
* Proportional Hazard Parameterization			
** 95% Confidence Interval			

the nonparametric estimator in Table 5.6. The mean estimates are larger than the median estimates and vary greatly. The mean for the exponential distribution is about 30 percent less than that obtained under the Weibull distributional assumption; the log-normal mean is over 100 percent larger than that of the Weibull; and the mean of the log-logistic distribution does not exist.

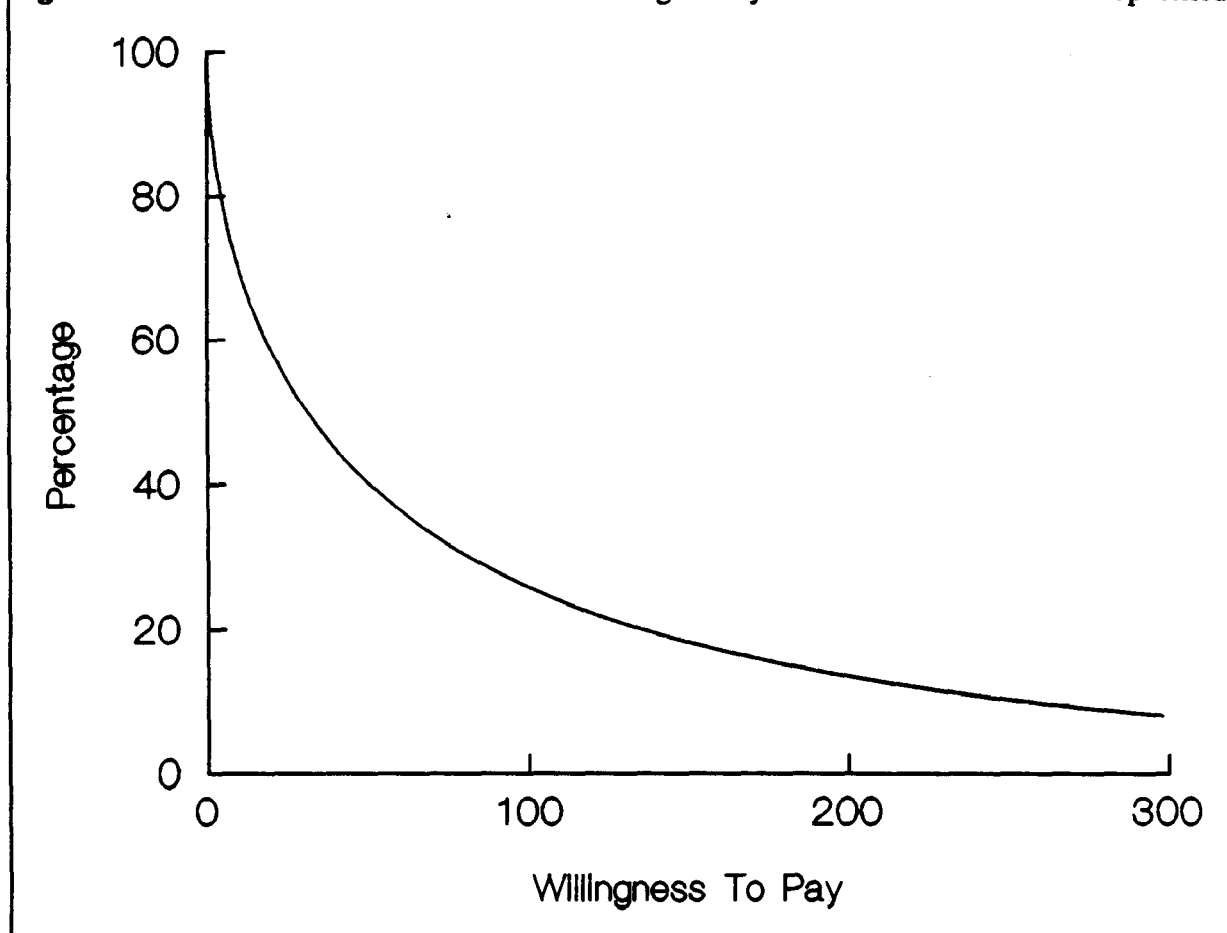
How can we choose between these distributions? For the Weibull and the exponential, this choice is straightforward since the Weibull distribution collapses to the exponential distribution if the scale parameter is 1. Whether the scale parameter is equal to 1 can be tested by using a likelihood ratio test. This test dictates the rejection of the exponential distribution in favor of the Weibull distribution.<sup>64</sup> It is more difficult to test between the Weibull and the log-normal or log-logistic because these distributions are not nested with the Weibull as is the case with the exponential. In addition, the log-likelihoods of the log-normal distribution (-1363.208) and the log-logistic distribution (-1365.307) are not a lot smaller than that of the Weibull (-1345.298);

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<sup>64</sup>The likelihood ratio test statistic equals twice the difference between the unrestricted and restricted log-likelihoods. When the restriction on the scale parameter is correct, this statistic has a  $\chi^2_{(1)}$  distribution. Its value was 238.5, which greatly exceeds the 95 percent reference level of 3.84, dictating the rejection of the exponential distribution.



**Figure 5.1** Weibull Estimate of Percent Willing to Pay as a Function of Amount Specified



whereas the log likelihood of the exponential was quite a bit smaller (-1464.547).<sup>85</sup>

As illustrated by the mean column of Table 5.8, the shape of the right tail of the chosen distribution,<sup>86</sup> rather than the actual data, is the primary determinant of the estimate of the mean. Because the mean can not be reliably estimated and the median can be reliably estimated, we will concentrate on the median in the next several sections. A strategy for obtaining a reliable estimate of mean willingness to pay is discussed in section 5.13.

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<sup>85</sup>A non-nested J-test suggests the rejection of the log-logistic in favor of the Weibull. Neither the Weibull or the log-normal clearly dominates on this type of test.

<sup>86</sup>The right tail corresponds to respondents with a very high willingness to pay.

## **§ 5.8 Reasons for WTP Responses**

In this section the reasons respondents were willing to pay or not pay for the plan to prevent another Exxon Valdez type oil spill are examined. This examination involves the responses to A-18, A-19, and A-20, most of which are open-ended responses that have been coded into categories.

Those respondents who were not willing to pay either amount in A-15 and A-17 were asked their reasons in A-18. The responses to this question have been placed into the six categories given in Table 5.9.<sup>87</sup> About a third of these respondents said that they could not afford the amount specified or that the program was not worth that much to them. Another third said the oil companies or Exxon should pay. Almost ten percent did not favor the program because they felt it should be protecting other areas, frequently areas near the respondent instead of, or in addition to, Prince William Sound. About 20 percent had some type of complaint about the government. Some of these complaints indicated that the respondent did not think that the spill prevention plan was very important; and in other instances the government was simply deemed incapable of doing things right. In still other instances, respondents indicated that taxes should not be raised for this purpose. The variety of reasons classified as other ranged from simple not-sure's, to being unable to vote because of being a Jehovah's witness, to requiring more information about the plan before being willing to vote yes.

The 47 respondents who said "not sure" to A-17 were asked their reasons in A-19. Table 5.10<sup>88</sup> displays the answers to this question, using the same response categories as in Table 5.9. These not-sure respondents look much like the no-no respondents except for the

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<sup>87</sup>Because some respondents gave multiple answers, percentages add to more than 100 percent. Both closed-ended responses and open-ended responses to A-18 were coded into these response categories.

<sup>88</sup>The open-ended responses to A-19 were coded into these response categories. Because some respondents gave multiple answers, the percentages add to more than 100 percent.

**Table 5.9** Reasons Not Willing To Pay Amount

A-18: "Did you vote against the program because you can't afford it, because it isn't worth that much money to you, or because of some other reason?"	N=377
Response Category	Percentage
Can't Afford	24.7%
Not Worth That Much	8.2%
Should Protect Other Areas	9.3%
Oil Companies/Should Pay	33.2%
Government Should Not Pay, Can't Run Well, Anti-Tax	19.2%
Other Reasons Including Not Sure	21.7%

much higher percentage of "other" responses; these responses were varied and not easily coded into a few distinct categories.

Those respondents who were willing to pay at least one of the two amounts specified were asked in A-20 for their reasons. Table 5.11<sup>89</sup> indicates that over two-thirds of the respondents named particular aspects of Prince William Sound that they wished to protect, such as birds, sea otters, or beaches. Twenty-six percent of the respondents made general reference to the Prince William Sound environment. Eight percent of the respondents mentioned people who use Prince William Sound. Twenty-six percent commented that the plan was feasible, well-conceived, effective, or important to implement. Another 16 percent said they supported the plan because its cost was reasonable or affordable given what it would accomplish. Thirteen percent saw the plan as necessary if oil was to be shipped out of Alaska or saw prevention being more cost effective than clean-up. Three percent said that the oil companies should be paying the cost. Six percent gave a variety of general environmental reasons, and 11 percent gave a

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<sup>89</sup>The open-ended responses to A-20 were coded into these response categories. Since some respondents gave multiple answers, the percentages add to more than 100 percent.

**Table 5.10** Reasons Not Sure Whether Willing To Pay

A-19: Can you tell me why you aren't sure?	N=47
Response Category	Percentage
Can't Afford	14.3%
Not Worth That Much	8.2%
Should Protect Other Areas	10.2%
Oil Companies Should Pay	18.4%
Government Shouldn't Pay, Can't Run Well, Anti-Tax	10.2%
Other Reasons Including Not Sure	65.3%

variety of other reasons including not sure.

### **§ 5.9 Valuation Function**

A valuation function is a statistical way to relate respondents' willingness-to-pay to their characteristics. Valuation functions are often developed to demonstrate the construct validity of the estimate from a contingent valuation study. In the simplest sense, the respondent's willingness to pay or an indicator of that willingness to pay is regressed on respondent characteristics such as income and on preferences relevant to the good being valued.

A valuation function is estimated in several steps. First, for those observations with missing values in a possible predictor variable, either those values must be imputed, or the observations must be dropped from any estimation using that variable, a generally undesirable option. Next, which variables to include in the valuation function must be determined. Some variables should clearly be in the valuation function; for other variables the choice is less clear. Finally, the valuation function may be used to make adjustments to WTP estimates for such things as protest responses.

**Table 5.11 Reason For Being Willing To Pay**

A-20: What was it about the program that made you willing to pay something for it?	N=627
Response Category	Percentage
Protect Prince William Sound Area/Environment	26.0%
Protect Specific Aspects/Resources of Prince William Sound	68.1%
Protect People Including Recreators and Visitors	8.3%
Program Feasible/Effective/Important	26.0%
Cost of Program Is Affordable/Reasonable	15.5%
Protect Oil Supply/Prevention Better	13.2%
Oil Companies Should Be Paying	2.9%
General Protect Environment	6.2%
Other Reasons Including Not Sure	10.8%

**§ 5.9.1 Imputation of Missing Values For Predictor Variables**

A large survey of the general population always has some missing data. For the predictor variables, no approach is conservative by design so we must either impute the missing values using some statistical technique or find ways of operationalizing the variables used in order to avoid missing value problems. It may be useful to first look at the magnitude of the problem. For many of the attitude variables, missing values or not-sure observations are few; for the income variable, about 15 percent are missing values which is typical of large national surveys. We operationalize the attitude variables as dummy variables so that if a respondent did not answer or said "not sure," the condition making the dummy variable equal to one is assumed not to apply. This effectively sets to zero the not-sure responses and the missing values. Missing values for the 12 respondents who did not give their age were set to the median age of 41, and those with missing educational responses were set to the median educational level which was high school graduate.

Because most of the missing values are on income, we have estimated an equation to predict the log of income.<sup>90</sup> The estimated coefficients for this equation, which is based largely on demographic characteristics, are displayed in Table 5.12 below. All of the variables have the expected sign, and the equation predicts quite well for a cross-section equation as evidenced by a  $\bar{R}^2$  of .46.

### § 5.9.2 Estimation of a Valuation Function

A large number of possible predictors are available for use in the valuation function we wish to estimate. A few, such as income, are obvious choices. Another obvious choice is concern about the environment; different survey questions which tap this dimension can be used to operationalize this variable in different ways. Other good candidates for predictor variables include the likelihood of visiting Alaska and answers to questions which elicit the respondent's perceptions of the characteristics of the oil spill prevention plan. Also, a strong candidate is some indicator of protest responses; this indicator could be parameterized in many ways.

We present our preferred valuation function in Table 5.13.<sup>91</sup> The first two parameters are the scale and location parameters based on the assumption of a Weibull survival distribution. The scale parameter is a little larger than that estimated in Table 5.7. The location parameter is quite different because we are parameterizing the original location variable as a function of the various covariates included in the equation. The first four variables, GMORE, MORE, LESS, and NODAM, are dummy variables indicating which respondents believed that the damage likely to occur in the absence of the escort ship plan would be different from that of the

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<sup>90</sup>Three respondents gave income values which seemed implausibly high given their ages and educational attainments. Those income values were set to missing.

<sup>91</sup>Alternative specifications were considered and are discussed in sections 5.9.3 and 5.11 below.

**Table 5.12 Prediction of Log Income**

Variable	Parameter Estimate	White's Standard Error	Asymptotic T-Value
intercept	4.68144	0.96293	4.86
single	-0.37515	0.03991	-9.40
woman	-0.14114	0.03523	-4.01
white	0.15957	0.0493	3.90
age	0.04565	0.00602	7.58
age squared	-0.00049	0.00006	-8.22
live in single family home	0.12405	0.03730	3.33
no high school	-0.51808	0.06134	-8.45
some high school	-0.33948	0.05431	-6.25
some college	0.13040	0.04614	2.83
college	0.36718	0.05930	6.19
graduate school	0.57804	0.06927	8.34
have children	0.06572	0.04055	1.62
5 + children	-0.24115	0.14847	-1.62
spill news mostly from newspaper	0.11266	0.03554	3.17
log median PSU household income	0.46126	0.09897	4.66

Exxon Valdez spill. The coefficients on all four of these variables are significant at the .10 level and follow the expected rank ordering. Those respondents who think that there would be a great deal more damage, G<sub>MORE</sub>, are willing to pay quite a bit more money than the average respondent. Those who think that there will be somewhat less, but still more damage, M<sub>ORE</sub>, are willing to pay less than the G<sub>MORE</sub> respondents, but still quite a bit more than the average respondent. Those who think that there would be less damage, L<sub>ESS</sub>, are willing to pay less than the average respondent; and those who think that there would likely be no damage,

**Table 5.13 Weibull Valuation Function**

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Asymptotic T-Value	Covariate Mean
Location	1.684	1.66	1.01	----
Scale	0.670	0.029	22.98	----
GMORE	0.859	0.279	3.08	0.072
MORE	0.664	0.162	4.11	0.162
LESS	-0.270	0.143	-1.88	0.228
NODAM	-0.783	0.426	-1.84	0.028
MWORK	-0.855	0.129	-6.62	0.265
NWORK	-1.735	0.196	-8.85	0.073
NAME	0.202	0.132	1.53	0.520
COASTAL	0.408	0.141	2.90	0.803
WILD	0.259	0.117	2.21	0.556
STENV	0.468	0.226	2.08	0.098
LIKVIS	0.238	0.136	1.76	0.335
LINC	0.282	0.098	2.88	10.227
WHITE	0.418	0.148	2.82	0.784
PROTEST	-1.214	0.143	-8.50	0.179
Log-Likelihood	-1198.793			

NODAM, are willing to pay a lot less.

The next two variables, MWORK and NWORK, indicate respondents who think that the plan will prevent less than a great deal of the damage, MWORK indicating those who think that the plan will prevent some of the damage and NWORK indicating those who think that the plan will not reduce the damage at all. Again, both variables are significant and of the expected negative sign. The NWORK coefficient is about twice the size of the MWORK coefficient in absolute value.



NAME is a dummy variable for those respondents who spontaneously named the Exxon Valdez spill in A-2 as one of the major environmental accidents caused by humans. As expected, this variable, which measures salience, has a positive influence on a respondent's willingness to pay.<sup>92</sup> COASTAL, which is a dummy variable indicating which respondents said that protecting coastal areas from oil spills was "extremely important" or "very important" in A-3f, has a large and highly significant positive influence on a respondent's willingness to pay. Likewise, WILD, which is a dummy variable for saying that the government should set aside a "very large amount" or "large amount" of new land as wilderness in A-4, has a positive effect on a respondent's willingness to pay. STENV, identification of oneself as a strong environmentalist (B-17), and LIKVIS, a dummy variable for indicating in B-11 that ones' household was "very likely" or "somewhat likely" to visit Alaska in the future, also predict that a respondent's willingness to pay will be higher.

Respondents with higher incomes, LINC, are strongly associated with having a higher willingness to pay to prevent another Exxon Valdez type spill as is being WHITE. LINC is even more strongly associated with willingness to pay using the subset of respondents who did not have their income values imputed. Respondents who spontaneously protested (PROTEST) in A-14D or A-15A that Exxon should be paying all the cost of the escort ship plan (before they were asked why they were not willing to pay in A-18) were on average willing to pay substantially less than those respondents with the same characteristics who did not protest (that Exxon should pay) by this point in the questionnaire.

Depending on a respondent's characteristics, the median willingness to pay predicted by the valuation function varies widely; the lowest predicted value for a respondent in our sample

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<sup>92</sup>Inclusion of a dummy variable for naming the Exxon Valdez as a large oil spill in A-5a makes NAME much more significant, although the positive coefficient on the dummy for A-5a is only significant at about the 15 percent level.

is less than \$1 and the highest is \$441. A restriction on the valuation function that none of our respondents is willing to pay more than 10 percent of their income can not be rejected using a likelihood ratio test at the .05 level.

### **§ 5.9.3 Other Possible Predictor Variables**

A number of other possible predictor variables might be included in the valuation function presented in Table 5.13. Many of these variables measure different aspects of the same underlying trait so that multicollinearity prevents some combinations of variables from being significant in the same equation. Still it is worth commenting on some of these other possible predictor variables. The variables relating to the damage from another spill (GMORE, MORE, LESS, and NODAM), the variables relating to the effectiveness of the spill cleanup (MWORK, NWORK), and PROTEST should always be in the model. The general question A-1f, which asks a respondent about how much money should be spent protecting the environment, is a highly significant predictor of willingness to pay until the more specific variable COASTAL (A-3f), protecting coastal areas from oil spills, is included in the equation. Those respondents believing that reducing taxes is important (A-3d) tend to be less willing to pay for the escort ship plan, although this variable is not quite significant. Paying close attention to the Exxon Valdez spill in the news (A-11) is positively related to willingness to pay but becomes insignificant when NAME is included in the equation. In B-10, those respondents who initially thought the damages from the Exxon Valdez oil spill were more serious than the damages described in the scenario were not willing to pay significantly more than those who believed the damages were about the same as described. Similarly, those respondents who initially thought the damages were less than that described were not willing to pay significantly less than those who believed the damages were about the same. Those who frequently watch TV shows about animals and

birds (B-18) are willing to pay significantly more, although this significance does not hold up when the variables in Table 5.13 are also included. Having a backpacker in the household (B-13) and having visited one of the three major national parks (B-14) both predict increased WTP amounts, as does engaging in bird watching, although only B-14 is significant at the 10 percent level. Fishing activities by the household (B-12) appear to have no influence, nor do previous trips to Alaska (although expected visits in the future do). Almost any definition of environmentalist predicts higher WTP amounts, as do most definitions of awareness of the Exxon Valdez spill. After adding income, education is still positively related to willingness to pay although the coefficient is not quite significant. Living on the West Coast is positively related to willingness to pay; but again, the coefficient is not quite significant and declines further when LIKVIS is added to the equation. Age has little effect after income is added to the equation.

#### **§ 5.10 Adjustments to WTP Responses**

The valuation function estimated above allows us to examine the effect that various adjustments would have on our median WTP estimate. The first type of adjustment corrects for respondent assumptions inconsistent with three important features of the scenario. Our information about these inconsistent assumptions comes from the respondents' answers to questions in Section B about what they had in mind when they answered the WTP questions. Ideally, respondents would have based their WTP amounts on preventing damages of the same magnitude as those caused by the Exxon Valdez spill. For those respondents who did not, one of four dummy variables in our valuation function has a value of one to represent the particular deviation from this desired perception of the same damage: GMORE, MORE, LESS, and NODAM. Setting the value of these dummy variables to zero effectively forces the perceptions

to the same damages. This adjustment reduces the estimate of the median household willingness to pay from \$31 to \$28.

Another possible adjustment is that for the perceived effectiveness of the escort ship plan. Ideally, all respondents would have perceived the plan as being completely effective. One of two dummy variables in the valuation function have a value of one if a respondent indicated that the plan was not completely effective: MWORK and NWORK. Setting both of these dummy variables to zero forces the perception that the plan was completely effective. This adjustment changes the estimate of the median willingness to pay from \$31 to \$43.

A third adjustment is that for protest responses. The problem here is how to exactly define a protest response. The most conservative definition is the one used in the variable PROTEST in the valuation function. This indicator variable takes the value of one if the respondent volunteered that Exxon or the oil companies should pay before the respondent was asked why he was against the plan (A-18) and takes the value zero otherwise. Setting PROTEST to zero forces out that consideration and changes the estimate of the median from \$31 to \$38.

Making all three adjustments simultaneously yields an estimate of \$49 for the median household willingness to pay to prevent an Exxon Valdez type oil spill.<sup>93</sup>

### **§ 5.11 Sensitivity of the Median WTP Estimate**

In this section we address the sensitivity of our median WTP amount of \$31 to prevent an Exxon Valdez type oil spill to several plausible alternative ways of treating the data. We first examine what would happen to the median WTP amount if one or more of nine categories of

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<sup>93</sup>The 95 percent confidence interval for this estimate (\$48.97) is [40.71-58.90].

respondents were dropped from the estimation. We then describe how two changes in statistical procedures would affect the median WTP amount.

The first category of respondents we will look at are the 31 not-sure/not-sure WTP responses to A-15/A-17. In the previous section, these were treated as no-no responses. Such treatment is consistent with a conservative definition of protest responses. In many contingent valuation studies, these observations would have simply been dropped from the estimation. Dropping these observations raises the estimate of the median from \$31 to a little more than \$33.

Dropping those respondents who may have had problems in handling the survey instrument and the WTP questions in particular is not uncommon. The interviewer assessment questions in Section D can be used to identify these respondents. The most obvious group to drop are those respondents who the interviewer said gave the voting questions "not at all serious" consideration or "only slightly serious" consideration (D-11). Dropping this 5 percent of the sample raises the estimate of the median about \$2. A more expansive definition also drops those who were judged to be "not cooperative" (D-4) by the interviewer, those for whom another person present during the interview had "a lot" of effect on the respondent's answers (D-7), those who were "extremely" distracted (D-8a) during the scenario presentation, those who were "not at all" interested in it (D-8b), those who were "extremely" bored by it (D-8c), or those who had difficulty understanding the WTP questions (D-9). This definition now includes a little less than 10 percent of the respondents. Dropping this group increases the estimate of the median by about \$3. An even larger group of respondents can be defined by also including those "not at all informed" about the Alaska spill (D-1) and those "very distracted" (D-8b) or "slightly" bored (D-8c) during the scenario presentation. This group now includes about 18 percent of the sample and dropping them increases the median WTP estimate by almost \$7. This analysis suggests that those who did not take the exercise seriously, who were distracted,

uninterested, uninformed, uncooperative, or who had difficulties understanding tended, on average, to vote against the amounts they were asked more often than the other respondents in the sample. *A priori*, one would expect these respondents to have a lower value for the good, an expectation that is confirmed by the data. For that reason, these respondents should probably not be dropped.<sup>94</sup>

Another group of respondents who are frequently dropped from the analysis of contingent valuation data are those who "protest" some aspect of the scenario, typically the payment mechanism. In the estimation of the valuation function, we employed a more restrictive definition of "protest" responses than is often used in contingent valuation. We counted as protest responses only those respondents who said that Exxon or the oil companies should be paying for the damage before they were asked questions A-18 or A-19, concerning why they were unwilling to pay the lowest amount asked for the spill prevention program. If we define the protest variable to include all of the respondents who said the oil companies should pay in A-18 or A-19 as well as in A-14D and A-15A, the percentage of protesters rises from 18 percent to 24 percent.<sup>95</sup> Adjusting for this broader definition of protest responses results in an increase in the estimate of median willingness to pay to \$44 from \$31, as opposed to the increase to \$38 seen with the more conservative definition used in the previous section. This adjustment improves the fitted ML likelihood equation; the significance of most of the other predictor variables, income in particular, increases. An even more inclusive definition of protest responses (26 percent of the sample) includes those who are opposed to any taxes, those who

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<sup>94</sup>The danger with respondents who are not paying much attention or who have difficulties understanding is that they may give random responses. If we had estimated that these respondents were willing to pay more on average than respondents who were interested in the good, then there would be grounds for concern.

<sup>95</sup>Not all respondents who volunteered that the oil companies should pay gave no-no responses. Of those classified as protest responses on the basis of A-14D and A-15A, 28 percent gave a yes response to A-15 or A-17.

think that the money will be wasted, and those who did not understand the program. This definition of protest results in an adjusted WTP estimate of \$47.

Some respondents may have thought they were protecting a larger area from another Exxon Valdez type oil spill than we had intended in the scenario. Dropping the 15 percent of the sample who did not say in B-5 that the proposed plan was only protecting Prince William Sound lowers our median estimate by less than \$1. This supports our analysis of the open-ended responses to B-6 which suggested that some respondents were trying to "guess" what other benefits the proposed plan might have, benefits which they did not take into consideration when giving their WTP responses.

The possibility of respondents giving an implausible fraction of their income to pay for the good being valued has long been of concern to contingent valuation researchers. A substantial fraction of the sample exhibiting such behavior is usually taken as a sign that some respondents did not take their budget constraint seriously. Often a rule of thumb, such as 5 percent of income, is used as a cut-off point; respondents willing to pay more than that amount are dropped from the sample. Such a rule is easy to implement when a respondent's actual willingness to pay is elicited. It is less obvious how to implement such a rule when the researcher has the interval within which a respondent's willingness-to-pay amount lies. Taking the ratio to income of the lower bound on the interval where the respondent's willingness-to-pay amount lies, we find that no respondents violate a 5 or 10 percent of income rule. Only three respondents violated a strict 2 percent of income rule. Dropping these respondents results in a median WTP estimate a few cents lower. Seventeen respondents violated a very strict one percent rule. Dropping these respondents results in an estimate of median willingness to pay of a little over a dollar lower.

The next issue is related to the previous one: whether our estimates of median willingness to pay are sensitive to the imposition of various upper bounds on the interval in which the willingness to pay of a respondent lies. Theoretically, willingness to pay is bounded by income.<sup>96</sup> Our estimation technique treats yes-yes responses as being right-censored, and most of the distributions considered allow for the possibility of infinite WTP values for right-censored intervals. Replacing the upper bound on these right-censored observations with the respondent's income results in virtually no change in the estimated median or mean willingness to pay. Indeed, a likelihood ratio test using the model in Table 5.13 does not reject, at the 10 percent level, a constraint that the upper bound on the WTP interval is 10 percent of the respondent's income. This constraint results in only a few cents difference in the median estimate and an estimate of the mean only a couple of dollars lower. Much stronger constraints, such as upper bounds on the willingness-to-pay interval of 5 percent or 2 percent of household income, also result in only a few cents change in the median; however, the estimate of the mean drops noticeably, *e.g.*, by 25 percent with the 2 percent constraint. This drop reflects, in part, the sensitivity of the mean to the distributional assumption. The median WTP estimate is, as expected, quite robust.

Finally, since a single binary discrete choice question is incentive-compatible, a logit or probit model can be fitted to the first WTP response (A-15). Fitting a probit using the log of the A-15 dollar amounts as the stimulus variable yields a constant of 1.186 ( $t=7.28$ ) and a slope parameter of  $-.318$  ( $t=-7.35$ ). The resulting estimate of the median of \$41.44 has a 95 percent confidence interval of [32.37-53.66]. This confidence interval overlaps with that of the confidence interval [26.85-35.59] for the Weibull median. This overlap lends support to a belief

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<sup>96</sup>More specifically, current income plus borrowing capacity minus existing commitments and subsistence needs.



that the double-bounded dichotomous choice approach produces a small downward bias in the estimate of the median or mean in exchange for a large decrease in the size of their confidence intervals.<sup>97</sup>

Table 5.14 summarizes the effects of these sensitivity tests on the \$31 median WTP estimate. Each change either increases the median WTP amount, sometimes substantially, or has virtually no effect on it. Thus our \$31 median WTP estimate appears to be a robust lower bound.

## **§ 5.12 Stability and Replicability of Median WTP Estimate**

The stability of the estimates of economic quantities over time is often questioned. The work for this study is a unique opportunity to look at this issue. Pilot Studies II and IV were both conducted in Dayton/Toledo, Ohio, as was a "tracking" survey conducted at the same time as the national survey. We thus have three roughly equivalent surveys spanning about a year (May 1990 - March 1991).<sup>98</sup> In addition, we can also compare these numbers to those from the Georgia Pilot III and the national survey.

First, let us examine the possibility that all five of these surveys yielded indistinguishable responses. The dollar amounts respondents were asked to pay differed across the five surveys. If the responses are affected by the dollar amounts, then one should find differences in the

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<sup>97</sup>This downward bias is suggested by empirical evidence and probably results from expectations formed by the initial cost estimate given to the respondent. Some respondents who vote to pay the first amount might be willing to pay the second (higher) amount but vote against the higher amount when asked because they feel that the government would waste the extra money requested. In addition, some respondents who are not willing to pay the first amount would be willing to pay the second (lower) amount but may vote against the second amount because they believe that either the government will deliver a lower quality good than that first promised or that the probability of the government delivering the good is lower at the lower price. Both of these voting patterns would result in a downward bias. The extent of the bias depends on the degree to which the second amount is perceived by the respondent as an independent cost estimate.

<sup>98</sup>Only the tax payment vehicle version of the Pilot II survey is used; in that pilot the oil price payment vehicle produced significantly higher WTP estimates than the tax payment vehicle.

**Table 5.14** Summary of Sensitivity Tests

A. Dropping Respondents	Percent of Sample Dropped	Change in \$31 Median WTP Amount
not sure/not sure to vote questions	3.0%	+\$2
not at all/only slightly serious consideration of vote questions	5.0%	+\$2
negative evaluation by interviewer on one or more of six key indices (includes also respondents in previous category)	10.0%	+\$3
not informed/distracted/bored (includes also respondents in previous category)	18.0%	+\$7
protested some aspect of scenario (broad definition)	24.0%	+\$13
protested some aspect of scenario (slightly broader definition)	26.0%	+\$16
plan protecting more than PWS/not sure	15.0%	-\$1
WTP more than 2% of income	0.3%	-\$0
WTP more than 1% of income	2.0%	-\$1
B. Statistical Adjustments		
replacing right-censored observations with respondent's income		-\$0
probit using first amount		+\$10

responses across the surveys. The first and simplest test for differences is whether the distributions of the responses are statistically indistinguishable across the five surveys. All of the surveys used the same sequence: two questions about whether the respondent would vote yes or no at a specified dollar amount, the amount in the second question depending on the first response. The three possible answers were the same in both questions: yes, no, and not sure. Thus, each survey yielded six possible outcomes, the distributions of which can be compared

across surveys. Frequencies for each response type appear in Table 5.15, the last column in the table giving the weighted average for the five surveys. If the response patterns are the same across surveys, then the entries should be similar across the columns.

A casual look at the five surveys suggests that the responses are quite different. This tentative conclusion is confirmed by a statistical test. The likelihood ratio test statistic for the hypothesis that the distributions of responses for the five surveys are the same is 48.73. If the null hypothesis is that the distributions are the same, this statistic is drawn from a  $\chi^2_{(20)}$  distribution. Since the .01 critical value for a  $\chi^2_{(20)}$  variable is 37.37, the null hypothesis of equivalent responses to the five surveys is rejected at any conventional significance level.<sup>99</sup>

These five surveys differed in several ways. Most obvious is the difference in the dollar amounts used in the WTP questions. This difference is summarized in Table 5.16. Note that Pilot IV and the tracking survey have the same dollar amount patterns. Using the same test procedure as above, we can test whether Pilot IV and the tracking survey have similar response patterns. The  $\chi^2$  test statistic value is 8.92 which is not significant at the 10 percent level ( $\chi^2_{(5)} = 9.41$ ), the lowest conventional level of significance. Thus, our testing method supports the null hypothesis of equivalent distributions in a situation where it should.

The differences among the five surveys should be re-examined after accounting for the difference in dollar amounts illustrated in Table 5.16. In general, the percentages of votes for the program track closely the dollar amounts specified. This was tested more formally by estimating Weibull survival models for each of the survey data sets and then testing the null hypothesis that the distributions of willingness to pay implied by these estimates are the same

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<sup>99</sup>Ten percent is the lowest significance level customarily used; 1 percent is the highest; 5 percent is the most frequently used.

**Table 5.15** Distribution of Responses Across Surveys

	PILOT II	PILOT III	PILOT IV	TRACKING	NATIONAL	AVERAGE
A16 YES	0.3053	0.2459	0.1648	0.1962	0.2656	0.2467
A16 NO	0.1368	0.2295	0.2557	0.2679	0.1879	0.2071
A16 NS	0.0632	0.0533	0.0341	0.0670	0.0575	0.0560
A17 YES	0.0737	0.1025	0.2102	0.1196	0.0901	0.1064
A17 NO	0.4000	0.3115	0.3068	0.2967	0.3490	0.3362
A17 NS	0.0211	0.0574	0.0284	0.0526	0.0499	0.0475
TOTAL	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

across the five surveys. A summary of the estimation results for the individual surveys appears in Table 5.17.<sup>100</sup>

Given the variation in the estimated models across surveys, are these differences also statistically significant? The likelihood ratio test makes a comparison between the numbers in Table 5.17 and those for the pooled sample. The likelihood ratio statistic for identical WTP distributions across all surveys is 5.85. For the null hypothesis, this is a realization of a  $\chi^2_{(3)}$  random variable. The probability of a value greater than this statistic is approximately 65 percent; thus the equivalence of the WTP distributions across surveys can not be rejected. In other words, the variation in the distributions of the surveys probably results from sampling variation. A more sophisticated analysis would include the covariates of Table 5.13 for each sample. Unfortunately, those covariates are not available for each sample; but a crude analysis suggested a fairly stable valuation function across the different surveys. For example, income in the rural Georgia sample (Pilot III), which has the lowest median WTP estimate, is lower than

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<sup>100</sup>To maintain consistency, the national estimates do not include the downward reconsiderations made in C-7 and are, for that reason, higher than reported earlier in this chapter.

**Table 5.16** Dollar Amounts Used in Each Survey

	PILOT II	PILOT III	PILOT IV	TRACKING	NATIONAL
A15 [A]	10	10	10	10	10
A15 [B]	30	25	30	30	30
A15 [C]	60	45	70	70	60
A15 [D]	100	90	150	150	120
A16 [A]	30	40	70	70	30
A16 [B]	60	60	100	100	60
A16 [C]	100	90	150	150	120
A16 [D]	250	150	250	250	250
A17 [A]	5	5	5	5	5
A17 [B]	10	10	10	10	10
A17 [C]	30	15	20	20	30
A17 [D]	60	25	30	30	60

income in the rest of the samples. This type of evidence further supports a conclusion that the five surveys produced consistent WTP estimates. This consistency implies that the results can be replicated and that they are stable over the time period considered.

A visual way to examine the differences and similarities between the willingness to pay distributions estimated from the five surveys is to compare the estimated survival (*i.e.*, demand) curves shown in Figure 5.2. The five curves are quite close to each other. The curve for the national survey lies in the center, the tracking survey slightly above, and the Pilot Studies IV, II and III surveys slightly below.

Figure 5.3 displays the survival curve for the national survey flanked by the upper and lower bounds of the 95 percent confidence interval. These bounds are quite close together suggesting that we have achieved reasonable precision in our estimate.

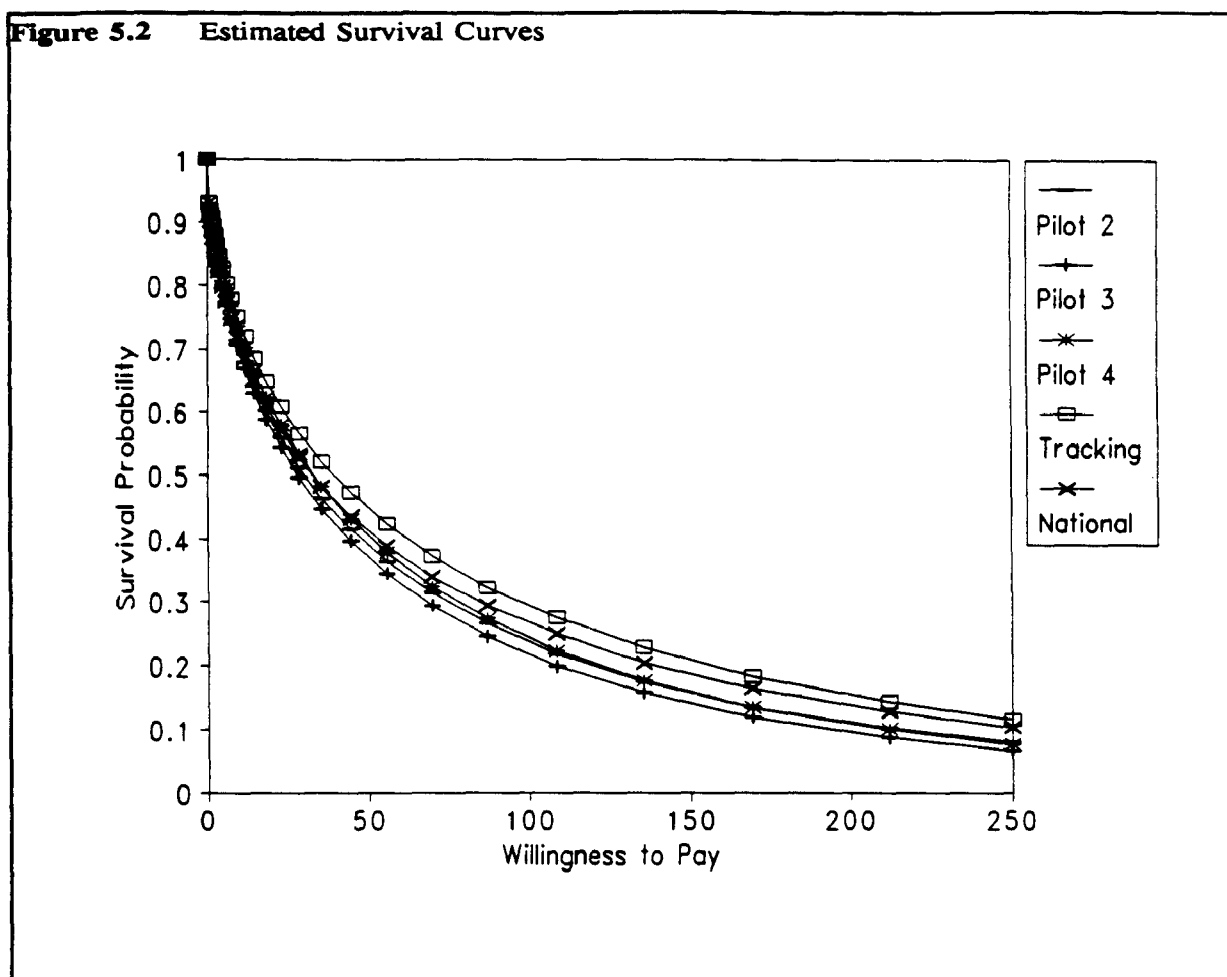
**Table 5.17 Weibull Hazard Model Estimation For Each Survey**

	PILOT II	PILOT III	PILOT IV	TRACKING	NATIONAL
N	95	244	175	209	1043
MEDIAN	30.11	27.97	32.87	39.20	32.69
95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	19.42- 46.70	21.61- 36.19	24.53- 44.04	29.54- 52.01	28.49- 37.51

### **§ 5.13 The Measure of Damages**

From a theoretical perspective, mean willingness to accept (WTA) compensation is the most appropriate measure of the services lost or disrupted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Median willingness to pay represents a very solid lower bound on that quantity. We are currently pursuing methods to get closer to the mean WTA. One line of attack for future research is the use of robust regression analogues for survival data which are less severe in their downweighting of extreme observations than the simple median is but which are still resistant to a small percentage of gross outliers. For example, the sum of conditional medians is likely to be a closer estimate of total willingness to pay than an estimate based on the simple median, yet still very insensitive to outliers. A second line of attack for future research is the development of a semi-parametric estimator for double-bounded interval survival data. This approach would allow us to estimate mean willingness to pay without making strong assumptions about the shape of the underlying WTP distribution. A third line of attack for future research is to adapt the theoretical formulation in Hanemann (1991) and to empirically estimate willingness to accept compensation from a WTP valuation function that includes income. The coefficient of the income variable is related to the ratio of the income elasticity to the Hicksian gross substitution elasticity. This ratio governs the difference between willingness to pay and willingness to accept. An estimate of this ratio would allow us to make inferences about mean

**Figure 5.2** Estimated Survival Curves



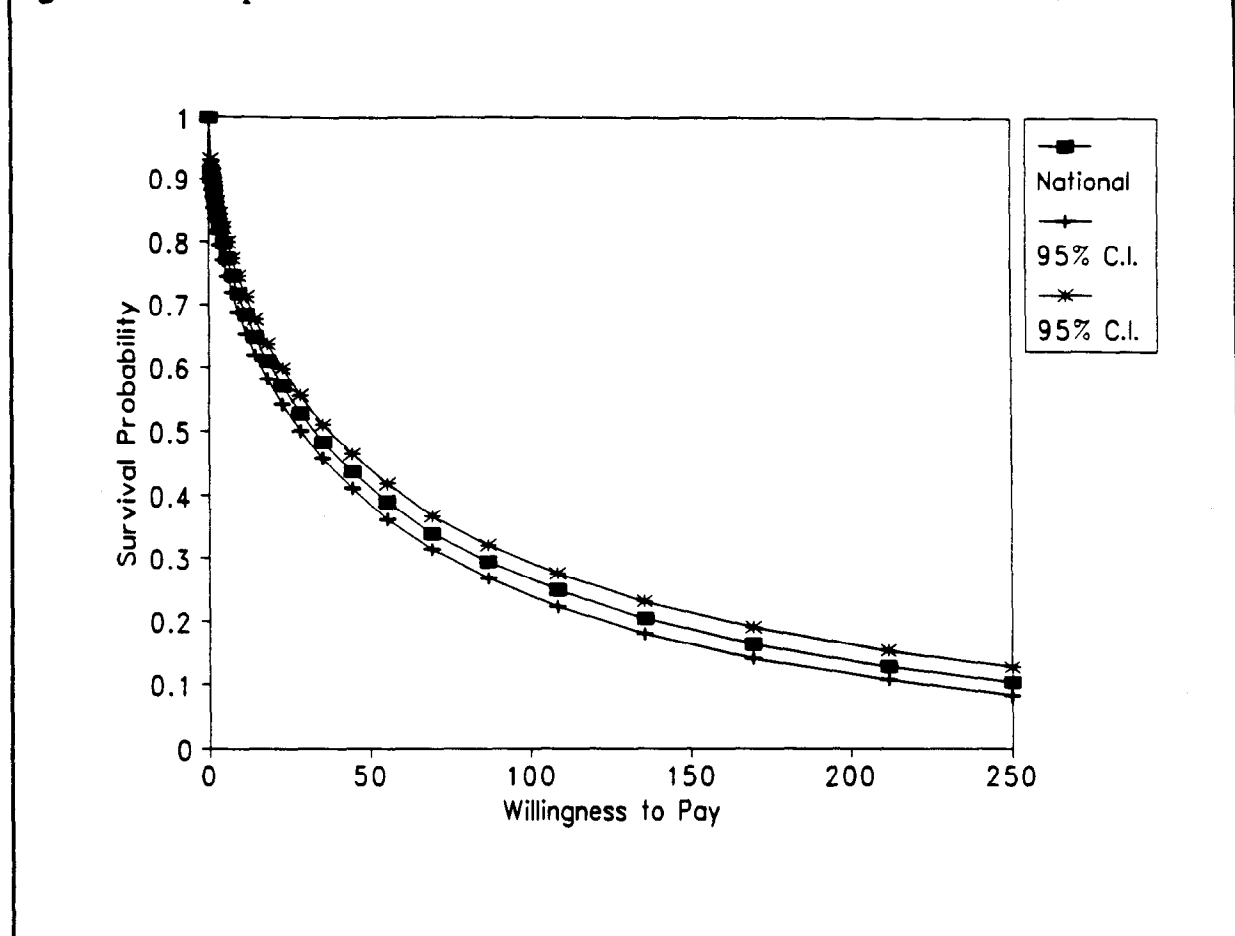
willingness to accept.

#### § 5.14 Concluding Remarks

Our estimate of the lost passive use value as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill is 2.8 billion dollars.<sup>101</sup> This estimate should be regarded as a lower bound on these damages. This amount is the public's median willingness to pay to prevent another Exxon Valdez type oil spill given the scenario posed in our survey instrument. Adjusting the actual median WTP estimate for protest responses, perceptions of damages larger or smaller than the Exxon Valdez spill, and

<sup>101</sup>This number is obtained by multiplying the median WTP estimate of \$31 by the number of English-speaking U.S. households (90,838,000). The 95 percent confidence interval for this estimate is 2.4 to 3.2 billion dollars.

**Figure 5.3** 95 percent Confidence Intervals for National WTP Survival Curve



for perceptions that the proposed plan would be less than completely effective results in a higher estimate.

The willingness-to-pay responses obtained in our contingent valuation surveys have been shown to be responsive to changes in the dollar thresholds used; and our results have been replicated in several independent studies during the course of a year. Furthermore, they are predicted quite well by respondent characteristics, such as income, concern about coastal oil spills, and self-identification as a strong environmentalist. The sensitivity of our damage estimate to a number of alternative ways to treat the data has been examined at some length. These alternatives either increased the damage estimate or resulted in only very small reductions.



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**A CONTINGENT VALUATION STUDY OF LOST  
PASSIVE USE VALUES RESULTING FROM  
THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL**

**Appendices A-D**

**Richard T. Carson**

**Robert C. Mitchell**

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**A Report to the Attorney General of the State of Alaska**

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## **Appendix A — Survey Instrument**

### Survey Instrument Variations

There are four versions of the survey instrument which differ only in the amounts used for the willingness-to-pay questions [A-15, A-16, and A-17]. The dollar amounts used in each version are listed in the table below:

	Version A	Version B	Version C	Version D
Q. A-15	\$10	\$30	\$60	\$120
Q. A-16	\$30	\$60	\$120	\$250
Q. A-17	\$5	\$10	\$30	\$60

These dollar amounts are also used in Section C of the survey. Questions C-7 and C-8 are asked of those respondents who voted for the program in A-15 or A-17; the highest amount the household was willing to pay was used in these questions.

**SKIP RECORD**

A-15: 10  
FOR ..... 1  
AGAINST/NOT  
SURE ..... 2

A16: 30  
FOR ..... 1  
AGAINST/NOT  
SURE..... 2

A17: 5  
FOR ..... 1  
AGAINST NOT/  
SURE ..... 2



Time began: \_\_\_\_\_ am  
pm

## SECTION A

A-1. We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I am going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we should spend more, the same, or less money than we are spending now. Here is a card that lists the answer categories.

### SHOW CARD 1

First, (READ X'd ITEM) . . . do you think we should spend a great deal more money than we are spending now, somewhat more money, the same amount of money, somewhat less money, or a great deal less money on (ITEM)? (READ EACH ITEM; CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH; REPEAT ANSWER CATEGORIES, AS NECESSARY.)

Rotate	Item	Great Deal More	Some-what More	Same Amount	Some-what Less	Great Deal Less	Not Sure
( )	a. Giving foreign aid to poor countries	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	b. Making sure we have enough energy for homes, cars, and businesses	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	c. Fighting crime	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	d. Making high-ways safer	1	2	3	4	5	8
(X)	e. Improving public education	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	f. Protecting the environ-ment	1	2	3	4	5	8

A-2. Now, I'd like you to think about major environmental accidents caused by humans. Please think about those accidents anywhere in the world that caused the worst harm to the environment. (PAUSE) During your lifetime, which accidents come to mind as having damaged nature the most? (RECORD VERBATIM. PROBE FOR SPECIFIC DETAIL INCLUDING LOCATION.)

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IF OIL SPILL(S) ARE MENTIONED WITHOUT LOCATION; ASK:  
Where did (this/these) spill(s) happen?

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A-2A. ☐ CHECK IF ALASKAN OIL SPILL MENTIONED.

A-3. How important to you personally are each of the following goals?

**SHOW CARD 2**

First, (READ X'd ITEM) . . . is that extremely important to you, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all? (READ EACH ITEM; CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH; REPEAT ANSWER CATEGORIES, AS NECESSARY.)

Rotate	Item	Extremely Important	Very Important	Some- what Important	Not Too Important	Not Important At All	Not Sure
( )	a. Expanding drug treatment programs	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	b. Reducing air pollution in cities	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	c. Providing housing for the homeless	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	d. Reducing taxes	1	2	3	4	5	8
(X)	e. Putting a space station in orbit around the earth	1	2	3	4	5	8
( )	f. Protecting coastal areas from oil spills	1	2	3	4	5	8

**SHOW CARD 3**

- A-4. Over the past twenty years the government has set aside a large amount of public land as wilderness. By law, no development of any kind, including roads and cutting down trees for lumber, is allowed on this land. In the next few years how much more land do you think should be protected in this way -- a very large amount, a large amount, a moderate amount, a small amount, or none?

VERY LARGE AMOUNT .....	1
LARGE AMOUNT .....	2
MODERATE AMOUNT .....	3
SMALL AMOUNT .....	4
NONE .....	5
NOT SURE .....	8

**BOX 1**

IF ALASKA OIL SPILL IS NOT MENTIONED IN A-2, ASK A-5.

IF ALASKA OIL SPILL IS MENTIONED IN A-2, READ THE FOLLOWING AND THEN SKIP TO QUESTION A-6A:

Earlier you mentioned the Alaska oil spill. This spill occurred in March of 1989 when the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground on a reef in Prince William Sound. Part of its cargo, 11 million gallons of crude oil, spilled into the water. (SKIP TO A-6A)

A-5. Have you heard or read about large oil spills in any part of the world (other than those you mentioned earlier)?

YES ..... 1 (A-5A)

NO ..... 2 (A-6)

NOT SURE ..... 3 (A-6)

A-5A. Which spill or spills are these? (**PROBE:** Where did it happen?) (**LIST NAME OR LOCATION OF SPILLS BELOW**)

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A-5B. ☐ **CHECK IF ALASKAN OIL SPILL MENTIONED.**

**BOX 2**

IF THE ALASKA OIL SPILL IS NOT MENTIONED IN A-5A, GO TO A-6.

IF ALASKA OIL SPILL IS MENTIONED IN A-5A, READ THE FOLLOWING AND THEN SKIP TO QUESTION A-6A:

You mentioned the Alaska oil spill. This spill occurred in March of 1989 when the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground on a reef in Prince William Sound. Part of its cargo, 11 million gallons of crude oil, spilled into the water. (**SKIP TO A-6A**)

A-6. A spill occurred in March of 1989 when the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground on a reef in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Part of its cargo, 11 million gallons of crude oil, spilled into the water. Do you remember hearing anything about this spill?

YES ..... 1 (A-6A)

NO ..... 2 (PARAGRAPH A-6B)

NOT SURE ..... 8 (PARAGRAPH A-6B)

A-6A. What was it about the natural environment around Prince William Sound that you feel was most seriously damaged by the oil spill? (**PROBE:** Anything else?) (**RECORD VERBATIM.**)

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A-6B. I'd like to describe a plan to protect this part of Alaska from the effects of another large oil spill. First, I need to give you some background.

<b>SHOW MAP 1</b>
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Here is a map of the state of Alaska. (**PAUSE**)

In the upper right corner (**POINT**) is a smaller map showing Alaska on the rest of the United States. As you can see, Alaska is very large compared to the other states.

(As you may know,) in 1967 a large oil field was discovered in Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope of Alaska here (**POINT**).

In 1977, the TransAlaska Pipeline opened to take the crude oil from Prudhoe Bay (**TRACE ROUTE ON MAP**) down to Valdez, a port on Prince William Sound.

This area in blue is Prince William Sound (**POINT**).

In Valdez, the oil is piped onto tankers which sail down to ports in the lower part of the United States. There the oil is refined into various products including heating oil, gasoline, and fuel for electric power plants.

About one fourth of the oil produced in the U.S. comes from Alaska.

A-7. Have you ever been to Alaska?

YES ..... 1 (A-8)  
YES, AIRPORT ONLY  
(IF VOLUNTEERED) ..... 2 (BOX 3)  
NO ..... 3 (BOX 3)  
LIVED THERE  
PREVIOUSLY ..... 4 (A-9)

BOX 3  
IF ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLD, CHECK HERE ☐ , GO TO A-10A.  
IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON, GO TO A-7A.

A-7A. Has anyone else living in your household ever been to Alaska?

YES ..... 1 (A-10A - MAP 2)  
YES, AIRPORT ONLY ..... 2 (A-10A - MAP 2)  
NO ..... 3 (A-10A - MAP 2)  
LIVED THERE  
PREVIOUSLY ..... 4 (A-10A - MAP 2)

A-8. How many times have you been there?

ONCE ..... 1  
TWICE ..... 2  
THREE TO FIVE TIMES ..... 3  
MORE THAN FIVE TIMES ..... 4  
OTHER (SPECIFY): \_\_\_\_\_ 5

A-9. What year were you (last) there? (RECORD YEAR OR APPROXIMATE YEAR.)

19 \_\_\_\_\_

A-10. Did you ever visit the Prince William Sound area?

YES ..... 1

NO ..... 2

OTHER (SPECIFY): ..... 3

A-10A.

**SHOW MAP 2**

This map shows Prince William Sound. **(PAUSE)** It is an enlargement of the area shown in blue on Map 1 **(SHOW)**. The Sound is a body of salt water, a little over one hundred miles wide. As you can see, it has many islands and inlets, so its coastline is several hundred miles long **(TRACE OUT PORTION OF COAST)**.

From Valdez **(POINT)** this is the route the tankers use to the Gulf of Alaska **(TRACE ROUTE)**, a journey of 75 miles.

They leave Prince William Sound for the open sea here. **(POINT AT PLACE WHERE THE TANKERS ENTER THE GULF OF ALASKA)**

**SHOW PHOTO A**

This photograph shows Valdez from the air. This is the town **(POINT)**

and across from the town is the terminal where the oil is piped onto tankers **(POINT)**. These are some tankers **(POINT)**.

The tankers go through the narrows here **(POINT)**

into Prince William Sound. The Exxon Valdez tanker went aground on an underwater reef about here **(POINT)**.

This whole area **(POINT)** is Prince William Sound.

**SHOW PHOTO B**

The next photo shows a view of part of the Sound.



As you can see, it is ringed with high mountains. In many areas there are glaciers that break up and produce small icebergs. This photo shows the Columbia Glacier which is more than 100 feet high (**POINT TO GLACIER WALL**). Icebergs from this glacier sometimes float into the shipping lanes.

**SHOW PHOTO C**

As you can see in the next photo, the area is largely undeveloped.

Most of the land has been set aside as national forest and state parks. People use the area for fishing, boating, camping and other recreation. In the whole area there are only a few small towns. (**PAUSE**)

This part of Alaska is also home to a great deal of wildlife.

A number of different types of birds, including sea ducks, bald eagles, grebes, and murres live in the area.

**SHOW PHOTO D**

The next photo shows sea gulls (**POINT**) and cormorants (**POINT**) at a nesting site on a cliff. (**PAUSE**)

**SHOW PHOTO E**

The next photo shows a group of murres. (**PAUSE**)

In addition to the birds, animals such as sea otters and seals live around the Sound.

**SHOW PHOTO F**

Here is a sea otter floating on the water. (**PAUSE**)

SHOW PHOTO G

The next photo shows a tanker sailing through the Sound. (PAUSE)

About two tankers a day or over 700 tankers a year make this journey. Many are supertankers which are as long as three football fields.

The supertanker Exxon Valdez was carrying slightly more than 53 million gallons of Alaskan crude oil when it ran aground on an underwater reef.

The 11 million gallons that spilled made it the largest oil tanker spill to occur in United States waters. Winds and tides spread the oil over a large part of Prince William Sound and part of the Alaskan coastline outside the Sound.

A-11. At the time this happened, would you say you followed radio, TV, newspaper or magazine reports about the spill, . . .

- Very closely, ..... 1  
Somewhat closely, ..... 2  
Not too closely, or ..... 3  
Not at all? ..... 4  
NOT SURE ..... 8

} (A-12)  
} (PARAGRAPH A-12A)

A-12. Did you get most of your information about the spill from newspapers, from television or from both?

- NEWSPAPERS ..... 1  
TELEVISION ..... 2  
BOTH ..... 3  
OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_ 4  
\_\_\_\_\_  
NOT SURE ..... 8

A-12A. (As you may remember from the coverage,) some of the spilled oil evaporated in the first few days after the spill, but much of it stayed in the water and ended up on shore.

Now I would like to tell you how the shore was affected. This map shows the overall extent of the spill.

**SHOW MAP 3**

**(PAUSE)**

Here is where the spill occurred **(POINT)**.

The currents floated the oil from Prince William Sound. The blue-green color shows the spill area where some oil spread. The farthest point it reached is here **(POINT)**

about 425 miles from where the tanker ran aground.

Altogether, about 1,000 miles of shoreline inside and outside the Sound were affected in some way.

Because of the wind and currents, some shore was heavily oiled, some lightly oiled, and much was not affected at all. The oiling was heaviest in Prince William Sound.

Most of the affected shore outside Prince William Sound was only very lightly oiled. **(POINT)**

**SHOW MAP 4**

This map shows how the oil spread in Prince William Sound. **(PAUSE)** The red color shows where the shore was more heavily affected **(POINT)** and the purple where the effects were lighter. You can also see that many areas of shore were not affected by the spill **(POINT)**.

**SHOW PHOTO H**

The next photo shows a heavily oiled shore soon after the spill. As you can see, the oil covered the rocks near the water (POINT).

**SHOW PHOTO I**

The next photo is a close-up view of a very heavily oiled shore in Prince William Sound before the cleanup. (PAUSE)

As you may know, Exxon made a large effort to clean up the oil on the beaches.

**SHOW PHOTO J**

The next photo shows some of the cleanup activity that took place in the summer after the spill. One of the cleanup techniques was to wash as much of the oil as possible off the shore into the water where it was scooped up by special equipment and taken away. It was not possible to remove all the oil from the rocky beaches in this way because some had already soaked into the ground and couldn't be washed out. Scientists believe that natural processes will remove almost all the remaining oil from the beaches within a few years after the spill. (PAUSE)

Now I would like to tell you how the spill affected wildlife in this part of Alaska.

#### SHOW CARD 4

During the period of the spill there were about one and a half million seabirds and sea ducks of various species in the spill area inside and outside Prince William Sound. (POINT)

As you can see from this card, 22,600 dead birds were found. (POINT)

The actual number of birds killed by the oil was larger because not all the bodies were recovered. Scientists estimate that the total number of birds killed by the spill was between 75,000 and 150,000.

About three-fourths of the dead birds found were murres, the black and white bird I showed you earlier. This is shown on the first line of the card. (POINT)

Because an estimated 350,000 murres live in the spill area, this death toll, though high, does not threaten the species.

One hundred of the area's approximately 5,000 bald eagles were also found dead from the oil.

The spill did not threaten any of the Alaskan bird species, including the eagles, with extinction. (PAUSE)

Bird populations occasionally suffer large losses from disease or other natural causes. Based on this experience, scientists expect the populations of all these Alaskan birds to recover within 3 to 5 years after the spill. (PAUSE)

**SHOW CARD 5**

The only mammals killed by the spill were sea otters and harbor seals. This card shows information about what happened in Prince William Sound. According to scientific studies, about 580 otters and 100 seals in the Sound were killed by the spill. Scientists expect the population size of these two species will return to normal within a couple of years after the spill.

Many species of fish live in these waters. Because most of the oil floated on the surface of the water, the spill harmed few fish. Scientific studies indicate there will be no long-term harm to any of the fish populations.

A-13. I've been telling you a lot about this part of Alaska and the effects of the oil spill. Did anything I said surprise you?

YES ..... 1 (A-13A)  
NO ..... 2 (PARAGRAPH A-13B)  
NOT SURE ..... 8 (PARAGRAPH A-13B)

A-13A. What surprised you? (RECORD VERBATIM.)

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A-13B. In the little over ten years that the Alaska pipeline has operated, the Exxon Valdez spill has been the only oil spill in Prince William Sound that has harmed the environment.

Some precautions have already been taken to avoid another spill like this. These include checking tanker crews and officers to see if they have been drinking, keeping a supply of containment equipment in Valdez, putting trained cleanup crews on 24 hour alert, and improving the Coast Guard radar.

Congress has also recently required all new tankers to have two hulls instead of one. The Exxon Valdez, like most other tankers, had only a single hull. Double hulls provide more protection against oil leaking after an accident.

However, it will take ten years before all the single hulled tankers can be replaced. Scientists warn that during this ten year period another large spill can be expected to occur in Prince William Sound with the same effect on the beaches and the wildlife as the first spill.

In order to prevent damage to the area's natural environment from another spill, a special safety program has been proposed.

We are conducting this survey to find out whether this special program is worth anything to your household.

Here's how the program would work.

Two large Coast Guard ships specially designed for Alaskan waters will escort each tanker from Valdez all the way through Prince William Sound until they get to the open sea. These escort ships will do two things.

First, they will help prevent an accident in the Sound by making it very unlikely that a tanker will stray into dangerous waters. (PAUSE)

Second, if an accident does occur, the escort ships will carry the trained crew and special equipment necessary to keep even a very large spill from spreading beyond the tanker. (PAUSE)

This drawing shows how this would be done. (PAUSE)

<b>SHOW CARD 6</b>
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Escort ship crew would immediately place a boom that stands four feet above the water and five feet below the water, called a Norwegian sea fence, around the entire area of the spill. (POINT IF NECESSARY) Because oil floats on the water, in the first days of a spill, the sea fence will keep it from floating away. The oil trapped by the sea fence would be scooped up by skimmers, and pumped into storage tanks on the escort ships. Within hours, an emergency rescue tanker would come to the scene to aid in the oil recovery and transport the oil back to Valdez.

This system has been used successfully in the North Sea by the Norwegians.



**SHOW CARD 7**

This card summarizes what the program would prevent in the next ten years. Without the program (POINT) scientists expect that despite any other precautions there will be another large oil spill that will cause the same amount of damage to this part of Alaska as the last one. (PAUSE)

With the program they are virtually certain there will be no large oil spill that will cause damage to this area.

- A-14. Is there anything more you would like to know about how a spill could be contained in this way?

YES ..... 1 (A-14A)  
NO ..... 2 (PARAGRAPH A-14B)  
NOT SURE ..... 8 (PARAGRAPH A-14B)

- A-14A. What is this? (PROBE: Anything else?) (LIST RESPONDENT QUESTIONS BELOW)

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A-14B. Because two tankers usually sail from Valdez each day, the Coast Guard would have to maintain a fleet of escort ships, skimmers, and an emergency tanker, along with several hundred Coast Guard crew to run them.

Although the cost would be high, the escort ship program makes it virtually certain there would be no damage to Prince William Sound's environment from another large oil spill during the ten years it will take all the old tankers to be replaced by double-hulled tankers.

It is important to note that this program would not prevent damage from a spill anywhere else in the United States because the escort ships could only be used in Prince William Sound.

If the program was approved, here is how it would be paid for.

All the oil companies that take oil out of Alaska would pay a special one time tax which will reduce their profits. Households like yours would also pay a special one time charge that would be added to their federal taxes in the first year and only the first year of the program.

This money will go into a Prince William Sound Protection Fund. The one time tax will provide the Fund with enough money to pay for the equipment and ships and all the yearly costs of running the program for the next ten years until the double hulled tanker plan takes full effect. By law, no additional tax payment could be required.

A-14C. Do you have any questions about how the program would be paid for?

YES ..... 1 (A-14C-1)

NO ..... 2 (A-14D)

NOT SURE ..... 8 (A-14D)

A-14C-1. What is this? (PROBE: "Anything else?") (LIST RESPONDENT  
QUESTIONS BELOW.)

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A-14D.

IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES VIEW THAT EXXON OR THE OIL  
COMPANIES SHOULD PAY, CHECK HERE ☐ AND READ THE  
FOLLOWING. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO A-14E.

If the program is approved, the oil companies that bring oil through the  
Alaska pipeline (including Exxon) will have to pay part of the cost by a  
special tax on their corporate profits.

A-14E. Because everyone would bear part of the cost, we are using this survey to ask people how they would vote if they had the chance to vote on the program.

We have found some people would vote for the program and others would vote against it. Both have good reasons for why they would vote that way.

Those who vote for say it is worth money to them to prevent the damage from another large spill in Prince William Sound.

Those who vote against mention concerns like the following.

Some mention that it won't protect any other part of the country except the area around Prince William Sound.

Some say that if they pay for this program they would have less money to use for other things that are more important to them.

And some say the money they would have to pay for the program is more than they can afford.

**(PAUSE)**

A-15. Of course whether people would vote for or against the escort ship program depends on how much it will cost their household.

At present, government officials estimate the program will cost your household a total of \$10. You would pay this in a special one time charge in addition to your regular federal taxes. This money would only be used for the program to prevent damage from another large oil spill in Prince William Sound. (PAUSE)

If the program cost your household a total of \$10 would you vote for the program or against it?

A-15A. IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES VIEW THAT EXXON OR THE OIL COMPANIES SHOULD PAY, CHECK HERE ☐ AND SAY:

(As I said earlier) The oil companies that bring oil through the Alaska pipeline (including Exxon) will pay part of the cost by a special tax on their corporate profits.

FOR (CIRCLE HERE AND ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD) ..... 1 (A-16)

AGAINST (CIRCLE HERE AND ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD) ..... 2 (A-17)

NOT SURE (CIRCLE HERE AND ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD) ..... 8 (A-17)

COMMENTS MADE BY R AT A-15:

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A-16. What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost your household a total of \$30? Would you vote for or against the program?

FOR (CIRCLE HERE AND ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD).....	1	} (A-20)
AGAINST (CIRCLE HERE AND ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD).....	2	
NOT SURE (CIRCLE HERE AND ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD).....	8	

A-17. What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost your household a total of \$5? Would you vote for or against the program?

FOR (CIRCLE HERE AND  
ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD)..... 1 (A-20)

AGAINST (CIRCLE HERE AND  
ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD)..... 2 (A-18)

NOT SURE (CIRCLE HERE AND  
ENTER ABOVE ON SKIP RECORD)..... 8 (A-19)

A-18. Did you vote against the program because you can't afford it, because it isn't worth that much money to you, or because of some other reason?

CAN'T AFFORD IT .....	1	} (GO TO SECTION B)
ISN'T WORTH THAT MUCH .....	2	
WILL ONLY PROTECT PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA/ NOT ELSEWHERE .....	3	
OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) _____	4	

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

A-19. Could you tell me why you aren't sure? **(PROBE AND RECORD VERBATIM)**

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**[GO TO SECTION B]**

A-20. What was it about the program that made you willing to pay something for it?  
**(RECORD VERBATIM)**

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**IF NECESSARY PROBE FOR SPECIFIC EFFECT. FOR EXAMPLE, IF R  
REFERS TO "THE ENVIRONMENT" SAY: How did you think the  
environment would be affected by the program?**

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## SECTION B

That ends the main part of the interview. Now I would like to ask you a few questions about what you had in mind when you answered the last few questions. (PAUSE)

B-1. The first question is about what would happen if the escort ship program is not put into effect. (PAUSE)

SHOW CARD 8
-------------

Earlier I told you that without the escort ship program, scientists expect that sometime in the next ten years there would be another large oil spill in Prince William Sound causing the same amount of damage as the Exxon Valdez spill. (PAUSE)

When you decided how to vote, how much damage did you think there would be in the next ten years without the program -- about the same amount of damage as caused by the Valdez spill, or more damage, or less damage?

SAME DAMAGE .....	1 (B-5)
MORE DAMAGE .....	2 (B-2)
LESS DAMAGE .....	3 (B-3)
NOT SURE .....	8 (B-5)

B-2. Did you think the damage would be a little more, somewhat more, or a great deal more than that caused by the Exxon Valdez spill?

A LITTLE MORE .....	1	} (B-4)
SOMEWHAT MORE .....	2	
GREAT DEAL MORE .....	3	
OTHER (DESCRIBE) .....	4	
_____		
_____		
_____		
NOT SURE .....	8	(B-5)

B-3. Did you think the damage would be a little less than the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill, a lot less, or did you think there would be no damage at all?

A LITTLE LESS .....	1	} (B-4)
A LOT LESS .....	2	
NO DAMAGE AT ALL .....	3	
OTHER (DESCRIBE) .....	4	
_____		
_____		
_____		
NOT SURE .....	8	(B-5)

B-4. Why did you think that? (**RECORD VERBATIM**)

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- B-5. Next, did you think the area around Prince William Sound would be the only place directly protected by the escort ships or did you think this particular program would also provide protection against a spill in another part of the U.S. at the same time?

PROTECT ONLY PRINCE WILLIAM  
SOUND ..... 1 (B-7)  
PROTECT ANOTHER PART OF THE  
U.S. AT SAME TIME ..... 2 (B-6)  
NOT SURE ..... 8 (B-7)

- B-6. How would it protect another part of the U.S. at the same time? (PROBE:  
What other parts would it protect?)

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- B-7. If the escort ship program were put into operation, did you think it would be completely effective in preventing damage from another large oil spill?

YES ..... 1 (B-9)  
NO ..... 2 (B-8)  
NOT SURE ..... 8 (B-8)

- B-8. Did you think the program would reduce the damage from a large spill a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or not at all?

GREAT DEAL ..... 1  
MODERATE AMOUNT ..... 2  
LITTLE ..... 3  
NOT AT ALL ..... 4  
NOT SURE ..... 8

B-9. When you answered the questions about how you would vote on the program, did you think you would actually have to pay extra taxes for the program for one year or for more than one year?

ONE YEAR .....	1
MORE THAN ONE YEAR .....	2
NOT SURE .....	8

B-10. Before we began this interview, did you think the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill was more serious than I described to you, less serious, or about the same as I described?

MORE SERIOUS .....	1
LESS SERIOUS .....	2
ABOUT THE SAME .....	3
NOT SURE .....	8

B-11. How likely is it that someone living in your household will visit Alaska at sometime in the future? Is it . . .

Very likely, .....	1
Somewhat likely, .....	2
Somewhat unlikely, .....	3
Very unlikely, or .....	4
No chance at all? .....	5
NOT SURE .....	8

B-12. Does anyone living in your household fish as a recreational activity?

YES .....	1
NO .....	2
NOT SURE .....	8

B-13. Is anyone living in your household a birdwatcher?

YES ..... 1  
NO ..... 2  
NOT SURE ..... 8

B-14. Is anyone living in your household a backpacker?

YES ..... 1  
NO ..... 2  
NOT SURE ..... 8

B-15. Have you or anyone else living in your household ever visited the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or Yellowstone National Parks?

YES ..... 1  
NO ..... 2  
NOT SURE ..... 8

B-16. Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist or not?

ENVIRONMENTALIST ..... 1 (B-17)  
NOT AN ENVIRONMENTALIST ..... 2 (B-18)  
NOT SURE ..... 8 (B-18)

B-17. Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist . . .

Very strongly, ..... 1  
Strongly, ..... 2  
Somewhat strongly, or ..... 3  
Not strongly at all? ..... 4  
NOT SURE ..... 8

B-18. Do you watch television programs about animals and birds in the wild . . .

Very frequently, .....	1
Frequently, .....	2
Some of the time, .....	3
Rarely, or .....	4
Never? .....	5
NOT SURE .....	8

## SECTION C

**Now, I have just a few questions about your background.**

**C-1. First, in what month and year were you born?**

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
MONTH YEAR

**C-2** What is the last grade of formal education you have completed?

No high school .....	01
Some high school .....	02
High school graduate .....	03
Some college .....	04
Bachelor's degree .....	05
Postgraduate (Master's, Law degree, Doctorate, etc.).....	06
OTHER (DESCRIBE) _____	07
<hr/>	
REFUSED .....	97

**C-3. How many children or young people under 18 live in this household?**

NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNDER 18

- C-4. This card shows amounts of yearly incomes. Which letter best describes the total income from all members of your household before taxes for the year 1990? Please include all sources such as wages, salaries, income from business, interest on savings accounts, social security or other retirement benefits, child support, public assistance, and so forth.

**SHOW CARD 9**

LETTER

IF LETTER A ..... 01 (C-5)  
IF LETTER B-K ..... 02 (BOX 4)  
REFUSED ..... 97 (BOX 4)  
NOT SURE ..... 98 (BOX 4)

- C-5. Did (you/anyone in your household) have any taxes withheld from a paycheck or other earnings last year?

YES ..... 1 (BOX 4)  
NO ..... 2 (C-6)  
NOT SURE ..... 8 (C-6)

- C-6. Did anyone living in this household file a Federal income tax form last year?

YES ..... 1  
NO ..... 2  
NOT SURE ..... 8

**BOX 4**

**CHECK SKIP RECORD.**

- IF R WAS AGAINST OR NOT SURE ABOUT ALL AMOUNTS, CHECK BOX ☐ AND SKIP TO C-11.
- OTHERWISE, TRANSFER HIGHEST AMOUNT AGREED TO FROM SKIP RECORD INTO C-7 AND C-8 AND CONTINUE.



- C-7. Now that we're at the end of the interview and you have had the chance to see the kinds of questions I wanted to ask you, I'd like to give you a chance to review your answers to the voting questions.

You said you would vote for the escort ship program to protect Prince William Sound from another large oil spill during the next ten years if it cost your household a one time tax payment of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

How strongly do you favor the program if it cost your household this much money? Would you say. . .

<b>SHOW CARD 10</b>
---------------------

Very strongly, .....	1 (C-10)
Strongly, .....	2 (C-10)
Not too strongly, or .....	3 (C-8)
Not at all strongly? .....	4 (C-8)
DOESN'T FAVOR PLAN .....	5 (C-9)
NOT SURE.....	8 (C-8)

- C-8. All things considered, would you like to change your vote on the program if it cost your household \$\_\_\_\_\_ from a vote for the program to a vote against?

YES, CHANGE TO VOTE	
AGAINST .....	1 (C-9)
NO, KEEP AT FOR .....	2 (C-10)
NOT SURE.....	8 (C-9)

- C-9. Why is that? (**PROBE:** "Anything else?")

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---

---

(GO TO C-11)

C-10. If it became necessary in future years would you be willing to pay any more money beyond the one time payment to keep the escort ship program in operation?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2

NOT SURE..... 8

IF R QUALIFIES ANSWER

RECORD HERE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C-11. Who do you think employed my company to do this study? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: "What is your best guess?" "Could you be more specific?")

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

C-12. What made you think that?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Time Ended: \_\_\_\_\_ am  
pm

C-13. In case my supervisor wants to check my work, I need to ask you for your full name and telephone number.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME REFUSED ..... 7  
PHONE: ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  
(AREA CODE)  
NO PHONE: ..... 6  
PHONE # REFUSED ..... 7

BOX 5

IS MISSED DWELLING UNIT (DU) PROCEDURE REQUIRED?

YES, COMPLETED EARLIER .....1 (THANK R AND  
TERMINATE)  
YES, NOT COMPLETED .....2 (CONDUCT PRO-  
CEDURE ON  
NEXT PAGE)  
NOT REQUIRED .....3 (THANK R AND  
TERMINATE)

ATTACH MINI-LABEL:

## MISSED DU PROCEDURE

1. TO CONDUCT PROCEDURE, SAY: We want to be sure that every household in this area has been given a chance to participate in this important survey. At this address we listed \_\_\_\_\_ households (in your building/in this house). Are there any other living quarters in here that we may have missed?
2. ALSO, CHECK IN THE LOBBY AND AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THIS (HOUSE/BUILDING) FOR ADDITIONAL UNITS OR ENTRANCES IN THIS STRUCTURE.
3. RECORD DISCOVERED D.U.'S ON FORM BELOW. IF NO ADDITIONAL D.U.'S, CHECK THE CIRCLE IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER OF THE FORM.
4. IF 1 TO 4 MISSED D.U.'S ARE DISCOVERED, FILL OUT AN ASSIGNMENT BOX ON A BLANK SCREENER FOR EACH (INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOW TO DO THIS ARE IN THE INTERVIEWER MANUAL) AND CONDUCT SCREENER INTERVIEW. ADD THE DISCOVERED D.U.'S TO THE LISTING SHEET AND TO THE INTERVIEWER LOG AND WEEKLY STATUS REPORT. USE SAME VERSION OF MAIN INTERVIEW ASSIGNED TO THIS CASE.
5. IF 5 OR MORE D.U.'S ARE DISCOVERED, CALL SUPERVISOR FOR INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU DO ANY ADDITIONAL SCREENER INTERVIEWS. ADD ALL OF THE DISCOVERED D.U.'S TO THE LISTING SHEET AND THE SELECTED SAMPLE D.U.'S TO THE INTERVIEWER LOG AND WEEKLY STATUS REPORT. THEN FILL OUT AN ASSIGNMENT BOX ON A BLANK SCREENER FOR EACH SELECTED SAMPLE D.U. AND CONDUCT SCREENER INTERVIEW.

**MISSED DU FORM**

CHECK (✓) IF NO MISSED D.U.  
AT SAMPLED STRUCTURE:

PSU # \_\_\_\_\_ SEG # \_\_\_\_\_

O

D.U. # ASSIGNED	ADDRESS OF DISCOVERED D.U.
Number discovered D.U.'s sequentially within segments beginning with D.U. number 501. Each number must be assigned only <u>once</u> within a segment.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>TOTAL ADDITIONAL D.U.'S</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 40px;"></div> </div>

## INTERVIEW EVALUATION QUESTIONS

D-1. How informed did the respondent seem to be about the Alaskan oil spill?

Very well informed ..... 1  
Somewhat informed ..... 2  
Not very well informed ..... 3  
Not at all informed ..... 4

D-2. How interested did the respondent seem to be in the effects of the Alaskan oil spill?

Very interested ..... 1  
Somewhat interested ..... 2  
Not very interested ..... 3  
Not interested at all ..... 4

D-3. How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the beginning of the study?

Very cooperative/hospitable ..... 1  
Somewhat cooperative/hospitable ..... 2  
Not very cooperative/hospitable ..... 3  
Not cooperative/hospitable at all ..... 4

D-4. How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the end of the study?

Very cooperative/hospitable ..... 1  
Somewhat cooperative/hospitable ..... 2  
Not very cooperative/hospitable ..... 3  
Not cooperative/hospitable at all ..... 4

D-5. Not counting you and the respondent, was anyone else present during the interview?

YES ..... 1 (D-6)  
 NO ..... 2 (D-8)

D-6. Did any other person who was present while you administered the survey ask questions or offer answers during the interview?

YES, ASKED QUESTIONS AND  
 OFFERED ANSWERS ..... 1 (D-7)  
 YES, ASKED QUESTIONS ONLY ..... 2 (D-7)  
 YES, OFFERED ANSWERS ONLY .... 3 (D-7)  
 NO ..... 4 (D-8)

D-7. How much effect on the respondent's answers do you think the other person(s) had?

A LOT ..... 1  
 SOME ..... 2  
 A LITTLE ..... 3  
 NONE ..... 4

D-8. What was the reaction of the respondent as you read through the material beginning with A6B and ending at A15? (This is the descriptive material including the maps and photographs.)

	Extremely	Very	Some- what	Slightly	Not at All	Not Sure
a. How distracted was the respondent?	1	2	3	4	5	8
b. How interested was the respondent?	1	2	3	4	5	8
c. How bored was the respondent?	1	2	3	4	5	8

The next items refer only to the questions about the respondent's vote on the escort ship program (A-15 - A-17).

D-9. Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding these vote questions?

Yes ..... 1 (D-10)

No ..... 2 (D-11)

D-10. Describe the difficulties.

---

---

---

D-11. How serious was the consideration the respondent gave to the vote questions?

Extremely serious ..... 1

Very serious ..... 2

Somewhat serious ..... 3

Slightly serious ..... 4

Not at all serious ..... 5

Not sure ..... 8

D-12. Do you have any other comments about this interview?

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**NATIONAL OPINION SURVEY  
MAIN INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE**

(Hello, I'm (YOUR NAME) from Westat, Inc., a research organization in Rockville, Maryland)

We are talking to people about their opinions on various issues. This interview is completely voluntary. If we come to any questions that you don't want to answer just let me know and we will go on to the next one.

**INTERVIEWER NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACH MINI-LABEL:**

--

Westat, Inc.  
1650 Research Blvd.  
Rockville, MD 20850

## **CARD 1**

- 1. Great Deal More Money**
- 2. Somewhat More Money**
- 3. Same Amount of Money**
- 4. Somewhat Less Money**
- 5. Great Deal Less Money**

## **CARD 2**

- 1. Extremely Important**
- 2. Very Important**
- 3. Somewhat Important**
- 4. Not Too Important**
- 5. Not Important At All**

### **CARD 3**

- 1. Very Large Amount**
- 2. Large Amount**
- 3. Moderate Amount**
- 4. Small Amount**
- 5. None**

## CARD 4

### BIRD SPECIES AFFECTED BY THE 1989 ALASKA OIL SPILL

--IN THE ENTIRE SPILL AREA--

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number of Dead Birds Recovered (rounded)</u>	<u>Estimated Population Before the Spill</u>
MURRES	16,600	350,000
SEA DUCKS	1,150	100,000
MURRELETS	1,150	50,000
CORMORANTS	1,050	30,000
PIGEON GUILLEMOTS	500	20,000
KITTIWAKES	400	100,000
GREBES	350	8,000
LOONS	300	3,000
STORM-PETRELS	300	300,000
FULMARS	250	150,000
GULLS	200	100,000
BALD EAGLES	100	5,000
OTHER SEA BIRDS	250	300,000
<u>TOTALS</u>	22,600	1,516,000

CARD 5

MARINE MAMMALS AND THE 1989 ALASKA OIL SPILL

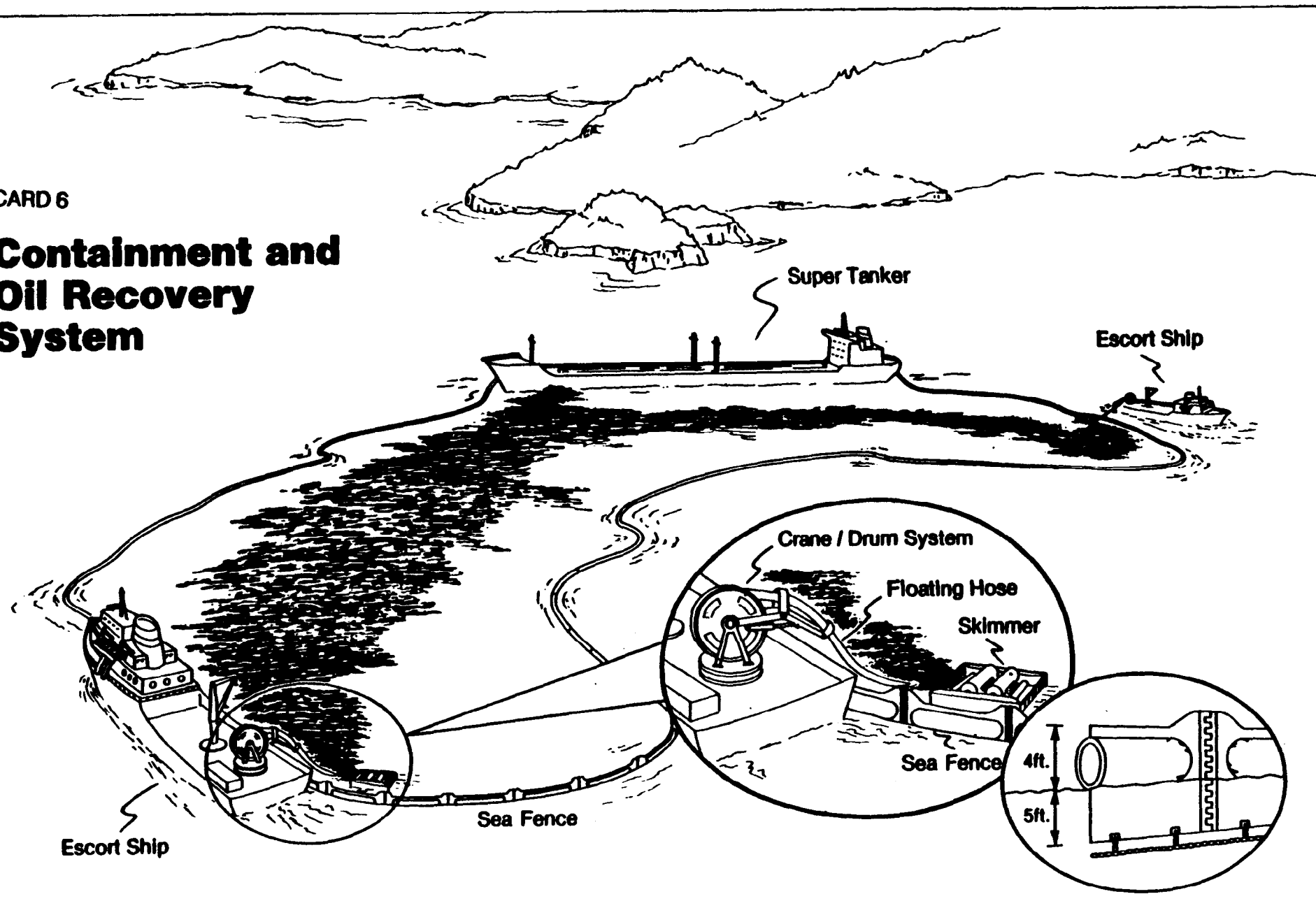
--IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND--

<u>Species</u>	<u>Estimated Number Killed (rounded)</u>	<u>Estimated Population Before the Spill</u>
SEA OTTERS	580	10,000
HARBOR SEALS	100	5,000
DALL PORPOISES	0	300
KILLER WHALES	0	200
STELLAR'S SEA LIONS	0	6,000

CARD 6

## Containment and Oil Recovery System

ACE 10916469



**CARD 7**

**Number of Large Spills Expected to  
Cause Damage to the Alaska Spill Area  
in the Next Ten Years:**

**Without  
the Program**

**1 Spill**

**With  
the Program**

**0 Spills**



## CARD 8

Likely Damage to This Part of Alaska  
in the Next Ten Years  
Without the Escort Ship Program

About the Same damage as the Exxon Valdez Spill

or

More damage than the Exxon Valdez Spill

or

Less damage than the Exxon Valdez Spill

## **CARD 9**

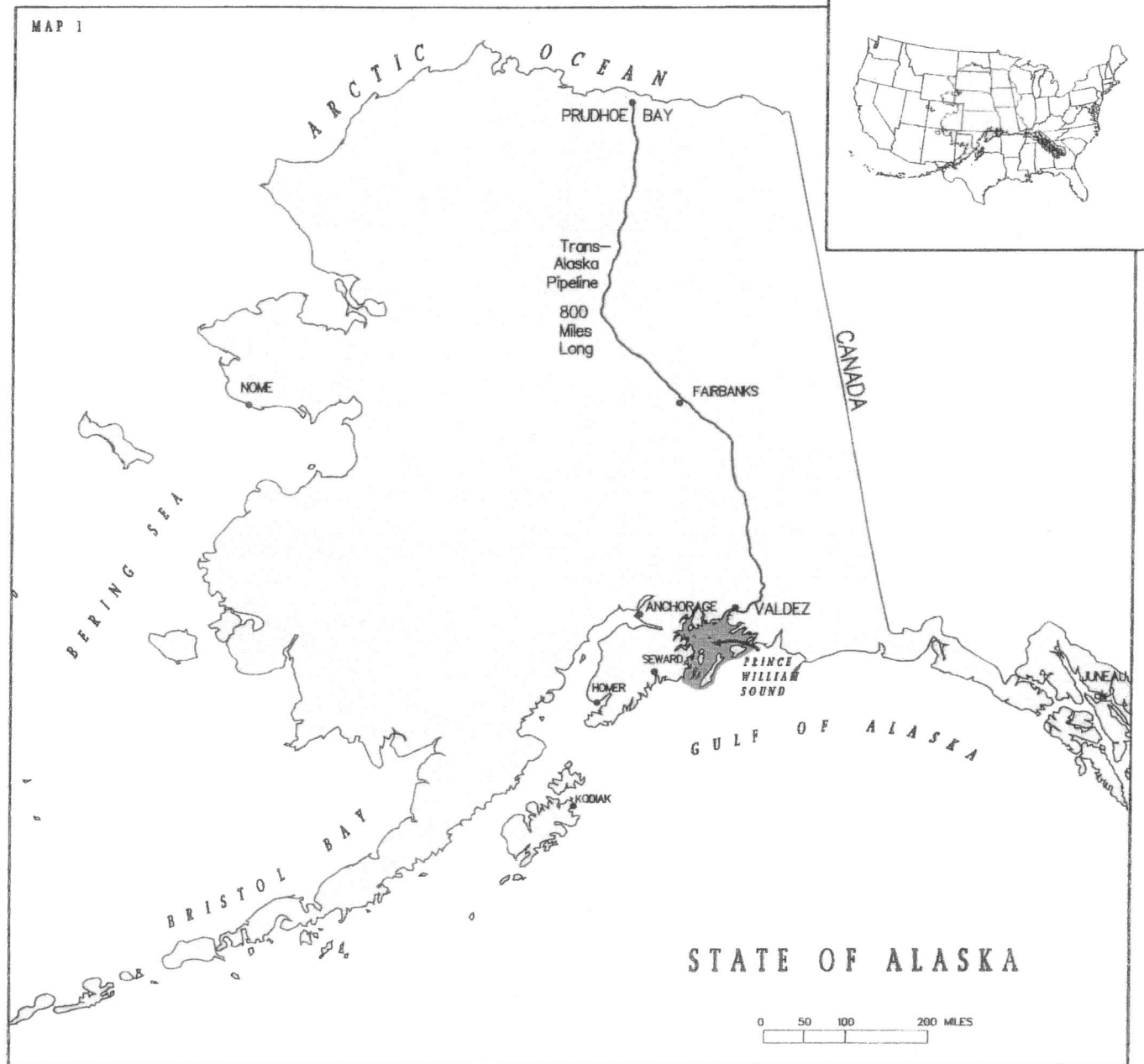
**Total Yearly Income for Your Household Before Taxes in 1990**

- A. Under \$10,000**
- B. \$10,000 to \$19,999**
- C. \$20,000 to \$29,999**
- D. \$30,000 to \$39,999**
- E. \$40,000 to \$49,999**
- F. \$50,000 to \$59,999**
- G. \$60,000 to \$69,999**
- H. \$70,000 to \$79,999**
- I. \$80,000 to \$89,999**
- J. \$90,000 to \$99,999**
- K. \$100,000 or more**

## **CARD 10**

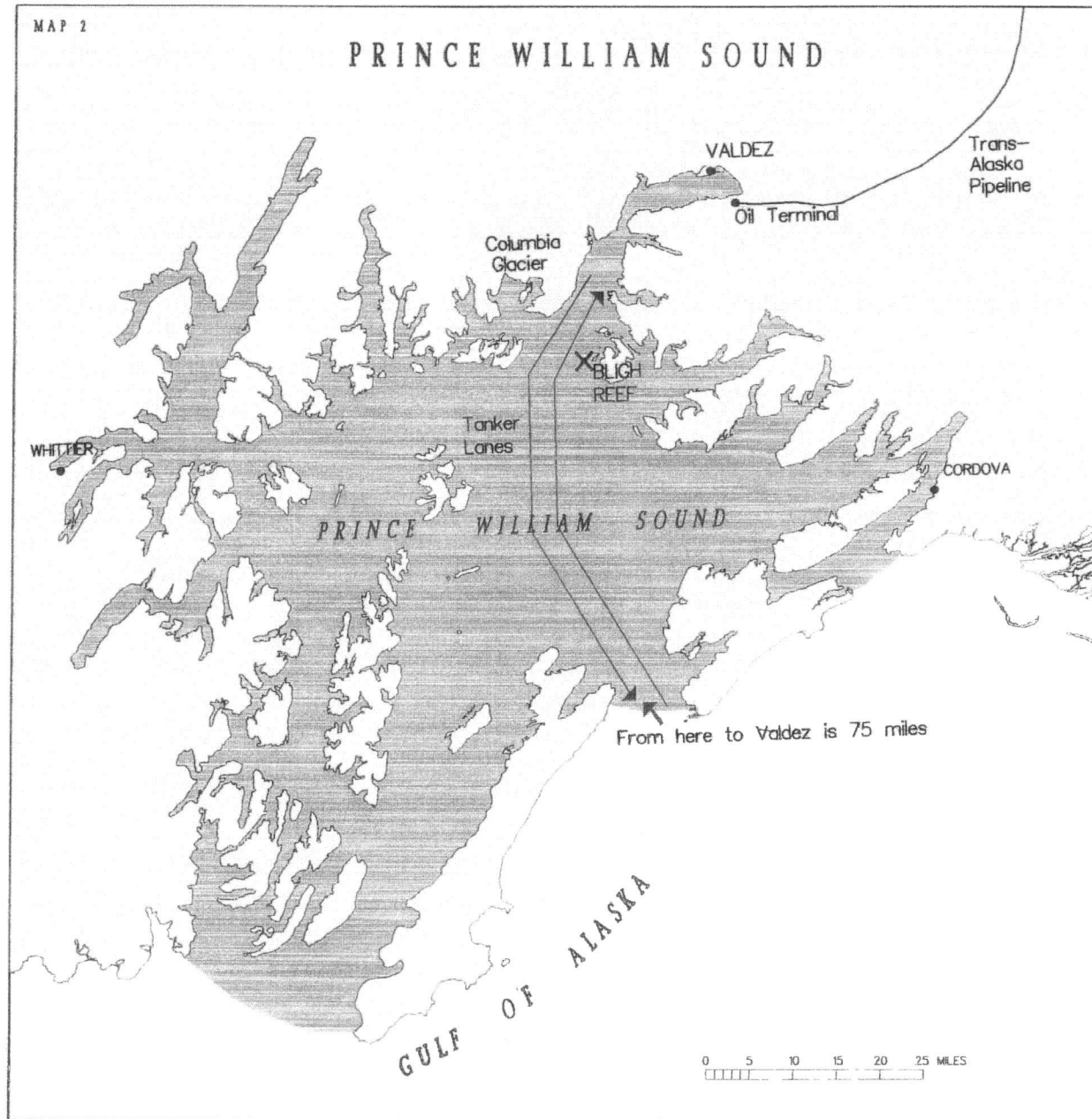
- 1. Very Strongly**
- 2. Strongly**
- 3. Not Too Strongly**
- 4. Not At All Strongly**

MAP 1



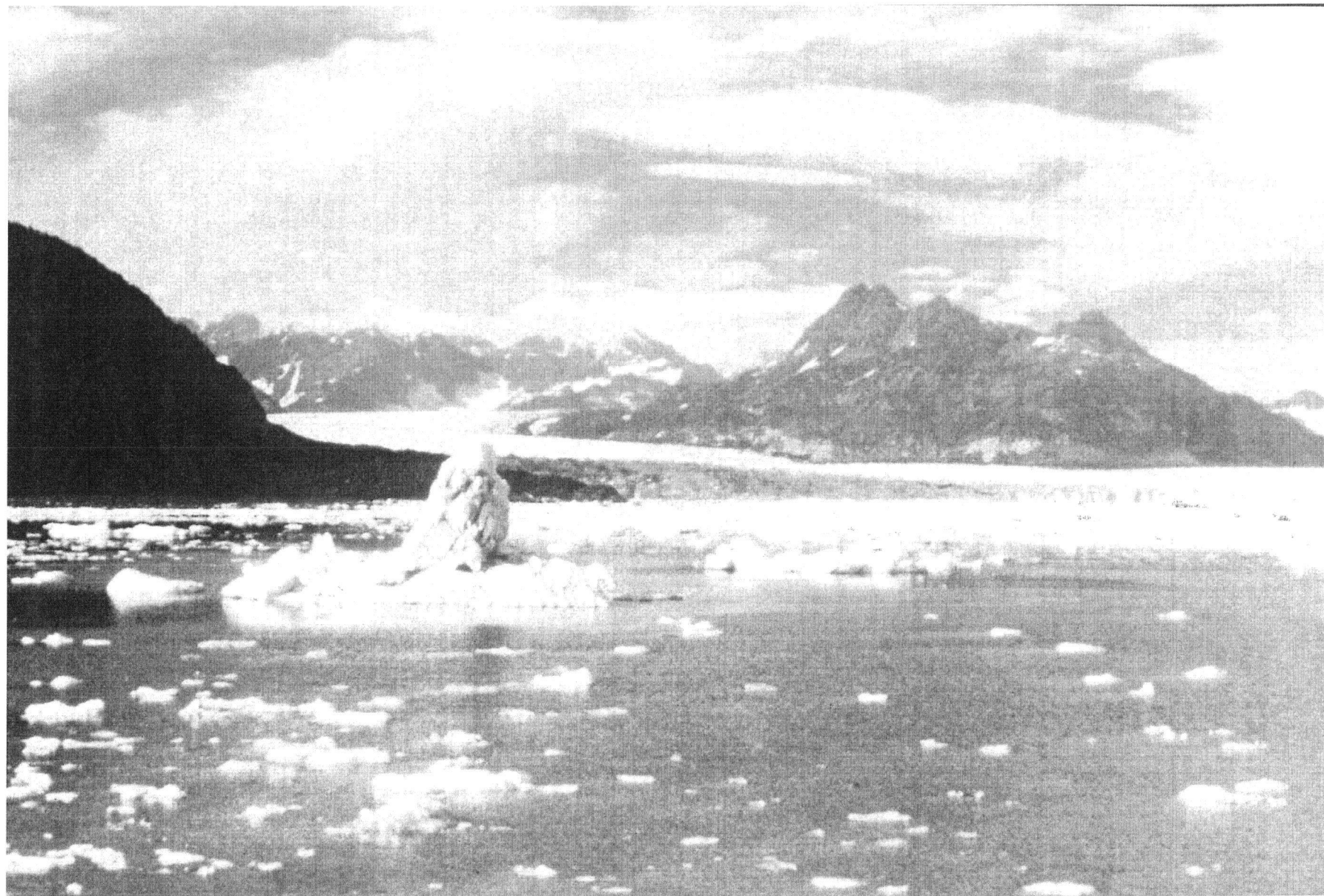
MAP 2

# PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND





A PORT OF VALDEZ AND VALDEZ NARROWS



**B COLUMBIA GLACIER ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND**





C VIEW OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

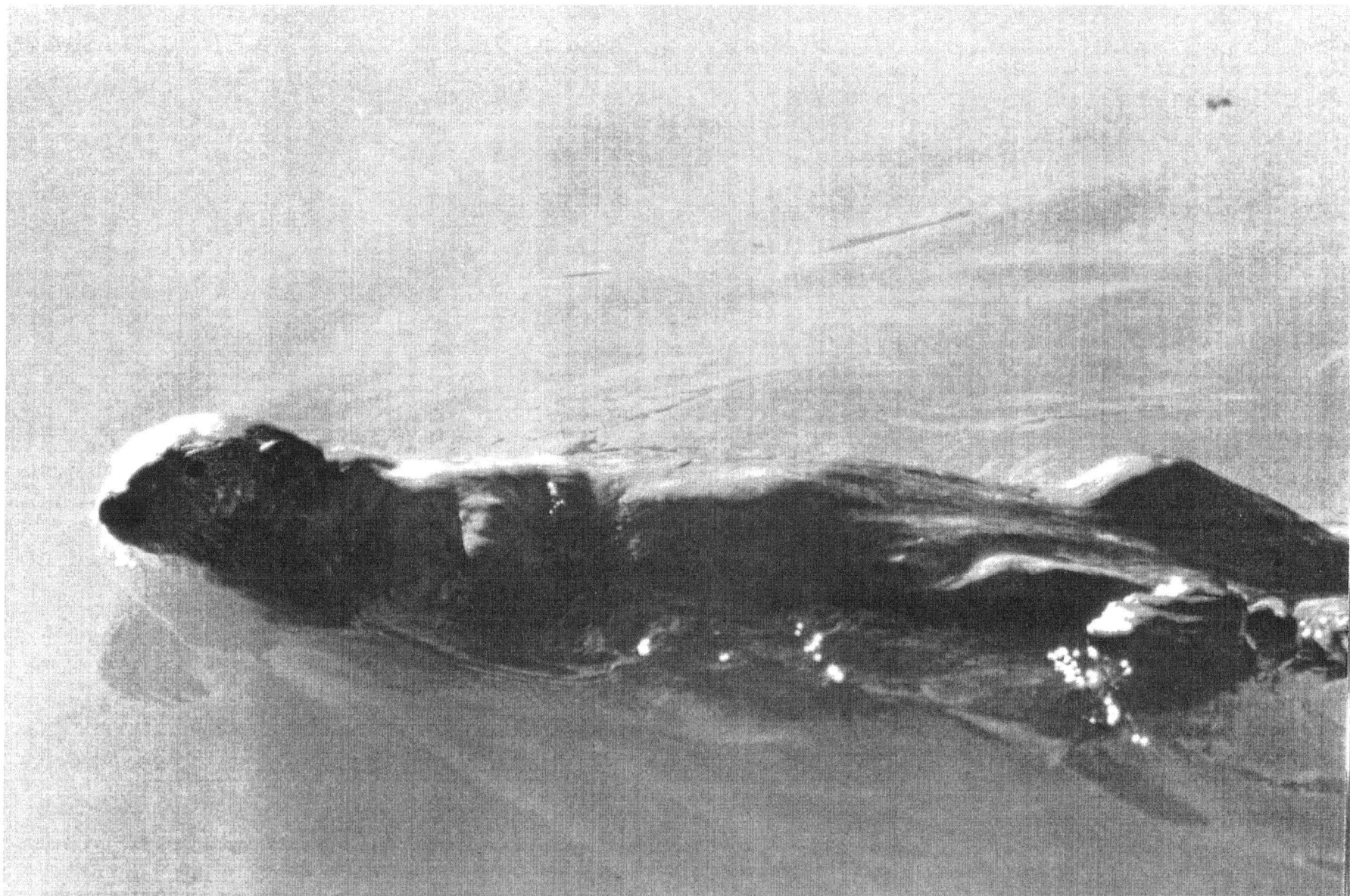




D NESTING GULLS AND CORMORANTS ON CLIFF



E MURRES



F SEA OTTER

ACE 10916481



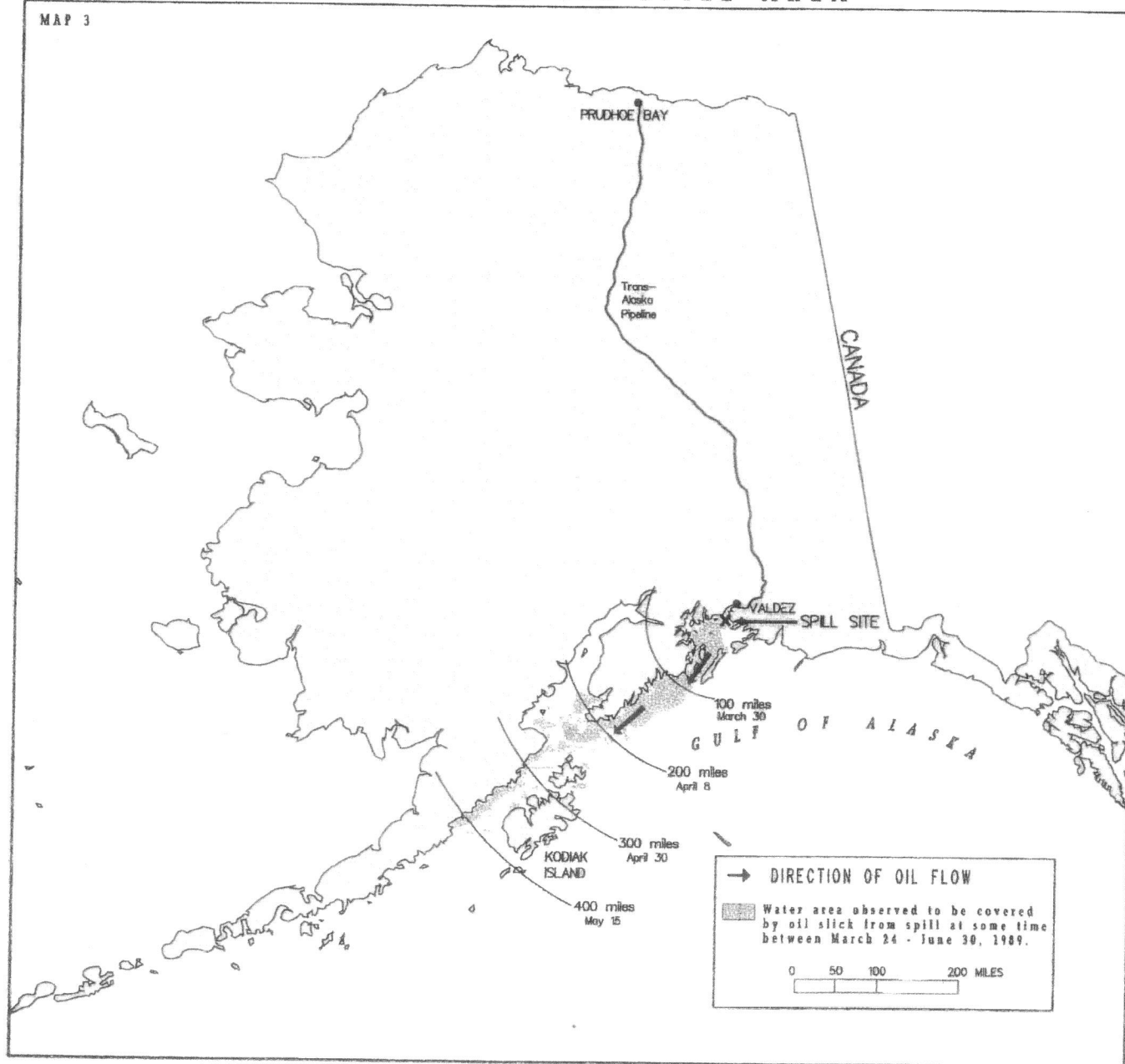
ACE 10916482



**G TANKER SAILING THROUGH PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND**

# THE ALASKA OIL SPILL AREA

MAP 3



ACE 10916483

MAP 4

# THE ALASKA OIL SPILL

## PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND



ACE 10916484



H HEAVILY OILED SHORE SOON AFTER SPILL





ACE 10916486

I VERY HEAVILY OILED SHORE BEFORE CLEANUP





J CLEANUP OPERATION ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SHORE, SUMMER 1989

## **Appendix B — Sample Design and Execution**

1. **Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) for National Sample**
2. **Sample Allocation and Completion Rates by PSU**
3. **DiGaetano Memo of 8/12/91**
4. **Westat Edit Form**
5. **Westat Validation Form**
6. **Household Screener**

## **Appendix B.1 — Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) for National Sample**

<b>PSU NUMBER</b>	<b>PSU NAME</b>	<b>COUNTIES WITHIN PSU</b>	<b>COUNTY CODE</b>
101	Bronx/Manhattan, NY	Bronx Manhattan	36005 36061
102	Kings/Queens/Richmond, NY	Kings Queens Richmond	36047 36081 36085
103	Nassau, Suffolk, NY	Nassau Orange Putnam Rockland Suffolk Westchester	36059 36071 36079 36087 36103 36119
104	Philadelphia, PA	Burlington Camden Gloucester Bucks Chester Delaware Montgomery Philadelphia	34005 34007 34015 42017 42029 42045 42091 42101
105	Boston, MA	Essex Middlesex Norfolk Suffolk	25009 25017 25021 25025
106	Pittsburgh, PA	Allegheny Beaver Washington Westmoreland	42003 42007 42125 42129
107	Newark, NJ	Essex Morris Somerset Union	34013 34027 34035 34039

PSU NUMBER	PSU NAME	COUNTIES WITHIN PSU	COUNTY CODE
108	Chicago, IL	Cook	17031
		Du Page	17043
		Kane	17089
		Lake	17097
		McHenry	17111
		Will	17197
109	Detroit, MI	Lapeer	26087
		Livingston	26093
		Macomb	26099
		Oakland	26125
		St. Clair	26147
		Wayne	26163
110	St. Louis, MO	Clinton	17027
		Madison	17119
		Monroe	17133
		St. Clair	17163
		Franklin	29071
		Jefferson	29099
		St. Charles	29183
		St. Louis	29189
		St. Louis City	29510
111	Cleveland, OH	Cuyahoga	39035
		Geauga	39055
		Lake	39085
		Medina	39103
112	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	Anoka	27003
		Carver	27019
		Chisago	27025
		Dakota	27037
		Hennepin	27053
		Ramsey	27123
		Scott	27139
		Washington	27163
		Wright	27171
		St. Croix	55109

PSU NUMBER	PSU NAME	COUNTIES WITHIN PSU	COUNTY CODE
113	Washington, D.C.	Dist. of Co.	11001
		Charles	24017
		Montgomery	24031
		Prince George	24033
		Arlington	51013
		Fairfax	51059
		Loudon	51107
		Prince William	51153
		Alexandria	51510
		Fairfax City	51600
		Falls Church	51610
		Manassas	51683
		Manassas Park	51685
114	Dallas, TX	Collin	48085
		Dallas	48113
		Denton	48121
		Ellis	48139
		Hood	48221
		Johnson	48251
		Kaufman	48257
		Parker	48367
		Rockwall	48397
		Tarrant	48439
		Wise	48497
115	Atlanta, GA	Cherokee	13057
		Clayton	13063
		Cobb	13067
		De Kalb	13089
		Douglas	13097
		Fayette	13113
		Forsyth	13117
		Fulton	13121
		Gwinnett	13135
		Henry	13151
		Newton	13217
		Palloins	13223
		Rockdale	13247
		Walton	13297

PSU NUMBER	PSU NAME	COUNTIES WITHIN PSU	COUNTY CODE
116	Miami, FL	Dade	12025
		Palm Beach	12099
		Broward	12011
117	Baltimore, MD	Anne Arundel	24003
		Baltimore	24005
		Carroll	24013
		Harford	24025
		Howard	24027
		Baltimore City	24510
118	Houston, TX	Brazoria	48039
		Fort Bend	48157
		Harris	48201
		Liberty	48291
		Montgomery	48339
		Waller	48473
119	Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles	06037
120	San Francisco, CA	Alameda	06001
		Contra Costa	06013
		Marin	06041
		San Francisco	06075
		San Mateo	06081
122	Atlantic City, NJ	Altantic	34001
141	Oklahoma City, OK	Canadian	40017
		Cleveland	40027
		McClain	40087
		Oklahoma	40109
		Pottawatch	40125
123	New Brunswick, NJ	Middlesex	34023
125	Hartford, CT	Hartford	09003
		Tolland	09013
126	Syracuse, NY	Madison	36053
		Onondaga	36067
		Oswego	36075

PSU NUMBER	PSU NAME	COUNTIES WITHIN PSU	COUNTY CODE
127	Allentown, PA	Warren CarbonLehigh Northampton	34041 42025 42077 42095
129	Kansas City, MO	Johnson Wyandotte Cass Clay Jackson Platte Ray	20091 20209 29037 29047 29095 29165 29177
131	Milwaukee, WI	Milwaukee Ozaukee Washington Waukesha	55079 55089 55131 55133
133	Sheboygan, WI	Sheboygan	55117
136	Gary/Hammond, IN	Lake Porter	18089 18127
134	Lansing, MI	Clinton Eaton Ingham Ionia	26037 26045 26065 26067
137	Grand Rapids, MI	Kent Ottawa	26081 26139
138	Bryan/College Station, TX	Brazos	48041
139	Fayetteville, NC	Cumberland	37051
145	Jacksonville, FL	Baker Clay Duval Nassau St. Johns	12003 12019 12031 12089 12109



PSU NUMBER	PSU NAME	COUNTIES WITHIN PSU	COUNTY CODE
147	Birmingham, AL	Jefferson	01073
		St. Clair	01115
		Shelby	01117
		Walker	01127
142	Little Rock, AR	Pulaski	05119
		Saline	05125
146	Chattanooga, TN	Catoosa	13047
		Dade	13083
		Walker	13295
		Hamilton	47065
		Marion	47115
		Sequatchie	47153
148	Abilene, TX	Callahan	48059
		Jones	48253
		Taylor	48441
150	Bradenton, FL	Manatee	12081
152	Seattle, WA	King	53033
		Snohomish	53061
154	Bremerton, WA	Kitsap	53035
153	Anaheim/Santa Ana, CA	Orange	06059
155	Sacramento, CA	Placer	06061
		Sacramento	06067
		Yolo	06113
157	Spokane, WA	Spokane	53063
159	Phoenix, AZ	Maricopa	04013
161	Clinton Co., NY	Clinton	36019
162	Fayette/Greene Co., PA	Fayette	42051
		Green	42059

<b>PSU NUMBER</b>	<b>PSU NAME</b>	<b>COUNTIES WITHIN PSU</b>	<b>COUNTY CODE</b>
163	Benton/Carroll Co., IN	Benton	18007
		Carroll	18015
165	Reno Co., KS	Reno	20155
167	Shelby Co., OH	Shelby	39149
168	Gallatin/Saline Co., IL	Gallatin	17059
		Saline	17165
169	Reeves/etc. Co., TX	Culberson	48109
		Hudspeth	48229
		Jeff Davis	48243
		Presidio	48377
		Reeves	48389
175	Darlington/etc., Co., SC	Darlington	45031
		Dillon	45033
		Marlboro	45069
171	Whitfield, Co, GA	Whitfield	13313
177	Shenandoah/etc., Co., VA	Madison	51113
		Page	51139
		Rappahannock	51157
		Shenandoah	51171
172	Orangeburg/Calhoun Co., SC	Calhoun	45017
		Orangeburg	45075
173	Henry/Martinsville, VA	Henry	51089
		Martinsville	51690
178	Gunniston/etc., Co., CO	Chaffee	08015
		Fremont	08043
		Gunnison	08051
180	Mason Co., WA	Mason	53045
181	Honolulu, HI	Oahu	15003

## Appendix B.2 — Sample Allocation and Completion Rates by PSU

PSU	NAME	NO. OF CASES	COMPLETED CASES	INELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS	REFUSAL	NOT CONTACTED & OTHER	RESPONSE RATE
101	Bronx/Manhattan, NY	22	15	4	2	1	83.33
102	Kings/Queens/Richmond, NY	31	10	4	12	5	37.04
103	Nassau/Suffolk, NY	22	16	2	4	0	80.00
104	Philadelphia, PA	55	39	3	7	6	75.00
105	Boston, MA	18	12	3	2	1	80.00
106	Pittsburgh, PA	17	10	1	6	0	62.50
107	Newark, NJ	8	4	0	4	0	50.00
108	Chicago, IL	40	19	7	8	6	57.58
109	Detroit, MI	21	16	1	4	0	80.00
110	St. Louis, MO	11	7	1	2	1	70.00
111	Cleveland, OH	13	7	0	4	2	53.85
112	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	14	8	0	6	0	57.14
113	Washington, D.C.	23	14	2	5	2	66.67
114	Dallas, TX	32	25	1	3	3	80.65
115	Atlanta, GA	27	17	2	6	2	68.00
116	Miami, FL	37	19	11	6	1	73.08
117	Baltimore, MD	10	9	0	1	0	90.00
118	Houston, TX	19	7	5	4	3	50.00
119	Los Angeles, CA	48	30	7	10	1	73.17
120	San Francisco, CA	24	20	1	2	1	86.96
122	Atlantic City, NJ	31	22	4	4	1	81.48
123	New Brunswick, NJ	18	11	1	5	1	64.71
125	Hartford, CT	25	18	1	4	2	75.00
126	Syracuse, NY	25	19	2	3	1	82.61
127	Allentown, PA	34	18	5	5	6	62.07

PSU	NAME	NO. OF CASES	COMPLETED CASES	INELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS	REFUSAL	NOT CONTACTED & OTHER	RESPONSE RATE
129	Kansas City, MO	28	19	0	8	1	67.86
131	Milwaukee, WI	22	13	1	7	1	61.90
133	Sheboygan, WI	26	19	4	2	1	86.36
134	Lansing/East Lansing, MI	27	20	5	0	2	90.91
136	Gary/Hammond, IN	39	25	3	9	2	69.44
137	Grand Rapids, MI	22	18	0	4	0	81.82
138	Bryan/College Station, TX	20	16	2	2	0	88.89
139	Fayetteville, NC	31	17	5	6	3	65.38
141	Oklahoma City, OK	29	19	6	4	0	82.61
142	Little Rock, AR	33	20	5	6	2	71.43
145	Jacksonville, FL	43	27	9	6	1	79.41
146	Chattanooga, TN	23	11	5	7	0	61.11
147	Birmingham, AL	25	18	3	4	0	81.82
148	Abilene, TX	24	21	0	3	0	87.50
150	Bradenton, FL	45	23	7	12	3	60.53
152	Seattle, WA	30	19	4	6	1	73.08
153	Anaheim/Santa Ana, CA	24	16	1	4	3	69.57
154	Bremerton, WA	29	20	2	6	1	74.07
155	Sacramento, CA	30	20	5	5	0	80.00
157	Spokane, WA	29	20	4	3	2	80.00
159	Phoenix, AR	35	22	7	4	2	78.57
161	Clinton Co., NY	21	15	4	1	1	88.24
162	Fayette/Greene Co., PA	21	20	0	0	1	95.24
163	Benton/Carroll Co., IN	23	13	8	1	1	86.67
165	Reno Co., KS	31	22	5	3	1	84.62

PSU	NAME	NO. OF CASES	COMPLETED CASES	INELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS	REFUSAL	NOT CONTACTED & OTHER	RESPONSE RATE
167	Shelby Co., OH	25	15	1	6	3	62.50
168	Gallatin/Saline Co., IL	29	20	7	1	1	90.91
169	Reeves Co., TX	37	25	10	0	2	92.59
171	Whitfield Co., GA	23	14	6	3	0	82.35
172	Orangeburg/Calhoun Co., SC	23	16	5	1	1	88.89
173	Henry/Martinsville Co., VA	19	16	2	1	0	94.12
175	Darlington/Dillon/Marlboro, SC	22	12	2	5	3	60.00
177	Shenandoah/Page Co., VA	29	24	3	0	2	92.31
178	Fremont/Chaffee/Gunnison, CO	28	18	8	2	0	90.00
180	Mason Co., WA	25	15	4	6	0	71.43
181	Honolulu, HI	4	3	1	0	0	100.00
	TOTAL	<u>1599</u>	<u>1043</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>75.20</u>

### DEFINITIONS

$$\text{Response Rate} = \frac{\text{Completed Cases}}{\text{Total Cases} - \text{Ineligible Cases}}$$

**Appendix B.3 — DiGaetano Memo of 8/12/91**

## **Draft: Weighting Specifications for the National Opinion Survey**

### **Overview**

Sample weights have been established for the National Opinion Survey as follows. Base weights were assigned to each sampled dwelling unit (DU), reflecting the probability of selection at each sampling stage: PSU, segment within sampled PSU, and DU within sampled segment. Information had been collected for each screened DU in order to characterize the occupied DU's (equivalent to the census definition of "households") and permit poststratification of the base survey weights to CPS household estimates. After poststratification was completed, ineligible households (those containing only non-English speakers among adults) were excluded from further consideration.

All persons selected to complete the main questionnaire were then identified and their poststratified DU weights multiplied by weights reflecting the probability of selection of the individual within the household (the 2 components of this probability were the probability of selection of the economic unit or "family" to which the individual belongs within the household and then the probability of selection of the individual among those eligible to be selected within the "family"). Nonresponse adjustments were then developed for the survey weights of those persons who responded to the main questionnaire to account for those selected who failed to respond. These adjustments were based on the age, race and sex of the individuals selected. Since the ultimate population of interest is those persons 18 years or older who own or contribute to the rent of their DU, a population for which independent population figures are not available, no poststratification was undertaken at the person level.

The specific steps for establishing the survey weights are indicated below. Replicate weights have also been constructed for variance estimation purposes, as discussed in a separate memo.

### **Step 1: Checking assignment of the base weights to each sampled DU**

The assignment of the base weights to the sampled DU's is reflected in the following frequency distribution.



**Table 1**  
**1990 Census Household Totals:**  
**By Type and Race of Household and**  
**Number of Persons in Household 18 or over**  
**other than Householder or Spouse**

Race of Household by "Another Person in Household 18 or over Other than Householder or Spouse"	Total	Type of Household	
		(000's) Married Couple Family	(000's) Other
All Households	93347	52317	41030
No other Members,18+	69401	40932	28469
At least one other 18+	23946	11385	12561
<b>Black Households</b>	10486	3750	6736
⇒ No other Members,18+	7049	2652	4397
⇒ At least one other 18+	3437	1098	2339
<b>All Other Households</b>	82861	48567	34294
⇒ No other Members,18+	62352	38280	24072
⇒ At least one other 18+	20509	10287	10222

	<b>Base weight</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
	30,890.2669	3,010
	31,520.6806	33
	32,197.1629	33
	<u>40,222.4028</u>	<u>34</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,449,954</b>	<b>3,110</b>

Those base weights greater than 31,000 arose from the 3 segments where the ratio of current dwelling units to 1980 dwelling units exceeded 4.

There were 1,554 DU's selected for Wave 1, 1,556 DU's selected for Wave 2, 1,554 DU's selected as the reserve sample. The reason for the slight disparity in the numbers selected for these 3 portions of the sample is that a nonexistent DU was dropped from both Wave 1 and the reserve. Only Wave 1 has been fielded. The 3,110 figure refers to Waves 1 and 2 combined. After the correct assignment of these base weights was verified, the base weight for Wave 1 cases was doubled as they represent a randomly selected half-sample of the original sample designated for inclusion in the survey.

## **Step 2: Poststratification of sampled DU's**

Poststratification was done for two purposes: to standardize the NOS survey estimate of occupied DU's to the corresponding CPS estimate which can help reduce sample variability and the potential for bias in the survey estimates (e.g., due to undercoverage of certain portions of the population), and to adjust for survey nonresponse at the screener level.

Those DU's with completed screeners were poststratified to household totals obtained from the 1990 Census. Poststratification was conducted in two stages. First, the totals were poststratified to cells based on the following factors: Race of Household (Black, other); Type of Household (Married Couple, Other); and Number of persons in the household 18 or over other than the householder or the householder's spouse (if the householder is married). The figures for this poststratification appear in the boxes of Table 1.

Then the screened DU's were poststratified to cell totals obtained by cross-classification of the following factors: Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West); Type of Household (Married Couple present, other); Race of Household (Black, other); and age of householder (<30; 30-54; 55 or older). The figures for this poststratification effort appear in the boxes of Table 2.

For the first stage of poststratification, we sorted by: the number of persons 18 years or older in the household other than the householder or the householder's spouse, ("0" and "1 or more" are the categories used); within number, by the race of the household; within race, by the type of the household. To determine the appropriate category for the number of adults other than the householder or spouse for the survey data, we used the following two variables:

Information	Variable	Location on database
Householder married	RPMARRY	added to database (1 = householder married 2 = householder not married)
Number of persons 18 or older in DU	SSI	007-008

To determine the number N of persons 18 or older in a DU other than the householder or the householder's spouse, we employed the following logic:

If RPMARRY = 1, then  $N = SSI - 2$ ;

If RPMARRY = 2, then  $N = SSI - 1$ ;

We then created a dichotomous variable for the cases where  $N = 0$  and  $N > 0$  to indicate the additional adults in a household.

To construct the cells for the second stage of poststratification, we sorted by: region, age of householder within region; type of household within age; and race of household within type. For the survey data, we obtained region according to sample PSU. The region associated with each PSU appears in the attachment to the memo on the construction of the replicate weights. We obtained the other information from the following variables.

Information	Variable	Location on database
Race of household	RACEREF	163 (C or D = Black; A, B, or E = other)
Age of householder	AGEREF	161-162
Type of household	MARRCOUP	added to database (1 = married couple in household; 2 = unmarried couple in household; 3 = other)

AGEREF was broken down into the three categories: under 30; 30-54; 55 or more.

To do the first phase of the poststratification, we summed the base DU weights for all DU's responding to the screener (whether eligible or ineligible for the main questionnaire) for each cross-classification cell  $i$  appearing in Table 1. Table 1 contains 1990 Census totals  $C_i$  for each cross-classification cell  $i$  (those appearing in boldface). We then computed the ratio of  $C_i$  to the sum of the base DU weights for cell  $i$  to obtain the poststratification factor  $f_i$ . As an equation, we computed  $f_i$  as

$$f_i = \frac{C_i}{\sum_{\substack{\text{all screener} \\ \text{respondents } j \\ \text{in cell } i}} W_{ij}}$$

where  $W_{ij}$  = the DU base weight for DU  $j$  in cell  $i$ .

The poststratified weight  $W'_{ij}$  was then obtained as

$$W'_{ij} = f_i \times W_{ij}.$$

We then undertook phase 2 of the poststratification of screened DU's. Let  $D_k$  be the 1990 Census totals for cell  $k$  in Table 2 (those appearing in boldface). We then computed the sum of all the previously poststratified weights  $W'_{kb}$  in cell  $k$ . The ratio of  $D_k$  to this sum was the poststratification factor  $g_k$ . In equation form,

$$g_k = \frac{D_k}{\sum_{\substack{\text{all screener} \\ \text{respondents} \\ \text{b in cell } k}} W'_{kb}}$$

**Table 2**  
**1990 Census Population Totals:**  
**By Type and Race of Household,**  
**Age of Householder, and Region**

Type and Race of Household within Region	Age of Householder		
	<30 (000's)	30-54 (000's)	55+ (000's)
<b>Nation</b>			
All Households	14544	46118	32685
Married Couple Family	6482	29093	16742
Other Household Types	8062	17025	15943
<b>Northeast</b>			
All Households	2525	9446	7156
Married Couple Family	1094	5952	3538
Other Household Types	1431	3494	3618
<b>Black Households</b>	317	978	571
⇒ Married Couple Family	87	339	188
⇒ Other Household Types	230	639	383
<b>Other Race Households</b>	2208	8468	6585
⇒ Married Couple Family	1007	5613	3350
⇒ Other Household Types	1201	2855	3235
<b>Midwest</b>			
All Households	3666	11047	8047
Married Couple Family	1544	7233	4181
Other Household Types	2122	3814	3866
<b>Black Households</b>	441	1078	573
⇒ Married Couple Family	58	380	205
⇒ Other Household Types	383	698	368
<b>Other Race Households</b>	3225	9969	7474
⇒ Married Couple Family	1486	6853	3976
⇒ Other Household Types	1739	3116	3498
<b>South</b>			
All Households	5211	15645	11407
Married Couple Family	2542	9905	5845
Other Household Types	2669	5740	5562
<b>Black Households</b>	1032	2864	1725
⇒ Married Couple Family	368	1199	603
⇒ Other Household Types	664	1665	1122

**Table 2**

**1990 Census Population Totals:  
By Type and Race of Household,  
Age of Householder, and Region**

<b>Type and Race of Household within Region</b>		<b>Age of Householder</b>		
		<b>&lt;30 (000's)</b>	<b>30-54 (000's)</b>	<b>55+ (000's)</b>
<b>Other Race Households</b>		4179	12781	9682
⇒ Married Couple Family		2174	8706	5242
⇒ Other Household Types		2005	4075	4440
<b>West</b>				
All Households		3142	9980	6075
Married Couple Family		1301	6004	3178
Other Household Types		1841	3976	2897
<b>Black Households</b>		187	499	220
⇒ Married Couple Family		48	196	77
⇒ Other Household Types		139	303	143
<b>Other Race Households</b>		2955	9481	5855
⇒ Married Couple Family		1253	5808	3101
⇒ Other Household Types		1702	3673	2754

where

$W'_{kb}$  = the poststratified DU weight for DU b in cell k

The final DU poststratified weight  $W''_{kb}$  was obtained as

$$W''_{kb} = g_k W'_{kb}$$

In constructing the cells, we targeted that there be at least 40 screener respondents per cell. If any cell contained less than 40 respondents, consideration was given to combining that cell with a similar cell to achieve the 40 screener respondents per cell goal.

Once poststratification was completed, those weighted households (DU's) which were considered ineligible (those where all persons who own or rent the DU were non-English speaking) were dropped from further consideration in the weighting process. Thus, the sum of the poststratified DU base weights among eligible DU's was less than the estimate of all households in the nation.

### **Step 3: Nonresponse adjustment for main interview nonresponse**

During the interview process, we randomly selected from each responding eligible screened household a family unit (from among all family units in the DU which either had part ownership of the house or pay rent) and then a survey-eligible person within the family (18 years or older who either paid rent or was part owner of the home). These random selection probabilities of persons within households have been reflected in the final weights. We also adjusted the final weights to reflect those persons selected at the time of the screener to participate in the survey who failed to do so.

Let  $g_j$  represent the number of eligible family units within DU j and let  $h_{jk}$  represent the number of survey eligible persons in sampled family unit k within DU j. We created nonresponse adjustment cells based on the age, race, and sex of the person ultimately selected to complete the main interview.

The person level weight was defined as  $W'_{ij} g_j h_{ik}$  and assigned to every household with a completed screener where

$W'_{ij}$  = the final, poststratified DU weight (the subscript i refers to the poststratification cell and can be ignored here)

The nonresponse adjustment  $a_d$  for adjustment cell d was then computed as

$$a_d = \frac{\sum_{\substack{\text{all persons in cell d} \\ \text{selected to participate} \\ \text{in main interview}}} W'_{ij} g_j h_{ik}}{\sum_{\substack{\text{all persons in cell d} \\ \text{who actually completed} \\ \text{main interview}}} W'_{ij} g_j h_{ik}}$$

The final person level weight  $W''_{dj}$  for the person responding from DU j in cell m was computed as

$$W''_{dj} = a_d \times W'_{ij}$$

The adjustment cells were created based on the age, race and sex of the persons selected to participate in the main interview. The age categories were: 18-34; 35-44; 45-64; and 65 or over. The race categories were black and nonblack. We created the cells by first sorting on the following variables: race; sex, within race; and age, within sex. In cells where there were fewer than 40 respondents, consideration was given to combining similar cells together.

After the adjustments were computed, they were examined to see if any seemed to be inordinately high (say, 2 or more). None were.

#### Step 4: Household Level Weights

A set of household level weights have also been developed for analyses of household level data, such as income and the amount a household would contribute for a program to prevent damage due to an oil spill. These household level weights were constructed by



- (1) poststratifying DU's that were respondents to the main interview or language problem cases at the screener (no persons in household speaking English) to the Census figures appearing in Tables 1 and 2; and,
- (2) assigning the language problem cases a final household weight of zero as they were not eligible for the survey.

## Appendix B.4 — Westat Edit Form

Case ID: \_\_\_\_\_

## NATIONAL OPINION SURVEY

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Edit Form

Edited by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Edited: \_\_\_\_\_

Specific Checks	Problem	No Problem
1. Screener Label - Check ID # against mini-label on Quex Cover and P35. Do numbers match?		
2. Check S-1 against Enumeration Table. Do the numbers match?		
3. S14 - Is this answer consistent with Enumeration Table?		
4. Boxes 4 & 5. Was the correct respondent selected?		
5. Questionnaire Type - Does label match questionnaire type?		
6. Main Quex Cover - Is mini-Label attached on cover and on page 35?		
7. Is Skip Record filled in properly?		
8. Missed DU Procedure, P36. Was this completed properly, if applicable?		
9. Is Section D completed?		

General Checks	Problem	No Problem
1. Skips - Were these followed? If not, which questions were affected?		
2. Are verbatims complete and probe marks indicated?		
3. Is handwriting legible?		

Validation Check		
Is this case marked for validation?	Yes .....1	No .....2

Did Interviewer Require Feedback?

Yes .....1

No .....2 (END)

FEEDBACK PROVIDED BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

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## **Appendix B.5 — Westat Validation Form**

# NATIONAL OPINION SURVEY

## VALIDATION CALL RECORD

Type of Validation:

Mode of Validation:

Regular ..... 1

By Telephone ..... 1

Special ..... 2

Field ..... 2

Mail ..... 3

Call	Validator code	Date	Time	Outcome
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Case ID#: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Sample Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (       ) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPERVISOR REVIEW:

Pass - No Discrepancy ..... 1

Pass - Discrepancy ..... 2

Fail ..... 3

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

NATIONAL OPINION SURVEY

VALIDATION FORM

Hello, may I please speak with (NAME OF RESPONDENT)?

IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE: I'm calling with regard to a survey (RESPONDENT) took part in recently. When would be a good time to call back? RECORD BEST TIME IN CALL RECORD.

1. WHEN RESPONDENT AVAILABLE: My name is (NAME) with Westat. One of our interviewers visited you recently for a national opinion survey. Do you recall being interviewed?

Yes ..... 1 (3)  
No ..... 2 (2)

2. The interview described the Alaska Oil spill in March of 1989. According to our records, the interviewer talked with you on (DATE OF INTERVIEW). Now do you remember the interview?

Yes ..... 1  
No ..... 2

3. (Thank you again for participating in the study. In this kind of research, we always get in touch with some of the people who were interviewed to make sure our interviewers are recording answers correctly/I'd like to verify a few pieces of information to see if I can understand how this mistake was made.) On (DATE OF INTERVIEW), was your address (READ ADDRESS FROM CALL RECORD)?

Yes ..... 1 (5)  
No ..... 2 (4)

4. What was your address then?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Besides yourself, how many other people related to you were living in your household on (DATE OF INTERVIEW)? (S-9 and C-3)

\_\_\_\_\_ People

The next questions are about you (and any members of your family living with you) on (DATE OF INTERVIEW).

6. Have you or anyone else living in your household ever been to Alaska?  
(A-7; A-7A)

Yes ..... 1 (7)  
No ..... 2 (8)  
DK ..... 8 (8)

7. IF ONE PERSON FAMILY, CIRCLE CODE 1 WITHOUT ASKING: Was that  
you or someone else?

Respondent ..... 1  
Someone else ..... 2

8. On (DATE OF INTERVIEW), what was the last grade of formal education  
you completed? (C-2)

No high school ..... 01  
Some high school ..... 02  
High school graduate ..... 03  
Some college ..... 04  
Bachelor's degree ..... 05  
Postgraduate (Master's, Law  
Degree, Doctorate, etc.) ..... 06  
Other (DESCRIBE) ..... 07

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9. (As I said earlier.) The survey described the Alaska oil spill of March, 1989.  
It also described a program to prevent damage from future oil spills in the  
Prince William Sound. Do you remember the program?

Yes ..... 1 (10)  
No ..... 2 (11)  
Not sure ..... 8 (11)

10. After you were first told about the program, did you vote in favor or against?

Favor ..... 1  
Against ..... 2  
Not sure ..... 8 } (12)



11. The program called for two Coast Guard ships to escort each tanker from Valdez all the way through the Prince William Sound until they reached the open sea. If an accident did occur, the Coast Guard ships would have trained crew and special equipment to contain the spill. Do you recall anything about this program?

Yes ..... 1 (12)  
 No ..... 2 (15)  
 Not sure ..... 8 (15)

12. When describing the 1989 oil spill and the escort ship program, did the interviewer show you maps and photographs of Alaska?

Yes ..... 1  
 No ..... 2  
 Not sure ..... 3

13. About how long did the interview last?

\_\_\_\_\_ Minutes  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Hours

IF MORE THAN 20 MINUTES, GO TO 15; OTHERWISE, ASK 14.

14. Just so I can be sure the interviewer covered all the topics (s/he) was required, did (s/he) ...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not sure</u>
Ask about the number of adults (age 18 or older) in the household .....	1	2	8
Describe the damage done by Oil Spill of 1989 .....	1	2	8
Describe a program to prevent damage from future oil spills ....	1	2	8
Ask how you would vote on such a program .....	1	2	8

15. Thank you for your help. (Is there anything you would like to say about the survey or the interviewer?)

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## **Appendix B.6 — Household Screener**

# NATIONAL OPINION SURVEY

MAIN STUDY

HOUSEHOLD SCREENER

ASSIGNMENT BOX

CONDUCT ONLY WITH A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 18 OR OLDER.

## INTRODUCTION

Hello, I'm (YOUR NAME) from Westat, Inc., a research organization in Rockville, Maryland. Recently we sent you a letter explaining a survey we are conducting. (VERIFY ADDRESS) As you may recall from the letter, your household has been selected for a national survey about people's opinions. Before I can begin this survey, I have to determine who in your household I'll need to talk with. I'd like to begin by asking a few questions about persons age 18 or older who live here.

### Initial:

Interviewer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Screener Conducted: \_\_\_\_\_

### Reassignment:

Interviewer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Screener Conducted: \_\_\_\_\_

Conducted by: Westat, Inc.  
1650 Research Blvd.  
Rockville, MD 20850

ACE 10916521

S-1. Including yourself, how many people, age 18 or older, live in this household?

NUMBER

S-2. What is the (first) name of the person, or one of the persons, who owns or rents this home? (ENTER FIRST NAME ON LINE 01 BELOW.)

BOX 1. IF ONLY ONE PERSON LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO S-5. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE.

S-3. And the other members of this household who are age 18 or older – what are their first names? Let's begin with everyone related to (PERSON 01)? (ENTER FIRST NAMES IN TABLE BELOW.)

S-4. Are there any other people age 18 or older living here who are not related to (PERSON 01)?

YES ..... 1 (ENTER FIRST NAMES BELOW)  
NO ..... 2

S-5. [I have listed (READ NAMES IN ORDER.)] Is there anyone else living here now who is age 18 or older, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? (IF YES, ENTER FIRST NAMES BELOW.)

YES ..... 1  
NO ..... 2

S-6. Is there anyone I have listed who does not speak English?

YES ..... 1 (PROBE FOR NAME(S) AND DRAW A LINE THROUGH NAME(S) IN TABLE BELOW)  
NO ..... 2

# ENUMERATION TABLE

AFTER LISTING HOUSEHOLD, ASK S-7 THROUGH S-11 FOR EACH PERSON		S-7. Is (PERSON) one of the persons who owns or rents or pays toward the rent or mortgage of this home?		S-8. What is (PERSON)'s relationship to (PERSON 01)?	S-9. CODE SEX (ASK IF NOT OBVIOUS FROM S-8) Is (PERSON) male or female?		S-10. How old was (PERSON) on (his/her) last birthday?	S-11. HAND CARD A. Which of the groups on this card best describes (PERSON's) racial background? (ENTER LETTER)	S-13. Family Number
PERSON #	FIRST NAME	YES	NO		M	F			
01		①	2		1	2		LETTER	
02		1	2		1	2		LETTER	
03		1	2		1	2		LETTER	
04		1	2		1	2		LETTER	
05		1	2		1	2		LETTER	
06		1	2		1	2		LETTER	

BOX 2. IF ONLY ONE PERSON IS LISTED IN ENUMERATION TABLE,  
GO TO BOX 5.  
OTHERWISE, CONTINUE.

S-12. ARE ALL OF THE PERSONS LISTED IN THE ENUMERATION TABLE RELATED TO PERSON 01?

YES ..... 1 (BOX 4)  
NO ..... 3 (S-13)

S-13. IF ONLY ONE UNRELATED PERSON IN ENUMERATION TABLE, GO TO B. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH A.

A. ASK: I have listed (NAMES OF PERSONS NOT RELATED TO PERSON 01) as persons who  
are not related to (NAME OF PERSON 01). How are these people related to each other?

BRACKET NAMES OF PERSONS RELATED TO EACH OTHER IN ENUMERATION TABLE.

B. ASSIGN A FAMILY NUMBER TO EACH PERSON IN THE ENUMERATION TABLE. ENTER  
THIS NUMBER IN LAST COLUMN OF TABLE. FAMILY 1 IS PERSON 01 AND RELATED  
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

(A "FAMILY" IS AN INDIVIDUAL OR A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO EACH OTHER BY BLOOD, MARRIAGE  
(INCLUDING INFORMAL MARRIAGE), OR ADOPTION.)

S-14. HOW MANY FAMILIES CONTAIN AT LEAST ONE PERSON WHO OWNS OR RENTS THE HOME? (S-7 CODED  
"YES.")

ONE ..... 1 (BOX 4)  
MORE THAN ONE ..... 2 (BOX 3)  
NUMBER

BOX 3

SELECT ONE FAMILY FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD

USE THE SAMPLING TABLE BELOW TO SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE FAMILY. AN ELIGIBLE FAMILY MUST CONTAIN  
ONE OR MORE PERSONS WHO OWN OR RENT THE HOME. (S-7)

38

Num. Families in Household					
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	2			

Take Fam. #: 2 1 2

BOX 4

STEP

1. HOW MANY ELIGIBLE PERSONS ARE IN THIS FAMILY? ["ELIGIBLE" MEANS THIS PERSON OWNS OR RENTS THE HOME (S-7 CODED "YES.")]

ONE..... 1 (BOX 5)  
 MORE THAN ONE ..... 2 (STEP 2)  
                     NUMBER

STEP

2. ENTER NAMES OF ELIGIBLE PERSONS BELOW IN AGE ORDER, BEGINNING WITH THE OLDEST ON LINE #1.

<u>LINE #</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____

STEP

3. USE SAMPLING TABLE BELOW TO SELECT ONE PERSON FOR THE INTERVIEW.

38	+-----+							
	Number of Persons							
	in Family							
	+-----+							
	2	3	4	5				
	+-----+							
Take	-----							
Person #:	1	3	2	1				

BOX 5

MAIN INTERVIEW RESPONDENT IS:

PERSON # FROM  
 ENUMERATION  
 TABLE

FIRST NAME

S-15. DOES THE ASSIGNMENT BOX REQUIRE THE MISSED DU PROCEDURE?

☐ NO, THANK R AND  
CONTINUE WITH MAIN  
INTERVIEW OR MAKE  
ARRANGEMENTS TO RETURN

☐ YES IF MAIN INTERVIEW RESPONDENT AVAILABLE FOR  
INTERVIEW, COMPLETE MISSED DU PROCEDURE  
AND FORM AFTER MAIN INTERVIEW IS  
COMPLETED.

IF MAIN INTERVIEW RESPONDENT NOT  
AVAILABLE, COMPLETED MISSED DU PROCEDURE  
AND FORM NOW.

INTERVIEWER: FILL OUT S-16 THROUGH S-18 BELOW IMMEDIATELY AFTER YOU LEAVE THE HOUSEHOLD.

S-16. With whom did you conduct the screener?

PERSON # FROM PAGE 2 \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_

S-17. This screener interview was conducted in:

ENGLISH ..... 1  
SPANISH ..... 2

S-18. Code Type of Structure:

SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED HOME ..... 1  
TOWNHOUSE, ROW HOUSE ..... 2  
ATTACHED APARTMENT OR  
CONDOMINIUM ..... 3  
MOBILE HOME ..... 4  
DUPLEX ..... 5  
OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_ 6

### MISSED DU PROCEDURE

1. TO CONDUCT PROCEDURE, SAY: We want to be sure that every household in this area has been given a chance to participate in this important survey. At this address we listed \_\_\_\_\_ households (in your building/in this house). Are there any other living quarters in here that we may have missed?
2. ALSO, CHECK IN THE LOBBY AND AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THIS (HOUSE/BUILDING) FOR ADDITIONAL UNITS OR ENTRANCES IN THIS STRUCTURE.
3. RECORD DISCOVERED D.U.'S ON FORM BELOW. IF NO ADDITIONAL D.U.'S, CHECK THE CIRCLE IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER OF THE FORM.
4. IF 1 TO 4 MISSED D.U.'S ARE DISCOVERED, FILL OUT AN ASSIGNMENT BOX ON A BLANK SCREENER FOR EACH (INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOW TO DO THIS ARE IN THE INTERVIEWER MANUAL) AND CONDUCT SCREENER INTERVIEW. ADD THE DISCOVERED D.U.'S TO THE LISTING SHEET AND TO THE INTERVIEWER LOG AND WEEKLY STATUS REPORT. USE SAME VERSION OF MAIN INTERVIEW ASSIGNED TO THIS CASE.
5. IF 5 OR MORE D.U.'S ARE DISCOVERED, CALL SUPERVISOR FOR INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU DO ANY ADDITIONAL SCREENER INTERVIEWS. ADD ALL OF THE DISCOVERED D.U.'S TO THE LISTING SHEET AND THE SELECTED SAMPLE D.U.'S TO THE INTERVIEWER LOG AND WEEKLY STATUS REPORT. THEN FILL OUT AN ASSIGNMENT BOX ON A BLANK SCREENER FOR EACH SELECTED SAMPLE D.U. AND CONDUCT SCREENER INTERVIEW.

### MISSED DU FORM

CHECK (✓) IF NO MISSED D.U.  
AT SAMPLED STRUCTURE: ☐

PSU # \_\_\_\_\_ SEG # \_\_\_\_\_

D.U. # ASSIGNED	ADDRESS OF DISCOVERED D.U.
Number discovered D.U.'s sequentially within segments beginning with D.U. number 501. Each number must be assigned only <u>once</u> within a segment.	TOTAL ADDITIONAL D.U.'S <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></span>



# **NON-INTERVIEW REPORT FORM**

N-1. Type of NIR:

Vacant or Not a Dwelling Unit ..... 1 (N-2)  
 Household Screener NIR ..... 2 (N-4)  
 Non-English Speaking Household..... 3 (N-4)  
 Main Interview NIR..... 4 (N-6)

N-2. Why is the listed address not an occupied dwelling unit for our sample?

Vacant ..... 01 (N-13)  
 Condemned/demolished..... 02  
 Place of business..... 03  
 Group quarters..... 04  
 No such address/no such DU ..... 05  
 Vacation cabin ..... 06  
 Not usable as permanent residence ..... 07  
 Transient use (less than 1 month)..... 08  
 Still under construction..... 09  
 Improperly listed/out of segment ..... 10  
 Not a DU for other reason ..... 11  
 (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

(N-3)

N-3. Is there any additional information regarding this unit?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**GO TO N-14**

N-4. PLEASE COMPLETE THE ITEMS BELOW BASED ON INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, NEIGHBOR, OR YOUR JUDGMENT.

N-4a. FROM HH OR NEIGHBOR INFORMATION:

	AGE		
	18-44	45-64	65+
No. of HH Members			

N4b. FROM OBSERVATION AT HH: Race of HH:

White, Not Hispanic ..... 1  
 White, Hispanic ..... 2  
 Black, Not Hispanic ..... 3  
 Black, Hispanic ..... 4  
 Other ..... 5

N-4c. In your best judgment, would you consider this household to be:

Upper Income ..... 1  
 Middle Income ..... 2  
 Low Income ..... 3

N-5. Whom did you contact in the household?

No one .....	1
Adult in HH.....	2
Relative of HH .....	3
Child under 18 years of age .....	4
Other (SPECIFY) .....	5

N-6. What was the problem in obtaining information?

Eligible R not home after 4 calls.....	1 (N-11)
Unable to enter structure .....	2 (N-11)
Refusal .....	3 (N-7)
Breakoff.....	4 (N-7)
Unavailable during field period .....	5 (N-11)
Incapable for interview .....	6 (N-13)
Non-English speaking household.....	7 (N-13)
(SPECIFY LANGUAGE) .....	
Other non-response (SPECIFY) .....	8 (N-11)

N-7. What was the main reason you could not complete this (screener/main) interview? (RECORD ANY EXPLANATIONS "R" GAVE AND YOUR OWN IMPRESSIONS. THEN CODE THE REASON YOU BELIEVE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT.)

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Did not want to answer questions, did not believe in surveys.....	01
Did not have time, didn't want to be bothered.....	02
Afraid to let interviewer in, afraid to answer, told not to answer questions.....	03
Objected to this particular survey.....	04
Claimed this survey did not apply to HH .....	05
Wanted to know identity of sponsor.....	06
Other (SPECIFY) .....	07
Could not determine any reason.....	98

N-8. Did the refuser ask for the identity of the sponsor?

Yes .....	1
No.....	2

N-9. On what day of the week and at what time did the refusal occur?

_____	_____	AM / PM
Day of Week	Time of Day	

N-10. CODE SEX AND APPROXIMATE AGE OF PERSON WHO REFUSED.

Sex

Male..... 1  
Female ..... 2

Approximate Age

18 - 25 ..... 1  
26 - 39 ..... 2  
40 - 55 ..... 3  
56 - 70 ..... 4  
Over 70..... 5  
Don't know..... 8

N-11. Name and phone number of sampled household, if available:

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

N-12. What information could you find out as to the best time and/or circumstances at which the (screener/main) interview could be obtained?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

N-13. Code the type of structure:

Single-family detached home..... 1  
Townhouse, row house..... 2  
Attached apartment or condominium..... 3  
Mobile home..... 4  
Duplex..... 5  
Other (SPECIFY) ..... 6

\_\_\_\_\_

N-14. Date of NIR:

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
MONTH DAY YEAR

NAME OF SUPERVISOR WHO APPROVED NIR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPERVISOR ONLY: SUMMARIZE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED, ACTIONS TAKEN AND YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAIN OFFICE FOLLOWUP.**

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
MONTH DAY YEAR

MAIN OFFICE USE ONLY:

Telephone call ..... ☐ } (ENTER ON RECORD  
Letter ..... ☐ } OF HH ACTION)  
Returned to field for additional followup ..... ☐  
Determined to be Final NIR ..... ☐

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# RECORD OF ACTIONS

DATE	DAY OF WEEK	TIME	OUTCOME		PERSON CONTACTED	COMMENTS	INTERVIEWER INITIALS
			INTERIM (USE CODES)	FINAL			
					NO ONE..... <input type="checkbox"/> SELECTED R..... <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HH MEMBER..... <input type="checkbox"/> NON-HH MEMBER ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
					NO ONE..... <input type="checkbox"/> SELECTED R..... <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HH MEMBER..... <input type="checkbox"/> NON-HH MEMBER ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
					NO ONE..... <input type="checkbox"/> SELECTED R..... <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HH MEMBER..... <input type="checkbox"/> NON-HH MEMBER ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
					NO ONE..... <input type="checkbox"/> SELECTED R..... <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HH MEMBER..... <input type="checkbox"/> NON-HH MEMBER ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		
					NO ONE..... <input type="checkbox"/> SELECTED R..... <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HH MEMBER..... <input type="checkbox"/> NON-HH MEMBER ..... <input type="checkbox"/>		

## Interim Codes:

- 10 Screener Complete CB for Main Survey
- 11 Appointment
- 12 Call Back
- 13 Not Home
- 14 Initial Screener Refusal
- 15 Initial Main Interview Refusal
- 16 Other

## Final Outcomes:

- 30 Complete Main Survey
- 01 Final Screener Refusal
- 02 Final Main Interview Refusal
- 03 Partial Refusal
- 04 Final Not Home
- 05 Other
- 20 Vacant/Not a DU
- 21 Incapable for Interview (blind, deaf, mentally incapable)
- 24 Language Barrier

## **Appendix C — Survey Marginals**

- 1.    Tabulation of close-ended questions**
- 2.    Coding schemata for open-ended questions**
- 3.    Tabulation of coded open-ended questions**

## **Appendix C.1 — Tabulation of Close-Ended Questions**

## Data Coding

For completeness, all close-ended questions answered by the respondent were coded, including those questions which were asked inadvertently asked (*i.e.*, the interviewer did not follow the specified skip). In addition, a value of 9 (categorized as "not answered" in the following tables) was assigned to those questions which the respondent was not asked but, according to the specified skip, should have been asked.



A-1a: Giving foreign aid to poor countries

Question: ala	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal more	2.97	31	2.91	30.36
somewhat more	10.07	105	9.81	102.32
same amount	27.71	289	27.26	284.34
somewhat less	32.69	341	32.54	339.36
great deal less	23.39	244	24.21	252.50
not sure	2.59	27	2.70	28.16
not answered	0.58	6	0.57	5.97
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**A-1b: Making sure we have enough energy for homes, cars and businesses**

Question: a1b	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal more	20.42	213	20.39	212.62
somewhat more	36.72	383	36.08	376.35
same amount	33.46	349	33.59	350.35
somewhat less	5.56	58	5.78	60.32
great deal less	0.96	10	0.99	10.31
not sure	2.01	21	2.29	23.84
not answered	0.86	9	0.88	9.21
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-1c: Fighting crime

Question: alc	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal more	42.09	439	41.36	431.43
somewhat more	37.87	395	37.98	396.14
same amount	15.15	158	15.53	162.01
somewhat less	1.92	20	1.89	19.75
great deal less	0.86	9	0.93	9.70
not sure	1.44	15	1.56	16.22
not answered	0.67	7	0.74	7.76
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-1d: Making highways safer

Question: ald	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal more	19.27	201	19.24	200.66
somewhat more	36.53	381	36.75	383.35
same amount	36.72	383	36.38	379.47
somewhat less	3.93	41	4.04	42.17
great deal less	0.96	10	0.94	9.85
not sure	1.44	15	1.57	16.35
not answered	1.15	12	1.07	11.15
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-1e: Improving public education

Question: ale	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal more	48.90	510	48.73	508.25
somewhat more	30.01	313	29.50	307.72
same amount	16.20	169	16.62	173.32
somewhat less	1.92	20	1.96	20.42
great deal less	0.86	9	1.03	10.74
not sure	1.53	16	1.58	16.49
not answered	0.58	6	0.58	6.05
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-1f: Protecting the environment

Question: a1f	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal more	39.31	410	38.76	404.25
somewhat more	35.00	365	35.21	367.28
same amount	19.94	208	19.92	207.78
somewhat less	3.55	37	3.70	38.61
great deal less	0.58	6	0.68	7.12
not sure	1.05	11	1.11	11.61
not answered	0.58	6	0.61	6.35
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-3a: Expanding drug treatment programs

Question: a3a	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely important	29.82	311	29.66	309.33
very important	40.75	425	41.01	427.78
somewhat important	20.61	215	20.66	215.49
not too important	5.75	60	5.58	58.15
not important at all	2.01	21	1.95	20.33
not sure	0.67	7	0.69	7.22
not answered	0.38	4	0.45	4.70
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**A-3b: Reducing air pollution in cities**

Question: a3b	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely important	33.46	349	33.45	348.92
very important	47.08	491	46.25	482.39
somewhat important	15.15	158	15.67	163.49
not too important	2.49	26	2.76	28.77
not important at all	0.58	6	0.55	5.73
not sure	0.67	7	0.71	7.44
not answered	0.58	6	0.60	6.27
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



A-3c: Providing housing for the homeless

Question: a3c	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely important	31.16	325	30.62	319.38
very important	38.16	398	38.72	403.88
somewhat important	22.53	235	22.33	232.87
not too important	5.18	54	5.07	52.89
not important at all	2.11	22	2.41	25.18
not sure	0.58	6	0.52	5.46
not answered	0.29	3	0.32	3.35
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-3d: Reducing taxes

Question: a3d	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely important	33.94	354	33.73	351.75
very important	25.50	266	25.05	261.30
somewhat important	27.80	290	28.12	293.28
not too important	8.92	93	9.19	95.88
not important at all	2.59	27	2.53	26.36
not sure	0.86	9	0.94	9.76
not answered	0.38	4	0.45	4.66
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-3e: Putting a space station in orbit around the earth

Question: a3e	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely important	3.74	39	3.64	37.96
very important	10.93	114	10.60	110.56
somewhat important	25.60	267	25.48	265.75
not too important	27.71	289	28.35	295.70
not important at all	27.90	291	27.83	290.25
not sure	3.84	40	3.78	39.43
not answered	0.29	3	0.32	3.35
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-3f: Protecting coastal areas from oil spills

Question: a3f	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely important	35.67	372	34.91	364.06
very important	45.35	473	45.39	473.44
somewhat important	15.15	158	15.61	162.76
not too important	2.40	25	2.51	26.23
not important at all	0.58	6	0.61	6.41
not sure	0.58	6	0.65	6.75
not answered	0.29	3	0.32	3.35
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-4: How much more land should be protected from developments of any kind?

Question: a4	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very large amount	24.83	259	24.16	251.95
large amount	31.45	328	31.47	328.21
moderate amount	28.48	297	28.67	299.06
small amount	7.29	76	7.61	79.39
none	5.66	59	5.86	61.11
not sure	2.21	23	2.14	22.34
not answered	0.10	1	0.09	0.94
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-5: Have you heard or read about large oil spills in any part of the world (other than those mentioned earlier)?

Question: a5	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	86.45	434	86.15	438.51
no	11.16	56	11.53	58.70
not sure	2.19	11	2.05	10.44
not answered	0.20	1	0.27	1.36
% base	100.00	502	100.00	509.01

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-6: Do you remember hearing anything about this spill? [the spill that occurred in March 1989 in Prince William Sound]

Question: a6	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	73.80	169	74.67	170.74
no	20.52	47	19.51	44.62
not sure	5.68	13	5.82	13.31
% base	100.00	229	100.00	228.67

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-7: Have you ever been to Alaska?

Question: a7	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	7.09	74	7.90	82.43
yes, airport only	0.96	10	1.02	10.61
no	91.75	957	90.93	948.39
lived there previously	0.10	1	0.06	0.67
not answered	0.10	1	0.09	0.90
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



A-7a: Has anyone else living in your household ever been to Alaska?

Question: a7a	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	2.92	21	2.99	20.53
yes, airport only	0.83	6	0.83	5.68
no	95.69	689	95.66	655.88
lived there previously	0.14	1	0.09	0.63
not answered	0.42	3	0.43	2.93
% base	100.00	720	100.00	685.65

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-8: How many times have you been there?

Question: a8	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
once	62.34	48	63.21	53.95
twice	9.09	7	10.75	9.18
three to five times	15.58	12	14.59	12.45
more than five times	5.19	4	4.95	4.22
other	5.19	4	3.92	3.35
not answered	2.60	2	2.58	2.20
% base	100.00	77	100.00	85.35

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-9: What year were you (last) there?

Question: a9	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
1926	1.28	1	1.49	1.28
1943	1.28	1	0.83	0.71
1944	1.28	1	1.11	0.96
1945	2.56	2	2.76	2.37
1948	1.28	1	1.58	1.36
1950	1.28	1	1.58	1.36
1951	2.56	2	2.62	2.25
1952	2.56	2	2.64	2.27
1954	1.28	1	2.03	1.74
1963	1.28	1	2.03	1.74
1965	3.85	3	4.62	3.98
1968	1.28	1	1.40	1.20
1969	2.56	2	2.51	2.16
1972	2.56	2	1.80	1.54
1973	1.28	1	1.17	1.01
1974	1.28	1	1.04	0.90
1975	2.56	2	2.33	2.00
1976	2.56	2	2.06	1.77
1977	1.28	1	1.02	0.88
1978	5.13	4	5.72	4.92
1979	2.56	2	2.16	1.86

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)  
A-9: What year were you (last) there?

Question: a9	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
1980	1.28	1	1.17	1.01
1981	1.28	1	2.03	1.74
1982	2.56	2	2.62	2.25
1983	1.28	1	1.18	1.01
1984	3.85	3	3.85	3.31
1985	7.69	6	8.04	6.92
1986	5.13	4	6.13	5.28
1987	6.41	5	6.25	5.38
1988	5.13	4	4.27	3.67
1989	8.97	7	7.76	6.67
1990	8.97	7	8.75	7.52
1991	1.28	1	1.17	1.01
not answered	2.56	2	2.29	1.97
% base	100.00	78	100.00	86.02

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-10: Did you ever visit the Prince William Sound area?

Question: a10	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	25.32	20	24.77	21.51
no	70.89	56	70.76	61.47
other	2.53	2	3.10	2.70
not answered	1.27	1	1.37	1.19
% base	100.00	79	100.00	86.87

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-11: At the time this happened, would you say you followed radio, TV, newspaper or magazine reports about the spill ...?

Question: all	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very closely	23.39	244	23.86	248.91
somewhat closely	51.01	532	50.89	530.80
not too closely	18.60	194	18.44	192.34
not at all	6.71	70	6.56	68.38
not sure	0.10	1	0.11	1.15
not answered	0.19	2	0.14	1.43
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-12: Did you get most of your information about the spill from newspapers, from television or from both?

Question: a12	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
newspapers	5.75	56	5.82	56.84
television	45.28	441	44.56	434.75
both	44.56	434	45.39	442.89
other	3.70	36	3.52	34.33
not sure	0.41	4	0.48	4.68
not answer	0.31	3	0.23	2.27
% base	100.00	974	100.00	975.76

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-13: Did I say anything [about Prince William Sound and the effects of the oil spill] that surprised you?

Question: a13	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	36.43	380	36.39	379.54
no	62.32	650	62.35	650.27
not sure	0.77	8	0.77	8.08
not answered	0.48	5	0.49	5.12
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



A-14: Is there anything more you would like to know about how an oil spill could be contained in this way?

Question: a14	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	9.97	104	9.80	102.17
no	88.59	924	88.87	926.96
not sure	0.86	9	0.81	8.40
not answered	0.58	6	0.52	5.47
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-14c: Do you have any questions about how the program would be paid for?

Question: a14c	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	19.18	200	18.97	197.85
no	79.96	834	80.11	835.56
not sure	0.48	5	0.53	5.54
not answered	0.38	4	0.39	4.04
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-15: If the program cost your household a total of \$\_\_,  
would you vote for the program or against it?

Question: a15vote		unweighted		weighted	
		%	Count	%	Count
Version	Category:				
A	for	67.42	178	66.01	175.03
	against	29.92	79	31.00	82.18
	not sure	2.65	7	2.99	7.93
	% base	100.00	264	100.00	265.14
B	Category:				
	for	51.69	138	51.45	136.44
	against	39.33	105	40.05	106.21
	not sure	8.99	24	8.49	22.53
	% base	100.00	267	100.00	265.18
C	Category:				
	for	50.59	129	50.83	126.88
	against	43.53	111	43.53	108.67
	not sure	5.88	15	5.64	14.08
	% base	100.00	255	100.00	249.62
D	Category:				
	for	34.24	88	33.21	87.35
	against	59.14	152	59.57	156.70
	not sure	6.61	17	7.23	19.01
	% base	100.00	257	100.00	263.06

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-16: What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost your household a total of \$\_\_?  
Would you vote for or against the program?

Question: a16		unweighted		weighted	
		%	Count	%	Count
Version	Category:				
A	for	66.85	119	66.15	115.77
	against	21.91	39	21.93	38.38
	not sure	11.24	20	11.93	20.88
	% base	100.00	178	100.00	175.03
B	Category:				
	for	50.00	69	49.62	67.70
	against	39.13	54	39.44	53.81
	not sure	10.87	15	10.94	14.93
	% base	100.00	138	100.00	136.44
C	Category:				
	for	41.86	54	40.34	51.19
	against	48.84	63	50.39	63.93
	not sure	8.53	11	8.38	10.64
	not answered	0.78	1	0.88	1.12
	% base	100.00	129	100.00	126.88
D	Category:				
	for	39.77	35	40.78	35.63
	against	45.45	40	43.16	37.70
	not sure	14.77	13	16.06	14.03
	% base	100.00	88	100.00	87.35

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-17: What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost your household a total of \$\_\_?  
Would you vote for or against the program?

Question: a17		unweighted		weighted	
		%	Count	%	Count
Version	Category:				
A	for	9.30	8	10.66	9.60
	against	84.88	73	83.30	75.06
	not sure	5.81	5	6.04	5.45
	% base	100.00	86	100.00	90.11
B	Category:				
	for	24.03	31	22.87	29.44
	against	65.12	84	66.82	86.02
	not sure	9.30	12	8.75	11.26
	not answered	1.55	2	1.57	2.02
	% base	100.00	129	100.00	128.74
C	Category:				
	for	19.84	25	19.34	23.74
	against	69.84	88	71.12	87.29
	not sure	10.32	13	9.54	11.72
	% base	100.00	126	100.00	122.74
D	Category:				
	for	17.75	30	18.98	33.34
	against	70.41	119	68.20	119.83
	not sure	11.24	19	12.19	21.43
	not answered	0.59	1	0.63	1.11
	% base	100.00	169	100.00	175.71

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

A-18: Did you vote against the program because you cannot afford it, because it is not worth that much money to you, or because of some other reason?

Question: a18	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
cannot afford it	23.87	90	23.43	89.58
is not worth that much	3.45	13	3.65	13.97
will only protect Prince William Sound area	5.31	20	4.85	18.54
other reason	67.37	254	68.07	260.21
% base	100.00	377	100.00	382.30

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-1: When you decided how to vote, how much damage did you think there would be in the next ten years without the program?

Question: b1	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
same damage	43.24	451	42.22	440.38
more damage	22.05	230	21.93	228.75
less damage	24.74	258	25.57	266.67
not sure	9.88	103	10.20	106.35
not answered	0.10	1	0.08	0.85
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-2: Did you think the damage would be a little more, etc., than that caused by the Exxon Valdez spill?

Question: b2	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
a little more	17.89	44	17.92	43.63
somewhat more	42.68	105	43.87	106.79
great deal more	32.11	79	30.75	74.85
other	1.63	4	1.26	3.06
not sure	5.69	14	6.20	15.10
% base	100.00	246	100.00	243.43

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



B-3: Did you think the damage would be a little less than the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill, a lot less, etc?

Question: b3	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
a little less	44.57	115	43.71	116.57
a lot less	39.92	103	40.24	107.32
no damage at all	11.24	29	10.76	28.68
other	0.39	1	0.42	1.12
not sure	3.10	8	4.00	10.67
not answered	0.78	2	0.86	2.30
% base	100.00	258	100.00	266.67

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-5: Next, did you think the area around Prince William Sound would be the only place directly protected by the escort ships...?

Question: b5	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
protect only Prince William Sound	84.95	886	84.39	880.16
protect another part of the U.S. at the same time	9.78	102	9.94	103.63
not sure	5.08	53	5.50	57.39
not answered	0.19	2	0.17	1.82
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-7: If the escort ship plan were put into operation, did you think it would be completely effective in preventing damage from another large oil spill?

Question: b7	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	39.79	415	39.77	414.83
no	44.01	459	43.64	455.21
not sure	16.11	168	16.50	172.11
not answered	0.10	1	0.08	0.85
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-8: Did you think the program would reduce the damage from a large spill a great deal, etc.?

Question: b8	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
great deal	45.18	286	44.27	280.22
moderate amount	31.60	200	32.25	204.14
little	11.69	74	11.43	72.35
not at all	3.32	21	3.38	21.40
not sure	8.21	52	8.67	54.86
% base	100.00	633	100.00	632.97

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-9: Did you think you would actually have to pay extra taxes for the program for one year or for more than one year?

Question: b9	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
one year	70.85	739	70.22	732.42
more than one year	22.91	239	23.42	244.25
not sure	5.85	61	6.01	62.71
not answered	0.38	4	0.35	3.61
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-10: Did you think the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill was more serious than I described to you, less serious, etc.?

Question: b10	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
more serious	29.72	310	29.37	306.29
less serious	8.44	88	8.49	88.53
about the same	57.05	595	57.22	596.76
not sure	4.51	47	4.67	48.72
not answered	0.29	3	0.26	2.70
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**B-11: How likely is it that someone living in your household will visit Alaska at some time in the future?**

Question: b11	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very likely	14.77	154	14.74	153.79
somewhat likely	18.22	190	18.76	195.70
somewhat unlikely	11.60	121	11.28	117.68
very unlikely	25.41	265	24.80	258.68
no chance at all	27.80	290	28.27	294.89
not sure	1.92	20	1.85	19.28
not answered	0.29	3	0.29	2.98
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-12: Does anyone living in your household fish as a recreational activity?

Question: b12	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	48.23	503	47.44	494.85
no	51.58	538	52.37	546.24
not sure	0.10	1	0.09	0.96
not answered	0.10	1	0.09	0.94
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



B-13: Is anyone living in your household a birdwatcher?

Question: b13	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	31.26	326	31.95	333.27
no	67.88	708	67.17	700.59
not sure	0.67	7	0.68	7.06
not answered	0.19	2	0.20	2.08
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**B-14: Is anyone living in your household a backpacker?**

Question: b14	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	16.78	175	16.04	167.30
no	82.36	859	82.98	865.48
not sure	0.67	7	0.77	8.08
not answered	0.19	2	0.20	2.14
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-15: Have you or anyone else living in your household ever visited the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or Yellowstone National Parks?

Question: b15	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	44.30	462	44.60	465.22
no	54.84	572	54.57	569.13
not sure	0.77	8	0.74	7.70
not answered	0.10	1	0.09	0.94
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-16: Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist or not?

Question: b16	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
environmentalist	59.54	621	59.65	622.13
not an environmentalist	33.94	354	34.16	356.32
not sure	6.33	66	6.05	63.14
not answered	0.19	2	0.14	1.41
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-17: Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist ...?

Question: b17	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very strongly	16.32	102	16.34	102.39
strongly	31.52	197	31.54	197.59
somewhat strongly	48.32	302	48.22	302.09
not strongly at all	3.20	20	3.20	20.06
not sure	0.32	2	0.36	2.24
not answered	0.32	2	0.34	2.14
% base	100.00	625	100.00	626.51

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

B-18: Do you watch program about animals and birds in the wild ...?

Question: b18	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very frequently	18.70	195	18.73	195.40
frequently	25.60	267	25.67	267.74
some of the time	38.35	400	38.37	400.23
rarely	12.18	127	12.35	128.78
never	5.08	53	4.79	49.91
not answered	0.10	1	0.09	0.94
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-1: In what month and year were you born?  
 [Age at the time of the interview has been calculated]

Question: c1	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
18	0.19	2	0.22	2.25
19	0.48	5	0.51	5.30
20	1.34	14	1.17	12.22
21	0.96	10	0.95	9.86
22	1.25	13	1.13	11.82
23	2.11	22	2.00	20.85
24	2.21	23	2.17	22.63
25	2.01	21	1.98	20.69
26	2.01	21	2.20	22.99
27	2.97	31	2.89	30.14
28	1.92	20	2.03	21.19
29	2.68	28	2.60	27.10
30	2.88	30	2.76	28.75
31	2.59	27	2.62	27.31
32	3.16	33	2.98	31.10
33	2.49	26	2.34	24.41
34	2.88	30	2.83	29.49
35	2.01	21	1.81	18.88
36	2.11	22	2.15	22.46
37	2.11	22	2.09	21.80
38	2.49	26	2.47	25.79

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

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C-1: In what month and year were you born?

[Age at the time of the interview has been calculated]

Question: c1	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
39	2.78	29	2.62	27.29
40	2.49	26	2.35	24.53
41	2.68	28	2.43	25.39
42	2.01	21	1.81	18.87
43	2.30	24	2.27	23.68
44	2.01	21	1.91	19.93
45	2.11	22	2.02	21.06
46	0.77	8	0.80	8.33
47	1.34	14	1.42	14.84
48	1.34	14	1.32	13.76
49	0.96	10	1.00	10.40
50	1.25	13	1.17	12.24
51	1.15	12	1.08	11.24
52	1.05	11	1.05	10.98
53	1.05	11	0.99	10.37
54	0.86	9	0.87	9.06
55	1.34	14	1.44	14.97
56	0.96	10	0.98	10.21
57	0.67	7	0.68	7.12
58	0.77	8	0.70	7.31

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



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C-1: In what month and year were you born?

[Age at the time of the interview has been calculated]

Question: c1	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
59	1.25	13	1.38	14.37
60	1.25	13	1.37	14.33
61	1.05	11	1.14	11.91
62	1.82	19	1.81	18.88
63	2.01	21	2.37	24.74
64	0.86	9	0.87	9.08
65	1.53	16	1.74	18.15
66	1.34	14	1.30	13.56
67	0.86	9	0.98	10.18
68	0.67	7	0.76	7.91
69	1.25	13	1.31	13.71
70	1.53	16	1.62	16.86
71	0.96	10	1.09	11.41
72	0.96	10	0.87	9.09
73	1.15	12	1.04	10.87
74	1.15	12	1.30	13.61
75	0.58	6	0.65	6.76
76	0.58	6	0.59	6.13
77	0.77	8	0.66	6.91
78	0.67	7	0.78	8.13

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

(CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)

C-1: In what month and year were you born?

[Age at the time of the interview has been calculated]

Question: c1	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
79	0.29	3	0.30	3.14
80	0.77	8	0.87	9.11
81	0.38	4	0.36	3.72
82	0.67	7	0.70	7.25
83	0.67	7	0.80	8.37
84	0.10	1	0.17	1.74
85	0.10	1	0.11	1.19
86	0.10	1	0.11	1.19
87	0.29	3	0.37	3.87
88	0.29	3	0.29	3.05
refused	0.96	10	1.03	10.72
not answered	0.38	4	0.42	4.43
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-2: What is the last grade of formal education you have completed?

Question: c2	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
no high school	7.00	73	6.88	71.80
some high school	12.08	126	12.33	128.63
high school graduate	33.94	354	33.72	351.66
some college	24.26	253	24.26	253.03
college degree	12.46	130	12.32	128.55
postgraduate	7.67	80	7.76	80.96
other	1.53	16	1.59	16.63
refused	0.86	9	0.91	9.50
not answered	0.19	2	0.21	2.24
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**C-3: How many children or young people under 18 live in this household?**

Question: c3	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
0	58.10	606	58.96	614.91
1	16.40	171	15.81	164.94
2	15.72	164	15.70	163.72
3	6.81	71	6.69	69.73
4	1.73	18	1.63	16.98
5	0.48	5	0.48	4.96
6	0.38	4	0.39	4.05
11	0.10	1	0.09	0.96
not answered	0.29	3	0.26	2.75
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-4: Which range best describes the total income from all members of your household before taxes for the year 1990?

Question: c4	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
Under \$10,000	12.66	132	13.36	139.38
\$10,000 to \$19,999	14.09	147	14.33	149.50
\$20,000 to \$29,999	17.83	186	17.82	185.91
\$30,000 to \$39,999	12.18	127	12.16	126.85
\$40,000 to \$49,999	9.97	104	9.49	99.02
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6.81	71	6.91	72.07
\$60,000 to \$69,999	4.12	43	3.84	40.01
\$70,000 to \$79,999	2.40	25	2.32	24.15
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1.63	17	1.53	15.98
\$90,000 to \$99,999	0.48	5	0.52	5.37
\$100,000 or more	2.49	26	2.36	24.59
refused	10.45	109	10.59	110.42
not sure	2.11	22	1.95	20.39
not answered	2.78	29	2.81	29.36
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-5: Did you have any taxes withheld from a paycheck or other earnings last year?

Question: c5	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	47.72	94	45.92	95.31
no	48.22	95	49.66	103.07
not sure	2.54	5	2.64	5.48
not answered	1.52	3	1.78	3.70
% base	100.00	197	100.00	207.56

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-6: Did anyone living in this household file a Federal income tax last year

Question: c6	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	40.91	54	40.68	57.68
no	54.55	72	54.81	77.72
not sure	3.03	4	2.80	3.97
not answered	1.52	2	1.71	2.43
% base	100.00	132	100.00	141.80

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-7: How strongly do you favor the program if it cost your household \$\_\_\_?

Question: c7	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very strongly	23.69	149	23.81	148.54
strongly	51.99	327	51.51	321.37
not too strongly	19.71	124	20.10	125.40
not at all strongly	2.86	18	2.75	17.19
doesn't favor plan	0.48	3	0.50	3.11
not answered	1.27	8	1.32	8.26
% base	100.00	629	100.00	623.87

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



C-8: Would you like to change your vote on the program if it cost your household \$\_\_\_ from a vote for the program to a vote against?

Question: c8	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes, change to vote against	5.33	8	4.78	7.20
no, keep at for	82.67	124	83.37	125.69
not sure	8.00	12	7.51	11.33
not answered	4.00	6	4.34	6.54
% base	100.00	150	100.00	150.75

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

C-10: If it became necessary in future years, would you be willing to pay any more money beyond the one time payment to keep the escort ship program in operation?

Question: c10	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	34.57	214	34.20	210.28
no	35.86	222	36.97	227.31
not sure	27.46	170	26.82	164.90
not answered	2.10	13	2.00	12.32
% base	100.00	619	100.00	614.81

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-1: How informed did the respondent seem to be about the Alaskan oil spill?

Question: d1	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very well informed	33.37	348	32.92	343.32
somewhat informed	39.88	416	40.28	420.11
not very well informed	17.07	178	17.38	181.32
not at all informed	8.05	84	7.89	82.32
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-2: How interested did the respondent seem to be in the effects of the Alaskan oil spill?

Question: d2	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very interested	53.12	554	52.84	551.09
somewhat interested	33.17	346	33.63	350.78
not very interested	9.78	102	9.67	100.81
not interested at all	2.30	24	2.34	24.38
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**D-3: How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the beginning of the study?**

Question: d3	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very cooperative/ hospitable	71.24	743	71.34	744.12
somewhat cooperative/ hospitable	20.04	209	19.98	208.43
not very cooperative/ hospitable	5.18	54	5.13	53.52
not cooperative/ hospitable at all	2.01	21	2.06	21.47
not answered	1.53	16	1.48	15.46
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

**D-4: How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the beginning of the study?**

Question: d4	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very cooperative/ hospitable	80.73	842	80.89	843.66
somewhat cooperative/ hospitable	14.29	149	14.27	148.86
not very cooperative/ hospitable	2.68	28	2.65	27.60
not cooperative/ hospitable at all	0.67	7	0.67	6.95
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-5: Not counting you and the respondent, was anyone else present during the interview?

Question: d5	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	40.27	420	40.17	418.93
no	58.10	606	58.31	608.14
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-6: Did any other person who was present while you administered the survey ask questions or offer answers during the interview?

Question: d6	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes, asked questions and offered answers	10.95	46	10.92	45.75
yes, asked questions only	4.05	17	3.64	15.26
yes, offered answers only	8.10	34	8.54	35.77
no	76.67	322	76.69	321.28
not answered	0.24	1	0.21	0.88
% base	100.00	420	100.00	418.93

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.



D-7: How much effect on the respondent's answers do you think the other person(s) had?

Question: d7	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
a lot	5.41	6	4.93	5.43
some	13.51	15	13.42	14.79
a little	32.43	36	34.33	37.84
none	47.75	53	46.75	51.53
not answered	0.90	1	0.57	0.63
% base	100.00	111	100.00	110.21

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-8a: How distracted was the respondent as you read through the material beginning with A6B and ending at A15?

Question: d8a	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely distracted	0.96	10	1.06	11.05
very distracted	2.11	22	2.14	22.30
somewhat distracted	11.60	121	11.54	120.37
slightly distracted	19.08	199	19.23	200.52
not at all distracted	64.33	671	64.22	669.84
not sure	0.29	3	0.29	2.98
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-8b: How interested was the respondent as you read through the material beginning with A6B and ending at A15?

Question: d8b	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely interested	22.24	232	21.95	228.94
very interested	42.76	446	42.93	447.74
somewhat interested	24.54	256	24.80	258.69
slightly interested	6.71	70	6.57	68.49
not at all interested	2.11	22	2.22	23.20
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-8c: How bored was the respondent as you read through  
the material beginning with A6B and ending at A15?

Question: d8c	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
extremely bored	0.48	5	0.54	5.63
very bored	1.82	19	1.80	18.73
somewhat bored	10.93	114	11.30	117.89
slightly bored	13.04	136	13.12	136.87
not at all bored	70.85	739	70.38	734.03
not sure	1.25	13	1.33	13.92
not answered	1.63	17	1.53	15.93
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-9: Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding these vote questions (A-15 - A-17)?

Question: d9	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
yes	3.74	39	3.89	40.59
no	94.34	984	94.34	984.01
not sure	0.10	1	0.10	1.01
not answered	1.82	19	1.67	17.39
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

D-11: How serious was the consideration the respondent gave to the vote questions (A-15 - A-17)?

Question: d11	unweighted		weighted	
	%	Count	%	Count
Category:				
very serious	45.64	476	46.01	479.86
extremely serious	30.20	315	29.89	311.78
somewhat serious	17.07	178	17.12	178.53
slightly serious	4.31	45	4.23	44.13
not at all serious	0.77	8	0.74	7.70
not answered	2.01	21	2.01	21.01
% base	100.00	1043	100.00	1043.00

The percentaging base for this table is the number of respondents who answered the question.

## Appendix C.2 — Coding Schemata for Open-Ended Questions

Question A-2. During your lifetime which major environmental accidents caused by humans come to mind as having damaged nature the most?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

EXXON1	Exxon Valdez spill mentioned first as defined for MENTION above.
EXXON2	Exxon Valdez spill mentioned second or later as defined for MENTION.
LOVE	Love Canal
CHERYL	Chernobyl, phonetic rendering of Chernobyl such as Gernova, nuclear accident/explosion in Russia etc.
TMI	Nuclear plant accident at Three Mile Island, near Harrisburg; TMI; Pennsylvania nuclear accident
NUCLEAR	Nuclear accidents in general (e.g. 10448, 10447) without mention of any specific accident
BHOPAL	Chemical plant accident at Bhopal, India; Bhopal; India where it plausibly refers to the Bhopal accident
OILSPILL	General mention of oil spills without specific mention of any particular spill
CALIFSPL	California oil spills (e.g. Huntington Beach)
EASTCSPL	Spills on the East Coast
USGLFSPL	Spills on the U.S. Gulf Coast
OTHUSSPL	Other U.S. oil spills
NGULFSPL	Non-U.S. spills other than Gulf spill
GULFSPL	Oil spill in Persian Gulf during the Gulf War; Mention of Gulf, Hussein, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait where it plausibly refers to the Gulf spill; current spill, spill happening now
GULFFIRE	Burning oil wells in Gulf area from Gulf war
GULFOTHR	Other environmental occurrences in Gulf during the Gulf War such as oil fires
FOREST	Forest fires
GLOBAL	Global environmental problems of various types such as destruction of the rain forest, global warming, ozone etc.
OTHER	Mention of one or more accidents NOTE: RECORD EACH OTHER VERBATIM ON A CARD AND IDENTIFY IT WITH THE RESPONDENT ID AND QUESTION NUMBER
DONTKNW	No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything etc. <u>without mention of any accident.</u> Do not code "don't knows" that occur after mention of any accident.



**Question A-5-A. Which spill or spills are these?**

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

If specific spill is mentioned, code it into the correct type.

5EXXON1	Exxon Valdez spill mentioned first as defined for MENTION
5EXXON2	Exxon Valdez spill mentioned second or later as defined for MENTION
5PGSPL	Mention of oil spill in Persian Gulf during the Gulf War.
5WCSPL	West Coast oil spills otherwise unspecified as to location.
5CALSPL	California oil spills (e.g. Huntington Beach).
5ECSPL	Spills on the East Coast (e.g., N.Y., New England etc.)
5USGSPL	Spills on the U.S. Gulf Coast (e.g., Texas, Louisiana)
5OUSSPL	Other U.S. oil spills ( including Florida if no identification of whether the spill occurred on Florida's Gulf Coast or East Coast)
5OTHSP	Other non-U.S. spills
DONTKNW	No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything etc. <u>without mention of any accident</u> . Do not code "don't knows" that occur after mention of any accident.

Question A-6-A. What was it about the natural environment around Prince William Sound that you feel was most seriously damaged by the oil spill?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

6WILD	Wildlife, otherwise undifferentiated
6BIRDS	Birds, fowl, any type
6FISH	Fish, including hatcheries, any type
6SHELL	Shellfish, any type
6ANIML	Animals, undifferentiated
6SMAMML	Sea mammals, undifferentiated
6OTTERS	Sea Otters
6SMAMML0	Specific sea mammals other than otters, such as seals
6LANIML	Land mammals of all kinds such as deer, bears etc.
6SEALIFE	Sea/marine/aquatic life in general
6SHORE	Coastline, shore, beaches, land, ground, rocks, soil, wild animal habitat, wetlands
6PLANTS	Plants, vegetation undifferentiated
6SPLANTS	Sea plants
6LPLANTS	Plants, vegetation, trees etc. on shore
6WATER	Water
6ECOLOG	Ecology; habitats; food chain, whole natural environment, balance; small organisms
6BEAUTY	Natural beauty, pristine wilderness, beauty of beaches
6DRINKW	Drinking water, water supply
6FISHER	Fishermen, fishing industry, salmon fishing
6NATIVES	Natives, eskimos
6PEOPLE	Undifferentiated; use of area, loss of income, jobs, livelihood; effect on economy
6HEALTH	Human health
6RECREA	Recreational activities such as boating, sport fishing, camping etc.
6OTHER	Mention of any item not codable above
6DONTKNW	No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything etc. <u>without mention of any damage</u> . Do not code "don't knows" that occur after mention of any damage.

Questions A-13/A-13-A. What surprised you (about the effects of the oil spill described in the scenario)?

Code the response on the following two categories as follows:

**I. SEVERITY**

- 1 = More severe: R. found one or more aspects of the damage description to portray a greater amount of damage than R. had previously assumed. Damage more serious than previous assumption.

Comments like: "Worse than I thought"/ "general comments about large magnitude of effects such as "high number of dead birds," "distance oil travelled;" "seems like a lot."

- 2 = Less severe: R. found one or more aspects of the damage description to portray a lessor amount of damage than R. had previously assumed. Damage less serious than previous assumption.

Comments like: "weren't a lot of fish harmed" "figure more fish were killed" and, more generally, "surprised about the fish" (implying that they had thought the fish were directly harmed)/ mention that they didn't know about certain types of harm/ doubts about the scenario's claim that there was no threat to species extinction/ "that the population will come back," "surprised at the recovery time," / general statements about the effects being small such as "The damage was low," "not as many killed."

- 3 = Mixed

Both more and less severe than R had thought

- 4 = Other Includes answers that are: (a) neutral or show no direction such as: heard it before, most was on TV, information was new to me, (b) unclear as to direction or whether R. thought the description was more or less severe than his/her previous understanding, such as "damage to sea otters surprised me," or (c) other.

## II. DAMAGE TYPE

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

13GENL	General comments on severity.
13BIRDS	Birds
13ANIMLS	Mention of animals/mammals of any kind; general or specific <u>other</u> than otters.
13OTTERS	Sea otters, otters.
13FISH	Fish
13TIME	Mention of recovery time.
13PROP	Proportion of individual birds, animals of species killed.
13AREA	Extent of area affected.
13HEALTH	Mention of effect on human health.
13FISHER	Fishermen, fishing industry, salmon fishing.
13NATIVES	Natives, eskimos.
13RECREA	Recreational activities such as boating, sport fishing, camping etc.
13OTHER	Other
13DNTKNW	No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything etc. <u>without mention of any effects</u> . Do not code "don't knows" that occur after mention of any effects.

Questions A-14/A-14-A. What is it that you would like to know about how a spill could be contained in this way?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

14COSTA	Query as to how much will it cost, who's paying
14OILPAY	Comment that oil companies should pay
14EXXON	Exxon should pay
14NOGOVT	Shouldn't be up to the government, to the United States, or to me to pay
14DISONE	Disbelief that there would only be a one time payment
14DISEFF	Disbelief or questioning about some aspect of the scenario which implies a concern that it would not or might not be effective including general disbelief that anything can operate perfectly and concern that oil will sink
14MONSLV	Expression of belief that money won't solve the problem
14INQUERY	Inquiry about some aspect of the program with no apparent implication for willingness to pay, such as "who proposed it," "why couldn't they put a pipeline elsewhere?" etc.
14OTHER	Other comments not included in the above items such as comments about single/double hulled tankers.

Question A-14-C. Do you have any questions about how the program would be paid for?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

14CCOSTC	Query, how much will it cost, who's paying?
14CAFFOR	Positive statement about willingness to pay such as "I can afford it", "probably would pay."
14CPOSPA	Other positive statement about willing to pay, but more general.
14CRSNPA	Positive statement about paying, remarks refer to reasons for paying.
14COTHPA	Concern that people other than R. might not be able to afford the amount, that they could not pay.
14CNOPAY	Statement by R. that he or she can't pay or afford the amount, that it is "too much money."
14CANTIT	Anti-tax remarks without reference to willingness or non-willingness to pay.
14CMORE	Concern that it will <u>not</u> be a one-time payment.
14CCONNP	Concern that not everyone will pay.
14CCONMI	Concern that money will be misused, wasted.
14CCONPA	Concern that oil companies will pass on their share to consumers: "We will pay taxes and at the pump"/"pay twice."
14COILPA	Query as to why don't oil companies pay: "They should pay"/ "Exxon pay."
14CNOGOV	Not government or public responsibility: "I (we) shouldn't have to pay"/ "why do I (we) have to pay?"
14CALSPA	Alaska, Alaskans, Prince William Sound residents or recreational users should pay some or all of the program's cost.
14CBENPA	Those who benefit from the oil that comes through the Sound or from Alaska should pay without mention of the types of people in 14CALSPA.
14CANYWA	Passive yes: Where R. agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Government will do it anyway."
14CCSHIF	Expression of belief government should pay for it by shifting money from other less valued (by the respondent) programs instead of citizens having to pay.

A-14C. (continued)

14CPAYAN	Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil companies: "We will pay for it anyway"/ "oil companies will save money."
14CCOST	Complaint about the cost of the program..
14CEFFEC	Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; government can't run it well.
14CCOVER	Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost.
14CLOCAT	Complaint about location; limiting the program to Prince William Sound; not using it elsewhere.
14CELSEW	Think it should be used elsewhere; hope it will be used elsewhere in the future.
14CQUEST	Wants more information, has questions.
14OTHER	All other answers.

Questions A-15A/A-15B. Comments made at A-15 which poses the first willingness to pay question.

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

15PAY	I can, probably would pay
15POSPAY	Other positive statement about willing to pay, but more general such as willing to pay provided one or more elements of the plan described in the scenario are carried out.
15PAYNAT	Positive statement about paying, remarks refer to reasons for paying that involve the area's natural resources such as wildlife.
15PAYOTH	Positive statement about paying, remarks refer to reasons for paying that involve concerns about consequences for oil prices and supply.
15NOPAY	Statement by R. that he or she can't pay or afford the amount, that it is "too much money."
15ANTITX	Anti-tax remarks without reference to willingness or non-willingness to pay.
15NEGPAY	Other negative statement about not being willing to pay.
15OTHPAY	Concern that people other than R. might not be able to afford the amount, that they could not pay.
15CONNPY	Concern that not everyone will pay.
15CONMIS	Concern that money will be misused, wasted.
15OILPAY	Belief that oil companies should pay, Exxon pay, that funding the program is not a government or public responsibility.
15ALSPAY	Alaska should pay some or all; those who benefit (through use of the resource) should pay.
15ANYWAY	Passive yes: Where R. agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Government will do it anyway."
15PAYANY	Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil companies: "We will pay for it anyway"/ "oil companies will save money."
15COST	Complaint about the cost of the program
15EFFEC	Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; government can't run it well
15COVER	Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost not just be limited to Prince William Sound



**A-15A/A-15B. (continued)**

<b>15LOCAT</b>	<b>Complaint about location; program shouldn't be limited just to Prince William Sound.</b>
<b>15ELSEWH</b>	<b>Think it should be used elsewhere, hope it will be used elsewhere in the future in addition to its use in Prince William Sound. No complaint about its use in Prince William Sound alone.</b>
<b>15MORE</b>	<b>Wants to know more information, questions</b>
<b>15OTHER</b>	<b>Other</b>

Questions A-18/A-18R. Coded "other" as reason for saying no.

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

18NOPAY	Statements to the effect that R. can't pay, afford, costs too much money.
18WORTH	Isn't worth that much to me, more important things to pay for, not important to me, don't have to worry about the spill where I live.
18ANTITX	Anti-tax remarks without reference to willingness or non-willingness to pay.
18COST	Cost of the program is too high; if everyone pays it will be too much money.
18OTHPAY	Concern that people other than R. might not be able to afford the amount, that they could not pay.
18CONNPY	Concern that not everyone will pay.
18CONMIS	Concern that money will be misused, wasted.
18OILPAY	Belief that oil companies should pay, it's their responsibility.
18EXXON	Belief that Exxon should pay, their responsibility.
18NOGOVT	Government, public, people like me should not have to pay.
18ALSPAY	Alaska should pay some or all; those who benefit (through use of the resource) should pay.
18ANYWAY	Passive yes: Where R. agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Government will do it anyway."
18PAYANY	Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil companies: "We will pay for it anyway"/ "oil companies will save money."
18EFFEC	Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; government can't run it well.
18COVER	Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost.
18LOCAT	Complaint about location; program shouldn't be limited just to Prince William Sound.
18ELSEWH	Think it should be used elsewhere, hope it will be used elsewhere in the future in addition to its use in Prince William Sound. No complaint about its use in Prince William Sound alone.
18NEGPAY	Other negative statement about not willing to pay.
18INFO	Not enough information, R. wants more information.
18DUNDER	Expression that R. doesn't understand.
18NOLIKE	R. says he or she doesn't like the program.
18OTHER	All other responses.

Question A-19. Why aren't you sure?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

19NOPAY	Statements to the effect that R. can't pay, afford, costs too much money.
19WORTH	Isn't worth that much to me, more important things to pay for, not important to me, don't have to worry about the spill where I live.
19ANTITX	Anti-tax remarks.
19COST	Cost of the program is too high; if everyone pays it will be too much money.
19NEGPAY	Other negative statement about not willing to pay.
19OTHPAY	Concern that people other than R. might not be able to afford the amount, that they could not pay.
19CONNPY	Concern that not everyone will pay.
19CONMIS	Concern that money will be misused, wasted.
19OILPAY	Belief that oil companies should pay, it's their responsibility.
19EXXON	Belief that Exxon should pay, it's their responsibility.
19NOGOVT	Government, public, people like me should not have to pay.
19ALSPAY	Alaska should pay some or all; those who benefit (through use of the resource) should pay.
19ANYWAY	Passive yes: Where R. agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Government will do it anyway."
19PAYANY	Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil companies: "We will pay for it anyway"/ "oil companies will save money."
19EFFEC	Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; government can't run it well.
19COVER	Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost.
19LOCAT	Complaint about location; limiting the program to Prince William Sound; not using it elsewhere.
19ELSEWH	Think it should be used elsewhere; hope it will be used elsewhere in the future.
19NEGPAY	Other negative statement about not willing to pay.
19SPOUSE	Needs, wants to check with spouse before giving answer.
19INFO	Wants to know more information/ has questions/ not yet convinced it is best program.
19DUNDER	Don't understand
19OTHER	All other comments.

Questions A-20/A-20A. What was it about the program that made you willing to pay something for it?

Code as many of the following categories as are appropriate for the verbatim response. Some of the descriptions mention units. Where the response is divided into sections by (X), consider each section as a unit.

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

**GENVALUE** General positive statement about the program's value, effectiveness, or feasibility without further elaboration in the unit. E.g.: Good program/ will be effective/ is feasible/ will work.

**PWSENV** Mention of valuing the program because it protects part of the environment with no further elaboration in the unit. E.g.: Opportunity to protect one part of the environment/ preserving any aspect of the environment is important.

**GENPROTC** Mention about protecting the environment/nature with no further elaboration in the unit where there is clear evidence that R. has environment in general in mind and not the environment of the Prince William Sound area.

**GENIMPORT** Mention of importance without any specific reference in the unit to whom or what is helped and no reference to "environment" or "program." E.g.: Needs to be done/worth it.

Example: "Needs to be done (X) will save birds" would be coded in GENIMPORT and NATRES whereas "Needs to be done, will save birds (X)" would only be coded NATRES.

**OTHPROTC** Other mention of protecting, preserving or enhancing the environment, Prince William Sound, ecosystem or the area without further elaboration in the unit. E.g.: Will keep Sound cleaner/to protect the environment/ saving the environment.

If in doubt about whether a verbatim should be coded as GENPROTC OR OTHPROTC examine the entire verbatim for A20 and A20A in making the judgment for that case.

A-20/A-20. (continued)

NATRESR	<p>Mention that any of the following types of natural resources will be protected, enhanced, preserved or saved from harm. [Do <u>not</u> code in this category any unit that mentions these in such a way that it appears to refer to the environment in general or to any area other than the PWS area described in the scenario. In these cases use the OTHER category.]</p> <p>Food chain Beaches, land, shore, rocks, wetlands Plants Wildlife, creatures, animals in general and/or any of the animals that were mentioned in the scenario as adversely affected by the spill [Code every unit that mentions animals <u>not</u> described as affected by the spill as OTHANIML] Water, sea water, ocean Sea life and/or fish Birds, fowl, seabirds and/or specific birds mentioned in the scenario [Code every unit that mentions birds <u>not</u> described as affected by the spill as OTHBIRD]</p>
OTHANIMAL	Any mention of animals not mentioned in the scenario. These include whales, sea lions, dolphins.
OTHBIRD	Any mention of birds not mentioned in the scenario.
EXTINCT	Any mention of wildlife or species extinction in any context.
PEOOUT	Mention of people who are clearly outside the Prince William Sound area. E.g.: Help maintain commercial supply of sea products such as fish.
PEOPLE	Help, protect, enhance, save from harm or make things better for all other specific types of people. E.g.: People who live in the area/ people in Valdez/ native subsistence fishermen/ recreators/ commercial fishermen, etc.
PEOGEN	Help people in general. E.g.: Help all of us/ help people.
DRKWATR	Mention of drinking water.
AREA	Mention of positive qualities of the area with implicit reference to the PWS area. E.g.: Area is pristine/ a wilderness area/ an area that should be preserved.

A-20/A-20A. (continued)

VISIT	R. or his/her children may visit the area at some time in the future.
OIL	Need to maintain our oil supply or to prevent waste of oil.
UNCERTAIN	Uncertainty about R's willingness to pay the amount or to pay at all for the program.
COSTR	Mention of cost of program or the size of one of the amounts is low, manageable or high for R.
COSTOTH	Mention of cost of program or the size of one of the amounts is low, manageable or high for others.
REALISTC	Mention about the realism of the amount without mention of specific people or R.
SAVEMONY	Program will save money in some way including keeping the price of oil from rising, saving the cost of a future cleanup.
20PAYANY	We will pay for it anyway.
20EXXON	Exxon or oil companies should pay.
SHLDUSE	Plan should be used elsewhere in the U.S.; wish it could be used in my/(named) area.
ALSOPROT	Plan will <u>also</u> protect some other area outside Alaska.
NOTEFFC	Plan may or will not be effective or fully effective in some way.
OTHER	

Question B-2/B-2A. Did you think the damage would be a little more, somewhat more, or a great deal more than that caused by the Exxon Valdez spill?

"Other" answer to question asking about whether the damage would be a little more, somewhat more or a great deal more

**B2VERBTM**

- 1      Answers that indicate the person believed the damage would be the same as the Exxon Valdez spill: "Same amount of damage"/ "about the same"/ "just as bad"
- 2      All other answers

**Question B-3. Did you think the damage would be a little less than the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill, a lot less, or did you think there would be no damage at all?**

**"Other" answer to questions asking about whether the damage would be a little less, a lot less, or no damage at all.**

**B3VERBTM**

- 1      Answers that indicate the R. believed there would be no damage: "Accident one time thing"**
- 2      All other answers**



**Question B-4. Why they thought the damage would be more or less than the Exxon Valdez spill.**

90 Code all people who are coded 1 or 4 on the verbatim sheets as "confused" -- code 90.

**B. Use the following codes for who answered B-2, saying there would be more damage. These cases are coded 2 on the verbatim sheets.**

- 21 General feeling that things get worse without specific reasons relating to PW Sound, "the second one is always worse"
- 22 First spill somehow makes it likely that the next spill will cause worse damage; any reference to cumulative effects, smaller wildlife population at the time of a future spill, etc.
- 23 Reasons other than those coded above which can be construed as a response to the actual question such as tankers larger, will be pumping more, more tanker traffic etc.
- 24 Don't know, or responses that don't actually respond to the question (e.g. "potential to kill more wildlife," "it will happen again")
- 25 Responses that appear to be more appropriate to a belief that there will be less rather than more damage.

**C. Use the following codes for those who answered B-3, saying there would be less damage. These are coded 3 on the verbatim sheets.**

- 31 Expression of belief that another spill of the magnitude of the first will occur, without giving specific reasons why.
- 32 First spill somehow makes it less likely that the next spill will cause worse damage e.g. will be more cautious, better prepared etc.
- 33 Mention of specific reasons why there would be less damage such as double hulls, laws etc.
- 34 Don't know, or vague reason or one that is not related to the question asked such as "I'm an optimist."
- 35 OTHER

Question B-5. Did you think the area around PWS would be the only place directly protected...?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

**B5ONLY**        Answers that indicate R. believes the plan will only protect PWS area:  
"What you told me was explicit"

**B5HOPE**        Answers where R. expresses hope it will protect other areas with no  
certainty that it will

**B5SHOULD**      Answers that express a desire or expectation that the program will or  
could or should be expanded or used elsewhere in the U.S. at  
sometime in the future: "Fence can or could be used elsewhere"/  
"experience, technique can be used elsewhere where it is needed"/  
"might as well protect all routes"/ "if some element of the program is  
used elsewhere etc." [implication that it could or should be copied at  
a later time]

**B5INDIR**        Answers that express belief that it could protect us indirectly

**B5DK**    Uncertain, can't say, don't have any idea, don't know

**B5OTHER**        All other answers.

**Question B-6. How would it protect another part of the U.S. at the same time?**

**Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:**

**1 = Mention of the specified item.**

<b>B6PROTUS</b>	Answers that express belief that it would protect another part of the U.S. at the same time, that the plan as described in the scenario and voted upon by the R. will cover more than Prince William Sound: "Thought that was what you said"/ "thought the program would be for all over the U.S."/ "thought they would also put escort ships in other places" [implication that the plan involved putting ships at the same time in other places as well as in Prince William Sound]
<b>B6COAST</b>	Belief that the oil from a spill in Prince William Sound could flow beyond Alaska such as down the coast to California
<b>B6WC</b>	Mention of California or other West Coast states or cities without mention of oil flowing there from Prince William Sound
<b>B6ALASK</b>	Mention of a big spill possibly spreading farther in the Prince William Sound area than it did: "The rest of Southern Alaska"/ "more of the ocean outside PW Sound"/ "farther than the Exxon Valdez spill did"
<b>B6MENTN</b>	Mention of other areas without mention of any mechanism by which the program would help prevent spills there
<b>B6SHOULD</b>	Answers that the program will or could or should be expanded or used elsewhere, in the U.S. in the future: "Fence can or could be used elsewhere"/ "experience, technique can be used elsewhere where it is needed"/ "might as well protect all routes"/ "if some element of the program is used elsewhere etc." [implication that it could or should be copied at a later time]
<b>B6PRECD</b>	Belief that program might, will or should set a precedent
<b>B6IMPRV</b>	Belief that other types of improvements would or could be used to protect other places such as double hull ships, better more aware crews etc.
<b>B6CHECK</b>	Belief that closer, more careful checking of tankers will protect other areas.
<b>B6DK</b>	Uncertain, can't say, don't have any idea, don't know
<b>B6OTHER</b>	All other answers.

Quesiton B-9. Spontaneous remarks made by some respondents when they answered the question: did you think you would have to pay for it in extra taxes for one year or for more than one year?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

B9ONE	R. expresses belief that it would just be for one year: "Thought it would only be for one year"/ "from what you said."
B9DMRE	R. expresses belief that it would <u>definitely</u> be more than one year.
B9MTMRE	R. expresses belief that it <u>might</u> be more than one year.
B9HOPE	R. expresses hope or desire that cost could be stretched out over more than one year..
B9SKEPT	Comments that express skepticism that it would only be for one year or cynicism about the Government's desire or intention to actually keep the charge in place for more than one year without direct expression of belief that it will be for more than one year.
B9DK	Unsure
B9OTHER	All other answers.

**Question C-9. Why would you like to change to vote against or are not sure?**

**Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:**

**1 = Mention of the specified item.**

<b>C9WORK</b>	<b>Concern about whether the program would work as described.</b>
<b>C9SCEN</b>	<b>Complaint about the way the program is structured such as the method of payment, how the spill is prevented or handled if it occurs, the role of the government or the ability of the government to play its role</b>
<b>C9COST</b>	<b>Concern expressed by R. about the cost being too high for what R. can afford or for what R. would get from the program: "It should be a program for everywhere"</b>
<b>C9OTHPAY</b>	<b>Complaint that someone else should pay instead of R. such as Exxon, oil companies or government.</b>
<b>C9UNSURE</b>	<b>Expression of inability to make the WTP decision</b>
<b>C9DK</b>	<b>Don't know, not sure</b>
<b>C9OTHER</b>	<b>All other answers.</b>

Question C-10. Comments made by people who qualified their answer to the question, would you be willing to pay any more money beyond the one-time payment?

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

C10COST	R. says it depends on R's future financial situation or how much the program would cost: "Depends on finances," "if I could afford it".
C10WORK	Depends on future effectiveness of the program: "If it worked"
C10LIMIT	R. states or implies that R. would pay, but specifies limit to amount or to the frequency of payment.
C10SKEPT	Expression of skepticism about how well the program will be run.
C10OILPY	R. states that oil companies, Exxon should pay
C10OTH	Depends on other considerations than those listed above, specified by R.
C10GENL	General statement: "Probably," "likely."
C10DK	Uncertain, don't know.

Question C-11. Who employed my company to do this study? Best guess? Could you be more specific?

This question is coded on two dimensions.

## I. CERTAINTY

VARNAME: C11CERTN

1 = No expression of uncertainty

2 = Expression of uncertainty: Either statements like "no idea" OR use of qualifying terms such as "probably," "don't know," "I'd say," OR interviewer notation that an answer was crossed out

Do not code as uncertain if R.'s expression of uncertainty concerns the particular oil company, government agency or environmental group who might have sponsored the survey and not uncertainty about which of these three types it is.

## II. IDENTITY OF SPONSOR

Create the following dummy variables from the verbatims:

1 = Mention of the specified item.

Where only one possible sponsor is mentioned.

C11FGOVT	R. mentions federal government or some agency of the federal government including "Coast Guard," "the President" and congressmen. Code "government" responses here.
C11ALASK	R. mentions the State of Alaska or some agency of the State of Alaska, but not local towns such as Valdez.
C11OGOVT	R. mentions some other government or agency such as their local county, town, or state or some other place including the town of Valdez.
C11EXXON	R. mentions Exxon.
C11OILCP	R. mentions oil companies in general, or specific oil companies, but not Exxon.
C110IND	R. mentions other industry or commercial entities such as Alyeska, "some environmental company," but does not mention Westat.

C-11. II. (continued)

C11ENV	R. mentions environmental group or groups: either in general or specially named such as Greenpeace. Includes mention of "environmentalists."
C11SOTH	R. mentions any other single potential sponsor.
C11WEST	R. mentions Westat.

Where more than one potential sponsor is mentioned.

C11OLEG	Combination of oil companies (including Exxon) and environmental group(s)
C11OILGV	Combination of oil companies and some government or government agency
C11GVEG	Combination of government or government agency and environmental group(s)
C11THREE	Combination of all three: government, environmental group(s) and oil companies including Exxon

Other

C11OTHR	Other mentions that do not involve government, companies, or environmental groups in any way such as "taxpayers"
C11DK	Don't know, not sure



Question C-12. What made you think that? (referring to the question about who did you think sponsored the study?)

Code the following category which best captures the R.s comments.

**C12REASN**

- 1      Specific mention or clear implication that the way the questionnaire is worded or constructed is slanted in favor of a particular potential sponsor or its perceived interests: Examples with reference to Exxon or oil companies: "Questions are geared so that it doesn't look so bad," "It seemed to be pointed to the minimal effect, long term, of the spill," "Those pictures are very positive about the birds and all. They don't show them covered with oil."
- 2      R. relates the general idea of the survey to the motives of a particular sponsor without reference, direct or indirect, to slanted wording: "Everything points to it. Everything you asked about," "...trying to see if their idea is feasible," "Because it cost them a great deal of money," "They're wanting to know what kind of an image they have in this country now," "It just seems to be in their interest."
- 3      R. refers to some aspect of the scenario such as the topic of the survey or the tax payment vehicle ("Because it happened to Exxon," "Because there are taxes involved") or to the questions in general or to particular questions without further details ("The way the questions were presented," "The questions on how I would vote for the program") or to mentions of a possible sponsor in the text of the questionnaire ("Constant reference to Exxon") as providing a motive for the sponsor with no reference to motive or slanted wording.
- 4      R. is basically uncertain, ambivalent about which of several potential sponsors it might be. Also those who say no reason, don't know, not sure.
- 5      Other answers not included above or answers that cannot confidently be coded in the above categories.

Question D-5: Was anyone else present? and D-6 did other person ask questions....

Only variable to code is the following dummy variable:

<b>D5PRSNT</b>	Interviewer provides information in the verbatim that husband or wife was present (in room or within hearing distance) during all or part of the survey
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Question D-10. Code the category which best describes the R's comments.

D10V

1=Had trouble understanding some aspect of the questions, or is reported as having misunderstood some aspect of the questions. This includes mention of elderly people in this context.

2=Language problem of some sort

3=Not interested, distracted

4=Protest, Exxon should pay

5=Difficulty hearing

6=Respondent said he/she could not answer WTP questions for religious reasons or because spousal approval needed.

7=Concerned about money problems

8=Other, not able to code in these categories

### **Appendix C.3 — Tabulation of Coded Open-Ended Questions**

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-2

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		1036	100.0
Exxon Valdez spill mentioned 1st as defined for MENTION	EXXON1	275	26.5
Exxon Valdez spill mentioned 2nd or later as defined for MENTION	EXXON2	279	26.9
Love Canal	LOVE	17	1.6
Chernobyl, phonetic Chernobyl, nuclear accident/explosion in Russia	CHERYL	213	20.6
Three Mile Island nuclear accident	TMI	95	9.2
Nuclear accidents in general without mention of any specific accident	NUCLEAR	38	3.7
Chemical plant accident at Bhopal, India, plausible reference	BHOPAL	26	2.5
General mention of oil spills w/o mention of a specific spill	OILSPILL	170	16.8
California oil spills (e.g. Huntington Beach) and West Coast spills	CALIFSPL	23	3.5
Spills on the East Coast	EASTCSPL	11	2.0
Spills on U.S. Gulf Coast	USGLFSPL	8	1.7
Other U.S. oil spills	OTHUSSPL	9	1.2
Non-U.S. spills other than Gulf spill	NGULFSPL	4	0.9
Oil spill in Persian Gulf during Gulf War, plausible ref. (see sheet)	GULFSPL	259	31.0
Burning oil wells in Gulf area from Gulf War	GULFFIRE	17	1.6
Other environmental occurrences in Gulf during war	GULFOTHR	19	1.8
Forest Fires	FOREST	72	6.9
Global environmental, destruct. rain forest, global warming, ozone, etc	GLOBAL	73	7.0

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Mention of one or more accidents or incidents not really accidents and but not listed above	OTHER	314	30.3
No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything, etc.	DONTKNW	109	10.5

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-5-A

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		433	100.0
Exxon Valdez spill mentioned 1st as defined for MENTION	5EXXON1	199	46.0
Exxon Valdez spill mentioned 2nd or later as defined for MENTION	5EXXON2	69	15.9
Oil spill in Persian Gulf during the Gulf War	5PGSPL	224	51.7
West Coast oil spills otherwise unspecified as to location	5WCSPL	8	1.8
California oil spills (e.g. Huntington Beach)	5CALSPL	30	6.9
Spills on the East Coast (N.Y., New England, etc.)	5ECSPL	20	4.6
Spills on the U.S. Gulf Coast (Texas, Louisiana)	5USGSPL	33	7.6
Other U.S. oil spills (Florida if no identification of coast)	5OUSSPL	16	3.7
Other non-U.S. spills	5OTHSP	14	3.2
No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything, etc.	DONTKNW	44	10.2

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-6-A**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		981	100.0
Wildlife, otherwise undifferentiated	6WILD	421	42.9
Birds, fowl, any type	6BIRDS	333	33.9
Fish, including hatcheries, any type	6FISH	297	30.3
Shellfish, any type	6SHELL	13	1.3
Animals, undifferentiated	6ANIML	244	24.9
Sea mammals, undifferentiated	6SMAMML	8	.8
Sea Otters	6OTTERS	13	1.3
Specific sea mammals other than otters, such as seals	6SMAMML0	39	4.0
Land mammals of all kinds such as deer, bears, etc.	6LANIML	18	1.8
Sea/marine/aquatic life in general	6SEALIFE	175	17.8
Coastline, shore, beaches, land, ground, rocks, soil, and wetlands	6SHORE	233	23.8
Plants, vegetation undifferentiated	6PLANTS	38	3.9
Sea Plants	6SPLANTS	13	1.3
Plants, vegetation, trees etc. on shore	6LPLANTS	17	1.7
Water	6WATER	124	12.6
Ecology, habitat, food chain, whole natural environment ,balance, small organisms	6ECOLOG	98	10.0
Natural beauty, pristine wilderness, beauty of beaches	6BEAUTY	26	2.7
Drinking water, water supply	6DRINKW	22	2.2
Fisherman, fishing industry, salmon fishing	6FISHER	80	8.2
Natives, eskimos	6NATIVES	3	.3
Undifferentiated; use of area, loss of income, jobs, livelihood; economy	6PEOPLE	56	5.7
Human Health	6HEALTH	4	.4
Recreational activities, boating, sport fishing, camping, etc.	6RECREA	6	.6



Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Mention of any item not above	6OTHER	73	7.4
No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything, etc.	6DONTKNW	39	4.0

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-13/A-13-A

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		407	100.0
1 = <u>More Severe</u> : 1 or more aspects greater than R had previously assumed	SEVERITY	57	14.0
2 = <u>Less Severe</u> : 1 or more aspects less than R had previously assumed		233	57.2
3 = <u>Mixed</u> : Both more and less severe than R had previously assumed		12	2.9
4 = <u>Other</u> : a) neutral or show no direction, b) unclear as to direction or unclear whether R thought the description was more or less severe, c) other		105	25.8
Description	DAMAGE TYPE		
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		407	100.0
General on severity	13GENL	37	9.1
Birds	13BIRDS	124	30.5
Animals/mammals of any kind; general or specific other than otters	13ANIMLS	132	32.4
Sea otters, otters	13OTTERS	15	3.7
Fish	13FISH	98	24.1
Recovery time	13TIME	81	19.9
Proportion of individual birds, animals or species killed	13PROP	16	3.9
Extent of area effected	13AREA	29	7.1
Human Health	13HEALTH	1	.2
Fisherman, fishing industry, salmon fishing	13FISHER	5	1.2
Natives, eskimos	13NATIVES	0	0.0
Recreational activities such as boating, sport fishing, camping, etc.	13RECREA	0	0.0

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Other	13OTHER	87	21.4
No, don't know, not sure, can't think of anything, etc. w/o mention of any effects	13DNTKNW	4	1.0

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-14/A-14-A**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		155	100.0
Query as to how much it will cost, who's paying	14COSTA	16	10.3
Comment that oil companies should pay	14OILPAY	2	1.3
Exxon should pay	14EXXON	1	.6
Shouldn't be up to the government, to the U.S., or to me to pay	14NOGOVT	1	.6
Disbelief that there would be only a one time payment	14DISONE	0	0.0
Disbelief or questioning about some aspect of the scenario which implies a concern that it would not or might not be effective including general disbelief that anything can operate perfectly and concern that oil will sink	14DISEFF	37	23.9
Expression of belief that money won't solve the problem	14MONSLV	0	0.0
Inquiry about some aspect of the program with no apparent implication for willingness to pay, such as "who proposed it," "why couldn't they put a pipeline elsewhere?" etc.	14INQUERY	48	31.0
Other comments not included in the above items such as comments about single/double hulled tankers	14OTHER	68	43.9

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-14-C

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		250	100.0
How much will it cost, who's paying.	14COSTC	80	32.0
I can afford, probably would pay.	14AFFORD	0	0.0
Other positive statement about WTP, but more general.	14POSPAY	3	1.2
Positive about paying, remarks refer to reasons for paying	14RSNPAY	1	.4
Concern that some others might not be able to afford the amount, that they could not pay.	14OTHPAY	2	.8
Can't pay, afford, too much money.	14NOPAY	6	2.4
Anti-tax remarks.	14ANTITX	8	3.2
Concern that it will <u>not</u> be a one-time payment.	14MORE	12	4.8
Concern that not everyone will pay.	14CONNPY	9	3.6
Concern that the money will be misused, wasted.	14CONMIS	3	1.2
Concern that oil co.'s will pass on their share to consumers/we will pay taxes at the pump/pay twice.	14CONPAS	10	4.0
Query as to why don't oil co.'s pay: "They should pay"/"Exxon should pay"	14COILPA	70	28.0
Not govt. or public responsibility: "I (we) shouldn't have to pay"/"Why do I (we) have to pay"	14CNOGOV	11	4.4
Alaska, Alaskans, PWS residents or recreational users should pay some or all of the program's cost	14CALSPA	4	1.6
Those who benefit from the oil that comes through the Sound or from Alaska should pay w/o mention of the types of people in 14CALSPA.	14CBENPA	0	0.0
Government should or will do it anyway; passive yes.	14ANYWAY	4	1.6
Expression of belief govt. should pay for it by shifting money from other less valued programs instead of citizens having to pay.	14CCSHIF	1	.4
We will pay for it anyway/oil co.'s will save money.	14PAYANY	10	4.0
Complaint about the cost of the program.	14COST	0	0.0

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; govt. cant' run it well.	14EFFEC	2	.8
Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost.	14COVER	1	.4
Complaint about location; limiting the program to PWS; not using it elsewhere.	14LOCAT	2	.8
Think it should be used elsewhere; hope it will be used elsewhere in the future.	14ELSEWH	2	.8
Wants more information, has questions.	14QUEST	49	19.6
Other.	14OTHER	17	6.8

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-15-A/B

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		350	100.0
I can, probably would pay.	15PAY	43	12.3
Other positive statement about WTP, but more general such as willing to pay provided one or more elements of the plan described in the scenario are carried out.	15POSPAY	42	12.0
Positive statement about paying, remarks refer to reasons for paying that involve the area's natural resources such as wildlife.	15PAYNAT	2	.6
Positive statement about paying, remarks refer to reasons for paying that involve concerns about consequences for oil prices and supply.	15PAYOTH	2	.6
Statement by R that he or she can't pay or afford the amount, "too much money".	15NOPAY	26	7.4
Anti-tax remarks w/o reference to WTP or non-WTP.	15ANTITX	15	4.3
Other negative statements about not being WTP.	15NEGPAY	30	8.6
Concern that people other than R might not be able to afford the amount.	15OTHPAY	7	2.0
Concern that not everyone will pay.	15CONNPY	2	.6
Concern that money will be misused or wasted.	15CONMIS	2	.6
Belief that the oil companies should pay, Exxon pay, that funding the program is not a government or public responsibility.	15OILPAY	88	25.1
Alaska should pay some or all; those who benefit (through resource use) should pay.	15ALSPAY	2	.6
Passive yes: Where R agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Govt will do it anyway."	15ANYWAY	3	.9
Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil companies: "We will pay for it anyway"/"oil co.'s will save money."	15PAYANY	0	0.0
Complaint about the cost of the program.	15COST	4	1.1

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; govt. can't run it well.	15EFFEC	4	1.1
Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost not just limited to PWS.	15COVER	10	2.9
Complaint about location; program shouldn't be limited just to PWS.	15LOCAT	31	8.9
Think it should be used elsewhere in addition to PWS; no complaint about just PWS.	15ELSEWH	4	1.1
Wants to know more information, questions.	15MORE	25	7.1
Other.	15OTHER	64	18.3



Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-18-18R

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		258	100.0
Statements to the effect that R can't pay, afford, costs too much money.	18NOPAY	3	1.2
Isn't worth that much to me, more important things to pay for, not important to me, don't have to worry about the spill where I live.	18WORTH	17	6.6
Anti-tax remarks without reference to willingness or non-willingness to pay.	18ANTITX	21	8.1
Cost of the program is too high; if everyone pays it will be too much money .	18COST	4	1.6
Concern that people other than R might not be able to afford the amount, that they could not pay.	18OTHPAY	2	.8
Concern that not everyone will pay.	18CONNPY	0	0.0
Concern that money will be misused, wasted.	18CONMIS	6	2.3
Belief that oil companies should pay, it's their responsibility.	18OILPAY	118	45.7
Belief that Exxon should pay, their responsibility.	18EXXON	4	1.6
Government, pubic, people like me should not have to pay.	18NOGOVT	3.6	14.0
Alaska should pay some or all; those who benefit (through use of the resource) should pay.	18ALSPAY	4	1.6
Passive yes: Where R agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Government will do it anyway."	18ANYWAY	0	0.0
Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil companies: "We will pay for it anyway"/"oil co.'s will save money."	18PAYANY	2	.8
Complain about the effectiveness of the program; government can't run it well.	18EFFEC	8	3.1
Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost.	18COVER	1	.4
Complaint about location; program shouldn't be limited just to Pr. William Sound.	18LOCAT	19	7.4

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Think it should be used elsewhere, hope it will be used elsewhere in the future in addition to its use in Pr. William Sound. No complaint about its use in Pr. William Sound alone.	18ELSEWH	2	.8
Other negative statement about not willing to pay.	18NEGPAY	17	6.6
Not enough information, R wants more information.	18INFO	3	1.2
Expression that R doesn't understand.	18DUNDER	2	.8
R says he or she doesn't like the program.	18NOLIKE	6	2.3
All other responses.	18OTHER	49	19.0

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-19

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		47	100.0
Statements to the effect that R can't pay, afford, costs too much money.	19NOPAY	6	12.8
Isn't worth that much to me, more important things to pay for, not important to me, don't have to worry about the spill where I live.	19WORTH	4	8.5
Anti-tax remarks.	19ANTITX	1	2.1
Cost of the program is too high; if everyone pays it will be too much money.	19COST	3	6.4
Concern that people other than R might not be able to afford the amount, that they couldn't pay.	19OTHPAY	1	2.1
Concern that not everyone will pay.	19CONNPY	0	0.0
Concern that money will be misused, wasted.	19CONMIS	1	2.1
Belief that oil companies should pay, it's their responsibility.	19OILPAY	8	17.0
Belief that Exxon should pay, it's their responsibility.	19EXXON	1	2.1
Government, public, people like me should not have to pay.	19NOGOVT	1	2.1
Alaska should pay some or all; those who benefit (through use of resource) should pay.	19ALSPAY	0	0.0
Passive yes: Where R agrees to pay because he or she will have to pay anyway: "Govt. will do it anyway."	19ANYWAY	0	0.0
Belief that the cost of <u>not</u> doing the program will be borne by taxpayers or oil co.'s: "We will pay for it anyway"/"oil companies will save money."	19PAYANY	1	2.1
Complaint about the effectiveness of the program; govt. can't run it well.	19EFFEC	2	4.3
Concern that one time payment will not be enough to cover the cost.	19COVER	1	2.1
Complaint about location; limiting the program to PWS; not using it elsewhere.	19LOCAT	4	8.5

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Think it should be used elsewhere; hope it will be used elsewhere in the future.	19ELSEWH	3	6.4
Other negative statements about not willing to pay.	19NEGPAY	3	6.4
Needs, wants to check with spouse before giving answer.	19SPOUSE	4	8.5
Wants to know more information/has questions/not convinced it is best program.	19INFO	10	21.3
Don't understand.	19DUNDER	0	0.0
All other comments.	19OTHER	11	23.4

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question A-20

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		627	100.0
Mention of importance without any specific reference in the unit to whom or what is helped <u>and</u> no reference to "environment" or "program."	GENIMPRT	17	2.7
General positive statement about the program's value, effectiveness, or feasibility without further elaboration in the unit.	GENVALUE	151	24.1
Mention of valuing the program because it protects part of the environment with no further elaboration in the unit.	PWSENV	6	1.0
Mention about protecting the environment/nature with no further elaboration in the unit where there is clear evidence that R. has environment in general in mind and not the environment of the Prince William Sound area.	GENPROTC	39	6.2
Other mention of protecting, preserving or enhancing the environment, Prince William Sound, ecosystem or the area without further elaboration in the unit.	OTHPROTC	145	23.1
Mention that any of the following types of natural resources will be protected, enhanced, preserved or saved from harm: Food chain, Beaches, land, shore, rocks, wetlands, Plants, Wildlife, creatures, animals in general and/or any of the animals that were mentioned in the scenario as adversely affected by the spill, Water, sea water, ocean, Sea life and/or fish, Birds, fowl, seabirds and/or specific birds mentioned in the scenario.	NATRSESR	427	68.1
Any mention of animals not mentioned in the scenario. These include whales, sea lions, dolphins.	OTHANIML	3	.5
Any mention of birds not mentioned in the scenario.	OTHBIRD	1	.2
Any mention of wildlife or species extinction in any context.	EXTINCT	4	.6
Mention of people who are clearly outside the Prince William Sound area.	PEOOUT	4	.6
Help, protect, enhance, save from harm or make things better for all other specific types of people.	PEOPLE	31	4.9
Help people in general.	PEOGEN	14	2.2

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Mention of drinking water.	DRKWATER	1	.2
Mention of positive qualities of the area with implicit reference to the PWS area.	AREA	14	2.2
R. or his/her children may visit the area at some time in the future.	VISIT	9	1.4
Need to maintain our oil supply or to prevent waste of oil.	OIL	47	7.5
Uncertainty about R's willingness to pay the amount or to pay at all for the program.	UNCERTN	8	1.3
Mention of cost of program or the size of one of the amounts is low, manageable or high for R.	COSTR	91	14.5
Mention of cost of program or the size of one of the amounts is low, manageable or high for others.	COSTOTH	4	.6
Mention about the realism of the amount without mention of specific people or R.	REALISTC	6	0.0
Program will save money in some way including keeping the price of oil from rising, saving the cost of a future cleanup.	SAVEMONY	45	7.2
We will pay for it anyway.	PAYANY20	20	3.2
Exxon or oil companies should pay.	EXXON20	19	3.0
Plan should be used elsewhere in the U.S.	SHLDUSE	9	1.4
Plan will <u>also</u> protect some other area outside Alaska.	ALSOPROT	2	.3
Plan may or will not be effective or fully effective in some way.	NOTEFFC	7	1.1
Other	OTHER	27	4.3

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question B-2

Description	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.	11	100.0
1 = Answers that indicate the person believed the damage would be the same as the Exxon Valdez spill.	5	45.5
2 = All other answers.	6	54.5

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question B-3**

Description	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.	7	100.0
1 = Answers that indicate the R believed there would be no damage.	4	57.1
2 = All other answers.	3	42.9



**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question B-4**

Description	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.	480	100.0
Respondents who said there would be <u>more</u> damage.		
21=General feeling that things get worse without specific reasons relating to PW Sound.	30	6.3
22=First spill somehow makes it likely that the next spill will cause worse damage; any reference to cumulative effects.	82	17.1
23=Reasons other than those coded above which can be construed as a response to the actual question such as tankers larger, etc.	62	12.9
24=Don't know, or responses that don't actually respond to the question.	39	8.1
25=Responses that appear to be more appropriate to a belief that there will be less rather than more damage.	5	1.0
Respondents who said there would be <u>less</u> damage.		
31=Expression of belief that another spill of the magnitude of the first will occur without specific reasons.	14	2.9
32=First spill somehow makes it less likely that the next spill will cause worse damage.	168	35.0
33=Mention of specific reasons why there would be less damage such as double hulls, etc.	47	9.8
34=Don't know, or vague reason or one that is not related to the question.	14	2.9
35=OTHER	1	.2
99=Confused	18	3.8

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question B-5**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		28	100.0
Answers that indicate R. believes the plan will only protect PWS area.	B5ONLY	2	7.1
Answers where R. expresses hope it will protect other areas with no certainty that it will.	B5HOPE	2	7.1
Answers that express a desire or expectation that the program will or could or should be expanded or used elsewhere in the U.S. at sometime in the future.	B5SHOULD	16	57.1
Answers that express belief that it could protect us indirectly.	B5INDIR	1	3.6
Uncertain, can't say, don't have any idea, don't know.	B5DK	1	3.6
All other answers.	B5OTHER	8	28.6

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question B-6**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		108	100.0
Expression of belief that it would protect another part of the U.S. at the same time.	B6PROTUS	12	11.1
Belief that the oil from a spill in Pr. William Sound could flow beyond Alaska.	B6COAST	8	7.4
Mention of CA or other W.C. states or cities w/o mention of oil flowing from PWS.	B6WC	4	3.7
Mention of a big spill possibly spreading farther in the PWS area than it did.	B6ALASK	9	8.3
Mention of other areas w/o mention of any mechanism by which the program would help prevent spills there.	B6MENTN	6	5.6
Answers that the program will/could/should be used/expanded elsewhere in U.S.	B6SHOULD	32	29.6
Belief that program might, will or should set a precedent.	B6PRECD	3	2.8
Belief that other types of improvements would or could be used to protect other places such as double hull ships, better more aware crews etc.	B6IMPRV	3	2.8
Belief that closer, more careful checking of tankers will protect other areas.	B6CHECK	3	2.8
Uncertain, can't say, don't have any idea, don't know.	B6DK	13	12.0
All other answers.	B6OTHER	19	17.6

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question B-9**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		60	100.0
R expresses belief that it would just be for one year: "Thought it would only be for one year"/"from what you said."	B9ONE	3	5.0
R expresses the belief that it would <u>definitely</u> be more than one year.	B9DMRE	16	26.7
R expresses belief that it <u>might</u> be more than one year.	B9MTMRE	5	8.3
R expresses hope or desire that cost could be stretched out over more than one year.	B9HOPE	1	1.7
Comments that express skepticism that it would only be for one year or cynicism about the Govt.'s desire or intention to actually keep the charge in place for more than one year without direct expression of belief that it will be for more than one year.	B9SKEPT	16	26.7
Unsure.	B9DK	3	5.0
All other answers.	B9OTHER	13	21.7

Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question C-9

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		27	100.0
Concern about whether the program would work as described.	C9WORK	1	3.7
Complaint about the way the program is structured such as the method of payment, how the spill is prevented or handled if it occurs, the role of the government or the ability of the government to play its role.	C9SCEN	6	22.2
Concern expressed by R about the cost being to high for what R can afford or for what R would get from the program: "It should be a program for everywhere".	C9COST	3	11.1
Complaint that someone else should pay instead of R such as Exxon, oil companies or government.	C9OTHPAY	5	18.5
Expression of inability to make the WTP decision.	C9UNSURE	0	0.0
Don't know, not sure.	C9DK	2	7.4
All other answers.	C9OTHER	10	37.0

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question C-10**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		146	100.0
R says it depends on R's future financial situation or how much the program would cost: "Depends on finances," or "if I could afford it".	C10COST	35	24.0
Depends on future effectiveness of the program: "If it worked".	C10WORK	23	15.8
R states/implies that R would pay, but specifies limit to amount or frequency/payment	C10LIMIT	9	6.2
Expression of skepticism about how well the program will be run.	C10SKEPT	8	5.5
R states that oil companies, Exxon should pay.	C10OILPY	7	4.8
Depends on other considerations than those listed above, specified by R.	C10OTH	55	37.7
General statement: "Probably," "likely".	C10GENL	8	5.5
Uncertain, don't know.	C10DK	5	3.4

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question C-11**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.		1041	100.0
1=No expression of uncertainty. 2=Expression of uncertainty: "no idea", qualifying terms such as "probably" "don't know," or "I'd say".	C11CERTN	550	52.8
<b>WHERE ONLY ONE POSSIBLE SPONSOR IS MENTIONED</b>			
R mentions fed.govt. or agency of fed.govt. including Coast Guard/Pres./Congress.	C11FGOVT	196	18.8
R mentions State of Alaska or agency of state, but not local towns such as Valdez.	C11ALASK	31	3.0
R mentions other govt./agency; local county, town, state of other place; Valdez.	C11OGOVT	15	1.4
R mentions Exxon.	C11EXXON	302	29.0
R mentions oil co.'s in general, or specific oil co.'s other than Exxon.	C11OILCP	140	13.4
R mentions other industry/commercial entities; Alyeska, environmental co., not Westat.	C11OIND	13	1.2
R mentions environmental group or groups, general or specific.	C11ENV	93	8.9
R mentions any other single potential sponsor.	C11SOTH	8	.8
R mentions Westat.	C11WEST	1	.1
<b>WHERE MORE THAN ONE SPONSOR IS MENTIONED</b>			
Combination of oil co.'s (including Exxon) and environmental group(s).	C11OLEG	30	2.9
Combination of oil co.'s and some govt. or govt. agency.	C11OILGV	69	6.6
Combination of govt. or govt. agency and environmental group(s).	C11GVEG	14	1.3
Combination of all three: govt., environmental group(s) and oil co.'s including Exxon.	C11THREE	3	.3

Description	Variable	Count	Percentage
OTHER			
Other mentions not involving govt., co.'s, environmental groups in any way such as taxpayers.	C11OTHR	11	1.1
Don't know, not sure.	C11DK	107	10.3



Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question C-12

Description	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.	949	100.0
1 = Specific mention or clear implication that the way the questionnaire is worded or constructed is slanted in favor of a particular sponsor or its perceived interests.	74	7.8
2 = R relates the <u>general idea</u> of the survey to the motives of a particular sponsor without reference, direct or indirect, to slanted wording.	325	34.2
3 = R refers to some aspect of the scenario such as the topic of the survey or the tax payment vehicle or to mentions of a possible sponsor in the text of the questionnaire as providing a motive for the sponsor with no reference to motive or slanted wording.	358	37.7
4 = R is basically uncertain, ambivalent about which of several potential sponsors it might be. Also those who say no reason, don't know, not sure.	57	6.0
5 = Other answers not included above or answers that cannot confidently be coded in the above categories.	133	14.0

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question D-5/D-6**

Description	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents interviewed. This number is the percentaging base for this table.	1043	100.0
D5PRSNT=1 if interviewer provides information in the verbatim that husband or wife was present (in room or within hearing distance) during all or part of the survey.	33	.03

**Tabulation of Coded Responses to Question D-10**

Description	Count	Percentage
Number of respondents who responded to this question. This number is the percentaging base for this table.	39	100.0
1 = Had trouble understanding some aspect of the questions, or is reported as having misunderstood some aspect of the questions.	8	20.5
2 = Language problem of some sort.	8	20.5
3 = Not interested, distracted.	5	12.8
4 = Protest, Exxon should pay.	2	5.1
5 = Difficulty hearing.	3	7.7
6 = Respondents said he/she could not answer WTP questions for religious reasons or because spouse's approval needed.	3	7.7
7 = Concerned about money problems.	3	7.7
8 = Other, not able to code in these categories.	7	17.9

## Appendix D - Question-by-Question Verbatim Responses

- A-1. We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I am going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we should spend more, the same, or less money than we are spending now. Here is a card that lists the answer categories.  
First, (READ X'd ITEM) ... do you think we should spend a great deal more money than we are spending now, somewhat more money, the same amount of money, somewhat less money, or a great deal less money one (ITEM)?

CASE        VERBATIM

- 10059        Refused to answer the answer card, because each question is too complex for such a simple answer. Said he was too well educated on each subject to answer like this.
- 10425        (See D-12)
- 10560        These questions are difficult to answer. Insufficient data.
- 10785        I don't know how much is being spent.
- 10822        The oil spill in the Gulf (X) pollution in general (X) Can't think of anything else.
- 10886        Oh, I'm not a politician!
- 11044        (Respondent distracted during explanation, corrected herself.)
- 11165        (R was busy. Didn't want to take time to answer any questions and wouldn't set up a time for an appointment. He asked what kinds of questions I was asking, and he said, "what is the main part?" Wouldn't take time to answer this (A-1 - A-1f.))
- 11201        Need more action and less spending.
- 11229        (R stated she didn't know much about this about this and wanted to skip it. I marked the "8's".)
- 11238        Not more spending needed it's utilizing what they spend.
- 11241        (Sorry, I discovered I had the wrong color pen.)
- 11508        We spend plenty money not the government doesn't spend it efficiently.

**A-1A. Giving foreign aid to poor countries**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

- 10014      We cannot buy friendship, and these people don't want help. Charity begins at home.
- 10573      We need so much more in U.S.
- 10574      We have enough poor people here to take care of. I say less.
- 10657      Our country needs more.
- 10717      We need to take care of our own.
- 10719      And make them pay back what they already owe us.
- 10784      None
- 10785      Hear things, like funds don't get to where they belong. This turns people off.
- 10787      All kinds of help to build up countries. Peace Corps "CCC"
- 11224      (X)
- 11268      Refused

**A-1B. Making sure we have enough energy for homes, cars, and businesses.**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

10013	Finding new ways
10014	We should have what we need.
10560	Should be spend on "new sources" of energy.
10581	Depends on energy source not gas, oil.
10584	Depends on source
10787	Spent money on fusion research
10935	None
11040	On our resources not on foreign resources.
11134	(See note below) Less oil (3); more solar, wind power (1)
11224	(X)
11268	Refused
11510	Question too vague

**A-1C. Fighting crime**

**CASE     VERBATIM**

**10246     If they would spend without wasting it.**

**10560     Redirect present levels of resources.**

**10575     Fire the judges and by more ammo.**

**10784     Need more efficient people. Spending money isn't going to do it.**

**10787     Institute "CCC"**

**11132     Money not the answer**

**11152     If it stay in U.S.**

**11224     (X)**

**11268     Refused**



**A-1D. Making highways safer**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

**10246      It is hard to say because I don't know how it will be spent. I think money should go farther then it does.**

**10612      Direct money in right place.**

**10785      It's the people who make highways unsafe.**

**11014      It's the people, not the highways, that are unsafe.**

**11268      Refused**

**A-1E. Improving public education**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

**10013      All question were too vague**

**10245      Especially for the city I work in.**

**10560      Change laws so that each child receives the same quality and money spent on education.**

**10578      Not getting education**

**10659      We use money in wrong way.**

**10717      Money needs to be even out between schools.**

**11132      Spend on the parents to teach children how to study.**

**11268      Refused**

**A-1F. Protecting the environment**

**CASE VERBATIM**

10013 All questions were too vague

10100 That's a job for everyone of us.

10111 I haven't paid much attention to what they are spending.

10246 Really, I don't have any idea.

10483 (Interrupted by phone call at this time. R's attorney caused delay of eight minutes.

10560 Change the laws for tighter restrictions and spend whole lot more.

10784 Need to enforce laws they have in place.

10787 (Ordered by QC Thompson to "Skip to next?" Too much "add libbing"

10813 They should spend the money better than they have.

11268 Refused

A-2. Now, I'd like you to think about major environmental accidents caused by humans. Please think about those accidents anywhere in the world that caused the worst harm to the environment. (PAUSE) During your lifetime, which accidents come to mind as having damaged nature the most? (RECORD VERBATIM. PROBE FOR SPECIFIC DETAIL INCLUDING LOCATION.)

CASE VERBATIM

- 10001 Too much vehicles, carbon monoxide (X) that's all
- 10002 Accident in Alaska (X) south of Alaska (X) oil spills
- 10003 Oil spill (X) in Alaska (X) DK name, It could have been avoided.
- 10004 That thing in Russia where the atomic plant blew up. (X) The oil spill, the Exxon one (X)
- 10005 Chernobyl in Russia (X) Exxon Valdez in Alaska
- 10006 Nuclear plant in Russia (X) oil spill in Alaska (X) pollution of shores.
- 10007 Pollution (X) Shellfish are killed. (X) I can't think of any at the moment.
- 10008 I don't know. (X) I can't think of any
- 10009 The oil spills, automobile pollution (X) I'm sure there are more, but I can't think of them at the moment.
- 10010 Grenoble (I believe R meant Chernobyl. I'm not sure of the spelling.), Alaskan oil spill (X) no
- 10011 Three Mile Island (X) the oil spill in Alaska (X) no
- 10012 Exxon Valdez (X) The oil killed all the wildlife and ruined the coastline, and fisherman's livelihoods. (X) There was another oil spill, but I can't remember where.
- 10013 Polluting of water ways, nuclear power plants, oil spills (X) don't know
- 10014 Oil spills (X) Alaska (X) drunk pilot, engineers and boat captains
- 10015 The Alaska oil spill (X) Three Mile Island (X) Missiles in Saudi Arabia
- 10016 None
- 10017 Oil spills (X) don't remember where
- 10018 Russia chemical accident (X) no
- 10019 Valdez oil spill (X) Alaska
- 10020 Oil spills
- 10021 Clearing wood land for parks and recreations area (X) oil spills (X) off Pacific Coast, Alaskan oil spill, I think it was the last of '89 or the first of '90.
- 10022 Car wrecks, shooting and stabbing
- 10023 Chernobyl, chemical spill in India, oil spill in Alaska, chemical explosion in Texas (X) oil spills off New Jersey and Texas
- 10024 Chernobyl (X) Alaska oil spill

10025 Depletion of S.W. water table, lot went for irrigation

10026 Nuclear power plants. (X) One here in PA, Three Mile Island, same stuff as produced in Chernobyl and Union Carbide in W.V.

10027 Three Mile Island comes to mind first. A lot of flooding, water out of control, around Indiana, acid rain, I take from what people say should be more controlled, cannot think, oh yes, Chernobyl in Russia

10046 (Hubby said, "What would you suggest? (X) We want your opinions and answers, Edna. (X) I can't think of any. (X) I don't know of any off hand.)

10047 (Respondent rather sleepy.) Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, the accident in the Middle East involving E. I. DuPont (X) I can't think.

10048 Something like car accidents (X) I don't know exactly what you mean all I know about is car accidents. (X) no

10049 I don't know of any. (X) No, I can't think of any. Drunk drivers and drugs is all I know that causes problems. (X) That's all I know of.

10050 Carelessness about garbage (X) no other

10051 Pollution and chemicals, dangerous chemicals carried by trucks

10052 I can't think of any. (X)

10053 The oil spills (X) That's all.

10054 I can't think of any right off hand.

10055 The oil spill in Alaska, the nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, the forest fires in the U.S.

10056 Petroleum oil spills (X) Alaskan (X) St. Lawrence (X) off coast of Florida

10057 Chernobyl (X) no

10058 Fires, garbage, nuclear waste dumps (X) I don't know much about it, really.

10059 Bhopal incident in India, Three River Island, Chernobyl incident

10060 That nuclear accident, I don't remember where. (X) Can't think of anything else.

10061 That Exxon oil spill (X) The burning of the rain forest (X) I can't think of anything else right now.

10062 Chernobyl nuclear disaster (X) the war in the gulf (X) none

10063 I really don't know.

10064 That's really, don't know.

10065 Oil accident in Alaska (X) Oil spill.

10074 Don't know. (X) Don't know any.

10075 I don't know (X) maybe the war (X) the homeless.

10076 Can't think of anything. (X) I don't know.

- 10077 Can't think of anything (X) really
- 10078 Toxic wastes (X) Air pollution from cars and factories (X) oil spills
- 10079 Toxic wastes problems (X) Can't think of others now.
- 10080 Valdez, the Exxon Valdez (X) the nuclear plant in Russia
- 10081 Chernobyl (X) oil spills (X) poor disposal of wastes into Long Island Sound
- 10082 Valdez, Alaska, tanker spill (X) that's all
- 10083 Cutting down rain forest (X) nuclear plant accident (X) oil spill in Alaska (X)
- 10084 Gulf (X) Grenoble nuclear war (X) burning oil in Gulf (X) no
- 10085 Valdez oil spill (X) Gulf spill (X)
- 10086 Exxon Valdez
- 10087 Chernobyl accident and tropical forest accident (X) oil spills in the oceans.
- 10088 The oil spills and, of course, the mess going on in Iraq and Saudi Arabia. (X)
- 10089 No, not off hand (X)
- 10090 Three Mile Island, the Valdez oil spill, Chernobyl (X) the chemical thing in Bangladesh (X)
- 10091 The Alaska oil spill and the new oil spill in the Gulf, Oh, that was horrible because that man did it on purpose. (X) The Alaska spill that was an accident.
- 10092 Alaska, Exxon oil spill
- 10093 The oil spill in Saudi Arabia, the one in Alaska also (X) pollution (X) all I can think of at the moment
- 10094 All the accidents involving oil, the Alaskan one (X) the rain forests being destroyed (X) the destruction of the ozone layer
- 10095 The oil spills (X) Saudi Arabia, I don't know where the others were. (X) pollution (X) no
- 10096 Forest fires (X) I can't think of any others.
- 10097 The nuclear explosion in Russia (X) I can't think of any others.
- 10098 (I read this question to the respondent three times. I don't know if he understood or not.) Garbage, picnic area (X) truck that have tires with blown up on the highway, potholes in highway (X) that's all
- 10099 Space disaster (X) a bomb, Chernobyl disaster
- 10100 I don't know. (X) I can't think of anything. Sometimes I might read about something maybe the manufacture of different program. A lot of people don't care.
- 10101 Oil spill in Gulf, the thing on endanger species put more animals on farm, the thing that is happening in Africa with the animals. I'm worried about the ozone.
- 10102 Oil spill, Alaska (X) I think war the certain situation

- 10103 Oil spills (X) Alaska and the current on in Persian Gulf (X) the use of too many disposables in packaging (X) no
- 10104 Motor boats (X) factory pollution (X) oil spills (X) Alaska
- 10105 Exxon Valdez (X) no
- 10106 Exxon oil spill (X) no
- 10107 Three Mile Island (X) oil spill in Alaska (X)
- 10108 Exxon Valdez (X) soap industries who have pumped detergents in water (X) steel industries creating pollution (X) no
- 10109 Oil spills (X) no
- 10110 Exxon Valdez oil spill (X) Love Canal (X) no
- 10111 Nuclear power accidents (X) I don't know.
- 10112 Chernobyl in Russia (X) blowing up oil wells in Kuwait (X) no
- 10113 The atomic bomb (X)
- 10114 Nuclear accident in Russia (X) no
- 10115 Hussein in the Persian Gulf (X) atomic bomb (X) oil slick in Alaska (X) no
- 10116 Oil spill in the Persian Gulf (X) acid rain (X) radiation leaks (X) toxic waste (X) rain forests (X) no
- 10117 Oil spill in Alaska (X) Yellowstone fire (X) Chernobyl (X) no
- 10118 Fires (X) That are I can think of.
- 10119 Can't think of any (X) Don't know
- 10120 Oil spill in Alaska (X) none
- 10121 Oil spill in Alaska
- 10122 (X) Air pollution (X) chemical pollutions (X) oil spill, in Alaska
- 10123 Oil spills
- 10124 (X) Train wrecks (X) chemical spills
- 10125 (X) Chemical waste dumping
- 10126 (X) Clear cutting forests (X) pollutions
- 10127 (X) I can't think of anything.
- 10128 Valdez oil spill
- 10129 (X) I can't think of one.
- 10130 Alaskan oil spill (X) Persian Gulf (X) North Sea (X) New York Harbor (X) Gulf of Mexico (X) Good enough
- 10131 Chernobyl (X) Three Mile Island (X) forest fires (X) that's it (X)
- 10132 Alaska oil spill (X) Hiroshima (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) no

- 10133 The oil spill (X) The one where the tankers spilled it out in the ocean down in Texas.
- 10134 The oil spills (X) The one, the tanker, the Valdez, I can't remember where it was, and the one that is going on in Iran right now.
- 10135 The biggest would be the Alaska one. (X) The oil spill or the India gas one where that killed so many people.
- 10136 The oil spill when that guy was drunk and ran ashore. (X) The thing in Russia with the explosion (X)
- 10147 I really don't know of one that I can remember. (X) I just don't know.
- 10148 None (X) No idea, at all you tell me?
- 10149 I have no idea. (X) I really don't remember, now, anything unless you want to talk about here in the projects. You'll be here a long time listening to me.
- 10150 Oil spills (X) Middle East (X) Alaska's oil spills
- 10151 Valdez oil spill and, of course, the one in Persian Gulf, now (X) That's all I can think of right now.
- 10152 The war (X) wrecks (X) the earthquakes (X) I don't know of none caused by humans. (X) no, none
- 10153 Fires that people set (X) Arsonists cause terrible harm to the environment. (X) That's all.
- 10154 Wars (X) factory explosions (X) that's all
- 10155 The oil spills and chemical and toxic accident
- 10156 Chernobyl (X) that's about all I know, that war going on, he's spilling oil in the Gulf (X) (No, shaking his head) (X) Where the war is going on.
- 10157 That Valdez one, that one that is happening now, That's for the world, isn't it? and agent orange
- 10158 Oil spill off the coast of Alaska (X) The fire in Yosemite that damaged hundreds of thousands of acres of natural woodlands. (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10159 The thing over in Russia, the nuclear plant that melted down. (X) That's all.
- 10160 Waste dumps that cause disease, also dump pollutants in streams and rivers. (X) That's all.
- 10161 Pollution caused by manufacturing (X) I can't think of anything else.
- 10162 Oil spill in Alaska is number 1, the Chernobyl, it's probably bigger (X) toxic chemicals underground, but that's not an accident (X) no
- 10163 Oil spills do the most damage. (X) Cut down the rain forests, that hurts the atmosphere. (X) no
- 10164 Oil spill, the Valdez, Chernobyl nuclear reaction
- 10165 Oil spill, I guess (X) I don't know. (R mentioned she couldn't concentrate easily due to the Persian Gulf spill being reported on TV.)



10166 Valdez (X) not off hand

10167 I can't think of any (X) none

10168 Air pollution (X) never thought about it that much (X) can't think of anything

10169 Oil spills (X) can't think of any others (X) can't remember where.

10170 All the trash (X) That's all.

10171 Chernobyl plant (X) not that I can think of now

10172 Pollution, plants spilling chemicals into the waters (X) no

10173 Oil spills, the one in Alaska (X) pollution in general

10174 Oil spills (X) cannot be specific, just in general

10175 I declare I don't know how to answer that. (X) I don't believe I can think of any.

10176 Fires, people going out camping and burning up trees (X) People polluting water. (X) That's all.

10177 Forest fires in South Carolina and California (X) not right now

10178 Pollution of air and water by factories (X) no

10179 Don't know (X) Don't know

10180 Toxic waste dumps (X) smog pollution and cutting too many trees (X) no

10181 Don't know (X) Don't know

10182 Fire (X) field fires and around trash dumps

10183 Guns (X) bombs (X) pollution from so many factories (X) no

10184 Our water ain't clean enough.

10185 Oil spills in Middle East and Alaska

10186 Gernova

10187 Can't think of any new.

10188 Nuclear spill (X) in general (X) toxic waste (X) in general

10189 The big oil spill

10194 Probably what's going on right now with Saddam Hussein dumping all the oil into the Gulf over there. (X) Whatever what we are doing to create holes in the ozone layer. (X) The Exxon Valdez would be in there too. (X) no

10195 I don't know. Oh, Chernobyl (X) That's all I can think of now.

10196 Love Canal (X) Chernobyl (X) any of the oil spills (X) particularly the Alaskan ones.

10197 Chernobyl, Love Canal (X) fluorocarbons, dumping toxic wastes in the ocean and the Exxon Valdez (X) factories polluting rivers.

10198 Damage to ozone (X) the Chernobyl affair, we don't know about the damage from atomic energy.

- 10199 The atomic plant blast in Russia (X) oil spills in Alaska (X) that's it (X) oil spill on Gulf of Mexico (X) can't think of anymore.
- 10200 (X) No, can't think of any. (X) No, I'm sure there were some just can't think off hand of any. (X) no
- 10201 Exxon oil spill (X) no
- 10202 The thing the Saddam Hussein is doing the Gulf, spilling all that oil. (X) That's it except Valdez oil spill and Chernobyl.
- 10203 The one that just happened, Hussein spilling oil into the Gulf. (X) Alaskan oil spill (X) The rain forests aren't really an accident but those are important. (X) no
- 10204 Pollution (X)(X) I don't know.
- 10205 Fires (X)(X) I don't know.
- 10206 Melt down in Russia (X) Can't think of any off hand.
- 10207 (X) Forest fire (X) not ready, most forest fires are caused by humans being careless. (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10208 The oil spill up in Alaska (X) That is the one I can recall right now.
- 10209 Alaska, the ship, what it did to all the environment, the animals, and people (X) The cost to clean up what happened. (X)
- 10210 The biggest I can remember is Chernobyl (X) some major oil spills (X) as far as I know we've had them on both east and west coasts (X) and probably some out in the open seas we aren't aware of.
- 10211 Chernobyl (X) Exxon Valdez (X) Hussein's big mess in the Persian Gulf (X)
- 10212 The Alaskan oil spill (X) Three Mile Island (X) large oil spill in California (X) no
- 10213 Human over population (X) U.S. nuclear explosions above the ground during '40's and '50's. (X) Three Mile Island (X) Exxon Valdez (X) Chernobyl (X) Santa Barbara oil spill (X) no
- 10214 The oil spill in the sea (X) the factories and cars spewing smoke (X) the graffiti and other physical damage to cities (X) no
- 10215 Japan bought South American woods causing harm to forests.
- 10216 I don't think so. (X) Can't think of anything. (X) no
- 10217 Chernobyl nuclear accident (X) oil spill off Santa Monica (X) That's all.
- 10218 Can't think of any.
- 10219 Fires in the woods (X) nothing
- 10220 Oil spills
- 10221 Can't think of any.
- 10222 Can't think of anything at this time.
- 10223 Chernobyl, Exxon Valdez (boy) (X) Those are the only two that come to mind.

- 10224 Spraying of the field (X) crop dusting of farms. Exxon is the second, now we'll have another one in the Gulf area.
- 10225 Chernobyl (X) Three Mile Island (X) Love Canal (X) Only three I know
- 10226 I have no idea. (X) I don't know right now.
- 10227 Littering things that aren't biodegradable, producing things that aren't biodegradable (X) That's it. (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10228 The nuclear system, the atomic bomb (X) toxic waste, pollution of the seas (X) oil spills (X) any of them that kill off the fish.
- 10229 I can't think of any off hand except maybe the problem with car pollution. (X) Maybe something like Three Mile Island, the Valdez oil spill, that sort of thing
- 10230 Airplanes, trains, planes, commercial travel, they're not that safe. (X) No (I repeated first sentence twice to no avail.)
- 10231 Rain forest, overall industrialization of the world, the oil spills, the one in Alaska and Huntington Beach, nuclear testing, the power plant accidents in Chernobyl, the carelessness of the use of fossil fuels. (X)
- 10232 The Gulf spill (X) Alaskan spill (X) That's all I can think of right now but I'm sure there are plenty of others.
- 10233 The Exxon Valdez oil spill (X) the Persian Gulf oil spill (X)
- 10234 I can't think of any.
- 10235 The oil spills (X) the one in the Persian Gulf today (X) the Chevron oil
- 10236 Car accidents and things like that (X) no, not right off (X) I can't think of anything.
- 10237 The oil spill last year or the year before (X) well, the war now (X) no
- 10238 I imagine oil spills, you probably want me to say the Exxon Valdez. (X) no
- 10239 Gulf war (X) accident in Alaska (X) the boat accident that spilled all the oil in Alaska.
- 10240 Pollution for the cars, garbage that isn't recycled, chemicals from factories polluting the air (X) that's all
- 10241 Cutting down trees (X) dumping garbage and burning it.
- 10242 Oil spills (X) no others
- 10243 Cars, fear of cars (X) guns (X) that's all
- 10244 The oil spill
- 10245 The nuclear accident in Russia and Three Mile Island (X)
- 10246 The oil in the Gulf where the war is. (X)
- 10247 Oil spill
- 10248 Alaska oil spill, the one in Saudi Arabia, nuclear, Chernobyl and Three Mile Island
- 10249 Oil spills (X) Chernobyl (nuclear) (X) the Yellowstone fire (X) no

10250 The pollution (X) no  
 10251 Oil spills (X) nuclear waste dumps in ocean (X) deforestation  
 10252 Exxon Valdez (X) Chernobyl (X) no  
 10253 Chernobyl, paper mill smoke (X)  
 10254 Crime (X) no, nothing else  
 10255 Oil spill, the Persian Gulf (X) no  
 10256 That oil spill, the Valdez (X) in Alaska, There was a big forest fire that did a lot of damage, somewhere out west.  
 10257 Air pollution, ozone (X) recent oil spill, Exxon (X) in Alaska, wasn't it?  
 10258 Has to be environmental, huh! (X) Pollution, I suppose. (X) Indiscriminate use of pesticides, right. (X)  
 10265 Can't think of any. (X) The waste on the beaches, medical waste, garbage (X) the war  
 10266 Can't think of anything. (X) nothing  
 10267 Forest fires (X) oil spills  
 10268 Oil spills (X) no other  
 10269 Pollution (X) forest fires (X) nothing else  
 10270 Oil spill in Alaska (X) asbestos problems (X) nothing else  
 10271 War in Persian Gulf, outside, that one they had one in Alaska, Prince William Sound, one of worst in history. (X)  
 10272 Bombing in Philly, made a real mess (X) not really  
 10273 Don't know (X) no  
 10274 Don't know what to say. (X) Can't think of any.  
 10275 Air planes (X) airplane crashes, oil spills  
 10276 Oil spill and fire and chemical, no particular ones in mind  
 10277 The oil spill in Alaska  
 10278 Dumping all the oil in the Persian Gulf by that Saddam Hussein.  
 10279 Forest fires (X) factories putting garbage in rivers (X) Don't watch the news.  
 10280 Chernobyl is the only one I can think of. (X) Pennsylvania is the only other one I can think of.  
 10281 Like Chernobyl (X) oil spills, the Exxon Valdez  
 10282 The oil slicks  
 10283 Chernobyl, the oil spill in Alaska  
 10284 Three Mile Island (X) the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the war in the Persian Gulf  
 10285 The oil spills, the one in the Gulf and Chernobyl

- 10286 The melt down in Russia, the Valdez oil spill, the Persian Gulf spill, the dying of the Chesapeake Bay (X) That's about it.
- 10287 A couple of power plants, Three Mile Island, One in Russian, Chernobyl (X) Oil spills, Alaska, Prince William Sound. We studied it in school.
- 10288 Terrorist bombing in 1972, controller's errors, the shuttle explosion (X) (Although I repeated Q. A-2, R was unable to distinguish "environmental" accidents.)
- 10289 Can't think of anything.
- 10290 Oil spill
- 10291 Can't think of off hand.
- 10292 Probably the Exxon Valdez and, now, the clown in the Gulf
- 10293 Oil spills (X) Alaska, Texas (X) Persian Gulf (X) no
- 10294 Valdez, Alaska
- 10295 Oil in Iraq (X) DNR draining the water and killing fish (X) no
- 10296 Exxon Valdez (X) Hiroshima (X) no
- 10297 Oil spills (X) Gulf and Alaska (X) air pollution from autos (X) no
- 10298 Oil spills (X)
- 10299 Don't know. (X) Can't think of any.
- 10300 I don't know. (X) When they sprayed agent orange in Vietnam.
- 10301 Oil spills, pollution from factories and mines
- 10302 Radiation (X) Can't think, oil spills like in the oceans and stuff. (X) The one they just had in Kuwait. All those fish and ducks was awful.
- 10303 Acid rain, pollution in the creeks from mines (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10304 The oil spills (X) the one right now and the one in Alaska
- 10305 The atomic bomb, acid rain, radiation, Three Mile Island, PA, tests they run in Nevada when they test those bombs, ozone damage, hydro fluorocarbon from spray bottles
- 10306 Oil spill in Alaska
- 10307 Three Mile Island, oil spill in Iraq, Canadian oil spill (X) Valdez (X) in Alaska
- 10308 The one in Kuwait, right now and the one in Alaska, as far as these oil tankers running into each other, I think it's ridiculous.
- 10309 Exxon Valdez (X) Alaska, Three Mile Island
- 10310 Fire, the Yellowstone, that oil spill, was something else (X) the Alaskan one
- 10311 The spill over in the Gulf (X) Can't think of more.
- 10312 Fire (X) forestry (X) carelessness in the home
- 10313 Alaska oil spill

- 10314      None (X) no
- 10315      Persian Gulf mess (X) war (X) no
- 10316      Persian Gulf oil spill (X) destruction of rain forest in South America (X) no
- 10317      Exxon spill in Alaska (X)
- 10318      Persian Gulf oil spill, Three Mile Island in PA, Chernobyl in Russian (X)
- 10319      Oil spill in Alaska (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) no
- 10320      (X) Oil spill West Coast (X) Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania (X) no
- 10321      Oil spill in Alaska (X) Chernobyl in Russia (X) fertilizer explosion in Galveston Bay, Texas (X) no
- 10322      Saudi Arabia oil spill and Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska (X) nuclear at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania (X) nuclear at Chernobyl in Russia (X) no
- 10323      Oil spills (X) Alaska and, also, Persian Gulf (X) no
- 10324      Alaskan oil spill (X) no
- 10325      Oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) Valdez oil spill in Alaska (X) no
- 10326      (X) None (X) no, none
- 10327      Exxon in Alaska (X) oil spills (X) no
- 10328      (X) None (X) no
- 10329      Oil spills in Alaska (X) no other
- 10330      (X) None (X) no, none
- 10331      Oil spill, Valdez, Alaska (X) no
- 10332      Exxon Valdez in Alaska (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) no
- 10333      (X) No (X) no, none
- 10334      Exxon oil spill (X)
- 10335      Guns, a kid I work with the other night got killed playing with a gun. The gun went off and killed him, and I do understand that guns are needed for protection of the home. Guns scared me to death. (X) Like (verctex?) here in this area (X) nothing, burning of leaves and dump been too close to houses (X) They closed down the dump but not before it got pollution. (X) That's about it.
- 10336      (X) Oil spill
- 10337      Oil spill in Alaska, the most recent one in the Persian Gulf and the one in south Bay last year. (X) California
- 10338      Like car accident? (X) earthquake in San Francisco (X) no
- 10339      Fire burns and houses lost and lives (X) in Walnut, California
- 10340      Atom bomb (X) nuclear waste (X) Alaska oil spill

- 10341 The oil spills (X) the last one (X) the one in Saudi Arabia and the one in Alaska goes next, the rain forest destruction that is not or accident that is deliberate.
- 10342 That oil spill (X) can't think of the name (X) the one with the birds
- 10343 The oil spill (X) pollution (X) no
- 10344 The Chernobyl thing, Exxon spill, the forest fires in the west (X) the smog destroying the Black Forest, the Persian Gulf spill
- 10345 Oil spill, Exxon
- 10346 Oil, Saddam's spill, Alaska oil spill
- 10347 Oil spills (X) Alaska
- 10348 Oil spills (X) Alaska spill
- 10349 (He stated that he really didn't keep up on that.) Oil spills (X) no location (Couldn't think of one.)
- 10350 Chernobyl (X) Valdez, Exxon, nuclear testing in general
- 10351 Oil spill, Persian Gulf, Chernobyl, Exxon Valdez
- 10352 Amtrack accident (X) ferry boat accident in New Jersey (X) nuclear plants in Russia (X) can't think of any other accidents.
- 10353 Exhaust from cars (X) the pollution from steel mills (X) chemicals that get into the air from wrecks of trucks carrying toxics (X) I can't think of anymore.
- 10354 The oil spill in Alaska in William Sound (X) some other oil spills on the California Coast
- 10355 Nuclear plant at Three Mile Island and in Russia, pollution from air to water to soil (X) no others
- 10356 The Cerritos air crash (X) no
- 10357 The last oil one we had. Can't remember. (X) It was oil that spilled into the ocean and hurt the environment. (X) Wasn't it in Alaska and the one that's happening right now but that isn't an accident. (X) In Persian Gulf.
- 10358 Exxon Valdez oil spill, Saddam Hussein oil spill (X) Mobil oil spill in Southern California
- 10359 Persian Gulf, Puget Sound, oil spills (X) Houston, Texas, chemical plant
- 10360 Oil spill, Alaska (X) no
- 10361 Fires (X) the biggest (X) I believe in control fires (X) Can't think of any others.
- 10362 The one in Alaska, Exxon
- 10363 The one that comes to mind, immediately, is the one Saddam Hussein caused. (X) the oil spills in Valdez, Alaska. (X) That's about it.
- 10364 The oil spill (X) the aerosol cans and other things like that, that damage the ozone, also exhaust from vehicles messes all the greenery.

10365 I would have to say it would be Iraq oil spill. (X) not really

10366 Oil spills, Alaska and the Persian Gulf

10367 Forest fires, coal fires

10368 Exxon, Valdez, the fouling of Persian Gulf, the Borg accident off the coast, the nuclear thing in Russia (X) Three Mile Island

10369 (X) No, can't remember any. (X) That's it.

10370 What comes to mind is the Valdez oil spill in Alaska. (X) no

10371 The Persian Gulf spill the other day (X) the Valdez (X) that's it.

10372 Fires (X) oil spills (X) just anywhere (X) chemical waste that is being dumped

10373 I can't think of any. (X) Oh yeah, them oil spills

10374 I'd say oil spills, probably, but I don't really think they do as much as nature does.

10375 The only one I can think of is Chernobyl. (X) The oil spill in Alaska (X) That's all I can think of.

10376 I'd say oil spills, for sure. (X) Plane crashes. (X) Throwing waste products into the ocean. (X) I don't think so.

10377 Fire, I imagine (X) oil spills, also (X) no

10378 Valdez oil spill (X) I can't think of others.

10379 How man exploits natural resources for profit, harvesting trees, strip mining, chemical use on crops (X) Chernobyl (X) oil spills

10380 Alaska oil spill, forest fire, California

10381 Oil spills (X) Alaska

10382 Valdez oil spill (X) off hand, no

10383 Valdez, Chernobyl, sewage spills locally, nuclear plant in Washington state, Three Mile Island, Love Canal (X)

10384 Driving cars, drugs (X) heart attacks (X)

10385 Saddam Hussein (X) Exxon Valdez oil spill, fouling of rivers with pollutants, government failure to deal with problem of acid rain and destruction of rain forests

10386 Oil spills

10387 Oil spills (X) Tanker, off shore oil spills

10388 The oil spill and I'm wondering about these power plants (X) Not that I recall.

10389 Right now, our friend Hussein, oil (X) smog

10390 I'm scared to say. (X) Don't know, not that I know of.

10391 Exxon oil spill, the nuclear accident in Russia (X) burning chemicals under ground.

10392 Valdez (X) the oil spill (X)



10393 What Saddam Hussein is going with the oil in the Gulf. (X) The oil spills in Alaska, all the nuclear waste laying around.

10394 Saddam Hussein when he released the oil into the Persian Gulf (X) the atomic bombs of Hiroshima.

10395 Of course, there's the oil spill in Alaska, Valdez (X) The rain forest, cutting it down (X) the ozone layer, too (X) that's all.

10396 The Gulf spill (X) near Kuwait (X) earthquakes that had (X) I worry about our viaducts in Seattle if we had an earthquake they might collapse like those in San Francisco. (X) nothing

10397 Smog (X) toxic wastes (X) disposable products like paper or plastic (X)

10398 Smog (X) (I reread the first sentences two more times.)

10399 Alaskan oil spill, the dumping of oil into the Gulf, the arson set fires in Chino Hills California (X)

10400 The hole in the ozone, the big oil spill (X) nuclear bombs, hydrocarbons, the use of nonbiodegradable products, indiscriminate cutting of trees (X)

10401 Exxon Valdez, Huntington Beach oil spill (X)

10402 St. Helens Volcano (X) Valdez (X) Vietnam and the greenhouse effect (X) no

10403 Valdez (X) Chernobyl

10404 The Valdez (X) the recent Iraqi oil spill in the Persian Gulf (X) no

10405 Can't answer that (X) Doesn't know environment (the word)

10406 I don't know. (X) Just don't know.

10407 The war (X) just can't think of any (X) that's all.

10408 The Exxon oil spill (X) That's the only one I can recall.

10409 Cery sorbel (Chernobyl) (X) Power plant in Russia (X) that is the only thing that I can think of.

10410 Three Mile Island (X) Shorallow (Chernobyl), the plant in Russia that blew up (X) No, that about it.

10411 The Valdez (X) no

10412 No (X) Can't think of any.

10413 Chemicals (X) 2-4D accidently killed a lot of trees. (2-4D, a chemical sprayed on trees per interviewer) (X) No, that is the worst I can think of. (X) That's it.

10414 Chernobyl, Russia; toxic explosion, India; H-bomb, Japan; oil, Persian Gulf; over fishing and over clamming

10423 I don't know of any.

10424 Oil spills (X) Alaska, that killed the animals

- 10425 India (X) gas leaks (X) then there was the Alaska (X) oil spill, Saudi Arabia (X) oil spills in Sarnia, Canada, 1984, aluminum (X) it seeped into my back yard.
- 10426 Valdez (X) oil spill in Alaska, Hussein (X) Persian oil spill, Hooker Chemical Co. (X) huge pollution, Love Canal (X) land contamination, Madison Heights Incinerator (X) 50% higher level of cancer
- 10427 Nuclear accidents, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, Exxon oil spill in Alaska, methane gas leak in our area, these things are all over here and every where I go I hear of something else. (X) nothing specifically
- 10428 Exxon spill in Alaska
- 10429 Valdez oil spill (X) strip mining (X) chemical factory spills in the lakes (X) Chernobyl
- 10430 Valdez oil spill in Alaska (X) radioactive waste (X) that's about it.
- 10431 The oil spill in the Persian Gulf
- 10432 Alaska oil spill
- 10433 I guess all the chemical accidents.
- 10434 Oil spills cause a great deal of damage to the environment, like the Exxon Valdez in Alaska.
- 10435 The oil spill in the Persian Gulf and then the Alaskan spill
- 10436 Exxon Valdez, Chernobyl, these are the largest two I can think of.
- 10437 Alaska oil spill, forest fires in Santa Barbara, California (X) no
- 10438 Saudi Arabia where they opened up the gas tanks, the spill, I can't think of any others.
- 10439 The Persian Gulf oil spill and the one in the Pacific, I can't think of where it was.
- 10440 Cutting lumber, it ain't no accident. (X) These oil spills we're having.
- 10441 Droughts (X) earthquakes, flood water (X) that's all I can think of. (X) I don't follow these things closely.
- 10442 oil spills (X) This last one, the one there having now (X) It is harming the fish.
- 10443 Oil spills (X) I remember at different times we have had major oil spills along the shorelines in the ocean. (X) I can't remember exactly where.
- 10444 I can't think of any. (X) I can't remember.
- 10445 There's a lot but I can't think of any right now. (X) The factories, the pollution caused by them. (X) Garbage, there seems like there's a lot of waste. Just the last couple of years we've been recycling.
- 10446 The oil spill in Alaska, of course, the Exxon (X) I can't think of any.
- 10447 The nuclear stuff (X) except the one up north (X) just that nuclear thing up north somewhere
- 10448 Nuclear (X) automobiles (X) I don't know.

- 10449 Exxon Valdez (X) No, that's the only one that comes to mind. Just Alaska, unless you count the one now in Kuwait.
- 10450 Chernobyl, that's the worst, and Seven Mile Island (X) Down at Miamisburg when a train derailed, and they had to evacuate 30,000. (X) no
- 10451 Oil spills, Saudi Arabia (X) no
- 10452 Those oil spills we've been having, that one in Alaska (X) My mind's a blank.
- 10453 Hussein dumping all the oil in the ocean and Alaskan oil spill (X) no
- 10454 Exxon Valdez oil spill (X) Saddam release of oil in the Persian Gulf, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl (X) no
- 10455 Forest fires, contamination in the water (X) no
- 10456 Water pollution, Vietnam war (X) no
- 10457 Fires (X) oil spills
- 10458 Drunk drivers on the road (X) no
- 10459 Pollution (X) in the atmosphere effecting the ozone (X) oil spills (X) I think recycling (X) Dumping wastes into water (X) I can't think of anything more.
- 10460 That oil spill (X) the Exxon (X) Even that one in the Persian Gulf (X) that oil spill (X) Gee, I can't think of anything else.
- 10461 Oil spills (X) Kuwait
- 10462 Oil spills and people not taking care of the environment. People are throwing out garbage and polluting the environment.
- 10463 Nuclear plants (X) oil spills (X) Those are major two.
- 10464 Drunk drivers (X) drugs (X) robbers (X) nothing else
- 10465 Chemical thing in India and Russia (X) no
- 10466 Toxic waste (X) nothing else
- 10467 Cars (X) pollution (X) air (X) gas fumes (X)
- 10468 Oil spill (X) Alaska (X) nuclear fallout (X) Those are the main two.
- 10469 Dumping trash and waste (X) which cause poison in the water (X)
- 10470 The one in Russia, Chernobyl (X) no
- 10471 The oil spill, I can't remember where, a couple of years ago.
- 10472 I can't think of anything right now.
- 10473 The Exxon oil spill, the Gulf oil spill
- 10474 The oil spill in Alaska, that one over in the Gulf, forest fires (X) That's all.
- 10475 The oil spills (X) there and up in Alaska (X) the nuclear plant accident, the one that had the melt down
- 10476 Exxon Valdez accident (X) Chernobyl incident in Russia (X) no

- 10478 I guess Chernobyl. There was a person I knew from Germany who said you couldn't drink the milk due to fall out. (X) That's all, of course, right now I think about the oil slick in the Persian Gulf and the Valdez oil spill.
- 10479 The oil slick the Persian Gulf (X) Exxon Valdez (X) no more
- 10480 Alaskan oil spill (X) Three Mile Island (X) no
- 10481 The nuclear plant (X) just radiation, that's the biggest one (X) Three Mile Island
- 10482 Alcohol is number one. (X) I'll have to get back to this one. I can't think right now.
- 10483 Oil spills (X) I don't know
- 10484 Exxon Valdez in Prince Edward's Bay (X) The current spill in the Persian Gulf (X) Chernobyl (X) nuclear testing
- 10485 Oil spills (X) Exxon (X) not right now
- 10486 Oil spills
- 10487 Right now, my mind's blank. (X) I'm blank on that.
- 10488 Plant caused air and water (X) I'm blank. (She means factory-originated air and water pollution.)
- 10489 I don't know (X) Dumping wasted in rivers (X) no
- 10490 Nuclear power plant explosion (X) no
- 10491 St. Helens (X) oil spills in Gulf (X) no
- 10492 No comment (X) no comment
- 10493 Don't know (X) don't know.
- 10494 Oils spills
- 10495 Oil spills and careless forest fires (X) waste in the rivers and pollution of drinking water
- 10496 Don't know. (X) Don't know.
- 10497 I don't know. (X) no
- 10498 I wouldn't know what to say about that.
- 10499 Oil spills
- 10500 Oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) car emissions
- 10501 People change oil and let it run underground. You won't have drinking.
- 10502 The Alaska oil spill (X) Yes, I was on vacation a week after the spill occurred, and it was terrible to see.
- 10503 Very sorry, I don't remember but I saw something on TV last week about an oil spill in Alaska. It looked terrible. I don't remember the year it happened.
- 10527 Chemical waste that goes into the rivers (X) Can't think of any now.
- 10528 The aids epidemic (X) cancer (X) no

10529 The fires (X) the killing of fish and animals (X) no

10530 Oil spills such as in the Persian Gulf (X) nuclear reactor damage (X) no

10531 Chernobyl (X) Three Mile Island (X)

10532 The oil spills (X) Going back a ways, there is Santa Barbara, Alaska, the Persian Gulf. (X) Bhopal in India (X) Three Mile Island, Chernobyl

10533 An oil spill (X) wars (X) pollution (X) factory chemicals (X) no

10534 Good Lord, probably Chernobyl.

10535 (Long pause) Environmental causes, forest fires.

10536 Exxon Valdez (X) It had a big impact. (X) Large corporations polluting the water.

10537 Exxon Valdez accident (X) Ah...Chernobyl (X) nothing

10538 (X) Alaskan oil spill

10539 Valdez oil spill

10540 Drinking and driving (X) That's about it. That seems to cause as much hurt as anything. (X) Can't think of anything about the environmental accidents.

10541 Can't think of any. (X) Any that I can remember.

10542 The Exxon Valdez (X) That's all that came to mind.

10543 Don't know. (X) Don't know.

10544 Valdez oil spill in Alaska (X) Three Mile Island (X) no others

10545 Toxic dumping (X) Oil spills (X) pollution of water and air (X)

10546 Oil spills (X) ruining the spring beds and wildlife and dolphins and nesting areas because of careless, on going, petroleum spills

10547 Nuclear explosion in Russia where power plant, left damage for years to come. (X) Alaska oil spill, the one in the Gulf, one deliberate and one not, every day use of chemicals in the ground, beautiful yards, farmers are the abusers of chemicals. (X) no

10548 Chernobyl nuclear explosion, forest fires at Yellowstone (X) the war

10549 The only one that comes to mind is that Chemical deal that happened in Nepal, India, and thousands died from it. (X) Nothing else, really.

10550 Aerosol cans (X) You mean like forest fires? Negligence on a lot of people's parts as far as chemicals. (X) Like the oil spill, they've been having testing out things like nuclear type stuff supposedly empty areas, but they still mess up nature with it.

10551 Off the top of my head I can't think except for fires. We had all that dry that grass fire. (X) Here in Oklahoma. (X) Not that I can remember.

10552 Valdez (X) the oil spill (X) Three Mile Island thing (X) In Michigan they had a pcg situation where the cow's milk was poisoned because of the fertilizer.

10553 Like the Alaskan oil (X) the one now in the Gulf.

- 10554 I really wouldn't know how to answer that. (X) Polluting our rivers and waters and the garbage has been really bad.
- 10555 Exxon Valdez oil spills (X) Chernobyl
- 10556 The oil spills (X) pollutants from industry contributing to the greenhouse effect.
- 10557 Hussein didn't do too well this weekend. (X) The oil spill (X) poor management of industrial waste
- 10558 People setting forest fires. (X) I don't know of anything.
- 10559 Oil spill in Alaska was one (X) the oil spill that's going on right now. (X)
- 10560 The Saudi Arabia, Persian Gulf, oil spill; Chernobyl in Russia
- 10561 Atomic bomb (X) war (X) I don't know.
- 10562 Alaskan spill (X) Alaskan oil spill
- 10563 Maybe the war? (X) The hotel fire in Puerto Rico? (X)
- 10564 Wars, the oil spills (X) the one in Alaska (X) the disaster in India with the chemicals, killed all those people.
- 10565 Don't know what you mean. (X) Oh, I don't know.
- 10566 I can't think of any.
- 10567 Oil spills, Alaska and the one in Saudi Arabia, Delaware Bay, I think there was one there.
- 10568 Three Mile Island (X) Chernobyl in Russia (X) Union Carbide in India (X)
- 10569 I can't think of any, right now. (X) I really can't remember any. (X) no
- 10570 Three Mile Island, Chernobyl (X) Dumping of waste materials (e.g., radioactive materials) into the ocean (X) Those are the three which come to mind immediately.
- 10571 Valdez spill, Exxon Valdez (X) I can't think of other, right now.
- 10572 Chernobyl (X) The recent Persian Gulf oil spill (X) I don't think so.
- 10573 To some extent, pesticides, oil spills, chemicals spills on highways
- 10574 I don't know too much about that one. (X) I don't know.
- 10575 Exxon Valdez, Saddam Hussein (X) Future: Soviet reactors, space stations, at least one nuclear reactor on a Soviet space station will soon be coming down. This will be the big one.
- 10576 Oil spills (X) Gulf (X) I can remember somewhere.
- 10577 Oil spill in Valdez (X) Chernobyl and Three Mile Island
- 10578 Accidents and fires (X) forest fires (X) oil spills (X) Alaska
- 10579 Alaska oil tanker, Valdez; Kiev, Chernobyl; Iraq, oil into Gulf
- 10580 Hussein with Persian Gulf (X) the Exxon Valdez (X) construction of homes and businesses knocking down the woods where animals live.

- 10581 Oil spills (X) in Alaska and Europe (X) nuclear stuff (X) Why does Europe have no problems and we do? (X) no
- 10582 Chernobyl, Valdez spill, mess in Persian Gulf
- 10583 Wars (X) arson in woodlands (X) nothing else
- 10584 Exxon Valdez, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island
- 10585 Two oil spill (X) Three Mile Island, Love Canal (X) Ozone, that all
- 10586 Oil spills (X) nothing else
- 10587 Drunk driving (X) no
- 10588 Drunk driving (X) Parents aren't bringing up their children anymore. The children are bringing up their parents.
- 10589 Oil spills (X) Alaska, Markas Hook (X)
- 10590 (X) Are you thinking of earthquakes? (X) Iraqi oil spill (X) wars (X) like Vietnam (X) cutting down trees (X) That's about all I can think of. Valdez oil spill, bomb in Japan
- 10591 Three Mile Island, the explosion there in Russia (X) Persian Gulf oil, Alaska oil spill (X) no
- 10592 The oil spill in Alaska or the oil spill in the east
- 10593 The oil spill where the captain was drunk.
- 10594 The atomic bomb in Russia and the nuclear plant problem in New York.
- 10595 That nuclear thing in Russia where all those people were killed. Maybe that oil spill in Alaska with the drunk boat captain.
- 10602 That think in Russia (X) Cheranobyl (his pronunciation) (X) Three Mile Island deal (X) Oil refinery fire in Texas the other day (X) probably dozens of them but I can't think of any more.
- 10603 Three Mile Island (X) Chernobyl (X) acid rain (X) deforestation of the rain forest (X) We've various oil spills. (X) The air pollution effects, buildings, I don't know how much it effects humans. (X) Toxic waste.
- 10604 My memory doesn't go past Exxon Valdez caused by humans. (X) Nothing else
- 10605 Agent Orange and asbestos (X) My son was exposed to both, and he died of lung cancer. (X) He was exposed in Vietnam and on a naval ship.
- 10606 Oil spills (X) That is all I can think of right now.
- 10607 Love Canal incident, Chernobyl, Valdez oil spill, Three Mile Island, medical waste incident in New Jersey and another oil spill off California shores, don't recall name, Sequoia nuclear incident
- 10608 Iraq oil spill (X) Exxon Alaska oil spill (X) Nuclear accident in Chernobyl
- 10609 The oil spills (X) in the Gulf in the Middle East (X)
- 10610 Oil spills (X) pollutants that we put into the water (X) materials that they bury in the earth.

- 10611 Don't know. (X) Don't know.
- 10612 Oil spills (X) no
- 10613 Chernobyl (X) Whiting oil spill (X) Exxon Valdez (X) no
- 10614 Forest fires (X) oil spills
- 10615 The Chernobyl incident, Exxon Valdez spill (X) Think of only these two, right now.
- 10616 Waste disposal (X) air pollution (X) water pollution (X) trying to extract natural resources from the earth (X) (Reread A-2) Chernobyl (X) Two major oil spills, Exxon in Alaska and Iraq in the Red Sea.
- 10617 Oil spill (X) Alaska and one after that
- 10618 Don't know any.
- 10619 Oil spills (X) forest fires
- 10620 Valdez Exxon accident
- 10621 Oil spills off of California (X) That's about the only one I can think of.
- 10622 Cutting down rain forests (X) oil spill in Alaska and Middle East (X) Disposal of nuclear wastes (X) oil spills in general and industrialization and pollutions
- 10623 Oil spill in Alaska (X) no
- 10624 Car accidents (X) major fires (X) I can't think.
- 10625 The oil spill in the Persian Gulf, Marshall Island Project (X) no
- 10626 Power plants pouring chemical wastes in the water, seeping into the ground, fumes damaging the ozone, then once they abandon operations, disposing of their wastes. (X) Nothing major
- 10627 Nuclear plant exploding like Three Mile Island (X) That's the most one.
- 10628 Plane or train crashes (X) no
- 10629 The newest one in Iraq (X) the Alaska oil spill (X) That's all.
- 10630 The one in Russia, also, the oil spill in the Persian Gulf bay
- 10631 The Exxon Valdez (X) Most recently, Saddam Hussein's spill in the Persian Gulf (X) Those are the only accidents that come to mind.
- 10632 This war (X) I think crime, people not having jobs. (X) That's all I know. (R does not understand "environmental accident.")
- 10633 The Valdez, the oil spill in Alaska (X) no, none right away.
- 10634 Drunken driving, my daddy was killed in an accident. (X) Forest fires (X) Can't think of anything else.
- 10635 I can't think of any. (X) I guess I don't understand the question. I can't think of anything.
- 10636 Exxon Valdez oil spill



10637 I can't think of a specific one. To me it's just been the way we've handled things such as air pollution. Basically, it relates to greed, no control over amount of fuel we burn or the amount of timber we cut or the effect it's going to have.

10638 Oil spill in Persian Gulf, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island could have been one. Toxic land fills, Vietnam and agent orange, Valdez oil spill

10639 Oil spills (X) nuclear waste (X) deforestation (X) no

10640 Oil spill in Alaska, forest fire in California

10641 Exxon Valdez oil spill

10642 Oil spills

10643 Chernobyl and Valdez and now this one

10644 Can't think.

10645 Chernobyl, Exxon oil spill in Alaska

10646 Oil spillage (X) Exxon in Alaska, Persian Gulf now

10647 Oil spill in Alaska

10648 Persian Gulf oil spill (X) Chernobyl nuclear accident

10649 Oil spill in Alaska, also the one in the Persian Gulf

10650 Litter (X) Not that I can think of.

10651 Earthquakes or the tornadoes and hurricanes in North Carolina

10652 Well, is accidents with people running into you and running into them. Maybe the man spreading animals manure across the road.

10653 The oil in the Persian Gulf, the oil slick, Alaska, Valdez; Chernobyl in Russia; the pollution in this part of the world; acid rain

10654 Can't think of any.

10655 Guns (X) Don't know anything else.

10656 These factories is one of the main things. Lost job because of pollution in the river. PCP in Shanandoah River near Front Royal.

10657 God, I guess fires.

10658 Persian Gulf oil spill (X) That's the main one.

10659 There's been a lot of stupid accidents. There's been the oil spill, and the nuclear accidents.

10660 Sewage, pollution in every lake, river and stream, oil spills stand out.

10661 The oil spill is one of them.

10662 The oil in the Persian Gulf

10677 Valdez, Alaska; Chernobyl, Russia; Bhopal, India (X) no

- 10678 Air pollution, toxic waste, tank explosion (X) fires at home and businesses (X) no others
- 10679 Exxon Valdez in Alaska, Love Canal, Three Mile Island, oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) no others
- 10680 Stripping Brazilian rain forest, Chernobyl (X) Exxon Valdez (X) clear cutting in general, Three Mile Island
- 10681 Oil spills (X) Chemical explosions and polluting (X) waste dumps
- 10682 I have no idea. (X) My mind's a blank.
- 10683 The Chernobyl thing (X) Exxon oil spill (X) Persian Gulf war (X) In New Delhi, I can't remember the company. (X) They had an explosion, Union Carbide, that killed a bunch of people.
- 10684 The one at Valdez (X) The Iraq dumping the oil in the Gulf (X) air pollution, acid rain, nuclear waste (X) That's all.
- 10685 Oil spills (X) Ah, how about California, fires and stuff. (X)
- 10686 Forest fire (X) I can't think of any. (X) Earthquakes (X)
- 10687 Chernobyl (X) oil spill in Alaska (X) cutting the redwood trees (X) Three Mile Island
- 10688 The fires (X) pollution (X) garbage (X) That's about it.
- 10689 The oil spill (X) There were two oil spills. (X) I don't know where they were. (X) I think in the Pacific.
- 10690 The oil that is caused by the war in the Persian Gulf, it hurt the animals, the birds.
- 10691 Forest fires caused by man (X) Three Mile Island (X) That's all.
- 10692 Well, I guess those oil spills are the worst.
- 10693 The oil spills (X)
- 10694 The Valdez oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) The Iraqi oil spill (X) no
- 10695 The Exxon oil spill, the Valdez (X) One off the coast of San Diego (X) Well, the damming of the Columbia river
- 10696 Throwing trash into the ocean (X) trash in general (X) smog (X)
- 10697 I think that Chernobyl is the worst. (X) Prince William Sound, several oil spills around here (Puget Sound), Three Mile Island (X) no
- 10698 The Exxon Valdez oil spill or any oil spill (X) the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl (X) acid rain
- 10699 Loss of forests, cutting down trees (X) the oxygen supply (X) the oil spills (X) using up our resources
- 10700 Persian Gulf (X) the Exxon deal (X) in Alaska
- 10701 Oil spills (X) I can't think of anything else.

- 10702 Oil spill in Alaska, that's one of them. (X) The fires caused by humans that destroy the forest and animals.
- 10703 Valdez (X)
- 10704 Chernobyl (X) fires in forest caused by man (X) That's all I can think of right now.
- 10705 Oil spills (X) Valdez and Persian Gulf
- 10706 Chernobyl (X) oil spill in Alaska
- 10707 Oil spills (X) Alaska and the Persian Gulf
- 10708 Chernobyl (X) oil spills in Saudi Arabia
- 10709 Right now I can't think. I know there are some. They don't come to mind.
- 10710 No (X) I just don't remember anything.
- 10711 A lot of pollution but most of that is not an accident. (X) Can't think right now.
- 10712 Oil spills (X) no others
- 10713 Automobiles. The ozone layer has been affected by it. We have been so obsessed with cars. (X) Any and all oil spills.
- 10714 Oil spills (X) no
- 10715 The recent one off of Kuwait and the one before with Exxon corporation. (X) Killed animals, oils in ocean, a chain
- 10716 Forest fires (X) throwing trash into lakes and stuff and pollution from factories and cars.
- 10717 Oil spills and all the chemicals we put into the ground, and here we are a country with over abundance of food.
- 10718 Three Mile Island, oil spill, Persian Gulf and Alaska (X) Can't think of anything.
- 10719 Oil spill, Persian Gulf and Valdez in Alaska, and nuclear power plant (X) The environmentalist are a pain in the rear. It's all right to have some guard lines, but they go overboard.
- 10720 Trash upon streets and highways (X) oil spill, Persian Gulf (X) none
- 10721 Right off, I can't think of any. (X) none
- 10722 Oil spills, Persian Gulf and Alaska (X) Pollution, littering, not showing respect to God's earth
- 10723 The oil spills and the nuclear disasters (X) the one in Saudi Arabia and the one in Alaska and the little ones around here.
- 10724 Valdez oil spill, chemical plant in India, railroad cars spilling chemicals, Three Mile Island and Chernobyl
- 10725 Rain forest, excessive logging (X) forest fires (X) (I just couldn't get him to major environmental accidents.)
- 10726 Pollution I would think. (X) no

- 10727 Chernobyl and Valdez spill in Alaska
- 10728 The oil spills (X) no
- 10729 Oil spills, Exxon Valdez (X) no
- 10730 Oil spill (X) Can't think where it was. (X) Alaska, I think.
- 10731 Development (X) of everything that man makes, highways, cities, towns, roads, housing developments. (X) The Valdez thing (X) Exxon Valdez in Alaska (X) no
- 10732 Deforestation (X) over population (X) no
- 10766 Valdez up there in Alaska. The war here is causing a lot of damage.
- 10767 I can't recall any. They made a big to do about the oil spill in Alaska.
- 10768 Oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) no
- 10769 Chernobyl (X) Exxon Valdez (X) car pollution (X) electric plant and coal burning plants (X) no
- 10770 Alaska oil spill (X) no
- 10771 Oil spill in Alaska (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) no
- 10772 Oil spill in Alaska (X) nuclear plant in Pennsylvania (X) no
- 10773 Alaskan oil spill (X) Chernobyl in Russian (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) no
- 10774 Oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) Valdez in Alaska (X) Ground water supply in Holland MI (X) no
- 10775 (X) No (X) no, none
- 10776 (X) Three Mile Island (X) Chernobyl
- 10777 Atlantic oil (X) Oil spill in Persian Gulf all that millions of gallons of oil spilled. (X) Showing pictures of animals and birds.
- 10778 Alaska oil spill and now that other one in the Gulf.
- 10779 The Valdez oil spill and what's gone on today in the Middle East. Three Mile Island
- 10780 The oil spill in Gulf is the all time worst one. (X) Onondaga Lake, located in Syracuse (X)
- 10781 Garbage in Onondaga Lake, soda ash, the war, the gas fuel from the car
- 10782 Pollution (X) I don't know.
- 10783 Forest fire (X) Chernobyl (X) nothing else
- 10784 The accident in Russia, Chernobyl; the nuclear accident in Pennsylvania (X) Plane blown up in England just before Christmas.
- 10785 Oil spills. I suggest that they don't transport oil through waterways. They've got to get oil from far away from the water as possible. (X)
- 10786 Air pollution (X) I can't think of anything else.
- 10787 Man is the most destructive animal on earth. (X)

10788 (X) No, I really can't. (X)  
 10789 Atomic testing and explosions (X) oil spillage (X) worldwide  
 10790 The oil spills  
 10791 I don't have time for this. (X) I don't know. (X) The war  
 10792 Don't know. (X) Don't know  
 10793 Oil spill in Alaska, one in Persian Gulf (X) nuclear one, Chernobyl  
 10794 Alaska oil spill, Three Mile Island (X) no  
 10795 Three Mile toxic waste site; Exxon Valdez oil spill; Gulf, Persian Gulf oil disaster;  
 Russian nuclear power plant explosion  
 10796 Chernobyl, the one I heard most of, the earthquake in California, Three Mile Island  
 10797 I can't think of many accidents. Three Mile Island (X)  
 10798 Drunk driving (X) fires (X) hurricanes (X) murders (X) I don't know no others. (X)  
 drugs  
 10800 The war (X) earthquake in California (X) oil spill in Alaska  
 10801 Don't know any. (X) Don't know what you mean. (X) Oh, don't know.  
 10802 Oil spills (X) Iraq (X) West coast of the United States  
 10803 Oil spills (X) Persia (X) Valdez  
 10804 Nuclear plants (X) causes pollution from these plants (X) That's all I can think of. (X)  
 I really can't think of anything else.  
 10805 People that drink or drugs. (X) No, I don't think so.  
 10806 Chernobyl (X) Exxon Valdez  
 10807 The oil spill (X) The Alaska one except for now there's one that's the Saudi Arabia  
 one but Alaska was the first one. The rain forest cutting down the trees. (X) no  
 10808 Oil spills  
 10809 Don't know. (X) Right now I can't think of anything.  
 10810 Chernobyl (X) oil spill  
 10811 Chernobyl (X) no  
 10812 Oil spills (X) no  
 10813 Oil spills (X) no  
 10814 Earthquakes, you caught me off guard, I've heard and have seen others on TV. (X) no  
 10815 Valdez oil spill, Alaska  
 10816 Three Mile Island, the one in Russian, too (X) That's all I can think of right now.  
 10817 Oil spill, Valdez, Alaska  
 10818 The Valdez spill (X) That's the only major one I know of.

- 10819 Valdez spill in Alaska (X) no, not right away
- 10820 The oil spill in Alaska (X) War, I guess (X) no
- 10821 Oil spill (X) The one we're having now. (X) The Alaskan oil spill
- 10823 Oil spills (X) The one overseas in Iraq where they poured all the oil into the sea. (X) I can't think of any other.
- 10824 E.P.A. down on herbicides that us farmers need. (X) And we need these herbicides, as farmers we have to have these things.
- 10825 People dumping garbage (X) nuclear accidents and wastes (X) I know there are a lot of others I can't think of then right now.
- 10826 (X) I don't know how to answer that. (X) Can't think of any right now.
- 10827 Oil spill in Gulf war, Chernovia, that's the main ones
- 10828 I don't know. Can't think of any now but the war in the Persian Gulf.
- 10829 I don't know. That thing over there in the Gulf, I reckon.
- 10830 Chernobyl (X) Exxon Valdez in Alaska (X) no
- 10831 Power plant (X) nuclear waste
- 10832 Tary Canyon, Exxon Valdez (X) The oil slick in the Middle East
- 10833 Chernobyl, oil spill in Prince William Sound
- 10846 Can't think of none.
- 10847 Exxon oil spill in Alaska, nuclear accident in Russia (X) no
- 10848 Waste put out by the factories (X) Big oil spill in Alaska (X)
- 10849 I have no idea. (X) I can't think of any. (X) no
- 10850 The reactor in Russia (X) Can't think of any others.
- 10851 Love Canal, Three Mile Island (X) Chernobyl nuclear, Exxon oil spill in Alaska, Persian Gulf
- 10852 Oil spills (X) The Alaska one (X) The Persian Gulf
- 10853 Oil spills (X) The Alaskan oil spill
- 10854 The fire in Yellowstone. (X) The oil spill in Alaska (X) The oil spill in the Persian Gulf.
- 10855 The oil spill in Saudi Arabia. (X) The Alaska one
- 10856 The war right now (X) (Read again) just the war, it causes a lot of damages. (X) That's all I know about.
- 10857 Pollution, I suppose (X) oil spills
- 10858 Oil spill, Exxon (X) one in the Gulf of Mexico (X)
- 10859 The oil spills (X) That's about the only thing I can really think of.

10860 I guess the Valdez accident and Chernobyl. (X) I guess the overall pollution of the Great Lakes. (X) Not knowing what to do with the toxic waste. (X) no

10861 The oil spill that Saddam Hussein just caused. (X) The Texas oil spill, no, I mean Exxon. (X) no

10862 Chernobyl (X) Exxon Valdez

10863 Forest fires, oil spills, deforestation, air pollution

10864 Oil spills (X) Not that I can think about.

10865 Nothing but earthquakes (X) No, nothing really, just train wrecks and things like that. (X)

10866 Valdez (X) All that comes to mind, cutting more Christmas trees than necessary.

10867 Pollution, trash (X) none

10868 The war (X) I reread the question twice.

10869 Smog, cutting forests, ozone layer (X) water pollution from factories (X)

10870 The Persian Gulf oil spill (X) the war

10871 The Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska comes to mind first. (X) industrial pollution and waste (X) automobile pollutions (X) toxic wastes

10872 The oil spill in Alaska (X) That's all I can think of.

10873 The Valdez oil spill (X) Hussein's spill in the Gulf

10874 The Exxon Valdez oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) Three Mile Island (X) Hazardous waste dumping

10875 The Alaskan oil spill (X) The nuclear explosion in Russia

10876 The oil spills (X)

10877 Chernobyl, of course, is one. (X) hazardous waste spills (X) Love Canal (X) That's all, of course Valdez.

10878 The Persian Gulf oil spill (X) the oil spill in Alaska

10879 Oil spills (X) the Valdez

10880 Nuclear accidents (X) oil spills (X) no

10881 My thinker is stuck. (X) I just don't know.

10882 Dumping trash in rivers (X) no other ideas

10883 No (X) major oil spills (X) I don't know anything else

10884 Deliberately setting fires (X) contaminating water (X) can't think of others

10885 Oil spills (X) general pollution (X)

10886 Oil spills (X)

10887 Oil spills (X) forest fires (X)

10888 Can't think of any. (X) Don't know.

10889 Forest fires, nuclear energy plants, oil spills (X) all

10921 Three Mile Island, Chernobyl (X) That's the two majors, right there.

10922 Don't know. (X) Can't think of any.

10923 Tank spillage, near New Hampshire and Alaska deal and Gulf war (X) oil spill in Alaska (X) no

10924 Oil spill in the war (X) oil spill in Alaska

10925 The oil spills, acid rain

10926 The oil spill in Alaska, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island

10927 Well, waste, fires, soil erosion, animal habitat (X) That's it.

10928 Prince William Sound, the Gulf oil spill

10929 Oil spills (X) Exxon Valdez and on the east coast

10930 The Valdez oil spill, the Chernobyl nuclear accident

10931 Valdez in Alaska, one in Anacortes, the Persian Gulf

10932 Oil spills, Minnesota, Anacortes, Alaskan

10933 The Chernobyl accident (X) ozone damage (X) the Alaskan oil spill

10934 Oil spill (X) wars

10935 Exxon Valdez (X) Saddam's fires

10936 Three Mile Island or gas release in India (X) Gulf war thing (X) not right away

10937 The oil spill or the nuclear thing

10961 Space shuttle blew up year or so ago. (X) I can't think of anything else.

10962 Valdez oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) no others

10963 Chernobyl (X) oil spill off coast of California (X) no others

10964 Oil spills (X) That is the first thing that comes to mind. (X) no others

10965 Don't keep up with the news. (X) Don't remember.

10966 Nothing that I can think of. (X) Don't know.

10967 Persian Gulf, oil spill in Alaska

10968 Rain forest (X) waste, items not being recycled, oil spills, waters, killing wildlife

10969 Oil spills, nuclear waste, Poona City Oklahoma (X) Oil had gotten into ground and spread throughout area.

10970 Disposable diapers (X) oil spills (X) That's about all.

10971 I don't know any.

10997 Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, oil spill, Valdez



10999 Oil related (X) Valdez

11005 The oil spills (X) Alaska (X) The nuclear plant in PA (X) no

11006 Gulf war (X) Soldiers being killed. (X) Can't think of anything else right now.

11007 The oil spill (X) Exxon (X) Can't remember where. (X) polluted beaches (X)

11008 The nuclear bomb in Japan (X) oil spill in the Persian Gulf (X) I can't think of anything.

11009 Chernobyl (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) the one in Alaska (X) I can't think of anything else.

11010 Oil spill (X) no others

11011 (X) Don't know. (X) Don't know.

11012 Wars (X) all wars (X) drugs

11013 The oil spill in Alaska, acid rain. What Saddam Hussein did. Oil fires polluting Persian Gulf.

11014 (X) Probably several things, one is when they spilled all that oil over there. (X) Persian Gulf (X) I can't think of others.

11015 The oil spill (X) A few years ago, I think it was Alaska. (X) Chernobyl (X) I guess that's it.

11016 I think all of this stuff they put up in the air, the smog, and you know what I mean. (X) I don't know what all they are putting up there.

11017 The Exxon Valdez oil spill (X) The Desert Storm (X) No, the oil fires caused by the Iraqis. (X) All the oil they dumped into the sea. (X) That's all.

11018 Three Mile Island and Limmerick (X) radon gas (X) oil spills (X) the big one in Alaska (X) Gulf

11019 Alaska oil spill (X) no

11029 Oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) Waste thrown away and not recycled that ruins the environment. (X) All, right now.

11030 The oil slick in Alaska (X) and I suppose Love Canal (X) I'm thinking of oil well fires going on in Kuwait.

11031 People that drink and drive. (X) War, like that, war is not right. (X)

11032 Chernobyl, the Persian Gulf oil spill, the Alaskan oil spill (X) no

11033 Ice storm (X) war, I guess (X) fire (X) wind, I guess (X) nothing

11034 Medical waste bio hazard bound washed ashore, like nuclear Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, Russia (X)

11035 The eruption of Mt. St. Helen (X) Valdez spill, Persian Gulf spill, the destruction of Amazon Rain Forest

11036 Oil spills (X) Exxon oil spill

- 11037 Like nuclear? (X) Don't know.
- 11038 Chernobyl, we just went through in Kuwait, of course, the Valdez and any other oil spills
- 11039 Probably the oil spills (X) The depletion of the ozone layer. (X) That's about the two main ones I can think of, oh, also the waste. We are very wasteful people, and we should do something about. (X) no
- 11040 The two classics are the Valdez oil spill in Alaska and the fires and oil in Saudi Arabia. There are many other things harming the environment, but they aren't accidents, like waste, especially contaminated waste. (X) no
- 11041 That oil spill in Alaska (X) the most recent in Saudi (X) There was another oil spill in Huntington Beach, CA. (X) No, that's it.
- 11042 No idea at all. (X) Don't know.
- 11043 Oil spills for one thing (X) Three Mile Island (X) The modes of transportation (air pollution)
- 11044 Valdez, the oil spill, Dayton treatment plant incident
- 11045 The Iraqi war, the spill and burning of the oil fields. That's all.
- 11046 The Gulf spill, the Valdez, Chernobyl
- 11047 Three Mile Island (X) Nuclear accident, I can't think of anything else.
- 11048 Chernobyl, what else? Can't think, nothing comes to mind.
- 11049 Over in Saudi Arabia, the oil spills, the other oil spill, that Exxon corporation spill in Cleveland N. A. (X)
- 11050 The Exxon spill in Alaska. How could anybody not think of that.
- 11051 Valdez in Alaska
- 11052 Accidents caused by drunk drivers. Bad gasoline floating in the air. (X) That makes bad odors. (X) Dumping garbage (X) People leaving dead animals in the street.
- 11053 Exxon Valdez (X) Persian Gulf spill
- 11054 My husband and I watch TV and read the paper, but the only one I remember is the Amoco Oil Co. in Whiting Indiana. They had a problem with oil recently.
- 11055 Nuclear accidents (X) none
- 11056 Chernobyl (X) Love Canal (X) Alaskan oil spill (X) Persian Gulf
- 11057 Iraq oil spill (X) Industrial pollution air and water
- 11058 Exxon spill in Alaska, nuclear power plant of Three Mile Island
- 11059 Oil spills, Persian Gulf, Alaska
- 11060 Nuclear accident, you know, I can't remember where but somewhere. (X) No, I can't.
- 11061 I think we've taken too many trees, and the oil slicks are dangerous. (X)
- 11062 Nuclear in Russia (X) Oil spill in Alaska and the Amazon Valley ruination

11063 Chernobyl (X) oil spills (X) I can't think of anything else.

11064 An ammonia spill when we lived in Kirkwood. (X)

11065 Chernobyl, the gas spill in India, the oil spill in Alaska

11066 The oil spills (X) the Valdez (X) the Three Mile Island one

11067 Oil spills, the Valdez in Alaska, Persian Gulf

11068 When they dumped that oil over there, Persian Gulf (X) no

11069 Oil spill in Saudi Arabia

11070 I don't know.

11071 The oil spills do an extended amount of damage.

11072 Alaskan oil spill (X)

11073 Polluting the water (X) Can't remember.

11088 Those factories who let wastes into the water and to the air. (X) What they did in Alaska then drop all the oil in the ocean. (X) What they're doing now in the war. Doing a lot of damage in the environment with the oil. (X) Nothing

11089 Forest fires (X) oil spills (X) Can't think of anything off the top of my head (X) Manufactures polluting the rivers and things like that.

11090 Chernobyl, the Exxon Valdez, the Kuwait oil spill, cars polluting the environment.

11091 Chernobyl, Exxon oil spill in Valdez, Persian Gulf oil crisis, Love Canal, nuclear accident

11092 Chernobyl nuclear accident (X) Three Mile Island (X) the Valdez oil spill (X) the Love Canal

11093 Exxon Valdez oil spill (X) of course, the Persian Gulf oil situation (X) Chernobyl

11094 I don't know. I just can't think of any.

11095 Exxon oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) New Jersey, Three Mile Island, nuclear accident

11096 Persian Gulf oil spill (X) the Alaskan Valdez oil spill (X) Santa Barbara oil spill (X) Chernobyl nuclear accident, Three Mile Island

11097 Union Carbide a few times, Chernobyl, the oil spills and Valdez spill

11098 The pollution (X) oil spills bad, bad tanks, cheap tank in Alaska (X) no

11099 The Exxon oil spill in Alaska (X) Any and all other oil spills (X) Chernobyl (X) Nothing comes to mind.

11100 Oil spill

11101 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound and the Persian Gulf oil spill

11102 A lot of their land fills are too close to the environment. (X) Bringing nuclear waste into AL (X) I don't know anymore.

- 11103 Chernobyl, the only thing I can, come to mind, of course, we've had accidents to our nuclear plants, three something (Three Mile Island) (X) That's all I can come up with. Do you need more?
- 11104 Chernobyl, current spill in Persian Gulf (X) Most others done on purpose.
- 11105 That one in Alaska, Exxon Valdez, and one on the east coast, basically oil spill. The Amazon rain forest, they're destroying it.
- 11106 The Persian Gulf, the Alaskan oil spill, forest fires (X) no
- 11107 Oil spills (X) Exxon in Alaska
- 11111 Exxon Valdez, oil spills, Persian Gulf, Dead River fire
- 11112 Kuwaiti, burning of oil fields and also Valdez in Alaska, Chernobyl
- 11113 Exxon spill (X) gas leak in India (X) Persian Gulf oil spill (X) Three Mile Island
- 11114 Exxon Valdez, Chernobyl, Persian Gulf, wars
- 11115 Oil spill, all of them; accidents in the oceans; dumped in (the oil) (X) Can't remember off the top of my head.
- 11116 The oil spill (X) Alaska, Kuwait (X) the fire at Yellowstone Park
- 11117 Any nuclear accidents, like Chernobyl (X)
- 11118 Oil spills (X) the Persian Gulf
- 11119 The one in Alaska, the Exxon spill (X) No, nothing else
- 11120 Exxon oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) The Indian gas explosion
- 11121 Chernobyl (X) nuclear accidents
- 11122 Chernobyl (X) the Alaskan oil spill
- 11123 Hazardous waste (X) oil spills (X) the damage to the rain forest
- 11124 Three Mile Island, Alaska Valdez, oil freighter
- 11125 I'd say the nuclear accident, Chernobyl, Santa Barbara oil spill (X) the Alaskan oil spill, Union Carbide accident
- 11126 Toxic wastes (X) anything toxic (X) fires (X) forest fires (X) That's about it. When the forests burn up, there goes our oxygen. We need oxygen to live.
- 11127 Saddam and Exxon in Alaska (X) their little crash in Alaska (X)
- 11128 The Valdez (X) That's it.
- 11130 Oil spill in Alaska (X) Mt. St. Helens
- 11131 The people work places with chemicals, most plants/production places (X)
- 11132 Factories that never updated equipment, air pollution, all the dumping of waste products
- 11133 Oil (X) Alaska, Persian Gulf

- 11134 Valdez (X) Persian Gulf (X) Vietnam bombing (X) Amazon forest, deforestation of the third world
- 11135 Oil spill during the war in Persian Gulf (X) Exxon Valdez oil spill (X)
- 11136 The oil spills (X) The Persian Gulf and the one in America (X) I just can't remember where. (X) Oh yeah, I can see it and the wildlife, but I just can't place the spot.
- 11137 No, I can't remember anything now. (X) If my kids were here they could help me remember, I just don't know.
- 11138 The Alaskan oil spill (X) The ozone causing us to put things into paper bags not plastic. (X) No, nothing.
- 11139 I think of the oil fields burning in Kuwait. (X) The oil spills (X)
- 11140 Gasoline, the fumes from gasoline, people not disposing of it properly.
- 11141 Chernobyl (X) Oil spill in Saudi Arabia. (X) no
- 11142 In Russia, the worst thing, destruction to people, Tom River, you good oil spills (X) Saudi Arabia (X)
- 11143 Oil in Gulf (X) Exxon spill in Alaska (X)
- 11144 Russia, Chernobyl, nuclear bombs
- 11145 The wars, terrorism, Saudi Arabia and that man blew up the oil field, rain forest strip cutting
- 11146 Crime (X) refineries, water pollution, waste
- 11147 Water pollution; oil spills; the one in Gulf, especially; and then, of course, the one in Alaska
- 11148 Hussein's oil fires in Kuwait (X) Also, oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) no
- 11149 Well, the Alaska oil spill
- 11150 Don't know. (X) Nuclear accident in Pennsylvania (X) Nuclear accident in Russia (X) Radiation damage in India (X)
- 11151 (X) Don't know. (X) oil spills (X) Exxon Valdez in Alaska (X) no
- 11152 Pollution (X) oil spills (X)
- 11153 Oil spills (X) Gulf and the Exxon thing
- 11154 Industrial, I guess.
- 11155 Not ready (X) oil spills (X) No, can't think of where.
- 11156 Exxon Valdez (X) no
- 11157 The oil spill, Exxon in Alaska (X) Chernobyl (X) no
- 11158 Oil spill in Alaska and the fires in Kuwait and Chernobyl (X) Can't think of anything.
- 11159 Don't know. (X) No idea.
- 11160 Don't know. (X) No, don't know and don't care.

11161 Well, I would say that nuclear plant in Russia, oil spill in Alaska  
 11162 (X) I can't think of any.  
 11163 I guess that Exxon oil spill in Canada.  
 11164 Oil spill last year, don't know where.  
 11165 Oil spills (X)  
 11166 Alaska oil spill  
 11167 Oil spills (X) pollution (X) None I can think of off hand.  
 11168 Like these oil spills (X) like these semi trucks that haul chemicals when they turn over  
 and have a spill (X) emissions from cars and trucks (X) That's all I can think of.  
 11169 I've heard about oil spills and stuff. (X) What Saddam did in Kuwait. (X) no  
 11170 The improper waste disposal (X) that nuclear plant (X) no  
 11171 Oil spills (X) In Alaska and around Kuwait  
 11172 I can't think of that right off. (X) I can't think.  
 11173 I don't know.  
 11174 Oil spills are number one (X) nuclear or chemical spills (X) hospital waste  
 11175 Chernobyl (X) oil spill in Kuwait (X) chemicals and dioxins in the lake.  
 11176 The war in Saudi Arabia (X) The oil spill (X) I think it was one of the worst thing  
 ever to happen.  
 11177 Exxon oil spill in Alaska (X) I can't remember anything else.  
 11178 Chernobyl (X) sulfuric coal which was way in the past (X) oil spills (X) deforestation  
 anywhere in the world (X) miscellaneous environmental pollutions (X) none at this  
 moment  
 11179 Oil fires in Middle East which I think could effect weather across the globe. (X)  
 Hazardous wastes, I think that's a real problem. (X) Three Mile Island (X) The Exxon  
 Valdez in Alaska  
 11180 Treaobol (X) Oil spill in Alaska, Persian Gulf (X) no  
 11181 Oil spills (X) no  
 11182 Exxon Valdez (X) no  
 11183 Three Mile Island (X) Treanbol (Chernobyl), fires in Kuwait (X) Prince William Sound  
 (X) oil spill  
 11184 The Exxon Valdez in Alaska  
 11185 I can't think of any. (X) Earthquakes? (X) forest fires, I guess, those are accidents.  
 There was a big one out west last year. (X) no  
 11186 Pollutants in the air (X) Dumping in the water. (X) Chernobyl (X) I can't say offhand.  
 11187 The one in Alaska

11188 Valdez and Saddam Hussein oversees (X) Both were oil spills. (X) no  
 11189 (X) Can't recall any (X) no  
 11190 Three Mile Island (X) Chernobyl, Alaskan oil spill (X) Iraq oil release  
 11191 Don't know. (X) Can't think of any right now. (X) no  
 11192 Kids drowning in lakes. (X) Yes, that's an environmental damage and is caused by human carelessness. (X) no  
 11193 (X) Oil spill in New Jersey (X) no  
 11194 Valdez in Alaska (X) oil at Staten Island spill (X) Iraq in Gulf (X) no  
 11195 (X) Exxon Valdez, Kuwait  
 11196 (X) Can't think of any. (X) no  
 11197 (X) No (X) Can't think of anything.  
 11198 None (X) Don't know. (X) Don't know can't recall any.  
 11199 Can't think of any. (X) no  
 11200 (X) Can only think of Hussein turning on the facet during the war. (X) No, can't recall right now.  
 11201 Litter, destruction of public property (X) Yes, all cause environmental damage. (X) No, can't think of major accidents. (X) no  
 11202 Forest fires (X)  
 11203 Trash displayed from dumpsters, carbon coming out of hair spray cans, exhaust fumes from cars (X)  
 11204 Alaskan oil spill (X) Chemical spills on railroads, waste toxic sites, Persian Gulf  
 11205 Oil spills (X) Alaska  
 11206 Fires (X) Dumping trash (X)  
 11207 Persian Gulf (X) war area (X)  
 11208 Trash (X)  
 11209 Chemicals we breath. (X) Three Mile Island (X)  
 11210 Three Mile Island  
 11211 Exxon Valdez, Persian Gulf  
 11212 Three Mile Island (X) Alaska oil spill  
 11213 Three Mile Island (X)  
 11214 Oil spills (X) By-produce emitted by factories. (X) Chemicals overuse.  
 11215 Oil spills, obviously (X) Reckless reaction in our mountains and forests. (X) Reckless recreation on our lakes.  
 11216 Airplane accidents (X) Oil spill accidents (X) automobile pollution

- 11217 The spill in Alaska (X) the oil spill in the Gulf
- 11218 Oil spill in Alaska
- 11219 Oil spill (X) One's as bad as the other. (X)
- 11220 Chernobyl (X) the oil spills
- 11221 Chernobyl (X) Hanford (X) Burning from factories (X) cities
- 11222 It was an oil spill that did damage and caused our prices to rocket high. They spilled and we suffered, now what? What do they want from us, some land?
- 11223 Oil spills (X) the Gulf and Alaska
- 11224 Oil spills, been two of them, fire in Yellowstone, don't remember if people caused that or not (X) just too much garbage.
- 11225 Maybe oil spills (X) one in Alaska and one now in Persian Gulf
- 11226 Drinking drivers (X) none
- 11227 Don't know. (X) oil spills
- 11228 Oil spills
- 11229 Three Mile Island (X) oil spills (X)
- 11230 Exxon Valdez, Saddam Hussein oil spill and Chernobyl, Russia
- 11231 (X) Middle East oil spill (X) Alaska oil spill (X) Other I can't think of.
- 11232 (X) Fires (X) smoking in forest (X) All I can think of.
- 11233 Iron smelting, petroleum people dumping oil in rivers and lakes (X) some yes were accidents and some were not (X) no
- 11234 Oil spills (X) Alaska (X) Chernobyl in Russia (X) Can't think of others.
- 11235 (X) Oil spills (X) Valdez in Alaska (X) No more I can think of.
- 11236 Exxon and Iran oil spills (X) Can't think of anything else.
- 11237 None (X) none
- 11238 Middle East oil spill (X) no
- 11239 Love Canal, the oil fields the Exxon spill and Three Mile Island
- 11240 The Persian Gulf (X) Bhopal, India, Chernobyl
- 11241 Cars, carbon monoxide, the burning of fuel (X) population, the ever expanding number of people on earth, the garbage and everything.
- 11268 Hurricanes, volcanos and tornadoes do more harm than man. (X)
- 11269 I can't think of any.
- 11270 Fires
- 11271 I can't think of any, except drunk driving. (X) I don't know.



- 11272 The oil spill in Alaska (X) Chernobyl (X) The plant in India that spread dioxin all over the place. (X) The automobile.
- 11273 Factories (X) Pollution from automobiles (X) Chemicals that we use
- 11274 Alaska oil spill; Gulf of Mexico oil spill; deforestation of Amazon (X) Love Canal
- 11275 Exxon Valdez that's the only one I can think of.
- 11276 Ozone layer damage (X) oil spills (X)
- 11277 Oil spill up in Alaska (X) No, I can't think of any more.
- 11278 Industries releasing pollutant into the rivers and oceans (X) Auto emissions into air, the exhaust poisons
- 11279 The Exxon one, the Persian Gulf and Chernobyl
- 11280 Oil spill outside of Alaska (X) not really
- 11281 Chernobyl (X) Exxon oil spill, Hanford reactor leaks
- 11282 Kuwait (X) I really don't know.
- 11283 Oil spill, Exxon (X) I don't remember any more.
- 11284 Exxon spill and this Gulf business and then just poor disposal of hazardous waste, sewage
- 11285 Oil spills, pollution, toxic waste (X) That all I can think of right now.
- 11286 Oil spills (X)
- 11287 Oil spills, fires (X) Kuwait, California, Alaskan
- 11288 Three Mile Island (X) oil spill in Gulf (X) Alaska oil spill
- 11289 Spills of oil in the oceans (X) chemical spills (X) can't think of others
- 11500 Don't know. (X) I can think of anything, right now.
- 11501 Oil slicks (X) Alaska
- 11502 Three Mile Island (X) Oil spill, poison and pesticides
- 11503 Drunk driving (X) oil spill in Persian Gulf, nuclear accidents
- 11504 Oil spill in Persian Gulf (X) earthquake in California
- 11505 Chernobyl, oil spills (X) Can't remember names and locations, place in India, chemical spill
- 11506 Saudi problem (X) the Alaskan oil spill
- 11507 The two oil spills, Alaska and Persian Gulf
- 11508 Exxon Valdez, what's happening in the Persian Gulf right now (X) Chernobyl could be the worst accident of all.
- 11509 The oil spill in Alaska (X) the war and also the oil spill in the Gulf.

- 11510 I think long term nuclear power plant. (X) Air pollution from factory (X) Water pollution from oil spill
- 11511 Can't think of any.
- 11512 Chernobyl, Gulf oil spill, Valdez oil spill (X) Union Carbide gas leak in India
- 11513 Valdez oil spill, Russia's nuclear melt down, pollution, that's about it
- 11514 Chernobyl would be first and then Saddam oil slick (X) Let me think, that's about all I can think of.
- 11515 Can't think of any.
- 11516 I'd say the oil spills. (X) no
- 11517 Yes, oil spill in Whiting, Ind. Last Thursday it was in the local Hammond, Ind. newspaper. (X) Right now it is the only important one because it's affecting us now right here.
- 11518 Earthquake, San Francisco,... ah, floods (X) fires, I don't know
- 11519 The oil spill we have right now in the Middle East. (X) The Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska (X) No...if the burning of the Amazon fits in that, too. (X) no
- 11520 Oil spills (X) too much clear cutting, leveling the forest (X) not putting enough restrictions on emissions in air (X)
- 11521 Oil spill in Mid East, Tacoma's toxic waste, Seattle's PCB problem
- 11522 Chernobyl nuclear accident and probably the Exxon Valdez oil spill
- 11523 Dumping chemicals into the water
- 11524 Drunk drivers (X) no
- 11525 Don't know. (X) no (X)
- 11526 That oil spill (X) the Valdez (X) nothing
- 11527 The oil spill that just happened. (X) Oil spills (X) I don't know where they were.
- 11528 Exxon Valdez (X) A Bomb (X) Persian Gulf (X) in general, factories
- 11529 Cutting the Rain Forests (X) oil spills off Huntington Beach, California and one up in Alaska
- 11530 Nothing comes to mind.
- 11531 The Valdez oil spill (X) the oil spill in Saudi Arabia (X) the chemical factory in Bhopal, India
- 11532 Off the top of my head, accidents (X) chemical spills most harmful to nature
- 11533 Humans making disposable containers and polluting the environment. (X) Destruction of the rain forest all over the world. (X) no
- 11577 Coal burning (X) chemical release in India (X) the Exxon Valdez oil spill
- 11578 The Valdez oil spill (X) Chernobyl (X) Hiroshima

**A-2P. IF OIL SPILL(S) ARE MENTIONED WITHOUT LOCATION; ASK: Where did (this/these) spill(s) happen?**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

10004	In Alaska
10006	Can't think of name of location.
10009	Alaska, Maryland (X) Mexico, I think (X) That's all I remember.
10012	Can't remember other one.
10017	Can't recall.
10020	Alaska, Valdez
10053	The oil spill in the Gulf.
10056	Somewhere in Alaska, I'm not sure.
10061	Alaska
10078	Long Island Sound (X) Great South Bay (X) Alaska
10081	Alaska (X) all along Atlantic coastline (X) Exxon accident in India
10084	In Gulf (X) Persian (X) no
10086	Alaska
10087	Alaska oil spill two years ago
10088	The Alaska one
10094	Besides Alaska, there's one in Saudi Arabia right now.
10095	I can't remember.
10104	Alaska
10109	Exxon Valdez, Persian Gulf
10121	Alaska
10123	Exxon for sure
10136	I can't think of where.
10151	Alaska
10155	I think it was in Alaska.
10157	In the Gulf of Saudi and Kuwait, where the war is, over there.
10163	The biggest was Exxon Valdez in Alaska. (X) There's one going on in the Persian Gulf, right now.
10164	Alaska
10165	Alaska
10166	Alaska

10169	No, I can't remember where, just remember little about them.
10174	Alaska
10189	Alaska
10201	In Alaska
10214	Santa Barbara
10220	Alaska and Iraq
10223	Alaska
10224	Alaska
10228	I don't know.
10229	Alaska
10233	Alaska
10235	I don't know.
10237	In Alaska
10238	In Alaska
10242	Alaska (X) Staten Island
10244	Exxon Valdez in Alaska
10246	The Persian Gulf
10247	Alaska
10249	Alaska, Persian Gulf
10251	Alaska
10255	The Persian Gulf
10267	Great South Bay (X) Staten Island (X) Alaska
10268	Now, in the Gulf (X) Alaska
10275	That one a year or so ago, Alaska
10276	Not sure
10282	Alaska, Iraq, the Persian Gulf
10290	Alaska
10296	Alaska
10298	Exxon Valdez and the Persian Gulf
10301	Alaska and the Persian Gulf, I think it is the worst one.
10304	Kuwait and Alaska
10311	Persian Gulf

10334 Alaskan  
 10336 Alaska, Houston  
 10342 Tip of tongue, can't think (X)  
 10343 The one in Alaska (X)  
 10344 Alaska, Persian Gulf  
 10359 Alaska, I meant Prince William Sound, too.  
 10364 Alaska and this last one in the Persian Gulf, but that was done on purpose. I believe those are the two biggest.  
 10368 Alaska  
 10371 Alaska  
 10372 Can't think right off hand.  
 10373 One was in Alaska, wasn't it?  
 10374 Off hand, I can think of that one in Valdez and a couple in California.  
 10376 Long Island is one. (X) I think one in Florida. I can't remember. (X) That's all.  
 10377 I can't remember.  
 10379 (X) Valdez  
 10386 I don't know.  
 10387 How about the one that happened recently Middle East and, another, one I can't remember where. Gulf Petroleum cleaned up.  
 10388 The one in Valdez (X) Alaska  
 10389 Persian Gulf  
 10391 Alaska  
 10392 Alaska  
 10402 Alaska  
 10408 Alaskan  
 10411 Alaskan  
 10429 Alaska  
 10436 Prince William Sound, Alaska  
 10440 One in Valdez in Alaska, the other the new one in the Persian Gulf.  
 10442 The one on TV now (X) I don't know the name.  
 10443 I can't remember.  
 10457 Alaska

10459 The one in Alaska, of course, the Persian Gulf that wasn't an accident, the one in Texas a few years ago

10460 In Alaska

10461 Kuwait

10462 A big company, it wasn't Amoco. I think it was Exxon. (X) I can't think of where, right now.

10463 Texas

10473 Up in Alaska

10483 Don't remember. (X) I think Alaska.

10485 Don't remember right now

10486 Saudi Arabia and one in Alaska last year

10494 Don't know.

10495 Persian Gulf and Alaska

10499 Alaska

10502 Alaska, Prince William Sound

10530 Exxon Valdez spill

10533 One, one was on a ship in the Pacific. (X)

10536 Prince William Sound, Alaska

10545 Gulf Coast, Persian Gulf, Alaska

10546 On all the coasts

10550 The submarine that had the major oil spill. (X) I don't remember where, the Gulf of something (X) I know the one in Iraq was on purpose. (R is referring to an incident other than Iraq but doesn't know where "the Gulf of something.")

10552 In Alaska I think.

10556 Alaska Valdez, the one in Saudi Arabia

10557 The one in the Gulf

10573 Alaska and one south of the border

10585 Valdez in Alaska Gulf

10586 Alaska

10593 Oh, up north (X) Darn it, that state what's its name up there. (X) Oh, you know. (Never did think of it until box 1, then said the name.)

10603 One was, we've had a couple off the coast of Malibu and there was the Valdez and now we have one with the war. (X) In Alaska was where the Valdez occurred.

10604 Prudhoe Bay in Alaska

10606 Alaska, Florida, and Texas  
 10607 Alaska  
 10609 Alaska  
 10610 The one right now in the Gulf  
 10612 Alaska, Valdez and Persian Gulf  
 10613 Right around here in Indiana and Alaska.  
 10614 Alaska  
 10615 In Alaska  
 10619 The one in States, (Alaska)  
 10636 Alaska  
 10639 Persian Gulf (X) Exxon spill  
 10641 Alaska  
 10642 Alaska and California and the Gulf  
 10643 Nuclear explosion in Russia, Valdez in Alaska, the new one in the Persian Gulf  
 10659 Persian Gulf, Alaska, Russia  
 10660 Alaska and the one in the Gulf now.  
 10661 The Alaskan  
 10681 Valdez in Alaska  
 10683 Valdez Harbor Alaska  
 10685 One in Alaska, Puget Sound area, Port Angeles  
 10689 I think in the Pacific.  
 10692 The only one I can think of is Alaska.  
 10693 I don't know.  
 10698 Alaska  
 10699 Alaskan oil spill and the Persian Gulf  
 10701 One happened in Alaska and one in the Persian Gulf.  
 10712 Persian Gulf, Alaska, Gulf of Mexico  
 10713 Saudi Arabia in the Gulf, California close to San Pedro (X) Valdez, Alaskan oil spill  
 10714 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska (X) no  
 10715 Can't think, my head is spinning, don't know.  
 10717 Along our coasts and the one, the Alaska (X) none, We should very well protect the balance of nature.  
 10724 Valdez, Alaska

10728 One just recently in the Gulf and the one in Alaska  
 10768 Valdez, Alaska and Persian Gulf  
 10769 Alaska  
 10779 Alaska, Pennsylvania, Kuwait  
 10785 Valdez oil spill in Alaska, Saddam Hussein in Persian Gulf  
 10789 Arthur kill (X) Saudi Arabia  
 10790 Arthur kill (X) Exxon Valdez  
 10806 Over in Alaska  
 10808 In Alaska and in the Gulf where the war is.  
 10810 California, Alaska  
 10812 Alaska coastline  
 10813 Alaska and Persian Gulf  
 10818 Alaska  
 10857 Alaska, Kuwait and the Gulf of Mexico  
 10858 In Alaska  
 10859 Right now the one near Saudi Arabia and one up in Alaska (X) That's all I can think of.  
 10860 Alaska, but I don't remember the exact bay in Alaska  
 10861 I don't know. (X) I can't remember where that Exxon spill was.  
 10863 Kuwait, Anacortes  
 10864 The one that just happened in the Gulf, and I don't remember where the other one was a year ago. The guy was drunk and he ran the ship that spilled the oil. It took a long time to clean up. (X) I don't remember. (Exxon spill referred to but R couldn't remember location.)  
 10866 Alaska  
 10876 The Persian Gulf  
 10879 In Alaska  
 10880 (X) No  
 10883 The oil in the war area has been on TV a lot this month. (X) Couldn't think of others.  
 10885 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska  
 10886 Don't remember.  
 10887 Alaska, Persian Gulf, coast of Texas, Gulf of Mexico  
 10889 Alaska, Persian Gulf  
 10925 In Alaska



10928 Alaska  
 10930 Alaska  
 10934 The Alaska one  
 10937 The Gulf off Iran  
 10962 Alaska  
 10964 In the oceans (X) I don't remember which ones.  
 10968 Don't remember.  
 10969 Persian Gulf  
 10970 Alaska, California  
 11007 I don't remember where it was.  
 11010 (X) In Persian Gulf  
 11036 I'm not sure.  
 11039 The one in Alaska, I think there was also one off the coast of California and, also, the one now in the Mid. East (X) That's all.  
 11043 California (X) Kuwait (X) Alaska  
 11049 Persian Gulf, Alaska, can't remember area name.  
 11053 Alaska  
 11061 Naturally, with the war, but I was referring to Alaska, too.  
 11063 Alaskan, Delaware River  
 11069 Saudi Arabia  
 11071 Valdez, Alaska  
 11089 Alaskan oil spill with the drunk captain  
 11092 Alaska  
 11095 Don't know. I really don't know.  
 11097 Alaskan oil spill  
 11100 Alaska  
 11111 Alaska  
 11112 Alaska  
 11115 Can't recall.  
 11118 Persian Gulf oil spill  
 11120 Alaska  
 11123 Alaska and the Middle East  
 11135 Alaska (X)

11139 I can not think of any one place, now.  
 11156 Alaska  
 11165 Alaska, Texas coast  
 11167 The one in Kuwait and in Alaska  
 11168 Like the ones over in the Gulf on TV, one in California (X) Those are the only ones I know of now.  
 11169 They never stuck in my mind. I don't know that much about them.  
 11174 Alaska and the Persian Gulf  
 11178 Alaska, Mediterranean, Pacific and Atlantic Ocean  
 11181 Alaska  
 11183 Alaska  
 11188 Alaska and Persian Gulf  
 11195 Alaska and Persian Gulf  
 11200 Overseas, can't think of the country, oh yes, Persian Gulf area  
 11214 In Alaska and Kuwait  
 11215 In our oceans  
 11216 Alaska  
 11219 The ocean. (At this point after two probes, I wasn't sure R wasn't just too dumb to press further.)  
 11220 Valdez, Washington coast  
 11222 (X) I can't recall now. You caught me off guard. Keep talking. It will come to me.  
 11224 Alaska and the one in the Middle East that just happened  
 11227 Alaska and the Gulf  
 11228 Alaska  
 11229 Persian Gulf, Alaska  
 11276 In Alaska  
 11285 California, Alaska, Kuwait  
 11286 Huntington Beach, Kuwait, Alaska  
 11289 All the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico is the one that I think of first.  
 11502 Alaska  
 11505 All over world, Texas Gulf coast, Exxon Valdez, Alaska, off coast of Brittany  
 11508 Alaska  
 11516 Well, off the coast of Alaska (X) The one that's going on now. (X) no

11517 Her in Whiting, Ind. - Amoco on Indianapolis Ave.  
11520 The Exxon Valdez and the Persian gulf (X)  
11526 (R's response) Where did that happen? Alaska, was it Alaska.  
11527 Persian Gulf  
11577 Alaska, was it the straits of Vermoos or something like that?  
11578 Alaska



A-3. How important to you personally are each of the following goals?

First, (READ X'd ITEM)...is that extremely important to you, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

CASE VERBATIM

11165 (Wouldn't take time to answer.)

11222 What about better programs for the elderly? What about helping to put the Knock Act in that helped elderly? It was voted down. What about better programs to help get our medicine?

11229 (R wanted to skip this section also to save time. She wasn't up to thinking about these items. I marked the "8's".)

**A-3A. Expanding drug treatment programs**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10100**      The public pays for that. For the good of them put them in prison.
- 10560**      Lack of information to make informed decision.
- 10784**      We need another answer. Drug treatment is not working.
- 10785**      Education on drugs is to the point it is doing some good.
- 11130**      (R had phone call here, five minute interruption.)
- 11132**      Should be a limit for each kid. Can't see helping the same kids over and over with our tax money.
- 11268**      Refused

**A-3B. Reducing air pollution in cities**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**11268 Refused**

**A-3C. Providing housing for the homeless**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

- 10100        If there's no way they can work.**
- 10495        Doesn't feel government should spend money on this.**
- 10573        Everyone should have shelter.**
- 10717        Have mixed feelings about that. Years ago we had camps to make people work, anytime a person works has more respect for it. (X)(X)**
- 10719        Very important for the elderly and not important to all for the bums. (X)**
- 10784        Providing houses is not the answer.**
- 10785        There are jobs if a person is willing to work. Price of renting is too high. Public housing is a good idea.**
- 11268        Refused**



**A-3D. Reducing taxes**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

10246      That is another foolish question because to do anything costs money.

10440      I don't pay any anyway.

10547      Too much graft. (Went on a long time about how monies are not used right, abuses.)

10581      Depends on government

10717      Should be more fair. If we are going to be charged 20% on a \$1.00 everyone should pay the same percentage, rich and poor.

10785      I'm a county worker. Taxes pay my salary.

10797      I don't pay any.

11061      I don't mind paying my taxes, but some people have a hard time.

11224      (X)

11268      Refused

**A-3E. Putting a space station in orbit around the earth**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10327 Causes problems to the air.**

**10571 It depends on what the space station is doing.**

**10785 It depends on reasons for it.**

**11061 If the space station was to protect our country, I'd say number 1 or number 2, but if they are just putting one up to say they did it, then no.**

**11132 We need to be helping the homeless.**

**11238 We'll never see in our lifetime, not important to me.**

**11268 Refused**

**11513 Couldn't decide**

**A-3F. Protecting coastal areas from oil spills**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

**10100      Have oil company prevent their own spill as they are very rich.**

**10111      That would have been a human accident**

**10784      If tankers didn't haul it we wouldn't have problem. The companies which haul the oil  
are the problem.**

**11268      Refused**

A-4. Over the past twenty years the government has set aside a large amount of public land as wilderness. By law, no development of any kind, including roads and cutting down trees for lumber, is allowed on this land. In the next few years how much more land do you think should be protected in this way -- a very large amount, a large amount, a moderate amount, a small amount, or none?

CASE VERBATIM

10088 I think we have too much now that isn't being used.

10100 The owner of the land should protect this land.

10484 You can get permits to cut lumber on public lands.

10574 You need trees to help people.

10582 All of it

10713 This country is nothing compared to what it used to be.

10997 (Didn't let me finish question when she answered.)

11133 As much as possible

11165 (Shook head and started to back away, no answer.)

11210 I don't see any need for that.

11219 (Though Alaska spill was not specifically mentioned, because of the awkwardness experienced in re Q. A-2, I read above statement (Box 1) and moved to Q. A-6A. There was simply no other way to handle the situation gracefully.)

**A-5. Have you heard or read about large oil spills in any part of the world (other than those you mentioned earlier)?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10117 (Oops!)**

**10349 (Me, missed skip pattern)**

**10823 Can't remember.**

A-5A. Which spill or spills are these? (PROBE: Where did it happen?) (LIST NAME OR LOCATION OF SPILLS BELOW)

CASE	VERBATIM
10001	Texas and New Jersey
10007	Alaska (X) That was one of the big ones. They're still working on it.
10013	The oil spill in Alaska, spill in Texas and Gulf
10016	Can't recall.
10017	Can't recall (X) no
10018	Alaska oil spill (X) none
10022	I can't remember, now.
10025	Alaska (X) some in Europe (X) some in U.S. (X) one in Northern California
10026	The one we just had here on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. The Author kill on Staten Island in New York.
10027	The greatest one has to be in Alaska, seeing those birds was just sickening, also on the Mississippi River.
10046	The one that was out there in Alaska. (X) Can't remember any others.
10048	I don't know exactly where, just know I heard of oil spills on TV somewhere. (X) I don't really know where. (X) no
10050	Alaska (X) no others
10052	Alaska (X) Florida
10054	These last two, I'm not sure where they were.
10057	Alaska, Santa Barbara coast, North Sea
10058	Down in Florida, the only one I remember seeing on TV (X) Can't remember any others.
10059	Valdez spill (X) somewhere in Alaska
10060	One in Alaska, that's the main one (X) can't think of any others.
10062	The biggie was in Alaska (X) I don't remember the names of any of them.
10076	The one in Alaska (X) The boat hit the iceberg.
10077	Can't think of any particular one.
10079	The Alaskan one (X) a few in New Jersey
10084	Cape Cod oil spill
10089	The Alaska one (X) wasn't there on up at New Jersey? (X)
10092	(Interviewer crossed out following) Texas, six months ago, N. J., small oil spills in Arthur Kill and Bayonne

10095 Other than Saudi Arabia, I can't remember where the others were. (X) no

10096 Over in Iraq (X) no

10097 They had one in Nome, Alaska. He was a drunk that Valdez one. (X) There was one off Rhode Island and there's one right now in the war zone.

10098 Pacific coast or Atlantic coast (X) not sure, just don't know.

10099 The oil spill in Alaska (X) the one in Persian Gulf.

10100 The one in the Gulf

10101 The one in the Gulf, the one in north of Alaska

10111 Alaskan oil spill (X) no

10112 Alaskan oil spill

10113 Alaska oil spill

10114 Alaska (X) Nova Scotia

10116 Exxon Valdez (X) Alaska (X) no

10117 (Interviewer crossed out) Pipeline spill in Alaska and off the coast of California, one in Milwaukee and I think in Sheboygan also (X) no

10118 In the Gulf, Persian Gulf (X) no

10124 Alaska

10125 (X) Persian Gulf (X) one in Alaska

10126 (X) I heard about Alaska.

10127 (X) I forget where.

10129 (X) Persian Gulf (X) I can't remember

10131 Alaska (X) coast of California (X) (no) (X)

10133 The one in the Gulf area that Hussein is creating.

10147 The oil spill where the war is now. He let oil in the waters to harm the soldiers. It was on the TV. (X) Saudi Arabia this week, that's the only recent one I heard about.

10149 Where the war is in Saudi Arabia. It was on TV a few days ago. (X) That's all of a oil spill I can remember.

10152 I think Alaska. (X)

10153 The Alaska business (X) There was all this business about an oil spill in Alaska.

10154 The one in Alaska (X) the one in the Gulf, right now

10156 The one in Alaska

10159 The one over in Alaska, there was another one somewhere but I can't remember where.

10160 Somewhere, I forget where it was.

10161 In the Persian Gulf  
 10167 Alaska? Is that where it was?  
 10168 The one they had in Alaska (X) the Valdez one  
 10170 I remember the large oil spill but don't know where.  
 10171 Exxon Valdez in Alaska, one off the California coast and the Gulf of Mexico and we have one in the Persian Gulf  
 10172 I can't remember.  
 10175 No, I do not remember.  
 10176 In Alaska (X) Don't know except in Alaska.  
 10177 Alaska  
 10178 (Please see comment at item D-12) Oil spills resulting from Iraq blowing up oil wells in Kuwait. (X) Alaska  
 10180 California (X) no  
 10181 Don't know (X) Alaska  
 10183 Alaska (X) no  
 10184 In Alaska and the one overseas  
 10186 Valdez was a biggie, also off the coast of France they had one.  
 10187 Up north, maybe, Alaska  
 10188 The one in the Gulf of, oh geez, what is it called. (X) That's the big one now.  
 10195 One off the coast of France (X) There was one in Alaska. (X) Santa Barbara on the coast, I don't remember when, maybe that was an oil well.  
 10198 The Alaska spill, in Puget Sound and the Gulf of Mexico (X)  
 10200 Oil spill in Alaska (X) that's it (X) no, can't recall any others.  
 10204 Alaskan one (X)  
 10205 The Gulf of Mexico (X) None that I can think of.  
 10206 In the ocean, something like that (X) not ready (X) Can't remember just where.  
 10207 The one at Valdez (X) Probably more, but can't think of any.  
 10210 Southern California areas  
 10214 The oil spill in the Persian Gulf (X) the oil spill in Huntington beach (X)  
 10215 Near Alaska, and I can't remember the others. (X)  
 10216 Yes, in Kuwait (X) The American government goes over to protect the oil. (X) Over here on the beach. It's bad for the water. (X) no  
 10217 The one in Alaska and another in Africa, I think.  
 10218 One off the Gulf (X) One off Alaska



10219 In Alaska (X) the one going on now with the war.

10221 Don't know.

10222 Exxon spill

10225 Valdez, then off of Houston coast somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico (X)

10226 In Saudi now that they blew it up. (X) That's it.

10227 I can't remember where it was at. (X) The person who was responsible was drunk or something. It was a couple of years back. (X) I don't know.

10228 The Exxon spills in Alaska, the spills in the Gulf of Mexico, the Iraq spills in the Persian Gulf.

10230 Persian Gulf and the Alaskan and Huntington Beach (X) no

10234 In Alaska and I think they made one in California.

10236 There is a very bad one currently happening. (X) No, I haven't thought of any others.

10240 Alaska and in New Jersey

10241 Exxon, don't remember.

10243 None comes to mind (X) no

10245 The one in Alaska and the recent one caused by Saddam Hussein, various tankers running onto rocks (X)

10246 The one in Alaska, the one in New York

10250 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska

10253 Valdez in Alaska

10255 California (X) no

10258 Alaskan

10265 The one in Alaska

10269 In Alaska

10272 In U.S., don't know where

10274 One not too long ago from here, God, I can't remember!

10276 Persian Gulf, Alaska

10278 Persian and Alaskan

10280 The one in Kuwait and Puget Sound in Alaska

10285 Alaska, the one in the Gulf and down in Gulf of Mexico

10288 Saudi Arabia, Valdez (X) no

10289 Where the war is, the Persian Gulf.

10291 New Jersey (X) Gulf (X) There's one somewhere else, perhaps Philadelphia.

10295 Alaska (X) no  
 10299 Alaska and Kuwait  
 10300 Alaska oil spill, didn't Noriega cause a spill so we couldn't get troops in (X)  
 10303 Just on that Saudi Arabia, then plus the Exxon in Alaska  
 10305 Valdez, Alaska and the one in Kuwait today, another in Texas this past summer  
 10311 The one with the big Exxon tanker but I don't follow it close. (X) Don't know where it happened.  
 10312 Right now, one's in Iraq and that's the largest we've had, uncalled for and unnecessary.  
 10314 Alaska (X)  
 10315 Persian Gulf oil spill (X) Can't think.  
 10316 Alaska  
 10318 Alaska (X) Valdez  
 10320 West Coast of United States (X) no  
 10326 Oil spill in Arabia (X) Alaska (X) the oil company tanker  
 10328 Gulf of Arabia (X) no  
 10330 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska  
 10333 Persian Gulf oil spill (X) no others  
 10335 Yeah, that ship that spilled all that oil was it Texaco, oh, it was in Alaska.  
 10338 Here in Saudi Arabia (X) Don't know right place (X) I heard one that was the largest, but I forgot the name.  
 10339 I don't know for sure.  
 10342 The one that was just, one in the Far East (X) Can't think of....Valdez  
 10349 Alaska  
 10352 Saudi Arabia (X) Alaska (X) no others  
 10353 The one in Alaska is the only one that I remember.  
 10355 The one in the war zone of the Persian Gulf and the one in Alaska  
 10356 The Exxon Valdez oil spill  
 10361 Alaska and Arabia (X) That's it.  
 10365 Yes, the Valdez (X) Alaska. There was one near Boston, too, I believe. (X) no  
 10367 I've forgotten.  
 10372 The one in Alaska (X) I think there were some in Texas, not sure just where.  
 10376 The recent one in our war, now, but I'm sure that was premeditated. (X) I don't know.

10377 I can't remember, except for the one going on now.

10384 Middle East (X) Saudi Arabia (X)

10387 In the United States, off California (X) off of Texas and Alaska (X) That's all I can remember.

10389 Alaskan, Valdez

10390 Where we've got that fighting. (X) Don't know.

10394 The Alaska one in Valdez (X) a small one in Puget Sound a while ago (X) and another one in the Persian Gulf after the big one (X) that's all.

10396 The Valdez and, now, the Gulf, of course (X)

10397 The Persian Gulf, they had one here. Where was it? (X) The Alaskan, one was bad. (X)

10398 Iraq (X) Huntington Beach (X) Atlantic Coast (X)

10405 In Alaska (X) not that I remember

10406 The one in Alaska and, of course, the one in the war now

10407 The Gulf (X) off of Florida (X) just not sure of locations

10409 The Persian Gulf, Valdez in Alaska

10410 I read about the one in Alaska and have had a few since but can't remember where.

10412 No, can't remember.

10413 Alaska (X) That's it.

10414 Alaska, Santa Barbara, one on East Coast, Boston? not sure somewhere out east

10423 The Alaskan oil spill (X) I think there was one more but I can't remember where it -, it couldn't have been a big one. (X) nothing

10431 The oil in Alaska, small ones in the Gulf of Mexico, that is

10433 Oil spill in the ocean

10438 The Exxon Valdez was a terrible one.

10441 The Valdez and the Persian Gulf (X) Alaska

10442 The one in the Gulf (X) and the one where the tanker did it (X) in Alaska.

10443 In the Gulf (X) the one on TV now

10445 The one they just had over in the Gulf (Persian), and I think there was one in Alaska.

10447 In Saudi Arabia, in Kuwait, rather, and in Alaska and some on the East Coast, Didn't they have some in Texas, California? Kuwait is the worst.

10448 Kuwait (X) Alaska (X) Florida (X) no

10450 Alaska and the one that just happened in the Persian Gulf and one in the northeast near Massachusetts and a big one down in the Gulf of Mexico a year or two ago.

10451 Saudi Arabia  
 10455 One in Iraq and the one in Alaska. That was terrible.  
 10456 War in Saudi Arabia  
 10458 Somewhere on a beach (X) no (X) I don't remember where.  
 10461 Alaska had an oil spill. (X) It was a large one, but I don't know where in Alaska.  
 10462 The one in the war right now. (X) no others  
 10463 Around Alaska, most recent one  
 10465 One in Alaska and one in Kuwait (X)  
 10466 Forgot where at.  
 10467 Persian Gulf (X) One before that, don't know location. (X)  
 10469 Persian Gulf (X) Don't remember where other was.  
 10470 Persian Gulf and the one in Alaska  
 10471 I heard about two years ago where there were people trying to save the birds. I just can't remember where it was.  
 10472 The latest was in the Gulf. There was another before that but I can't remember where it was.  
 10476 (Interviewer Error) Yes, but I can't remember any of them. I know I have, though.  
 10481 The one in the Persian Gulf (X) the one in Alaska  
 10482 Persian Gulf, where they're fighting at, is that what your mean? (X) I don't know more.  
 10487 Mainly, the ones going on now, in the Middle East (X) I can't remember where the other one was a few years back.  
 10488 The Kuwait (X) I know of the spill but can't think of it.  
 10489 Persian Gulf (X) no  
 10490 Canada, Alaska and Gulf (X) no  
 10491 Valdez (X) no  
 10492 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska, Texas, California  
 10493 Persian Gulf (X) no  
 10494 Persian Gulf (X) no  
 10496 In the ocean (X) Don't know.  
 10498 The Alaska, the one over Iran, TV tells you about them all.  
 10500 Alaska, Gulf of Mexico  
 10501 Alaska oil spill (X) no

10527 Oil spill in the Persian Gulf and the oil spill in Alaska is the largest one I have ever heard of.

10528 The Persian Gulf (X) also, one here in California (X) no

10529 The Alaskan one (X) the Persian Gulf (X) no

10531 The Valdez (X)

10533 The Alaskan oil spill and the Persian Gulf problem (X) the Huntington Beach oil spill (X) no

10534 The one in Alaska and the one in Gulf a week ago.

10535 Most recent, this past week in Persian Gulf; one long ago, Valdez in Alaska

10538 (X) Persian Gulf (X) Guess that wasn't an accident. (X) None others, that I can recall.

10539 Gulf off of Texas (X) That the only one I can think of.

10540 Persian Gulf (X) No, can't think

10541 Middle East (X) up north (X) Can't remember where it was. (X) That's all.

10543 Persian Gulf, Alaska

10546 Kuwait (X) Exxon in Alaska

10548 The Exxon spill (X) the Persian Gulf spill

10549 Just the one recently, Saddam Hussein and, also, the Valdez in Alaska (X) over in the Persian Gulf, off the coast of Iran

10550 The one in Iraq and the other one (X) I don't know where.

10551 The one in the Persian Gulf (X) There was another one, but I can't think of it. (X) I don't remember where it occurred, but it was last year.

10554 The one that just happened since the war started.

10557 The Alaska oil spill (X) no

10558 The one in Alaska and, now, the one over there, in the Persian Gulf, that's a big one.

10560 Mediterranean Sea (X) (silence)

10561 Oil spill in Alaska

10566 Persian Gulf (X) Where the drunk man sank the boat in Alaska (X) no others

10568 Alaska (X) One lately in Iraq (X)

10569 The one that just happened recently in the Persian Gulf, I think. (X) no

10570 The one in Alaska, the one in Saudi Arabia (X) There's been a couple off the West Coast, too.

10572 Alaska

10574 Alaska

10576 Alaska

10583 Persian Gulf, Alaska  
 10587 Alaska (X) Persian Gulf (X)  
 10588 The Gulf oil spill (X) The Exxon spill about two years ago  
 10594 The one in Alaska  
 10602 The last one is over in the Gulf. The other one was in Alaska. (X) None come to my mind right at the moment.  
 10605 I can't remember any place right. (X) none  
 10610 I can't think of them. (X) I can't remember where it happened.  
 10611 Persian Gulf (X) no  
 10618 Persian Gulf  
 10621 The one in Saudi Arabia (X) no  
 10624 The one going on recently with the Kuwaiti and Persian Gulf war. (Another example of absorption in the current war events. See A-6.)  
 10625 The one in Alaska, too.  
 10626 Exxon Valdez and the one in the Persian Gulf  
 10627 The one that just happened in the Middle East and the one in Alaska, another one in Baharian.  
 10628 Saudi and Alaska  
 10630 The one in Alaska, the one in Houston  
 10632 In the (Persian) Gulf  
 10634 The one in the Gulf, the latest one. (X) Can't think of any others. (X) There was one in the Ohio River that people were concerned about river.  
 10635 The one in the Gulf, where they are fighting now. (X) I can't think of any others.  
 10637 The Valdez and the one in Texas  
 10644 Alaska (X) Coast of New Jersey, not sure.  
 10648 Exxon Valdez  
 10650 One with Exxon (X) In the Gulf, I don't remember what Gulf.  
 10651 Persian Gulf  
 10655 The one over there where our guys are.  
 10656 Kuwait, The biggest in history I could have said Alaska.  
 10657 I don't know, but I have heard about some.  
 10658 The Persian Gulf  
 10662 I said the Persian Gulf. (X) Alaska  
 10678 Persian Gulf, Valdez spill

10682 The one in Saudi (X) No, nothing else  
 10686 Persian Gulf (X) Huntington Beach (X)  
 10688 The one that Saddam Hussein let loose in the Persian Gulf.  
 10691 The one in Alaska and the one by Kuwait  
 10693 I don't know where they happened.  
 10696 Valdez, Persian Gulf (X) Huntington Beach (X)  
 10698 Most recently, the Persian Gulf (X) I'm not familiar with specific names, but a lot along the California coastline.  
 10704 Well, the Alaska Exxon problem and the one Saddam caused in the Gulf  
 10708 Alaska  
 10709 The one they had in Alaska and the one they just had overseas. (X) no  
 10710 Persian Gulf (X) no others  
 10711 Santa Barbara and Alaska coast  
 10716 Persian Gulf (X) not right off  
 10720 I don't remember where it was.  
 10721 Persian Gulf and down around Houston  
 10725 Saddam's (X) Valdez  
 10726 Exxon Valdez, now the one in the Persian Gulf (X) no  
 10732 The one near Kuwait (X) The Alaska, that's been a while ago. (X) no  
 10775 U.S. and Persian Gulf (X) Alaska  
 10776 (X) Alaska (X) Iraq  
 10780 One in Huntington Beach, California  
 10781 Gulf and the one in Alaska (X) I don't remember  
 10782 The one in the Gulf (X) Can't remember where they were.  
 10783 The Alaskan oil spill and the one in the Gulf  
 10784 Alaska, also in Saudi Arabia. Wasn't there one on the Mississippi River not long ago? (X)  
 10786 I don't remember where they happened.  
 10787 The Exxon skipper was foey (X) Alaska  
 10788 Alaska  
 10791 The oil spill in Alaska  
 10792 Persian Gulf, the one in Alaska  
 10796 Alaska, the Valdez

10797 Saudi Arabia (X) No, I've never heard of any others. (X)  
 10798 Saudi Arabia (X) That's the only oil spill I've ever heard of. (X)  
 10802 Iraq and west coast of United States  
 10804 In the Gulf (X) Galveston oil spill and, of course, the Alaskan oil spill (X) That's it.  
 10805 Alaskan spill (X) Saudi Arabia  
 10809 Saudi Arabia (X) Persian Gulf, in Alaska  
 10811 Persian Gulf and Alaska oil spill  
 10814 In Alaska, when our prices went up.  
 10816 Alaska, Saudi Arabia  
 10824 The Exxon and the one in the Gulf (X) It was in Alaska.  
 10825 The one in Alaska and the one in the Gulf.  
 10826 The one we are facing now in the east. (X) no  
 10827 The Alaska  
 10829 The Alaska spill and the one in the Gulf.  
 10831 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska  
 10846 The one going now, the one Hussein caused, the one in Alaska (X) No, oh, was it in Valdez they had one.  
 10849 I really don't remember any of them. (X) no  
 10850 (X) Alaska  
 10856 The Alaskan oil spill  
 10864 The Gulf one and the other one (X) I don't remember where.  
 10865 Over in Saudi (X) I can't think of any. Well, that Alaska spill with that ship. (Suggested by female in the room.)  
 10867 Exxon (X) Don't know where it was.  
 10869 Alaskan and Persian Gulf, Texas, Europe, Huntington Beach  
 10876 The one in Alaska (X) the one on the California coast  
 10880 Saudi Arabia and Alaska  
 10881 Texas Gulf (X) no where else  
 10882 Valdez spill in Alaska, Persian Gulf (X) no others  
 10883 The one in the war area. (X) Cannot think of others  
 10884 Prince William Sound, war area (X) a truck over at Clyde, Texas  
 10886 Persian Gulf (X)  
 10888 I don't know. I don't remember.



10921 The one in Alaska and now the one in the Far East. (X) no  
 10922 One in Persian Gulf (X) In Alaska, costs a lot of money to clean up. (X) no  
 10927 Middle East (X) Canada (X) Western North America, Gulf of Mexico  
 10936 Alaska  
 10937 Well, the one in Alaska  
 10961 On the Texas Gulf beaches, I am from Galveston and the beaches there are really bad.  
 10963 Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Kuwait (X) no others  
 10965 Gulf of Mexico (X) no others  
 10966 Persian Gulf (X) Not right off hand, I've heard of some but don't remember where the spill was.  
 10968 Persian Gulf, Alaska  
 10969 Alaska  
 10971 The one on TV (X) Where the war is. (X) And a large one before the war. (X) I don't know where.  
 11008 The United States but I can't remember where. It was about a ship. (X) no  
 11010 Persian Gulf (X) no others  
 11014 Yes, but I can't bring it to mind. (X) no  
 11016 Alaska  
 11029 The one in Alaska (X) the Texas Gulf coast  
 11031 Kuwait. Another is ship that got it a wreck. The guy was drinking and driving his unit. (X) No, can't recall.  
 11033 Alaska (X) very large, not as large as this war deal  
 11034 Persian gulf, Middle East (X) Alaska (X) Gulf of Mexico  
 11037 The latest was what Hussein did. (X) Can't think of any specifically, maybe in California  
 11045 The Alaska oil spill, Prudhoe Bay  
 11047 The one in Kuwait  
 11048 The Gulf, the one that just happened, the Persian Gulf.  
 11052 I heard of one on the news but I can't remember where. (X) I just don't know.  
 11055 In the Persian Gulf (X) Alaska  
 11057 Alaska oil spill  
 11060 That one we had in Alaska; that one in Kuwait, too. (X) no  
 11064 The one in the war, the Persian Gulf  
 11069 Alaska oil spills

11094 The most recent one was in, in the Gulf, Persian, I don't know if you can call it an accident, though.

11102 The one in, where they're fighting, another one back here somewhere.

11103 Alaska, that's the first and, I guess, the largest we've ever had. (X) I know there's been more, but I can't think now.

11104 The one in Alaska and there have been many more.

11115 I'm not sure about where it happened.

11117 The Persian Gulf (X) the Standard Oil Pacific Coast spill

11121 Prince William Sound (X) the Persian Gulf spill

11126 I don't know where they are. I just hear them on the news. I think one was on the Pacific Coast.

11131 Persian Gulf, think

11132 Alaska, Persian Gulf, California

11139 Kuwait, Alaska and off the coast of Texas

11140 I'm not sure. I know there were some, but I don't know where.

11141 Alaska oil spill

11142 Alaskan oil spill and all those small oil spills that happen all the time.

11144 Don't know exactly where they were. We just had one in Alaska.

11145 The Alaska oil spill, the spills on the Atlantic, in New York

11146 Alaska, Gulf

11148 Exxon Valdez in Alaska

11150 (X) Alaska and Kuwait

11152 I don't know.

11154 Saudi Arabia, Alaska, New York

11155 Off the coast, can't remember where. (X) That is it.

11160 Middle East (X) Don't know where right now.

11162 Saudi Arabia (X) no other

11164 Up by Alaska, I think.

11168 But where I can't remember

11169 I heard about others. Where tankers have had leaks, but I don't know where.

11170 I just remember watching it on the news.

11172 Saudi Arabia (X) Can't think of others.

11173 The one going on now. (X) Gulf (X) war

11175 Alaska  
 11176 The Pacific Coast  
 11185 Alaska  
 11186 Alaska and then in the Persian Gulf  
 11189 (X) Persian Gulf, Alaska  
 11191 Alaska (X) no  
 11192 Iraq (X) Philadelphia oil spill  
 11193 Persian Gulf and Alaska  
 11196 Middle East (X) Alaska  
 11197 Alaska (X) no  
 11198 Alaska oil spill (X) no  
 11199 Alaska (X) Can't think of area.  
 11200 Alaska and Persian Gulf, also. Now I remember.  
 11201 (X) Alaska and Persian Gulf (X) no  
 11202 Don't remember.  
 11203 Persian Gulf, Exxon Valdez  
 11206 Alaska, Persian Gulf  
 11207 Alaska  
 11208 Alaska, Persian Gulf  
 11209 Persian Gulf (X)  
 11210 Persian Gulf (X) Alaska  
 11213 Alaska, Persian Gulf  
 11221 The Alaskan one, the spill in the Persian Gulf  
 11222 If I am not mistaken I believe it was in Alaska.  
 11232 Middle East (X) no  
 11233 Alaska at Valdez (X) Saudi Arabia (X) no  
 11237 Gulf region (X) no  
 11238 (X) Valdez in Alaska (X) No, all I can think of.  
 11240 Valdez incident in Alaska (X) None come to mind.  
 11241 The one in Alaska and the one in Saudi Arabia  
 11269 I don't know where they happened, but I've heard of them.  
 11270 Kuwait

11271 Alaska and Persian Gulf  
 11278 (X) Persian Gulf (X) the one in Alaska  
 11282 Couple off the coast of California (X) The only ones that affected me were those off California. I don't know about other ones.  
 11289 Kuwait Gulf and off California coast (X) no more  
 11500 Saudi Arabia (X) I can't think of nothing else.  
 11503 Alaskan oil spill  
 11504 Persian Gulf, Galveston, Texas (X) Alaska  
 11510 The Alaska one and the one in the gulf, the most recent one over in Kuwait  
 11511 Alaska  
 11514 Valdez, and one off of French or Belgian coast (X) one in Alaska and one in the North Sea.  
 11517 A few years ago Alaska had a big spill when our gas prices jumped to the sky.  
 11518 The Alaska oil spill (X) no  
 11521 Valdez, Alaska  
 11523 Alaska oil spills  
 11525 Don't know. (X) Can't seem to remember right now. (X)  
 11527 I don't know where they were to be exact.  
 11532 The biggest one was Alaska, the Valdez (X) no  
 11533 Exxon Valdez in Alaska

A-6. A spill occurred in March of 1989 when the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground on a reef in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Part of its cargo, 11 million gallons of crude oil, spilled into the water. Do you remember hearing anything about the spill?

CASE VERBATIM

10216 But not in big quantities, they couldn't stop the fire, you know. They lost millions of gallons of oil.

10311 (Read A-6. Alaska not mentioned as far as location.)

10390 Kinda

10550 I don't know. (X)

10654 Maybe

10780 How could I forget about that one.

10814 Oh, yes!

11136 Of course, now I remember!

A-6A. What was it about the natural environment around Prince William Sound that you feel was most seriously damaged by the oil spill? (PROBE: Anything else?) (RECORD VERBATIM.)

CASE	VERBATIM
10001	The beaches (X) nature (X) the birds and fishes
10002	Birds and fish were hurt, many hurt, some saved, financial part very bad for surrounding towns. (X)
10003	Wildlife and permanent damage done to what couldn't be cleaned up. (X) Ground on coastal surfaces covered with oil, destroying growth.
10004	The wildlife (X)
10005	Everything (X) all the sea creatures, depending on the sea in that area and the shore.
10006	Animals and birds (X) the beautiful countryside (X) fish we don't get as much fish from Alaska now.
10007	I think it was the fish. (X) all wildlife
10009	The fishing area (X) the wildlife
10010	The fishing (X) the wildlife, the birds (X) no
10011	The wildlife and the livelihood of the fishermen (X) no
10012	The wildlife habitats, the hatcheries, I think, the shoreline (X)
10013	Wildlife (X) no
10014	The animals and ducks and other different animals, you saw how they tried to clean them up, on TV
10015	Fishing and natural beauty
10016	I'm not sure. (X) no
10017	The killing of water life (X) polluting the beaches (X) killing of thousand of birds (X) no
10018	The wildlife were destroyed by getting oil on them, and they couldn't breathe or swim so they drowned. (X) no
10019	The ecological balance of the whole area was destroyed. (X) no
10020	Sea life (X) It destroyed the sea life. (X) no
10021	The land itself, the water supply was polluted (X) nothing else
10022	From when the ship turned over (X) no, I believe it turn over or something.
10023	The wildlife, both in and out of the water (X) the land that was covered with oil (X)
10024	The coastline, the fishing, animals, birds (X) I don't remember. (X)
10025	Fishing industry (X) no (X)

- 10026 I thought the fish, the pollution in the water, I wonder if they'll ever get it cleaned up and how. (X) Just the water and surrounding areas, not just one little place.
- 10027 Gee, for one thing the birds, I saw them, not sure about the rest of the marine life. Would have to effect the marine life somewhat. The water itself with that oil, plus the growth around there was very disturbing to me.
- 10046 The wildlife, the fish, everything got all full of oil. (X) I think this is kind interesting. (X) How do you say it, where the oil went up onto the ground, yes, that's it the ground.
- 10047 The wildlife, fish and birds everything was covered with oil, that one was a biggie. I don't know why I didn't mention it. I'm half asleep. (X) no
- 10048 It stayed out there a long time caused a lot of pollution to water. (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10049 I guess the water. (X) That's all I can think of, put oil all over the water. (X) That's all.
- 10050 The wildlife (X) those poor birds and animals.
- 10051 The live fish and all the animals that came in contact with the oil and the fish, also.
- 10052 The birds (X) the animals and the fish
- 10053 The beaches and the fish and wildlife (X) That's all.
- 10054 I think the biggest effect would have been on the wildlife and animals. (X) Probably the beaches, too.
- 10055 The sea life creature (X) the birds, the fishermen in the area (X) that's all
- 10056 The fish and wildlife (X) just the whole natural environment (X) no
- 10057 The animals (X) The coastline was damaged severely.
- 10058 The wildlife (X) I don't remember that much about it. (X) That's really all I can think of.
- 10059 Fishing habitat (X) none
- 10060 Animal life, birds and fish (X) nothing else.
- 10061 The wildlife (X) Birds, I remember seeing the birds with oil on their skins and couldn't fly and the seals suffocated.
- 10062 Probably the birds (X) I don't remember anything else.
- 10064 I guess a lot. (X) I don't know what was damaged. (X) Can't remember.
- 10065 The salmon (X) no, just the birds, and wildlife
- 10076 A lot of birds were killed because of the oil. A lot of oil was wasted (X) The TV showed dirty, oily beaches.
- 10077 Wildlife (X) that's all
- 10078 All the wildlife was (X) all the seafood, shellfish (X) the land and water were damaged.

- 10079 Animal life (X) affected the beaches (X) destroyed property of the people
- 10080 The natural surroundings (X) the foliage, water (X) also the wildlife
- 10081 The wildlife (X) It threw off the water system. (X) Marine live system was thrown off.
- 10082 It's wildlife, itself, and the water. (X) It (wildlife) can't speak for itself. (X) no
- 10083 Fish and birds were lost because of oil spill. (X) no
- 10084 Wildlife (X) images of dead fish and birds coated in oil (X) coating of water of oil (X) no
- 10085 Killing animals, it was their home. If we have an accident and even one animal is killed it's too many. (X) no
- 10086 Wildlife, people working in the area and live there (X) also the environment and fish
- 10087 Fishing industry, animals, birds (X) nothing else.
- 10088 The animals (X)
- 10089 The wildlife
- 10090 The aquatic life and the water, the damage to birds, the damage to the basin of the sound (X)
- 10091 I don't know too much about it, except for the birds and animals, and I think it's terrible like the Gulf spill. (X) Well, killing all those poor birds and animals.
- 10092 Fish industry and wildlife (X) nothing else comes to mind.
- 10093 The marine life, the wildlife in general
- 10094 The wildlife (X) and the destruction of the land (X) no
- 10095 The drinking water, the animals, the birds and all the fish. (X) no
- 10097 The livestock, the birds, the fish, the seals, all of nature's inhabitants.
- 10098 The coastline, quite a lot of birds that pass away due to oil. (X) The water line (X) nothing else
- 10099 The drinking water (X) and the fish (X) the natural element in the ground
- 10100 I don't know (X) maybe the fish, ducks, birds.
- 10101 It was the seals. I saw a program on the birds that made me sick. (X) Maybe the people. (X) The beauty of the area, and the ships that might tour in the area.
- 10102 The wildlife (X) the soil and land contamination.
- 10103 Wildlife (X) no
- 10104 Wildlife (X) fish and the vegetation to feed these animals (X) no
- 10105 The wildlife (X) no
- 10106 The fishing people (X) wildlife (X) no
- 10107 Wildlife (X) no



10108 Wildlife (X) no  
 10109 Wildlife (X) no  
 10110 Wildlife (X) no  
 10111 Wildlife and the fish (X) ducks (X) no  
 10112 Birds and fish and wildlife and game  
 10113 Wildlife (X) no  
 10114 Wildlife but nature takes care of itself (X) no  
 10115 Wildlife and animals (X) Plants along the shore (X) no  
 10116 The coastline, they can be covered up but it will be there forever and that really bothers me (X) the wildlife (X) no  
 10117 Wildlife (X) bottom of water is still coated with oil, the natural habitat was harmed. (X) no  
 10118 The wildlife around the water  
 10120 The water (X) wildlife was killed, and the beaches ruined, and oil possibility got into the drinking water. (X) no  
 10121 (X) Land and sea creature  
 10122 Wildlife (X) overtime plants (X) birds and fish  
 10123 The animals (X) I have a heart for all animals.  
 10124 Fish and birds (X) All I can think of.  
 10125 Wildlife (X) recreation area  
 10126 The animal life (X) in the water and out (X) plant life  
 10127 (X) The forest land (X) nothing else  
 10128 It killed everything. (X) I really don't know.  
 10129 Animals and water hurt (X) that's all  
 10130 The fishing industry more than anything else (X) the wildlife doesn't mean anything, we have a lot of that around the country (X) no  
 10131 The fishing part (X) the wildlife (X) the shoreline for people (X) no  
 10132 The animal life (X) growth of trees (X) the water (X) that stuff sinks to bottom (X) no  
 10133 The fish and the animals (X) the sea and land where it comes together.  
 10134 The wildlife (X) fish and stuff  
 10135 The animal habitat  
 10136 The wildlife, the game, the fish and stuff up there  
 10150 The wildlife (X) the fish (X) the birds, and landscape (X) nothing else

- 10151 I would say, the food chain (X) not just the birds but the disruption of the food chain. (X) I would say the impact on animal, and bird life that feed off each other. (X) That's all.
- 10152 The birds and all them animals (X) the water (X) no
- 10153 The fish (X) We used to get a lot of fish. (X) wild animals (X) wild birds
- 10154 The animals (X) the beaches (X) the coral reefs (X) the entire area
- 10155 The fish and the animals (X) that's all
- 10156 The water basically, the land, maybe (X) the air pollution (X) no
- 10157 Well, I would say the water was unfit. (X) With that slick the fish and animals and they say even the air is damaged. (X) Just like this Whiting Amaco oil has been leaking for years. They could be sponsoring this.
- 10158 The sea life, fishes and all the sea animals, I think it's tragic not to mention the inaccessibility to the Sound that was created by the accident
- 10159 The whole environment but most probably the wildlife most of all.
- 10160 It damaged the water. It also damaged the fish, killed a lot of them. (X) That's all.
- 10161 I would say that the fish, fowls, all the wildlife and all the people who live in the area. (X) That's all.
- 10162 The shoreline, I would think (X) the fishery, although I'm not sure how that was effected. (X)
- 10163 I think the wildlife (X) the different sea birds that nest around, the seals and sea lions (X) the water, pollution of the water.
- 10164 The wildlife in the area including both sea life, birds and shore life (X) people as well, recreation (X) no
- 10165 I guess the wildlife (X) I'm not too familiar with that subject. (X) no (R again started talking about Persian Gulf.)
- 10166 The mammal life (X) and the fish (X) people's income (X) the whole area
- 10167 The drinking water (X) everything about the water (X) I can't remember that much about it.
- 10168 The animals and loss of the oil (X) the seals that died (X) that's about it.
- 10169 Wildlife, ducks, geese, fish (X) I can't remember any others.
- 10170 Animals (X) beaches and everything (X) that's all.
- 10171 Certainly the wildlife, the plants and just everything
- 10172 A lot of animals were lost and a lot of fish died. (X) It polluted the water.
- 10173 The wildlife (X) no
- 10174 Wildlife, I guess (X) no
- 10176 Fishes, animals that live in the water (X) seals, birds (X) that's all.

- 10177 The fish and the ducks and some of the other animals
- 10178 The whole marine environment, the beaches and everything (X) I wouldn't know how to be more specific.
- 10180 The sea life and birds (X) no
- 10181 Wildlife like fish and birds (X) no
- 10183 The animals there (X) the water (X) I don't think anything else but the environment. (X) the shore side
- 10184 The animals and stuff that was in it (X) birds and all wildlife (X) no
- 10185 Fish, birds, wildlife, and water condition
- 10186 The breeding grounds for the salmon and the otters and the food chain for the fish and whales that was destroyed.
- 10187 Water, birds, and other animals
- 10188 I have no idea. (X) I assume a lot, but I couldn't say.
- 10189 The fish and everything (X) people's livelihood
- 10194 The wildlife and the marine life in the water (X) also the beaches and the land where it washed ashore (X) nothing
- 10195 I'm not aware today that the spill was that bad. (X) It must be alright because they're saying come up to Alaska, and spend your money. (X) That's all.
- 10196 Probably the wildlife (X) but it probably didn't help the water (X) wildlife and plant life
- 10197 The bottom of the sound where the oil settled and was not recovered, the food chain and birds and crabs, shrimp, we may not see the effects for some years yet.
- 10198 The sea life and the wildlife and their habitat
- 10199 The wildlife (X) basically the wildlife (X) that's it
- 10200 Wild animals, birds and the ground in general (X) that's it
- 10201 The loss of fish and the wildlife (X) the impurities of the water (X) It affected the livelihood of the fishermen. (X) Caused a lot of expense. (X) no
- 10202 The animals
- 10203 The animals, the life that survives around the water. (X) no
- 10204 Marine life and birds were destroyed. (X)
- 10205 The fish, water, and land (X) That's all.
- 10206 The water life (X) not ready (X) probably other things (X) just can't remember much about it.
- 10207 Fish and birds and about everything (X) That's it.
- 10208 Coastline (X) all the wildlife (X) That's it.

- 10209 The animals (X) their death and I think anything like that should be protected, I was in tears. (X) the seepage into the ground of the oil (X) The damage will be there a long, long time. (X)
- 10210 The only thing I remember was the birds were all covered with oil. (X) They had a oil clean up operation. (X) It seemed to take a long time to decide what was going to be done and then do it!
- 10211 The marine life (X) nature's balance in the area (X) a number of birds on the endangered species list (X) no
- 10212 The wildlife (X) no
- 10213 The wildlife (X) the entire ecosystem, fishing, local natives (X) no
- 10214 I don't remember. (X) maybe the fish and animals (X) no
- 10215 Damage to the animals and they (Exxon) didn't have enough responsibility.
- 10216 The water (X) The animals, they killed the fish, the black whales, the dolphins. (X) no
- 10217 The wildlife deaths and the vegetation loss (X) The water itself was damaged although they say they cleaned it. It still leaves damage and pollution.
- 10218 Whatever live in the ocean, aquatic life (X) just destroyed the ocean, period.
- 10219 Along the coast, I think it was bad for the ships not to be able to get through there. (X) It killed off too many of our fowl.
- 10220 The ocean life (X) the coastline
- 10221 Don't know.
- 10222 Don't know.
- 10223 Ah, the wildlife, I guess (X) the habitat (X) no
- 10224 The coastal waters (X) the fish, the rocks below, the coastal field, water for the birds (X) no
- 10225 The animals (X) that would include fowl, fish, wildlife
- 10226 Everything in the water, fish and that sort of thing (X) I'm sure the water was effected because you have to get the water from somewhere.
- 10227 The animals (X) just basically the animals (X) the fish and the birds (X) that's all.
- 10228 The beauty of the landscape, the fish, the environment of the nautical life (X) the ducks, the fishes, whatever lives up there, the seals and all the things like that.
- 10229 Probably it would be the loss of wildlife (X) fish, that sort of thing (X) I know the coastline itself was damaged, but I don't know if that was more a visual basis alone. (X) That's all.
- 10230 The animals, creatures, wildlife, the fish, the public, not being able to enjoy the beach. (X) no
- 10231 The food chain (X) a big mess, a shallow point of view, birds, I'm sure it creates a lot of damage to the food chain. That are literally killed by the oil. That's an uneducated guess.

- 10232 The fish (X) birds (X) shore (X) nothing else
- 10233 The wildlife (X) the ocean (X) the land that absorbed the oil
- 10234 The animals (X) the beach (X) I guess that's all.
- 10235 The animals (X) fish (X) no
- 10236 Well, I think the people and the environment. (X) It just ruined a lot of things, people and animals and the whole region. (X) No
- 10237 Well, the killing of all of birds (X) that's mostly it.
- 10238 The fishing, probably, no, I'd say the sea birds and fur bearing aquatic mammals. (X) no
- 10239 All the oil that spilled on the land and in the water (X) the dead animals coated with oil (X) nothing else
- 10240 The live animals, the birds (X) the land, itself, and the water
- 10241 Wildlife was destroyed.
- 10242 The water-fowl, the seals, the fish (X) the land surrounding the area (X) the beaches
- 10243 People surround the area, that was really dangerous. (X) nothing else
- 10244 The fishes, the water (X) Can't think of anything else except the animals.
- 10245 Definitely the wildlife, fish and animals which use water to support their life, seals.
- 10246 The vegetation and, of course, the wildlife
- 10247 Killing of animals and wildlife (X) That's the worst of it.
- 10248 The bird life, the wildlife (X) nothing
- 10249 The marine life (X) the birds (X) just those
- 10250 Water pollution and it causes harm to people then, too. (X) I don't know.
- 10251 Marine life (X) no
- 10252 Spawning of the fish and sea animals (X) wildlife, itself (X) no
- 10253 It was everything. (X) Birds, fish and everything
- 10254 I don't remember. (X) Can't remember.
- 10255 The wild birds, animals, fish (X) no
- 10256 Marine life was probably the most damaged. (X) The fish, the other wildlife that need water.
- 10257 Fish (X) coastal animals, birds (X) that's all
- 10258 (X) Their businesses, fishermen, wildlife areas (X) I think livelihood of the fishermen was the most. (X) seriously hurt
- 10265 The beaches, the water (X)
- 10267 The fisheries and the wildlife (X) the birds

10268 The animals (X) the waters (X) that's all.

10269 The sea animals (X) water was polluted and it can effect us for a long time.

10270 The wildlife (X) also the sea life (X) no others that I can think of.

10271 Shellfish, fishes, animals, both wildlife and the land itself (X) not that I can think of.

10272 Don't know much about it.

10273 The dolphins were destroyed, many died. (X) The water was damaged by oil spill. (X)

10274 I guess the animals or something fish, birds.

10275 I guess the wildlife. (X) I wouldn't know.

10276 I don't like to see the wildlife being killed. (X) Senseless for something like that to happen, all the fish died.

10277 The animals (X) the land

10278 Poor little ducks, watching them being fouled, the animals being killed.

10280 The wildlife (X) mainly the rare wildlife that could be extinct because of it.

10281 The wildlife and the ability of people to make a living, the fishermen.

10282 Wildlife

10283 The wildlife

10284 Wildlife, birds, seals, fish (X) no

10285 The wildlife and the ocean

10286 The wildlife, the seafood industry (X) guess not

10287 Wildlife (X) the beaches (X) no

10288 Animals, bird, fish (X) no

10289 Animals, can't remember anything else.

10290 Marine life, birds and fish

10291 Mostly the fish and animals and wildlife, I guess, probably the water, too.

10292 It's so hard. They said it's going to take forty years to clear up. The aquatic life, insects, birds and shore related

10293 Ducks and geese (X) wildlife

10294 Wild waterfowl, ducks, all the animals. (X) no

10295 The animals (X) no

10296 Sea life and what lives in the sea (X) no

10297 Wildlife (X) no

10298 Whole environment, fish, birds, everything in the area (X) no

10299 Wildlife (X) no

- 10300 The water life, the animals that were in the water (X) no
- 10301 The birds, fish and any kind of wildlife that exists along the water
- 10302 Fish and stuff (X) It gets in other places, follows everything when it gets in the water.
- 10303 The beaches, plus some of the water and the ground, then the fish and any other kinds of things in the water and the ducks
- 10304 The wildlife (X) the water
- 10305 The wild animals, their home life, the animal itself was destroyed, water supply (X) probably effected the economy, the fish economy.
- 10306 The wildlife, the fish (X) the land, the coast
- 10307 The fish and the wildlife (X) nothing else
- 10308 The animals, I guess. (X) Going to take them a long time to clean up those beaches.
- 10309 The animal life (X) I don't have any idea!
- 10310 Mostly the wildlife (X) the fish, no, not really
- 10311 I don't know what was damaged. (X) The animals was what was damaged, or that's what I caught on to.
- 10313 The wildlife and fishing and birds from what I seen of it.
- 10314 Not sure (X) no (X) don't recall
- 10315 Whales killed. (X) Lots of birds killed. (X) no
- 10316 The big loss of fowl (X) fish (X) no
- 10317 Fisheries (X) aquatic life, birds, whales, all destroyed (X) no
- 10318 Many seals and walrus were killed. (X) We lost a lot of birds, also. (X) no
- 10319 The killing of the wildlife (X) lots of fowl were destroyed and the beaches were covered with oil.
- 10320 The wildlife (X) so many were killed (X) pollution of beaches (X) no
- 10321 (X) The fish food chain in area took a beating. (X) Lots of birds and other wildlife killed.
- 10322 Fish (X) sea life, upset balance (X) waterfowl, many were destroyed, people (X) life on the coast had their beaches and water contaminated. (X) no
- 10323 Water and wildlife (X) water pollution and wildlife killed. (X) no
- 10324 The wildlife (X) birds killed (X) no
- 10325 The wildlife (X) the birds, the otters, all kinds of wildlife disrupted (X) fishing also effected or damaged (X) no
- 10326 (X) Can't recall (X) the wildlife (X) lots killed (X) no
- 10327 Nature destroyed. (X) Everything killed such as trees, birds, fish. (X) no
- 10328 The wildlife (X) killed (X) drinking water hurt (X) no

- 10329 (X) Many animals and wildlife were killed there. (X) no
- 10330 The birds and fish (X) killing of them (X) no
- 10331 The wildlife (X) drowning (X) fish industry hurt (X) no
- 10332 Much of the wildlife killed (X) no
- 10333 No idea (X) no, no idea
- 10334 The animals, the sea life (X) no
- 10335 The food we eat is one thing, the fish, just wildlife, the bird. (X) no
- 10336 Sea life (X) I can't think of any.
- 10337 The wildlife, the poor little sea otters, the little penguins that were washed ashore (X) just pretty much that, the sea life and the wasting of the oil. Didn't that captain of the ship get off?
- 10340 The wildlife (X) nothing else
- 10341 The wildlife (X) their spawning, their nesting grounds, their natural habitat was destroyed. (X) Food feeding grounds, their way of life, their plant life, oil did away with all that, an imbalance in our nature.
- 10342 The birds that were killed, the fish (X)
- 10343 The coastline (X) the beaches just covered by oil washed ashore (X) killed fish
- 10344 The water fowl, the fish, whatever lives in the water, just the coastline
- 10345 The bird life and animal life
- 10346 Fish (X) all the things that live in the water
- 10347 Wildlife
- 10348 Wildlife, sea life, fish, birds, seals
- 10349 The life in the water, whatever sea life was in there (X) just sea life in the water having their environment changed due to oil spill.
- 10350 Loss of critter life that was there (X) birds, mammals, fishing, and crab beds
- 10351 Wildlife and the shorelines which effected both the sea and land animals
- 10352 Birds and fish and animals were killed. (X) A large amount of oil was wasted. (X) nothing else
- 10353 The future of life there and the water damage (X) It killed lots of animals and fish. (X) I guess it just made a big mess.
- 10354 The flora and fauna (X) You know all the plants and animals that live in the water and on the shore.
- 10355 Nature (X) wildlife (X) fish and those animals on land (X) The shore was covered with black oil.
- 10356 The fish life and animals (X) the contamination (X) the beaches (X) no



- 10357 The animals, the birds, the fish, I guess. I don't know if effected the fish or not. I don't think it effected the fish because the oil doesn't go down in the water (X) That's the only thing I can remember.
- 10358 Wildlife (X) the water and shoreline, itself, and natural ecology of the community
- 10359 The wildlife (X) the substructure and lower organisms in the food chain.
- 10360 Birds and animals (X) ducks, clams and oysters
- 10361 The beauty of the land (X) That is my most important one. (X) That covered the birds and the fish.
- 10362 The birds (X) can't remember which ones (X) that's it
- 10363 I feel the animals, the seals, the sea birds or stuff like that (X) all the wildlife.
- 10364 The wildlife (X) I don't think they use that water for drinking but vegetation in the water, also fish and otter, animals that live in the water. (X) no
- 10365 Probably the wildlife, maybe some fish, but I don't think many, mainly the birds and sea animals. (X) no
- 10366 Water life, birds, and animals, fish
- 10367 The fisheries, all marine life and the fowl, also the water is polluted.
- 10368 The fishing industry, the wildlife, the scenic wonder
- 10370 Animal, wildlife, fish and fowl, mostly (X) no
- 10371 The birds (X) the vegetation (X) that's all.
- 10372 Wildlife in general (X) That's it.
- 10373 Oh, birds and fish, that's about it.
- 10374 I guess, just the bird life, mainly, and the seals. (X) That's mostly it.
- 10375 I guess, the animals. (X) No, I think the rest of it is pretty much cleared up and back to normal now.
- 10376 I'd say the ocean, all the nature part of the ocean. It changes everything. (X) Plants in and around the ocean were destroyed. (X) It would definitely jeopardize any fish we would eat. (X) No, it definitely changes the environment. (X) no
- 10377 Probably the wildlife, all the animals (X) It would probably hurt the vegetation, but not living near a coast you don't realize how much damage it can do.
- 10378 Wildlife (X) birds and sea mammals
- 10379 Wildlife (X)
- 10380 The wildlife, ground being soaked with oil, endangerment to drinking water supply.
- 10381 Wildlife
- 10382 It's a difficult for me to answer. Wording of "serious", definition of "serious", in his opinion nothing has been seriously damaged forever. A year or two damaged, the fishing industry.

- 10383 The marine life as well as the bird and mammal life, the otters, etc. were killed.
- 10385 The shoreline including the wildlife and plants and the creatures of the sea
- 10386 I guess the water (X) the animals and fish in the sea
- 10387 The birds, basically, the fish, the environment around it, the natural environment (X)  
It, basically, reduced plants and animals.
- 10388 All the animals (X) and I suppose the land (X) the tundra forest and trees (X) oil  
seeping into the soil (X) no, the birds, too
- 10389 Don't know, it had to do damage and the animal and the fish and fowl (X) no
- 10390 Don't know, I don't know anything about Alaska.
- 10391 The wildlife and the ocean (X) the birds and the fish
- 10392 Everything, the wildlife, the seashore, it was everything. (X) Just all of it birds, sea  
mammals, everything, there's not enough protection against that and most of your oil  
tankers are under a foreign flag. There should be something done like double hulled  
tankers. They shouldn't be allowed to pick up any oil unless they do something about  
it. They use cheap Asian and Filipino labor to get whatever they want.
- 10393 The animals, the marine life (X) I imagine everything along the shore, the plant life  
(X) the futuristic look at it for our children (X) no
- 10394 The diversity of wildlife and their habitation (X) perhaps, the livelihood of some of the  
people (X) no
- 10395 The wildlife (X) Oh, the shoreline (X) no
- 10396 Well, birds and mammals, a little bit of everything. (X) no
- 10397 The wildlife and the trees (X) the fish and birds and what ever they have in the ocean.  
(X)
- 10398 Sea animals, like fish and seafood what we can't eat now (X)
- 10399 The wildlife (X) the birds and fish (X) no
- 10400 The natural habitat, which ruins the food chain, the birds and fish (X) It upsets the  
ecological balance of things. (X)
- 10401 The sea life and shore creatures, the food chain (X) the plants in the water (X) The  
birds got a lot of publicity. (X)
- 10402 The wildlife and the fish (X) It killed a lot of fish, and it pretty much ruined their  
economy as far as fishing. (X) The year before they had a record catch, and the year  
after was one of the worst.
- 10403 Birds, water fowl that live around there
- 10404 The land (X) the beach (X) the animals (X) no
- 10405 Can't remember. (X) no
- 10406 Well, it killed all the fish. (X) Just caused a lot of pollution

- 10407 Don't remember much about it. (X) No, suppose there were a lot of damage but can't recall how much. (X) That's it.
- 10408 The fish, all the birds that were killed (X) Not sure how much damage was to the area, in general.
- 10409 No idea, just knew it wasn't good. I live in Kansas so don't know much about it. (X) That's it.
- 10410 Everything the wildlife and sea life, plants (X) the shores from what I remember, most everything (X) no
- 10411 The wildlife (X) That was the most seriously damaged. (X) Income jobs were damaged.
- 10412 The animals (X) don't know what else (X)
- 10413 The animals and the birds (X) that is all that I can remember.
- 10414 The salmon fishing, the birds, the beauty of the beaches
- 10423 The fish and the fowl, the natural coastline, too (X) no
- 10424 The animals and fish were harmed.
- 10425 Everything, the job loss was terrible. (X) The wildlife and beaches were ruined.
- 10426 The birds and other wildlife were killed or damaged by the oil spill. (X)
- 10427 It had an impact on the animals, the fishing community. The economy was crippled. It breaks your heart seeing those animals all covered with that stuff.
- 10428 The environment, the water, the animals that live there (X) no
- 10429 The animals (X) so many had oil on them and it effected the fish, also. (X) Effected the vegetation on coastline. (X) No, that's about it.
- 10430 Probably the wildlife (X) that's it, just wildlife that was destroyed. (X) none in particular, all wildlife (X) no
- 10431 Wild animal habitat (X) That's all.
- 10432 The fish and wildlife
- 10434 The fowls and wildlife, also the beaches
- 10435 The water itself (pollution) (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10436 The wildlife (X) that should have been the most important, the marine life
- 10437 The living stock in the water then the humans and the animals that eat the living stock.
- 10438 The birds, I'd say and, of course, the fish, my goodness, seals.
- 10439 Wildlife, the natural resources such as drinking water and the land.
- 10440 The animals and wildlife (X) I don't think it hurt the ground. It was just rock.
- 10441 The water supply and the wildlife (X) seals, ducks, birds
- 10442 I don't know. (X) I really can't remember that much about it.

- 10443 The animals in the water, the seals, whales (X) I know there were more. I just can't think of the others.
- 10444 I wouldn't know, remember very little about it.
- 10445 Just the environment (X) I guess the animals. (X) I don't know what kind of animals are there.
- 10446 The fishing which effects us, too, and, of course, the animals, the income of the natives.
- 10447 The sea lions, always (X) not really to me
- 10448 The life (X) beaches and the fish (X) the animals (X) no, that's about it.
- 10449 Animals life (X) the land around it, we gotta live on that. (X) nope
- 10450 Was that the fish, a lot of fishing industry, the animals, was sad about the animals, those birds and things all covered with oil. (X) no
- 10452 Quite a combination, wildlife, people's lives, without the fish the fisherman don't have jobs, a little bit of everything. (X) no
- 10453 Where it spilled, wildlife, ground the most, contamination of the shoreline (X) no
- 10454 Natural ecological balance, fishing and so forth. (X) no
- 10455 Bird life plus fishing because of the fishing the people suffered. Couldn't make a living. (X) no
- 10456 The environment (X) no
- 10457 The animal life that lives in the water and other animals that use the water for drinking, marine life. (X) Commercial fishing (X) All I can think of.
- 10459 The wildlife and the fish (X) I would assume some of that water was for drinking, I'm not sure though. (X) no
- 10460 I think all the wildlife, what I'm concerned about. (X) That's all I can think of.
- 10461 Wildlife (X) the people (X) the beaches, fishing, and recreational activities were hurt pretty bad.
- 10462 Wildlife (X) the earth, the beaches, trees and plants (X) the fish and the birds and the animals
- 10463 Fish (X) mainly, the fish
- 10464 The animals, birds, etc.
- 10465 The marine life and animal life (X) vegetation along coast
- 10466 It was in the water, and it would kill the fish. (X) none
- 10467 Fish (X) birds (X) people who stayed there. (X)
- 10468 The wildlife and the habitat in the ocean
- 10469 Beach side area where people swim. (X) no
- 10470 The marine life

10471 I don't even remember.

10472 The animals, I don't know about the damage to the other parts of the area.

10473 The fishing industry because Alaskan fish are imported to all states. (X) Also, the birds and wildlife

10474 The fish, birds, beaches (X) That's all.

10475 The animals and the water (X) the people who use the water

10476 The fishing industry, the wildlife and birds and the beaches

10478 All the coastal water, coastline, wildlife and area waterway were contaminated. (X) That's all.

10479 American life (X) life as we know it (X) Just what I said! I'm a country boy, and the country is sacred to me.

10480 The wildlife (X) the fish, you know, the birds, ducks and gulls, I think that bothers me most. (X) The coastal line was definitely damaged.

10481 Mostly the fish & all the stuff that had to survive by the water - the seals & mostly wildlife itself.

10482 I don't even remember. (X) I just can't say.

10483 All the shoreline was damaged. (X) The sea life (X) Some animals are probably extinct now.

10484 The aquatic life (X) fishing, since it's a livelihood for a lot of people (X) tourism (X) no

10485 All I know really is the marine life.

10486 Wildlife (X) the beauty of the shores where they had to clean every rock and so on.

10487 The animals or fish, etc., that it damaged. (X) Well, the effect that it had on just polluting the water and caused them such a high dollar amount.

10488 The beaches and sea life that it killed.

10489 Don't know, just everything (X) no

10490 The wildlife (X) no

10491 Marine life (X) no

10492 Wildlife and fish (X) It cost the government a lot of money.

10495 All of it, the fish (X) no

10496 Birds and ducks (X) no

10498 The wildlife (X) no

10499 Animals (X) no

10500 Wildlife (X) no

10501 The fish (X) the birds (X) no

- 10502 The land was full of oil. The birds were just oiled up and a lot died. We could not fish when I was there on vacation. (X) Even the water was limited. (X) We could not use it too freely, if I remember correctly the fish really survived the most.
- 10503 The land was full of oil, therefore, it caused lost of animals and land pollution and we suffered because our prices went up, up, up.
- 10527 The fish and the animals that were involved (X) no
- 10528 The animals (X) the people in Valdez (X) no
- 10529 The fish and the birds and the surrounding areas on the coasts. (X) no
- 10530 The wildlife (X) no
- 10531 Killed wildlife
- 10532 The whole natural habitat for the animals, the wildlife that live in the area, and the fact that people lost the ability to make money from fishing. (X) Sea life, birds.
- 10533 The wildlife (X) the fish (X) the water (X) no
- 10534 Probably the sea animals (X) no
- 10535 The wildlife was certainly harmed, ecologically, in general (X) no
- 10536 Ecology of area because that in turn affected livelihood of everything else.
- 10537 The wildlife, water fowl, otters, those come to mind (X) That's all I can think of now.
- 10538 The fish and whales and the sea (X) life in the sea (X) that's it
- 10539 The wildlife (X) Can't recall much about it. (X) That all.
- 10540 Think most of the wildlife was harmed in someway. (X) That's it.
- 10541 The wildlife and the fish (X) That's it.
- 10542 The aquatic population (X) The next would be the bird population. (X) That's it.
- 10543 Don't know. (X) Don't know.
- 10544 Anything the slick touched. (X) Land, water, fish, animals (X) It was all damaged equally.
- 10545 Wildlife, the fish and the beaches, the people's income, fishermen can't work in polluted waters.
- 10546 The nesting places of birds were damaged. The water is polluted and not suitable for fish and other marine life.
- 10547 The wildlife and the tremendous amount of damage to vegetation and wilderness (X) the vegetation, plant life, anything that grows in and out of the water. (X) no
- 10548 The fish and the birds, all the wildlife, the trees and everything
- 10549 Probably wildlife (X) I don't know, maybe the appearance of the beaches (X) birds mostly, also, some of the sea life (X) That's all.
- 10551 A lot of our wildlife like the fish and mammals. (X) Oh, a lot of stuff. (X) Well, you know seals or anything in the water.

- 10552 The animals life in the area was affected most by the spill. (X) Both aquatic and land animals (X) That's it mostly.
- 10553 The beach and the birds (X) no
- 10554 What affected me the most was the wildlife, the birds. (X) All of that
- 10555 Animals and their habitat, the ecosystem, the land and the water
- 10556 I think the wildlife and the fishing industry. (X)
- 10557 The wildlife and marine value (X) the economy and fishing in the area
- 10558 The wildlife I think. (X) I don't know.
- 10559 The wildlife, the sea birds and big animals in the ocean (X) From my understanding, the earth itself has recovered but on the wildlife it had a more lasting effect.
- 10560 The wildlife, birds, fish
- 10561 Don't know. (X) I don't know.
- 10562 Animals, beaches, ocean water (X) loss of all that oil
- 10564 The whole area (X) beach front, animals
- 10565 Don't know. (X) Didn't think that much about it. I have my own problems.
- 10566 The birds (X) That's the only thing I know.
- 10567 Sea life, the fish, the birds, seals, sea gulls that had oil all over them.
- 10568 A lot of animals died. (X)
- 10569 The wildlife (X) the beaches (X) that's all.
- 10570 Wildlife in the area, the coastal use of the land by the population.
- 10571 Killing all the animals. They suffered and died. It was terrible seeing animals on TV. Also long term effects. (X) That was the most devastating.
- 10572 I would assume the wetlands. (X) I guess marine life, in general.
- 10573 Wildlife (X) I don't know how it would effect the vegetation.
- 10574 I never gave it any thought. Wildlife, fish, and birds (X) no
- 10575 I haven't seen an evaluation, but it probably ruined the coastal breeding area. Fish, other creatures
- 10576 The animals (X) the wild animals
- 10577 Everything, the fisheries, wildlife, a number of marine mammals, the pristine beauty, untouched wilderness
- 10578 Sea food (X) fish and wildlife, birds, seals and like that
- 10579 The animal life, birds, all those guys (X) just damage to wildlife
- 10580 The water and the wildlife, fish, ducks, and geese (X) That's it, basically the wildlife.

- 10581 (Fish, wildlife, birds, shoreline and water) The fish and wildlife (X) animals and birds (X) shoreline and the water
- 10582 The wildlife (X) everything, damage the water you damage everyone (X) no
- 10583 It hurt the wildlife. (X) The animals including birds and fish (X) no
- 10584 I'd say the fact that it's such a virgin territory, scarred it forever especially it's reputation. The spill will be remembered although it's been cleaned up and the birds are okay.
- 10585 The water life, and the coastal environment
- 10586 Wildlife (X) and the water
- 10587 Don't know. (X) no
- 10588 The wild game and fish and Exxon got away with it.
- 10589 The beaches and the wildlife (X) no
- 10590 I think it was the birds, the water.
- 10591 The animals, the whales, the fish, the birds (X) no
- 10592 The life in the ocean (X) the wildlife altogether, really
- 10593 The birds and stuff, mostly birds, I guess
- 10594 I suppose the wildlife and the seashore, coast.
- 10595 I suppose the fish and wildlife being killed, and the damage to the beaches or shore, rather.
- 10602 Uh, the animals and the birds what affected me about it the most. (X) I think the fish were probably affected, too. (X) Basically, I think that's the worst of it.
- 10603 Fisheries, the wildlife (X) the coast (X) sorry, nothing else
- 10604 The loss of the wildlife, I think. I don't think anybody gets drinking water from around there. (X) Mainly the wildlife.
- 10605 The fish and all the wildlife, especially the ducks were killed. (X) I know the cleanup was very expensive. (X) no
- 10606 They killed the birds, fish, sea otters, bears, and some of the animals. (X) no
- 10607 Probably that the beaches were contaminated and wildlife was put in danger in their breeding habitat. (X) Because of oil on sea shore, it has interrupted the food chain for the wildlife.
- 10608 Wildlife (X) The environment, sand, rocks, and pebbles and that sort of stuff.
- 10609 The wildlife (X) sea life (X) fish (X) ocean wildlife (X) birds and animals
- 10610 The coral reefs (X) I don't know that much about it. (X) I can't think of anything else.
- 10612 Fishing and the birds and the coastline
- 10613 Fishing (X) birds (X) no



10614 Birds (X) animals (X) no

10615 The marine life (X) the coastline (X) I can't think of anything else.

10616 Uh, the birds and beach life were most effected. The shoreline (X) I read recent articles where very little of the other environment was impacted.

10617 Don't remember.

10618 Animals life (X) damage to land itself

10619 Animals in ocean

10620 Marine life (X) That's about it.

10621 The wildlife, fish, and birds

10622 The shells and other lower forms of life that provide food for higher forms of life (X) the shellfish and that kind of stuff.

10623 Marine life and plant life on the shores

10624 I didn't get the full information about what was damaged the most.

10625 All the marine life

10626 The birds and the fish were more affected than the beach resources.

10627 The sea life (X) That's about it.

10628 I don't know, unless it was the fish.

10629 Just the water quality for wildlife (X) no

10630 The sea life (X) the ones on shore and in water, the birds, plant life, I'm sure their was immediate death, but it will revitalize itself.

10631 The wildlife, the coast (X) The birds, there was a lot of fish, too. The birds were the most obvious, and the lasting effects of the oil on the coast.

10632 It's a big loss really. It didn't put anything in my pocket. (X) I'm not sure. (R does not understand this question.)

10633 Wildlife (X) No, the wildlife was most seriously damaged.

10635 I don't know about that. (X) A lot of damage to the fish (X) probably made the oil prices go up, too.

10636 Wildlife and marine life (X) beaches

10637 The wildlife (X) I'm sure it disrupted the beauty of the place.

10638 Wildlife and wildlife reproduction (X) no

10639 Nature as a whole (X) no

10640 The animals, the fish (X) only things I can think of right now.

10641 The wildlife and the animals and the fish (X) That's the thing that comes to mind.

10642 Its pristine quality (X) That area was almost jewel like. It was untouched. It had not been ravaged, and that's what made the tragedy. (X) Birds and animals were killed.

- 10643 The damage to the birds and to the fish (X) It upset the whole ecology. (X) It upset the whole area. It killed animals.
- 10644 The birds, the fish, the wildlife, mostly
- 10645 Everything dependent on the water, the wildlife (X) vegetation, probably the air
- 10646 Wildlife, fish (X) no
- 10647 I feel that the birds, fish, and probably the plants were damaged.
- 10648 Sea life (X) birds
- 10649 The fishing and the wildlife, that includes the birds.
- 10650 The animals (X) the people that had to use the water.
- 10651 The animals, the fish (X) the surroundings, itself
- 10652 I don't know. (X) Don't know.
- 10653 Nature in a whole (X) The wildlife including the fish. It will take years and years to correct.
- 10654 Don't know. (X) Everything about the water. (X)
- 10655 That I don't know. I can't tell you.
- 10656 The fish and wildlife
- 10657 I don't know.
- 10658 The fish and wildlife
- 10659 Well, from the stand point of people, the fishing, also, the wildlife, and it didn't help the price of our oil.
- 10660 All the wildlife both in the waters and on shore.
- 10661 The wildlife, probably
- 10662 The wildlife and fish.
- 10677 The micro organisms in the water and the wildlife in the area (X) I will leave it at that.
- 10678 Cannot remember.
- 10679 This is a virgin pristine land they damaged. Land that is irreplaceable. (X) That is serious enough.
- 10680 The wildlife (X) the coastline and the wildlife habitat
- 10681 I guess the bottom of the sea, the fish.
- 10682 I guess the animals. (X) I don't know.
- 10683 The sea life, the water fowl, the shoreline the inhabitants of the shore, the vegetation, the fishing waters of Native Alaskan and the commercial fishermen
- 10684 The wildlife, fish and animal habitat (X) no

- 10685 The salmon run and the environment where the little animals live (X) the octopus and all kinds of fish (X) no
- 10686 Wildlife (X) birds (X) all the ocean animals
- 10687 The coastal line itself (X) the sea life (X)
- 10688 The sea (X) The sea animals were damaged. (X) The coastal land was hurt.
- 10689 The birds were damaged, and the animals in the sea were hurt. (X) The birds in the sea had oil all over them!
- 10690 The animals (X) the fish and the ducks (X) no, nothing else
- 10691 The wildlife and the plants that grow there. (X) no
- 10692 The wildlife (X) Nothing that I can think of.
- 10693 Birds and the wildlife (X) no
- 10694 The wildlife (X) no
- 10695 Well, the ecosystem there (X) no
- 10696 Animals life was practically extinct. (X) Ducks, pelicans, seals (X)
- 10697 Well, the spill affected most of the coastal region, animals, otters, sea birds, eagles and I gather, also, there was a lot of damage to shellfish and lesser damage to fish further out.
- 10698 The marine ecosystem (X) I think the birds and the natural beauty of the Sound.
- 10699 The natural resources (X) the fishing and tourism
- 10700 The wildlife, the water (X) nothing
- 10701 The water life (X) the water itself (X) nothing
- 10702 Well, the birds and the sea life (X) Well, I think the land. It stopped everything growing.
- 10703 I don't think it damaged anything that will not recover. (Repeat) Well, nothing
- 10704 The ability of the people to make money off the fish and game. (X) Nature and the wildlife, the coastal areas, themselves.
- 10705 Mammals and the birds (X) the landscape
- 10706 Fishing industry (X) animal life
- 10707 Birds and the animals, that upset me to see that (X) I didn't like seeing all the oil all over the rocks and the water.
- 10708 The wildlife (X) no
- 10709 The wildlife (X) Do not know, just all kinds of wildlife.
- 10711 The wildlife (X) There wasn't much more there to be damaged.
- 10712 The wildlife (X) the birds and the fish (X) damaged a beautiful area that will take a long time to recover.

- 10713 Wildlife, in general, whether it be on ocean or land. (X) All fish, mammals, birds (X) human environment (X) Their welfare as to depending on work, like fisherman, depending on making a living.
- 10714 The wildlife (X) no
- 10715 The soil, the living organisms, the wildlife, the oil will continue to be in the land. (X) Don't know.
- 10717 The wildlife and the coastline itself. The water, itself, I don't believe was damaged. (X)
- 10718 The animals, the sea life which include coral and everything. (X) With it affecting the sea life, it would affect the people living, livelihood.
- 10719 All the wildlife and creatures of the sea and fowls of the air and the land damaged.
- 10720 The fish (X) none
- 10721 Sea life and pollution to water for beaches (X)
- 10722 Well, the animals, the land, trees, and sea life and land animals life
- 10723 The wildlife. No
- 10724 Sea life (X) fish (X) I think the oil on the shore will wear away in a few years but the fish and sea life were killed.
- 10725 Marine life (X)
- 10726 The wildlife, the fish and birds (X) Isn't that enough?
- 10727 The wildlife habitat (X) That's it.
- 10728 The animals and all the birds and just the environment, in general, not being about to use the water. (X) To enjoy the water because years later the oil still washes up on the shores.
- 10729 Everything. I guess the wildlife. (X) no
- 10730 The animals (X) the water (X) That's it.
- 10731 The ecosystem (X) the wildlife, the shoreline, the sea life (X) no
- 10732 The shoreline (X) That's about, mainly, it. (X) no
- 10766 Well, the wildlife, seals, sea lions, ducks, geese, fish, the recreational activities and the beaches.
- 10767 Well, probably the fishing industry more so than the birds. (X) Not really.
- 10768 The animals (X) Not that I know of. The big thing was the birds and the fish didn't like it. There were spawning problems.
- 10769 Wildlife (X) no
- 10770 The impact of the environment overall not just what it did there. (X) birds (X) no
- 10771 The animals and were killed. (X) no
- 10772 Lots of wildlife killed (X) no

- 10773 Wildlife killed (X) I'm no expert. (X) no
- 10774 Water habitat (X) Animals and organisms are now dead. (X)
- 10775 Damage to birds and animals (X) Just know many of the birds drowned, and a lot of sea life was lost, such as, fish, otters and other sea life. (X) no
- 10776 Ecological disaster (X) birds and water
- 10777 The water and the birds, itself (X) Well, fish along with it, the natural environment, itself (X) They should find a way to transport oil safer. (X) That's it.
- 10778 Fish, the birds and that (X) Don't know that much about it. Daughter and her husband went up there to clean up and stayed a year and a half. Destroyed the recreational areas, too.
- 10779 The fish, birds, wildlife (X) That's it!
- 10780 The wildlife and game, the marine life in ocean and the soil and ground
- 10781 All had to do with the fishing and the land (X) I think the fishing.
- 10782 No idea
- 10783 The wildlife (X) the beach area
- 10784 Wildlife
- 10785 The smallest forms of life. The ones which make up the smallest part of the ecosystem. (X) They (i.e., the smallest life forms) play an important role in the entire system, and I imagine most vulnerable.
- 10787 Life (X) I guess that is most important. (X) The whole place
- 10788 All your wildlife. Lost a lot of tourist business, they couldn't go up there on vacations. Exxon took advantage of this.
- 10789 All your beaches (X) The animals and fish that lived in the area.
- 10790 The fishing industry (X) The wildlife around the coast
- 10791 I don't know. (X) The birds, animals (X) no
- 10792 The animals the fishes and the pollution to the water (X) no
- 10793 Basically, the area, people living on coastline, animals, everything around.
- 10794 Destroying fish and birds, wasting energy we can use in other areas (X) money and manpower used to clean up spill
- 10795 Birds and environment effected (X) lots of dead birds (X) no
- 10796 Wildlife (X) people's livelihood
- 10797 Birds that died. (X) Fishing industry was ruined. (X)
- 10800 The innocent birds and animals (X) That's all.
- 10802 It killed a lot of birds and fish. (X) It polluted the beaches and water. (X) No, nothing else.

10803 All the water life and land life (X) the water vegetation  
 10804 The fishing (X) Just the birds and animals were lost. (X) That's all I recall.  
 10805 Wildlife (X) mostly feathered birds and creatures  
 10806 Wildlife (X) coastal shores (X) ocean shores (X) ocean (X) no  
 10807 Probably the little micro organism that the animals feed on that help balance things.  
 (X) Just the natural life, I'm not as up on it as I should to know what else it damaged.  
 10808 All the land and all the animals that died. (X) The beautiful land (X) I don't know of  
 anything else.  
 10809 Animals and birds and sea animals (X) no  
 10810 Sea life (X) birds (X) livelihood people made out of the water  
 10811 Fishing (X) livelihood of the people (X) no  
 10812 The beauty of the land and the wildlife  
 10813 The fish (X) animals (X) water, trees (X) no  
 10814 The poor animals really suffered and the land where the oil sunked on. (X) That's all.  
 10815 Wildlife, the birds, I just can't stand it when I see those all those birds with oil on  
 them.  
 10816 The fish and the wildlife  
 10817 Water fowl  
 10818 The wildlife, birds and the things that lived in the water and used the water for life.  
 10819 The wildlife (X) The long term effects of the availability of the area for everyone. (X)  
 no  
 10820 The birds and the fish, the otters and seals, all the wildlife (X) no  
 10821 I think the wildlife (X) the fish and the birds.  
 10822 The life in the sea (X) the fish (X) I'm sure it affected a lot more. (X) It hurt our  
 economy by having all that oil wasted.  
 10823 The birds (X) the wildlife (X) That's all I can think of.  
 10824 I guess the birds and things and spills really hurt the beaches also. (X) The animals.  
 10825 The wildlife (X) The fish and, of course, the coast.  
 10826 The birds and whatever animals were involved in it, the fish and other things.  
 10827 Probably the fish and wildlife  
 10829 The wildlife  
 10830 Probably the wildlife (X) No, that's the most important thing.  
 10831 Animals

10832 Wildlife, the livelihood of the fishermen in the area, the pristine wilderness in the area. (X) That's all.

10833 The marine life

10846 The wildlife (X) ducks and deer and everything (X) (silence)

10847 A lot of wildlife hurt. (X) Fish and things like that (X) Who really knows.

10848 Don't know. (X) The wildlife, the fishes and that stuff (X) no

10850 The marine life (X) The shoreline (X) Can't think of all that was damage.

10851 I don't know enough about it, probably the main concern was wildlife and plant damage

10852 The coastline (X) I can't think of anything else.

10853 It was a variety of stuff. (X) It affected the animals in the ocean, the fish, the water and anything related to the public's jobs.

10854 I guess it was mainly the animals involved. (X) They also said the beaches were damaged.

10855 The animals (X) Their environment, the water and stuff like that.

10856 The animals (X) the environment (X) wildlife (X) nothing else

10857 The animals (X) Well, the sea plants and animals (X) the coast itself (X) no

10858 Wildlife, fish (X) marine life (X) nothing else

10859 Probably the fish and that type of stuff. (X) I'm sure there were parts of the shore life and plants and animals that were affected. (X) no

10860 Probably wildlife (X) the beaches and marine life, also (X) I don't know what all.

10861 The animals and the plants (X) no

10862 There was the bird populations. (X) The fisheries

10863 I think the animals the birds and stuff. (X)

10864 I was mostly concerned about nature, the birds and the things in the water. (X) I'm very sensitive about animals. They got oil all over them so they suffocate and die. (X) Nothing else serious that we can't fix. You can't fix a dead animal.

10865 Just like the shore and stuff, the fish and all that. (X) And the birds and like around that part of the world. (X) no

10866 The animals (X) All of the vegetation it effected in and out of the water, and the Alaska people's income.

10867 I don't have the earthilist idea. (X)

10868 The ocean (X) the fish and the animals

10869 Birds and fish, food chain in water (X)

10870 It hurt the people. (X) It damaged the fish. (X) It damaged the animals.

- 10871 The sea life, the wildlife, animals, and the fish (X) and that affects us by the fishing
- 10872 The chemical reaction to the water, to the fish, to the animals, to the plant life. (X)  
No, I can't think of anything else.
- 10873 The wildlife, the animals, plus they don't know the long term effect on the beaches.
- 10874 The sea life there (X) the coastal land (X) the water
- 10875 The wildlife, the birds, the fish, the land itself, the water which is so important
- 10876 The wildlife (X) There probably was but I wasn't informed of it.
- 10877 The wildlife, I guess, that's the most tragic. (X) no
- 10878 The marine animals (X) the vegetation (X) no
- 10879 The wildlife (X) the vegetation (X) no
- 10880 Tidal life, tide pool life (X) birds, shellfish, the bottom fish
- 10881 Don't know. (X) I just don't know.
- 10882 The wildlife (X) I really like animals and all wildlife and open, clean spaces. (X) I hate  
to see wildlife destroyed.
- 10883 I don't remember this. (X) I only remember this a little.
- 10884 Terrible deaths to birds (X) Deer and other animals had to leave to keep from being  
killed. (X) Animals did not have fresh water to drink.
- 10885 Wildlife (X) Just the beaches
- 10886 Wildlife, dead animals, birds (X)
- 10887 The wildlife (X) the land, coast
- 10889 Oh gosh, sea, ocean life (X) eventually effect humans and, of course, the wildlife and  
the birds in the area.
- 10921 Probably the wildlife
- 10922 Wildlife there damaged. Animals were killed. (X) no
- 10923 Shell fish died (X) Birds were killed. They are scavengers and keep waters clean. (X)  
No, but wild birds are necessary. (X)
- 10924 I just think the water in general. Water is so important. We should think about it for  
the future. (X) Probably a lot of things. (X) Don't know.
- 10925 Well, the shoreline (X) the fisheries, the fishing industry, animals and birds
- 10926 The birds, the shellfish and the fish (X) All the bugs and little creatures that no one  
ever sees that got killed. (X) nothing
- 10927 Natural environment, the water (X) It's inhabitants (X) Well, water, fish, sea animals,  
I don't know all the species.
- 10928 The wildlife (X) nothing
- 10929 Coastline basically, filter down in the sand (X) not that educated on it



10930 The birds (X) animals

10931 Well, the bird life, all the fish (X) the coast (X) no

10932 The whole area fouled. (X) The birds and fish (X) no

10933 The wildlife (X) I think the sea life was affected, too.

10934 Does that include animals, life in the water. (X)

10935 The marine life I imagine. (X) The birds, that's the extent that I know. (X) no

10936 The wildlife (X) the whole coastline, the quality of life in that area

10937 The waters (X) the wildlife (X) no

10961 Well, just the shore (X) There were birds that I saw pictures of on TV. (X) Nothing else.

10962 Wildlife, Exxon not finished cleaning job yet. (X) mostly the wildlife

10963 Sea life, people because they live from sea life. (X) That's all.

10964 The fish in the water, the land was damaged, also. (X) no others

10965 Birds (X) I just remember seeing on TV birds covered with oil. (X) Also, oil, real black, all over the beaches (X) nothing else.

10966 Wildlife (X)

10967 Oyster beds (X) wild animals' habitat, ducks, birds

10968 The living animals in the ocean. (X) Fish (X) The things that were killed.

10969 The wild animals (X) That's about all.

10970 The shoreline and all the fish and stuff (X) wildlife (X) That's all.

10971 Well, all those animals that belong in the water. (X) I don't know anything else what it would hurt.

10997 Wildlife (X) plant life, marine life

10999 I've been told it hasn't been seriously damaged by people living up there.

11005 The beaches (X) Not that I can think of, oh, the animals life. (X) nothing

11007 It hurt the animals and the fish. (X) the beaches (X) no

11008 The crops? (X) It polluted the water. (X) no (Respondent asked with a question.)

11009 Marine life, wildlife, birds (X) no

11010 The land (X) the livestock and the other animals

11013 The wildlife, the water

11015 Ducks or geese (X) fish (X) I think that's it.

11016 The birds, the poor birds

11017 The environment (X) the wildlife, the beaches (X) That's all I can think of.

- 11018 Besides drinking water (X) sea life, animals (X)
- 11019 (X) Don't know. (X) No, birds were hurt bad. (X) no
- 11029 The marine life and the wildlife (X) The well being of the community that use the marine life. (X) That's it.
- 11030 The wildlife, the character of coast and water, I suppose it's clean now, but coastline has changed, by that, I mean quality of land due to oil saturation. (X) The birds and marine life were killed. The balance has changed, and it is probably going to take a while to normalize itself.
- 11031 All those poor little birds, fish, all the animals that live in the water I worry about. It hurts. (X) Actually, the water got all mixed with the oil. (X)
- 11032 Probably the ocean life, the fish and the birds that live around the ocean. (X)
- 11033 The wildlife (X) lot of them killed (X) birds, seals, one thing and another (X) Can't think of anything.
- 11034 The fish industry (X) the water fowl (X) the fur bearing animals
- 11035 The wildlife (X) no
- 11036 Probably the soil (X) well, the wildlife (X) No, that's all.
- 11037 The fish (X) no
- 11038 The wildlife (X) Well, I include the fish. (X) no
- 11039 The fish and all that in the ocean. (X) All the birds and that kind of thing (X) no
- 11040 Probably the long term affects on wildlife. We want know for awhile but potentially that's what will be affected. (X) I think the fish and birds especially. (X) As much as people were outraged, it doesn't seem like they did much about it or took it too seriously. (X) That's about it.
- 11041 Wildlife (X) sea vegetation (X) No, that's it.
- 11043 The marine life was damaged. (X) The wildlife was damaged. (X) no
- 11044 The wildlife, the coastline, the water, in general.
- 11045 The fishing area and that's it.
- 11046 The sea life, the birds and the seals and the other creatures
- 11047 I think this is the one where the fish and animals were killed. (X) I saw the birds in the oil spill. (X) no
- 11048 The wildlife, fish, birds, that's what I saw on TV.
- 11049 The wildlife, all of it, birds, seals and everything else all gooped up and dying, that keeps on happening and it isn't necessary at all if they'd exercise some caution.
- 11050 The fish and the animals (X) That was mostly it.
- 11051 The wildlife (X) All have equal importance and none of them could protect themselves from this.

- 11052 The water (X) the birds (X) It killed the birds. (X) It made the people sick (X) by using the water. (X) It damaged the plants. (X) That's all.
- 11053 Animal life (X) no
- 11054 The land (X) the animal in the water, sea otter (X) Maybe it slowed down tourists. (X) no
- 11055 The wildlife, the fishes and birds and stuff
- 11056 The animals life and the land (coastline).
- 11057 Wildlife birds and fish (X) no
- 11058 The birds, the sea otters, the nesting birds, all the animals that live around there.
- 11059 The marine life, fish and fowl
- 11060 I guess the fish and all that stuff and the birds. (X) no
- 11061 The animals and fish and the people's way of living, it hurt the people. (X) Nothing I can recollect.
- 11062 The fisheries (X) That's about it. (X) No, not really.
- 11063 The beaches (X) It takes a long time for the oil to break up. (X) I don't think there was a big problem to the wildlife, though that was the most dramatic part.
- 11065 The animals, I believe in the chain of things, and some of them probably destroyed forever.
- 11066 The wildlife, the fish, the different animals, the sea (X) That's all.
- 11067 It ruined the wildlife, fish, birds, anything that requires water to live, the people who live by fishing. How can you place a value on that kind of damage?
- 11069 Fish and birds and sea life (X) That's all.
- 11071 Probably wildlife (X) the beaches, years before the coastal will get back the way it was.
- 11072 Animal life (X) the land itself
- 11088 Well, the wildlife and the living in the ocean, the fishes (X) nothing
- 11089 The wildlife and the fish, too (X) The shorelines (X) I don't know if it effected the drinking water, depended on when it happened. (X) no
- 11090 It destroyed the birds, fish, and animals using it. It could happen again, anywhere.
- 11091 I would say impact on wildlife and fishing industry. (X) Also, in another sense (X) The injection of fossil fuels from ingesting fish and other wildlife from the area.
- 11092 The wildlife (X) the purity of the water (X) The air quality was damaged to some degree.
- 11093 The marine and sea life, the water fowl (X) That I think was the most serious damage.
- 11095 Of course, the animals and wildlife that was killed. (X) Of course, the water pollution and, of course, the soil damage and the earth and soil that oil seeped into.

- 11096 Well, it is an environment that is used by many species for spawning, and it caused lots of harm to the marine life their for reproduction and continuation of the species of wildlife and habitat.
- 11097 The undesirable impact on the animal population.
- 11098 I think that's the fish. (X) Maybe, some birds but mostly the fish for they live in the water. (X) no
- 11099 Wildlife, the wildlife (X) the animals and the birds (X) That's it.
- 11100 Wildlife (X) all the sea life and birds (X) no
- 11101 The land, the animals and the sea, the entire ecological system
- 11102 The birds and all the sea animals was dying.
- 11103 The wildlife (X) The fowls, the birds, they would be the most harmed.
- 11104 The animals life (X) I think the people primarily to blame are the Coast Guard, and they never got caught at it. (X) no
- 11105 The fishing, ocean ecology (X) Probably the birds and the wildlife. I should say the people, but people can take care of themselves.
- 11106 The fish (X) the mammals
- 11107 The water (X) fish and stuff (X) That's all.
- 11111 Wildlife
- 11112 The shoreline and probably, too, what happened to the sea life. I'm talking about wildlife, land animals, as well.
- 11113 Wildlife was the biggest problems. Jobs for persons were to stake and the landscape.
- 11114 The state of the water, lasting effect it would have on salmon. (X)
- 11115 I would say animals life. (X) Water, the use of it. (X) All the money we had to spend cleaning it up could have been used in other resources. A lot of wasted money. (X) Lots of fish and birds and whales
- 11116 Birds (X) That's what I noticed, those poor birds.
- 11117 The marine life (X) The shoreline was probably wipe out.
- 11119 The creatures, I guess. (X) The rocks and the sand. It takes a long time to get back to its natural state.
- 11120 The whole ecosystem was disturbed. (X) The livelihood of fishermen (X) the beauty of the environment
- 11121 I think the bird life. (X) the marine life
- 11122 The wildlife (X) Birds, the fish, the land. I know there was a clean-up, but I don't know how effective it was.
- 11123 The animals (X) the wildlife (X) the mammals (X) the fish
- 11124 The wildlife was a big factor. (X) It was just so horrible, the whole thing.

- 11125 That's a tough one so many things were affected. (X) the plant life in the ocean (X) the wildlife
- 11126 It did a lot of damage to the wildlife, to the birds, to the animals, and to the fish.
- 11127 The sea life, mainly including organism and plant, actually living and plants (X) That's it.
- 11128 The whole area (X) not really
- 11130 The wildlife, so much of it was devastated.
- 11131 The sea creatures, the drinking water (X)
- 11132 The wildlife, fish, the food that came from there.
- 11133 The marine life in the water way and the balance of the animal life in the area.
- 11134 Coastline (X) Fish population decreased. (X) Tide pools are fragile and so I imagine it too was affected.
- 11135 Fish (X) sea life (X) birds (X) production (X) land (X) water (X) That's all I can think of.
- 11136 The beaches, the wildlife (X) The birds and animals and probably a lot of fish like whales.
- 11138 The water (X) the animals, too (X) I can't think of anything.
- 11139 The wildlife, the coastline, and the aquatic life (X) the people's livelihood (X) the fishermen
- 11140 Those dear animals (X) That's all I think it hurt, animals. (X) Don't know.
- 11141 The wildlife (X) Balance of nature, knocked it out of whack!
- 11142 The birds, the sea life and the water and people live off the water. It is their drinking water. (X)
- 11143 (X) Wildlife and birds, habitat destroyed, fishing industry hurt (X) no
- 11144 Coastlines, animals, fish
- 11145 The fact killing the animal (X) duck, fish life, wildlife (X)
- 11146 Animals, wildlife, birds, pollution in the water and the land, and the fishing life
- 11147 Why, the wildlife, water pollution, and the beaches polluted
- 11148 Water and air pollution (X) beach pollution and killing of lots of birds and sea life (X) no
- 11149 The wildlife to start with, the drinking water (X) I guess the oil could get in the ground. It would mess up the water system. (X)
- 11150 (X) Sea animals killed. (X) no (X) Lots of damage from oil on land, too (X) no
- 11151 (X) Don't know. (X) Don't know. (X) Lots of oil spilled and come on the land (X) no
- 11152 It took too long to control it. It damages more that it really has to. Air quality and water quality. (X)

- 11153 The wildlife, I guess (X) Oh brother, I don't know.
- 11154 Birds and the shoreline (X)
- 11155 Killing the fish, can't remember much about it. (X) That's all I can remember.
- 11156 Soil surface and the animals and birds (X) no
- 11157 The wildlife (X) the shoreline (X) no
- 11158 I think the wildlife (X) It must have done something going into the ground. I don't know what terminology to use. (X) no
- 11161 The wildlife (X) the beaches (X)
- 11162 (X) I don't know. (X) I didn't pay attention to it.
- 11163 The birds, the sand and beaches (X) everything around there.
- 11164 The animals in the sea.
- 11165 The shore
- 11166 I guess the bird life, the fish in the ocean, the wildlife in general. (X) no
- 11167 The wildlife (X) damage to the water and the soil (X) Not that I can think of.
- 11168 The animals (X) no
- 11169 The fish and birds (X) That's what pops into my mind. (X) no
- 11170 I guess the birds and that. The natural environment. (X) no
- 11171 Probably some of the fish and the wildlife (X) That's all.
- 11172 Don't have any idea.
- 11174 The wildlife (X) the shoreline
- 11175 The mammals (X) marine life
- 11176 The mammals (X) the other animals (X) the coastline
- 11177 Marine life (X) the water
- 11178 Upsetting the ecological system and adding more oil to the oceans (X) plants, animals and the fish
- 11179 I think the wildlife. (X) I guess, maybe, the coastline. (X) no
- 11180 The water (X) fish (X) no
- 11181 The animals (X) the beaches (X) no
- 11182 Probably wildlife and water (X) no
- 11183 Wildlife and water (X) no
- 11184 The wildlife (X) That was the most serious.
- 11185 The water itself (X) the land (X) I guess everything that lives there.
- 11186 The sea life, of course (X) the plants and birds (X) no

11187 The sea life and the wildlife (X) No, I can't think of anything.

11188 Birds and wildlife. Don't know for sure yet what the damage was. (X) Scientist can only speculate what the real damage was. (X) It will be years yet before anyone really knows what long term damage there will be. (X) no

11189 The beaches covered with oil. The birds and the sea life were hurt bad. (X) no

11190 All sorts of marine biology damaged. (X) no

11191 Death of animals and fish, coast beauty destroyed (X) pollution of the water (X) no

11192 Killing of animals (X) It killed many birds and destroyed most of the fishing in that area. (X) no

11193 (X) Water pollution and killing of wildlife (X) All I recall. My mind is blank.

11194 Lot of wildlife killed. (X) No, can't think right now. You caught me off guard. My mind is blank.

11195 Whole ecosystem (X) Can't say any one thing. (X) no

11196 The sea life was killed. (X) Lots of damage to sea life and birds. (X) Can't recall much about it now.

11197 Lots of animals were killed. (X) Oil covered all the shoreline for a long distance. (X) no

11198 I know a lot of birds were killed. (X) Lots of crude oil covered the beach areas. (X) no

11199 Lots wildlife killed. (X) That's all I can think of right now. (X) no

11200 (X) All the harbor covered with oil and lots of animals were killed by the oil. (X) no

11201 Destruction of the wildlife (X) no

11203 The water game, which we eat, will be affected. (X) The wildlife

11204 The wildlife, the natural wildlife, the birds as well as the fish

11205 The wildlife (X)

11206 The wildlife, the shoreline

11207 The birds and the animals

11208 The wildlife

11209 Water, air, animals

11211 The coastline and the wildlife

11212 The fishing industry, the food supply, the animals, the birds, and the land and the water

11213 The environment (X) the coast and the animals

11214 I would think the wildlife. (X) Water pollution (X) The cities water supplies were damaged. (X) The beaches and the coastline

- 11215 Obviously, the animals (X) any of the living creatures (X) water creatures (X) and the land
- 11216 The fishing and the wildlife (X) The fishing and the wildlife are the things most damaged.
- 11217 The animals (X) the birds (X) the water (X) the land
- 11218 I would say the animals and fish and the damage to wildlife that live around it's area.
- 11219 You don't have just one thing. You've got water, birds, fish and everything.
- 11220 The birds and wildlife (X) the fishing industry
- 11221 The animals and the water and animals on the land
- 11222 Killed a lot of animals, birds, sea animals, and I'm sure the land was affected. (X) Maybe some fish but I don't think many. (X) no
- 11223 The marine life (X) no
- 11224 Could be a lot of stuff, animal life and people, too, no water. (X) no, any living thing, would affect everything
- 11225 Animals, wildlife, fish, birds
- 11226 Don't know (X)
- 11227 The environment (X) shores and the wildlife
- 11228 The wildlife and the water
- 11229 The coast and the wildlife
- 11230 The water supply and the damage to the ecosystem and wildlife
- 11231 I have no knowledge. (X) no (X) no
- 11232 Killed a lot of birds and caused pollution to drinking water. (X) Sea life and fish also were killed by the thousands.
- 11233 Weather and warming effect of the planet has been harmed. (X) In Alaska the wildlife ecological effect was damage. (X) Lots of wildlife and fish were killed. (X) no
- 11234 Wildlife habitat destroyed. (X) Fishing industry was shut down.
- 11235 It went into drinking water and killed the animals in the sea. (X) All I recall.
- 11236 The land saturated with oil, nothing will grow, be years before the clean up is complete. (X) no
- 11238 Harm to marine life (X) Animals and birds habitat ruined temporarily. (X) Water pollution (X) no
- 11239 The ecosystem (X) the birds
- 11240 The shoreline (X) the animals and marine life
- 11241 The beaches (X) marine life and the bird population
- 11268 It was incidently, birds, and animals are always dying in the wild. (X)



- 11271 The wild animals (X) fishing also air pollution also cost a lot to clean it up. (X) No, I don't think so.
- 11272 The wildlife (X) the shoreline (X) the ocean bottom (X) the fisheries
- 11273 I really don't know. (X) I know it damaged the wildlife. (X) I know it damaged the coral reefs.
- 11274 I guess the (pause) ocean life; all the wildlife, once it gets coated by oil it's dead; shoreline ecosystem.
- 11275 Fish life (X) the birds (X) the plants and the water plants (X) no
- 11276 The wildlife and plants (X) no
- 11277 Ah...The fish and animals losses. (X) That's about the only thing I'm certain of. (X) Pollution of the water for sure. (X) no
- 11278 The water (X) the fish (X) the environment
- 11279 The marine life, marine mammals (X) livelihood of the fishermen
- 11280 Basically the water and all the habitat such as plants and animals.
- 11281 The fish and wildlife (X) their habitat
- 11283 Animals (X) the most? animals, everything
- 11284 Well, I don't, I was more touched by the bird and animals life, the living things, maybe that replaces itself.
- 11285 The coast, the wildlife, the fish and the beauty (X) no
- 11286 The fish and animals (X) no
- 11287 The fish, birds and animals (X) Nothing else, though I'm sure it did a lot of damage.
- 11288 Wildlife (X) coast land
- 11289 I don't remember anything right now.
- 11501 The oceanic life, the aquatic
- 11502 People who depended on fish for their livelihood, the wildlife.
- 11503 Killed a lot of fish and whales.
- 11504 All of it, all of the land, the shore, the fish, the shore
- 11505 Basically everything, the ocean from the surface on down, the wildlife, the birds
- 11506 The birds in the water (X) the wildlife and fisheries in general
- 11507 Probably the birds like the gulls and the fish. (X) The things in the water that got coated with the oil.
- 11508 The worst were the seals and wildlife the horrible pictures of the birds the beaches. The fish and their food source.
- 11509 The wildlife and the beauty of the area (X) the waste of the oil
- 11510 Well, the water life first and all the water animals.

- 11511      The fishes (X) the birds
- 11512      The coastline and the wildlife
- 11513      Animals life more than likely.
- 11514      Probably the fisheries and wildlife (X) That's about it, the rest of the environment will clean itself up. (X) no
- 11516      Well, the fish, the birds and people eventually. (X) nope
- 11517      It harmed the animals and the land. (X) Also, the water but I don't think a lot of fish were harmed. (X) I don't think the oil went under where they were.
- 11518      The shoreline (X) the fish....wildlife or whatever (X) the birds (X) no
- 11519      I feel it's the animal life. (X) no
- 11520      Wildlife (X) sea birds, sea mammals (X) the fish (X)
- 11521      Wildlife and fish spawning beds
- 11522      Wildlife (X) I can't think of anything.
- 11523      Fish and wildlife, birds (X) Guess that's all.
- 11525      Don't know. (X) Oil on water and shore (X) no
- 11526      The fish and the birds (X) just like, the whole land area around the water (X) the water, the fishing (X) no
- 11527      The wildlife
- 11528      The environment (X) shoreline, creatures that live around it, fishing, people (X) livelihood come from ocean (X) no
- 11529      The wildlife were killed, birds, seals, fish and oil is still there I think. (X)
- 11530      All the fish and life forms were destroyed. (X)
- 11531      The wildlife and the fishing industry (X) It's a cycle one break in the chain and all aspects of the environment are affected. (X) no
- 11532      I would say the vegetated life in the water and the fish that was crucial. (X) The fowl in the air. It was disgusting. (X)
- 11533      Everything (X) general ecology (X) whole area ruined by oil (X) no
- 11577      The wildlife (X) the otters, the birds, the eagles. There wasn't too much damage to the fish. You can still fish there, but the birds really took a beating.
- 11578      The wildlife (X) Birds were getting trapped and they can't fly. They damaged the ecological balance.

A-6B. I'd like to describe a plan to protect this part of Alaska from the effects of another large oil spill. First, I need to give you some background.

SHOW MAP 1 OF ALASKA

Here is a map of the state of Alaska. (PAUSE)

In the upper right corner (POINT) is a small map showing Alaska on the rest United States. As you can see, Alaska is very large compared to the other states.

(As you may know) in 1967 a large new oil field was discovered in Prudhoe Bay on the North Slope of Alaska here (POINT).

In 1977, the TransAlaska Pipeline opened to take the crude from the Prudhoe Bay (TRACE ROUTE ON MAP) down to Valdez, a port on Prince William Sound.

This area in blue is Prince William Sound (POINT).

In Valdez, the oil is piped onto tankers which sail down to ports in the lower part of the United States. There the oil is refined into various products including heating oil, gasoline, and fuel for electric power plants.

About one fourth of the oil produced in the U.S. comes from Alaska.

A-6B.

CASE VERBATIM

10082 (Pipeline) Falling apart already.

10484 Is most of that oil used here or is most of it shipped to Japan?

10575 Produced, yes, we don't get it. Most is sold to Japan or Orientals.

10581 (TransAlaska Pipeline) Fiasco

10820 Who else gets our oil?

11099 (R had a five minute telephone call interruption at this point.)

11188 (Didn't want to see Alaska map. He know's what Alaska looks like.)

A-7. Have you ever been to Alaska?

CASE VERBATIM

10005 My neighbors son lives in Alaska, and she has been there.

10006 I haven't been to Alaska, but a friend of mine has, and she loved it.

10124 (X) On ship during war, an oil supply

10198 (R changed mind.)

10388 British W. Columbia

10590 Going in July

10602 I was in the Aleutians.

10831 Husband in Saudi

11233 Coming home from Vietnam

**A-7A. Has anyone else living in your household ever been to Alaska?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10245 I don't know for sure.**

**10450 Son worked on pipeline but does not live here now.**

**10579 Two years in Anchorage**

**10618 Husband in Saudi Arabia**

**10630 Not that I know of.**

**11105 My brother was stationed there.**

**11151 In Service stopped there for two hours.**

**11169 Husband**

**11513 (R literally left house, left husband to finish. She had to get to work and said, "you know this better than me you do it." She wasn't interested here. So I went ahead and finished with husband who was more than happy to do it. Wife works three jobs, and I don't think she can take time to concentrate on this. I didn't want to make anyone mad and it was better to complete and let you pitch this than walk out.)**

**11528 Brother-in-law help build the pipeline**

**A-8. How many times have you been there?**

**A-8A. OTHER (SPECIFY):**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

10294	In service for two years
10347	Lived there about a year.
10358	My wife graduated from Kodiak High School in Alaska.
10379	Lived there five years
10395	Lost count, flight attendant for Alaska Airlines
10577	Lived there.
10685	Fifty to one hundred, I used to fish up there.
10880	Six

A-9. What year were you (last) there? (RECORD YEAR OR APPROXIMATE YEAR.)

CASE VERBATIM

10089 1925 or 1926 perhaps 1927

10124 (X) I was on a ship oil tanker.

10346 Early 1960's

10584 September '87

10614 I was stationed there while in service.

10932 Stationed in Alaska for one year.

11151 Can't recall, World War II



A-10. Did you ever visit the Prince William Sound area?

CASE VERBATIM

10201 Cruised the passage.

10317 Used to work there at Valdez in the fishing industry.

10414 The pipes were in a pile, hadn't been laid out.

10557 R got a telephone call, four minutes.

10830 Seward. (R didn't know if this was the Prince William Sound area or not.)

A-10A. SHOW MAP 2

This map shows Prince William Sound. (PAUSE) It is an enlargement of the area shown in blue on Map 1 (SHOW). The Sound is a body of salt water, a little over one hundred miles wide. As you can see, it has many islands and inlets, so its irregular coastline is several hundred miles long (TRACE OUT PORTION OF COAST).

From Valdez (POINT) this is the route the tankers use to go to the Gulf of Alaska (TRACE ROUTE), a journey of 75 miles.

They leave Prince William Sound for the open sea here. (POINT AT PLACE WHERE THE TANKERS ENTER THE GULF OF ALASKA)

SHOW PHOTO A

This photograph shows Valdez from the air. This is the town (POINT)

and across from the town is the terminal where the oil is piped onto tankers (POINT). These are some tankers (POINT).

The tankers go through the narrows here (POINT)

into Prince William Sound. The Exxon Valdez tanker went aground on an underwater reef here (POINT).

This whole area (POINT) is Prince William Sound.

SHOW PHOTO B

The next photo shows a view of part of the Sound.

As you can see, it is ringed with high mountains. In many areas there are glaciers that break up and produce small icebergs. This photo shows the Columbia glacier which is more than 100 feet high. (POINT TO GLACIER WALL). Icebergs from this glacier sometimes float into the shipping lanes.

SHOW PHOTO C

As you can see in the next photo, the area is largely undeveloped.

Much of the land has been set aside as national forest and state parks. People use the area for fishing, boating, camping and other recreation. In the whole area there are only a few small towns. (PAUSE)

The Sound is also home to great deal of wildlife.

A number of different types of birds, including sea ducks, bald eagles, grebes, and murre live in the area.

**SHOW PHOTO D**

The next photo shows sea gulls (POINT) and cormorants (POINT) at a nesting site on a cliff. (PAUSE)

**SHOW PHOTO E**

The next photo shows a group of murre. (PAUSE)

In addition to the birds, animals such a sea otters and seals live around the Sound.

**SHOW PHOTO F**

Here is a sea otter floating on the water. (PAUSE)

**SHOW PHOTO G**

The next photo shows a tanker sailing through the sound. (PAUSE)

About two tankers a day or about 700 tankers a year make this journey. Many are supertankers which are as long as three football fields.

The supertanker Exxon Valdez was carrying slightly more than 53 million gallons of Alaskan crude oil when it ran aground on an underwater reef.

The 11 million gallons that spilled made it the largest oil spill to occur in United States water. Winds and tides spread the oil over a large part of Prince William Sound and part of the Alaskan coastline outside the Sound.

**A-11. At the time this happened, would you say you followed radio, TV, newspaper or magazine reports about the spill,...**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10482 It's been so long ago.**

**10700 Read about it in newspaper once a week. No TV available in this area.**

**10778 Daughter kept her informed, called every Sunday.**

**10798 Don't remember that. (X)**

**11009 We have CNN.**

**11101 At first (Very closely,)**

**11501 Interruption**

A-12. Where did you get most of your information about the spill from newspapers, from television, or from both?

CASE VERBATIM

10014 Radio (and TV) about equally

10089 Mostly TV

10128 Telephone call interruption.

10312 Driving truck at docks in Cleveland, talked to dock worker.

10539 These Amish do not have TV.

10727 Work for Associated Press

10778 Daughter called each work. She doesn't watch TV much.

10851 More from magazines, some TV

11137 The kids, maybe, for school, not me. I work, then I get home, I cook, clean and get ready for next day.

11210 Radio

<b>A-12R.</b>	<b>OTHER (SPECIFY)</b>
<b>CASE</b>	<b>VERBATIM</b>
10094	Radio (and Newspapers)
10109	Radio
10157	Radio
10213	Magazine and radio
10226	Radio
10246	Radio mostly, I keep the radio on much of the time.
10271	Also mentioned time magazine
10317	Sister working there she was a dispatcher there.
10336	Radio
10358	Also, go information over telephone as we talked to people who lived in the area.
10380	Radio (has no TV)
10383	(Newspaper) Magazines also
10453	Radio (and Newspaper)
10569	Radio
10582	(Circled both) Magazines
10677	Engineering magazines
10705	TV and Radio
10787	Magazines (Newspaper)
10833	Magazine, I was in Japan at the time.
10862	Radio
10868	TV and Radio
10921	TV and Radio
10928	Magazines (and Television)
11124	Magazines
11136	Radio (and Television)
11167	Radio
11175	Radio
11204	National Geographic, Time, Newsweek
11212	(X) Radio
11214	Radio

A-12A. (As you may remember from the coverage,) some of the spilled oil evaporated in the first couple of days after the spill, but much of it stayed in the water and ended up on shore.

Now I would like to tell you how the shore was affected. This map shows the overall extent of the spill.

SHOW MAP 3 (PAUSE)

Here is where the spill occurred (POINT).

The currents floated the oil from Prince William Sound. The blue-green color shows the spill area where some oil spread. The farthest point it reached is here (POINT)

about 425 miles from where the tanker ran aground.

Altogether, about 1,000 miles of shoreline inside and outside the Sound were affected in some way.

Because of the wind and currents, some shoreline was heavily oiled, some lightly oiled, and much was not affected at all. The oiling was heaviest in Prince William Sound.

Most of the affected shore outside Prince William Sound was only very lightly oiled. (POINT)

SHOW MAP 4

This map shows how the oil spread in Prince William Sound. (PAUSE) The red color shows where the shore was more heavily affected (POINT) and the purple where the effects were lighter. You can also see that many areas of shore were not affected by the spill (POINT).

SHOW PHOTO H

The next photo shows a heavily oiled shore soon after the spill. As you can see, the oil covered the rocks near the water (POINT).

SHOW PHOTO I

The next photo is a closer view of a heavily oiled shore in Prince William Sound before the cleanup. (PAUSE)

As you may know, Exxon made in large effort to clean up the oil on the beaches.

**A-12A.**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

**10094        R asked, "Which scientific studies? Who are these scientists?"**

**10126        (X) Interrupted by phone call**

**10484        They did spend a lot of money on it, didn't they? Was that the first time they used that bacteria to clean it up?**

**10560        What about the remaining birds and animals, are they still dying?**

**10713        Who made that estimation? I think the scientists had a lot to do with Exxon oil company.**

**10718        Interrupted by phone call.**

**10784        They shouldn't have to trust all that responsibility to one man!!**

**10886        (Interrupted by phone call)**

**10889        (Interruption)**

**11015        Who says that they (the murre species) won't be threatened?**

**11136        (R asked) All the oil that went into the ground, wouldn't it come up again?**

**11188        Spill areas were shown on TV.**

A-13. I've been telling you a lot about this part of Alaska and the effects of the oil spill. Did anything I said surprise you?

CASE VERBATIM

10280 Most was on TV.

10390 Never thought about it.

10483 (Inconsistent with what she said about some species being extinct.)

10603 He changed his mind.

10617 (Number 2 is circled, "NO.")

10683 It surprises me that you're doing a study of this. (X)

10717 Some of it. I was glad to hear the recovery period, but mother nature is grand to restore. Exxon did everything humanly possible to clean-up.

10718 I don't see how they can say that there isn't a danger for the extinction of the birds, especially the bald eagles.

10796 Heard it all on TV, unless the fish under the water

11062 (In A-13, R did appear surprised by the data but may not have wanted to admit it.)

11151 (X)

11189 (X)

11191 Heard it before

11195 I know it was bad.

11233 I heard it before.

11235 Same think I heard on T.V.

11280 R changed mind.



A-13A. What surprised you? (RECORD VERBATIM)

CASE VERBATIM

- 10001 The amount of birds that died. (X) the amount of animals (X) the amount of oil we are getting from Alaska (X) that's all
- 10004 The amount of animals killed (X)
- 10010 Other than the fact that the fishing industry wasn't hurt, they had made such a 'hew and cry' about the loss of their fishing business. (X) no
- 10011 That more fish and animals, overall, weren't killed. (X) no
- 10012 I thought it affected wildlife a great deal more. I didn't realize the population would come back to normal after a few years. I thought there would be irreparable damage (X) to the birds, the animals and the fish. (X) no
- 10014 When I stop to think, it was worse than I thought it was. When I see these figures (birds and mammals) it makes you sick.
- 10015 That there weren't a lot of fish harmed. (X) no
- 10017 I thought it affected more land than picture showed.
- 10024 I hadn't thought about the fish. (X) I thought more would be destroyed. (X) I did not think the shoreline would ever recover. (X) I thought more animals would be killed.
- 10025 The small size of the port, restricted area (X) seems too small for such large ships (X)
- 10026 To see there wasn't as many killed and that in the next few years the population will come back.
- 10027 I was thinking the kill was much larger on the birds and animals. If they hadn't had all those volunteers helping, thinking of what a much greater loss there would have been. Five hundred and eighty otters is a lot of otters.
- 10047 I would think that the numbers would be greater due to the vastness of the spill, and the miles it covered. I am surprised.
- 10049 All them birds getting killed. (X) All of them getting killed. (X) All of them getting killed by that oil spill. (X) no
- 10053 The number of birds that was killed. Don't recall hearing much about numbers before. I didn't know about sea otters and other mammals.
- 10054 It surprised me they got the oil up as quick as they did. (X) Nothing else.
- 10064 It was disasterous every where it went. (X) The oil spill
- 10081 I though that there would be more affect on the fish. (X) Because the algae were affected and they eat that.
- 10084 Length of boats, very long, high number of dead birds, distance oil traveled (X) no
- 10088 I didn't know the fish were so unharmed. (X)
- 10091 I really thought a lot more birds were killed, surprised about the fish. I'm surprised the fish weren't affected and whales. I guess the whales got away.

- 10095 Just how bad it really was, I didn't know it covered such an area. (X) no
- 10096 Everything because I hadn't heard anything about it. I never read the newspapers, and I only watch a little television
- 10101 That there was so little of the population of birds did not suffer.
- 10102 The fact that surprise me is the wildlife will recover in short amount of time.
- 10103 The fact that future fish will not be harmed, and I also question the amount of wildlife killed. (X) I don't think they will recover that quick. (X) no
- 10107 I didn't realize the population of birds was that great so percentage wise not much was harmed. (X) no
- 10111 I would have thought more fish died and that it would have taken longer to get things back to normal. (X) The birds, sea animals back to normal (X) no
- 10112 Total mileage of coast that got oil spill. (X) no
- 10114 First time I realized how they cleaned up. That surprised me. (X) no
- 10115 The large numbers of birds killed (X) no
- 10116 The amount of coastline that was damaged. TV made it look less than that. (X) no
- 10117 That the scientists think things will come back that quickly. (X) no
- 10119 That more fish weren't harmed. (X) no
- 10120 I didn't realize so many birds were killed. (X) no
- 10121 (X) The death rate is lower.
- 10124 (X) I never believed the extent depicted by the news.
- 10125 (X) The distance that it covered.
- 10127 (X) The damage was low.
- 10128 I thought it would kill the fish.
- 10131 That there wasn't a worse affect on the fish. (X) no
- 10132 The estimates that more species were not affected. (X) no
- 10134 I thought more animals than this would have died. I would have thought it was spread over a bigger wider area of land than it was.
- 10147 The way the oil accident happen, the land and animal damage, and I am sure for people that use gasoline or oil, it really increased the prices. It did not affect my home, and I guess that's why I paid no attention.
- 10148 I had no idea all that oil was wasted, (X) and I really am not interested. They waste then come and ask if we know. Bull ---.
- 10149 I am sure I heard about this oil spill, but I don't remember. (X) I did not know all this damage took place. It's surprising to see these close pictures of the damage. (X) no
- 10153 I thought there was more damage to fish. (X) That's all.

10160 How many things that were killed, seems like an awful lot.

10166 No species threatened with extinction and everything will rebound.

10172 That in 3-5 years they would be back to where they were. I thought it would take longer.

10177 That they would recover. I didn't think that would happen. I didn't know they would multiply that fast. I also had no idea that so many were killed.

10179 All of it (X)

10181 I though more harm was done to the wildlife then it did. (X) no

10183 No, some of the things I heard before. (X) The damage to sea otters surprised me.

10196 I think there were fewer animals killed than I thought, but that's about it.

10197 How far the oil was carried down the coast. (X) nothing else

10198 The scientists seem to repudiate what the Alaska fishermen says. You just don't know what to believe.

10201 Yes, about the fish (X) that they weren't harmed that much. (X) It said it would just take a few years for everything to get back to normal. (X) no

10203 The oil wasn't quite as heavy as I thought it might be. (X) No, that's it.

10205 The mess it made. (X) Just mess (X) that's all.

10206 The dead were pretty high. (X) Not ready (X) Much more birds than I realize were killed.

10207 Figure it killed more fish. (X) That's it.

10209 The estimate on the animals death seem low from what I recall at the time. (X)

10211 That the damage was not being as bad or as permanent as the news forecasted and told us. (X) I didn't think nature would take care of the oil as quickly as you indicated it would. (X) no

10212 That there wouldn't be a long term effect with the death of the birds and animals. (X) I was also surprised by the low percentage of deaths of animals and birds. (X) no

10216 If they killed all the animals that's bad. (X) If they lost all that oil, all the prices on gasoline go up and effect the people. You remember when Jimmy Carter was president, he put a freeze on the oil and there were big lines at gasoline stations to try and get gas. (X) Not really, only the effect it has on us. I work in L.A. and would have no way to get to work if that happened. To take the bus would be too hard, 2:00 in the morning.

10223 Maybe the number of animals injured and killed. (X) I assumed there would have been more.

10224 I'm surprised there were not more dead animals. (X)

10226 I was thinking it would've gotten more of the fish. (X) That was all.

10227 The numbers of the animals that were killed. (X) They were high. (X) That's all.

- 10229 I don't think about the wildlife but I never heard that within a couple of years that nature would dispel with the damage to the coastline. I never heard that on TV. (X) I didn't know that the bird population was that many. (X) Before the spill I didn't know there were that many.
- 10231 It's interesting to note there is no long term damage. (X) I'm sure they'll be monitoring that area for years to come.
- 10232 That they didn't lose any fish. (X) That's all.
- 10233 That so many animals and birds were affected and that it is not going to cause them to become extinct.
- 10235 What surprised me was that it didn't do more damage to fish and birds. (X) That's all.
- 10236 About the terrible deaths of these different birds and animals. (X) Yes, that's all.
- 10238 I thought there were a lot more birds and animals killed then there actually was.
- 10239 The information about the mammals and birds
- 10240 I did not realize how much wildlife was killed.
- 10245 The fish didn't receive as much harm as the fish. (X)
- 10247 Quantity of animals just through lack of knowledge. (In 13 nothing really surprised R except recorded comment made after entry in 13A)
- 10248 Only that I thought more animals were killed from the news reports. (X) And the recovery time quicker than I would have thought. (X) the wildlife recovery time (X) no
- 10249 I thought a lot more birds and fish had been killed, and that it would take longer for them to recover with so many killed. (X) no
- 10257 Maybe the fish, I thought more fish were affected. That's about it.
- 10265 I did not know the accident was so bad.
- 10267 I didn't think so many birds and mammals had been affected. (X) The large area that the oil spill spread over.
- 10273 I didn't realize so many birds and marine animals died. (X) no
- 10277 I didn't realize how much of the area was affected, how much oil was spilled.
- 10284 The number of birds and animals that were killed.
- 10285 Percentage of wildlife killed was not as high as I thought.
- 10287 Exactly how many birds and animals (X) it seems like a lot.
- 10288 The amount of birds that were killed and the amount of sea otters
- 10289 I didn't know all this information. (Note: Respondent had to leave at this point in the interview. She had to be somewhere. I said I could return at he convenience and made an appointment for Monday at 12:00 p.m. Would not let me in her house. Conducted interview in driveway on her car. This part ended 11:30 a.m. Picked up interview friday, 2/8/91 at 12:10 p.m. Unable to reach her before this. Started above (A-13B) and continued interview outside her home on car.)

- 10290 More fish were not effected by the oil spill.
- 10293 About the fish (X) I thought more would be harmed. I thought it would never be the same. Didn't realize it could get back to normal so soon. (X) no
- 10294 That the fish wouldn't be affected very much. (X) no
- 10295 That no many fish were harmed. (X) no
- 10298 Was surprised not too many fish were killed and thought more birds were killed. Surprised they will be back to normal. (X) no
- 10299 Not many fish were harmed. (X) no
- 10300 How many animals were killed (X) what part of the thing was affected (X) where it went to (X) yes
- 10302 The number that was killed, it is hard to believe there was that many killed, or that, that many lived there to begin with.
- 10303 Will the oil eventually go to the bottom and harm the seaweed or kelp?
- 10306 The number of animals killed, I would have expected there would have been a lot more.
- 10309 Gee, everything! The numbers of animals and birds that were killed! One thing I didn't know was it didn't affect the fish, and the area that the oil spill covered, didn't realize it was so large.
- 10311 The fish, I thought it would affect them. The porpoises have to come up for air. I'd think sooner or later they'd hit it.
- 10315 I thought more fish killed or injured. (X)(X) no
- 10318 I thought it was a lot worse. (X) no
- 10319 The extent of damage (X) was greater than I thought. (X) no
- 10321 That the damage wasn't deeper than it was. (X) no
- 10335 Yes, about how much was killed by the oil, I think that they should come up with something to keep this from happening. Keep drugs from the captain. You need someone to make sure this will not happen to the wildlife. They don't want to clean up after making the mistake.
- 10336 (X) I expected, they drum it up to be more (X) the news.
- 10338 Lots of sea otters, seals affected. Lots of mammals killed. (X) To get the oil off and clean it is going to take a lot of years. (X) Some parts were very much affected and luckily other parts were not. (X) (She looked at map of Prince William Sound and said,) 475 miles along coastline affected and the rest not.
- 10339 Everything you said. I think this is a big problem.
- 10345 The fact that this would not kill the species, and the birds would come back, population
- 10346 I thought that people who fish would be hurt and eating fish from the oil spill. Is it safe for eating?
- 10347 That the porpoises and sea lions weren't hurt and killer whales, too

- 10349 The fish, I thought, would get the worst of it rather than the birds. Opposite of what was indicated in this survey.
- 10355 There may not be any long term damage to the wildlife. I don't think the oil can even be completely cleaned.
- 10356 The death of so many birds and fish and animals (X) no
- 10357 Yes, I didn't realize there were so many birds killed. In fact, I didn't know there were so many birds there, 350,000. (X) Yes, probably the distance the oil traveled, that quick in two and a half months. (X)
- 10362 That it appears that it won't take as long for the recovery of the birds and seals as I expected.
- 10365 Yes, the amount of birds killed. I didn't realize it was that many. I also didn't know the oil spread that far. (X) no
- 10366 Except she thought it would be harder on the animals.
- 10367 It surprised me that it didn't harm the fish and about the otters.
- 10369 The amount of birds killed (X) that's it.
- 10370 Probably that so few were killed as compared to the actual count. (X) That's all.
- 10375 I was surprised to see how far it spread on that map. (X) no
- 10377 I would have thought it would endanger some species. Also, I'm surprised they think it will clean up that soon. (X)
- 10378 Estimates of replenishing the wildlife and low number of sea mammals killed
- 10379 Not as many killed as I thought but it still doesn't make it any less detrimental to the environment.
- 10380 The number of wildlife killed, the news didn't go into detail of the exact number killed. The wildlife, as birds, otters, seals.
- 10383 I'm surprised by not mention of fish eggs and breeding grounds, and what about the plankton loss?
- 10384 What happened there, everything that died. (X)
- 10391 I'm surprised that all of that stuff is going to recover that quickly.
- 10392 I didn't know their estimate of what had come back. (X) The numbers of dead animals (X) But that's still no excuse for it happening. (X) That they won't be extinct. (X) That's all.
- 10393 Yeah, a lot of it did. It doesn't look as though it is gonna be as bad as I thought it would be. (X) no
- 10395 Yeah, I think I thought there were more animals killed. (X) Um, no, I think I knew everything else and, also, in a few the birds will recover, the population (X) no
- 10397 The fish, I thought a lot were killed. (X) I'm surprised. They will come back in that length of time (the fish). (X) I feel the clean-up crew must have done a wonderful job. (X)

- 10398 The total number of birds killed, those close to the water (X) How was the bald eagle killed? It's a land bird, isn't it? Maybe they (bald eagle) caught fish. I was surprised the oil spilled so far. I was surprised Alaska had a lot of oil, also. (X)
- 10399 That it only affected very little of the mammal life. From the reports I originally heard, it did kill at least that many birds. It (the statistics) probably sounds a little low. (X)
- 10400 I was surprised that the percentage of the death rate of the animals wasn't higher. (X) That none of the fish were damaged. (X) That the spill wasn't more extensive.
- 10404 I expected the damage to be greater.
- 10413 The amount of birds and animals that were killed. I thought there were less.
- 10414 I thought more birds had been killed.
- 10424 I am surprised at the number of animals that were killed. (X) It is worse than I thought.
- 10425 I feel the truth has not been told. The government never tells the true picture, sometimes.
- 10426 I did not know that many birds had died. (X) no
- 10429 No. One, the low incidence of damage to the animals and fact it will be restored to almost to normal very quickly. (X) That's main surprise to me.
- 10430 The low number of animals and bird deaths as compared to the population. (X) nothing else
- 10431 The figures about returning to normal, if those are the true figures.
- 10435 All the deaths, even the names and different kinds of birds killed (X) That's about it. I didn't realize how much was spilled.
- 10439 More birds and wildlife were killed than I thought. Most of what I heard was about how they were cleaning up. I heard more about how it affected man than how it hurt the wildlife.
- 10441 That many wildlife that were killed. I don't know about the water supply which effects their livelihood.
- 10443 Maybe just how large the ships were.
- 10444 All that oil all over and the radius it covered.
- 10448 The ice in the mountains, I didn't think there was that much snow and ice. (X) no, nothing else.
- 10457 I thought it would affect the fish more. (X) That it would take that for the bird population to return to normal, not as many birds compared to population before the spill. (X) no
- 10458 How many birds got killed. (X) That's it.
- 10459 I was glad to hear many of the wildlife was not effected as I thought. (X) no
- 10466 The birds getting killed, and the fish not getting hurt that much. (X) none other
- 10468 The part that the sea and fish wasn't affected that much. (X)

10469 Never sat down and thought about the effect of nature (X) the animals (X) what a big oil spill can do to destroy that much land.

10470 That the marine life wasn't affected, I thought that would be number one.

10471 The number of birds that were killed.

10476 About the fish (X) I would have thought there would have been more seals killed, but I guess not. (X) Not really

10478 I would have thought there would have been a larger number killed birds and animals.

10482 About the birds being back, I thought they'd never be back. (X) no

10484 I thought more birds would have been killed than what you said.

10485 The numbers being larger than I knew, both as to being there and the number that died.

10486 I didn't know that many bald eagles were killed. (X) not really

10488 Just about the fish, I thought it would interfere with them.

10491 That not more birds were killed.

10494 I thought more fish were killed.

10495 The fact that the fish weren't effected more.

10496 I didn't know that many birds and wildlife were killed.

10499 I didn't think about the sea otters.

10528 The large number of animals and birds killed. (X) How long it will take to clean it all up. (X)

10529 I thought more of the animals were killed. (X) no

10532 That they say there is not going to be any long term effects on the environments. I believe that is garbage. (X) All you have to do is look at Santa Barbara. They still have oil in their sand. That has been over ten years. (X) I just don't necessarily believe all the figures on wildlife.

10534 Kinda surprised me that that few animals were harmed. (X) I've read about the clean up.

10537 In general, it seems to me those figures about how the animals are going to recover are optimistic. (X) You said the fish would not be affected too much. It seems there was a large concern for the fisheries. (X) As I recall, there were people taking about being forced out of the industry. The fish were contaminated with oil. (X) I think that's the main point.

10538 The fact that it didn't affect the fish. (X) Thought the birds were affected less than fish.

10540 The eagles, I was surprise that, the larger amount was killed. Thought that they would have been on higher ground.

10541 Thought more fish were damaged. (X) That's it.

10542 I was surprised that the fish population was not damaged. I thought it would have a great effect. (X) nothing



10543 I wonder why the other animals were not killed.

10548 That more animals weren't killed.

10550 The fact that it (the oil) didn't sink and didn't get any fish. I thought it would've killed more fish than that. I didn't know it had killed that many birds. (X) That's all.

10553 That there weren't more birds and animals killed. I thought there were a lot more than that.

10554 The sea otters (X) I'm surprised it didn't kill more of them, and I'm surprised it didn't affect the fish.

10557 It surprises me that scientists say nature will take care of it in three to five years. (X) We still see signs of Mt. St. Helens, even here, after eleven years.

10558 I thought it hurt the fishing. I kind of had an idea how bad it was.

10559 Not really, I've seen it in the news.

10560 I thought the numbers of birds and animals would be higher. What about algae, oysters, the whole food chain?

10568 I didn't know the tankers could be that big. (X) I didn't know Alaska was that big either. (X)

10569 I didn't realize the numbers of birds and animals killed was that high. Until you see it in front of you, you don't have any idea of the extent of this loss. (X) no

10570 This is basically what I saw on TV except the numbers. (R is referring to the numbers of dead birds and animals.)

10571 The TV propaganda made it out to be more dramatic. I'm surprised it wasn't higher numbers. Media focussed more on individual suffering of birds and animals. However, I don't think that decreases the atrocity of the event. (X) It was human error that shouldn't have happened. It is not like a hurricane. Human error is different.

10573 I thought it would have done more damage than it did, and it didn't hurt vegetation because of the terrain.

10579 That there weren't more killed, the survival rate was better.

10580 The population of the birds killed because of this spill, and they are taking this so lightly saying the population will recover. Also, the residue on the beaches saying nature will clean it. Mother nature didn't do it and shouldn't have to clean it.

10581 I thought the fish would not be back that soon.

10583 That oil doesn't sink, so whales and porpoises were underneath it and unharmed.

10587 Well, all the animals it affected.

10588 How the oil spill affected so many miles of shore and the amount of ships going through the Sound and the large amount of oil that comes from Alaska. Why are prices so high, with that amount of oil coming out?

10589 The number of species of animals that live in Alaska and the number of species that were destroyed.

10593 The estimate of the birds (X) I thought it was less than you said.

10603 That the scientists estimate the oil will wash off the soil within a few years.

10604 The number of bald eagles we lost. (X) no

10608 I'm surprised the fish weren't hurt. (X) The kill is not as big as I thought. (X) That's it.

10610 That scientists don't think there will be long lasting effects. (X) That's all.

10612 Who are these scientists? The oil cut all the sunlight, and the fish were harmed with no oxygen.

10613 The things about the birds did but the fishing industry did suffer you know. (X) no

10615 That it didn't threaten extinction of the wildlife. (X) That's about it.

10619 Expected more mammals to have died instead of just birds. (X)

10622 The amount of birds killed and the sea otters etc. I'm surprised that it wasn't more damaging.

10625 I thought the marine life was affected more.

10626 About the fish (X) I'm surprised they didn't take more preventative measures, so they wouldn't have this big a problem, wouldn't have had to fly in the equipment, etc.

10631 The percentage of dead birds and animals was lower than I thought.

10635 When you see these pictures you are surprised about how much harm was done.

10639 The amount of birds killed. (X) no

10643 The length of time it would take for them to recover, I thought it would be longer.

10645 The fact that all remaining oil will be removed naturally in a few years.

10646 The small amount of birds and mammals that were killed proportionately, and the population to return to normal in a relatively short time.

10653 The fact that no species would be harmed any longer then three to five years.

10658 That the fish weren't harmed.

10659 Our (the interviewer) lack of information, fish do came to the surface for air, so the fish had to be harmed.

10660 I think they were low on the estimated number of killed fish and animals. Disease could now wipe them out in their low numbers and weakened condition.

10662 That the fish weren't harmed or killed.

10684 The exact numbers of the wildlife that was damaged. (X) no

10687 It kind of threw me off that it wasn't that big of a problem. It seems sugar coated about the animals lost.

10688 It surprised me that more fish were not harmed. Also, the shellfish, that they were not harmed.

10689 Well, yes, the number of animals that died.

10691 Yes, I didn't think they would return to normal numbers in so short a time.

10694 The total number of birds killed. (X) I didn't realize it was so high. (X) no

10696 I followed it pretty closely. (X) It seemed to me they really had to put the pressure on the gas company to clean up.

10699 I was surprised the fishing was not disturbed, the fact it's only going to take a few years to recover. (X) I was surprised so many birds were killed. I was surprised so many eagles were killed.

10700 Just what you said about the fish and the scientist, they really don't know what the long term affect will be on reproduction of wildlife species.

10702 I thought the oil would seal off the air, and more fish and mammals would have been killed.

10707 I thought there was more killed then that. It's still upsetting.

10713 The estimates that the scientist are giving are "greatly exaggerated." Alaskan wildlife is very dense in the territory. If their estimation are related to San Pedro spill they are wrong because there is no wildlife in San Pedro. The chemicals in the water, everyone is going to be affected.

10714 That the amount of birds found dead were less than I thought would be. (X) That the recovery would be so quick. (X) no

10715 I'm surprised the environment will recover as soon as your saying. I thought the damage to birds was more extensive. (X) no

10716 How many birds were killed and the sea otters, and I guess the fact that I didn't hear about it when it happened.

10717 Surprised that scientists said in five years recovery. (This was added after we had done the A-13 question.)

10720 I didn't know how many birds had been killed, and you showed me where the oil had spread, and, also, that the oil stayed on top of water. I thought it would go down.

10721 The way it affected the land, shore, water, and animals.

10724 Such of small percent of the animals were killed. (X) The populations were not wiped out like the news had let me believe.

10725 The low percentage of those, marine animals, that were killed, I thought it would be higher.

10727 I don't know if I trust these numbers. They seem small to me. I don't know your source. (X) no

10728 I thought it was probably more detrimental to the fish and the sea life and the sea otters, and how, in a few years, it would be back to normal if, in fact, that is true. (X) no

10729 The recovery time surprised me. (X) That it was as fast as it was. Who hired the scientists? (X) no

10768 I thought more animals, birds were killed. (X) no

10769 I doubt that only a few fish were harmed. (X) no

10771 Surprised it was that low.

10776 (X) Sounds as I work for Exxon

10779 Maybe the part that it didn't affect the fish.

10781 I was surprised about the bald eagles. I haven't heard of a lot of these animals.

10785 I figured there would be more birds dying, animals dying. I was real surprised to find recovery times are as short as scientists say they will be. As far as the numbers sound, they seem acceptable. (R is referring to the "numbers" of dead birds and animals.)

10787 I didn't realize it was as bad as it was. What about krill and microscopic plant and animals life? Because oil would have cut off oxygen from the water.

10792 Yes, that the oil that got in will go away and the bird that was lost.

10804 Yes, because I thought the fishing was hurt real bad, and I really thought everything was really ruined even more than you stated it was. (X) That's about it.

10808 I didn't know about the sea animals. I never thought about animals in the sea.

10809 I didn't realize so many birds and animals were harmed. (X) I'm surprised things will be back to normal in such a short time. I thought it would take longer. (X) no

10810 I can't believe the fish were not harmed. Their oxygen was cut off. Who and where did the scientists come from? (X) no

10813 About the fish (X) no

10815 The figures on the birds were less than I thought. I thought it would take longer for mother nature to take care of the oil that was absorbed.

10818 But I think this is all crap. They are just making light of it. They can't predict what was killed or what's not going to be extinct.

10822 The amount of birds that were killed.

10824 I didn't realize how long the area was that was affected.

10827 That the fish weren't harmed.

10853 The amount of birds that were killed. I didn't think it would be that great.

10854 Yes, I was surprised that the numbers of birds and animals killed was so small. That surprised me very much!

10863 I thought a lot of fish were killed. I thought oil sank, so they would be hurt.

10867 The numbers of the dead birds and mammals (X) I didn't know it made such a big mess.

10868 The number of birds killed. (X) How bad the ocean looked in the pictures. (X)

10869 I was surprised of the death toll of the birds. (X)

10871 Yes, the bald eagles! I didn't even realize that there were any up there. and that no porpoises died, that surprised me!

10872 The number of birds that did die seemed small. It is a relief to know that the population numbers will return.

10873 Yes, that the fish numbers weren't high in the death toll.

10874 That there wasn't heavier damage to the shoreline and to the wildlife, too.

10875 Yes! I'm surprised that the effects were not more devastating and that it wouldn't take so long to resume normality.

10876 I thought the damage was greater and more permanent than you said.

10922 That fishes not injured. I heard something on bottom of sea was injured and destroyed and that is what fish feed on. (X) no

10924 How far the spill went. I did not know the oil went that far. (X) no

10925 Yes, I thought it was worse than that, I don't believe about the fish, the shellfish (crabs) must have been affected, so I think they're not telling the truth about the fish.

10926 I think more animals than that were killed, and I don't think that it will return to normal as soon as you said. I think it's bullshit that none of the fish were harmed.

10928 I would of thought there were more birds and animals

10929 I seemed like it was less than I expected. The spread of the spill a lot more than I expected.

10930 Not as much damage as I expected.

10932 Well, the fact that it would be back to normal soon. I thought it would take longer.

10933 That the duration of the problem wouldn't be as long as I'd thought, and the percentages killed was less than I thought.

10934 I'm surprised more fish weren't killed, the rest fits. (X) no

10935 It was bigger distance than I thought, thought one or two hundred miles. (X) no

10936 Under the impression that more wildlife was harmed. (X) I was impressed with the distance the oil traveled. (X)

10937 I can't believe that so few birds were killed.

10964 The amount of animals killed surprised me. (X) no

10968 About the fish and about the length of time to get back to normal. (X) The bird population and the shore.

10969 The figures of shoreline damage and the birds, the percentage on harbor seals, sea otters killed were high.

10970 That the wildlife populations can recover so quickly. (X) That a lot more fish weren't destroyed. (X) That's about all.

11007 That they lost so much of the wildlife. (X)

11008 All the birds that were killed. (X) And the fish weren't harmed like I thought. (X) no

11010 I expected the fish to have been contaminated. (X) nothing else

- 11013 Wasn't aware of so many mammals and birds had been killed. Don't know if I remembered that.
- 11015 The facts of the population recovering, I don't know if I can believe it.
- 11018 The total number of birds killed. I also thought it would take longer for the populations of the birds to return to normal.
- 11030 Yes, the numbers are much lower in relative comparison to population of wildlife before the spill. (X) It's surprising nature can rejuvenate itself in such a short period, only a couple years. But it is still not to take lightly, and it's good to know the fish weren't affected.
- 11031 I didn't know how many birds and how many seals were killed at the time. (X) Nothing else because I knew how much cleaning was going to take place.
- 11032 Probably that they expect everything to recover as quickly as they do. (X) no
- 11034 The fish weren't injured.
- 11038 I heard that the oil was not just surface, that it went much deeper. (X) I guess not.
- 11039 The way I understand it, it did affect a lot of fish, and the people weren't going to be able to eat fish, so I'm surprised they say not many fish were harmed by the spill. (X) no
- 11040 I don't agree with these scientific studies, because I think they are overlooking facts like if a bird eats an affected fish, it might not die but it won't have healthy off-springs. So I don't think there is anyway they can determine the long term affects. I think it will cause a lot more long term damage than they are saying. (X) no
- 11041 I thought more animals would have been killed than what you said. (X) That it should be cleaned up within three to five years, the residue. (X) No, that's it.
- 11043 I was surprised that the fish were not harmed.
- 11047 I did not know how many animals were involved.
- 11049 That there was no harm done to the fish, that's impossible.
- 11054 To see the figures of the animals that survived with no harm. (X) To also see the pictures where the land was being cleaned up, and I did not really remember hearing why the spill happened. It was nice to see pictures that showed how and why. Very good information.
- 11055 I would have thought more animals were killed.
- 11057 The number of deaths for wildlife
- 11064 All the birds and mammals killed.
- 11067 The numbers are lower than what I believe they would be. I think they're being conservative to protect themselves, to keep people from being critical of the oil companies.
- 11071 I would have thought that there would have been more birds and mammals killed than that. (X) That's all.
- 11073 How many animals were killed. (X) no

- 11090 The part that the numbers seem lower than I thought, and I wonder where the numbers come from and if they're reliable figures.
- 11091 That there seems to be an attempt to minimize the impact of the oil spill. (X) Nothing else only seems indicate damage not so great.
- 11092 The percentage dead as opposed to the entire population. (X) The tone of the whole presentation, it sounds like a commercial.
- 11095 That the extent of the animals and birds killed surprise me, and the scientific records don't assure me there will be no lasting damage to the area from this spill. (X) I thought many more birds, and animals were killed than it says.
- 11096 I was expecting it to be longer in terms of recovery and that more birds and marine animals had been killed. (X) That covers it.
- 11098 About the fish not being so effected. (X) no
- 11102 The amount and as far as it went surprised me. (X) The number of dead things
- 11111 I thought more birds and mammals were dead.
- 11112 The amount of time it will take to recuperate. I thought it would take longer.
- 11113 I figured some of the other mammals would have been effected and thought the fish would have been effected more.
- 11115 I was surprised that fish were not killed, and also surprised at large amount of animals that did get killed. (X) no
- 11116 That it's going to recover that fast in a few years. (X) That not that many birds were endangered. (X) no
- 11120 It seems that these estimates seem like a relatively short time for recovery.
- 11122 It surprised me that the scientists estimate that the animals' population will regenerate in just a few years.
- 11126 Looking at the pictures of the oil made me sick to know how many animals and birds it killed.
- 11127 The fact that they say that effects will not last that long, for only a few years. (X) Nothing mentioned about the plant life. (X) That is about it.
- 11133 The fact that there wasn't a great deal of marine life damage.
- 11136 I'm surprised that there weren't more fish killed with all that oil in the water. (X) no
- 11137 I am surprised to know all the oil spilled and wasted so bad. I never knew this is why we pay more for gas and heat a few years ago. My, my, I see now. Ah-la-la, boy, that was bad.
- 11140 I didn't know so many birds were killed. (X) No, I just didn't think there was that much damage.
- 11141 It's good news that the animals that were affected will be able to recuperate
- 11142 I believe the fish damage was a lot more and the animals will not reproduce in the next couple years.

- 11143 I didn't realize how many birds were killed. (X) no
- 11152 About how many animals were killed. Many were hibernating if they weren't they would be dead.
- 11153 The amount of birds that were killed and the fact that in 3-5 years they will return to normal.
- 11155 That the fish didn't die. (X) That it. It surprised me that they can reproduce so fast. (X) That it.
- 11156 That few fish were harmed. (X) What you've told me made everything sound like it wasn't so bad. Someone is trying to make it sound like it was not so bad. Why estimate the whales, etc. with 0. Why even bring them up. (X) no
- 11157 The size of the shoreline untouched. The size of the tankers
- 11166 The 100 bald eagles were killed.
- 11168 How many birds and animals died from it. (X) How far oil can spread. (X) no
- 11169 Partly that fish weren't harmed and that there was no long term damage. (X) no
- 11170 Just the amounts were so large and the variety of birds and animals.
- 11174 I didn't expect the impact on the wildlife to be less severe than it was.
- 11176 The numbers that were actually killed and when they would repopulate, I thought the numbers were greater and that the time would be greater to repopulate.
- 11182 I thought more fish were harmed. (X) no
- 11183 That there will be no long term harm to the environment. I can't believe everything is going to be fine.
- 11184 The relatively small percentage of bird species affected. But it raises a question as to what the source of the data is.
- 11187 I'm surprised there were only 100 seals killed.
- 11188 I heard it before.
- 11192 I thought it was a lot worse. (X) no
- 11197 I thought it was a lot worse.
- 11203 The distance of travel for the tankers, the amount of oil the tankers carry and the fact that it was more so the birds than the fish that were affected, and amount of time for things to get back to way they were before.
- 11204 Didn't realize the narrows were so tight and narrow.
- 11205 That the fish weren't damaged.
- 11209 That so many birds died.
- 11218 I didn't know all the damage it did to the birds. I thought it would the fish and other sea animals.



11220 I'm not sure about the credibility of the scientists if they were hired by Exxon. I'm concerned about long term effects.

11230 The scientists claim that the beaches will clean itself up in about 3-5 years.

11237 I'm not aware of what happened. I can't recall it.

11239 I thought the death estimates seemed a little conservative from what I heard.

11272 I understand that a lot of the oil is actually on the bottom and that the fish are actually effected. This seems slanted toward Exxon's views.

11275 Well, the fish I thought it would have killed more.

11276 The news made it sound worse than that.

11277 The bit about the fish did. (X) I thought there were more fish affected by the oil spill. (X) Nothing.

11278 I was surprised so few animals, mammals were killed.

11279 I was surprised the birds were more affected that the marine life, also that it was carried such a long distance.

11280 I thought a lot more animals would be killed.

11283 The number of - it's hard to believe that a number of fish weren't hurt and that nature will take care of it that soon.

11285 Well, about the fish and that so few mammals were killed

11286 That it didn't bother the fish.

11500 All that happen is a surprise.

11501 The extent of the spill, how far it stretched out, along the coast.

11504 The scientists belief that everything will be okay. (X) That not as many birds and wildlife were killed.

11507 One, that in a few years nature would take care of getting rid of the oil. Two, that it didn't endanger the species.

11508 I thought there were more birds and sea otters killed. The low numbers surprised me or the accuracy of the TV reports to figure out how much the media minimize the information. There's been an awful lot with the Gulf crisis relations back to the Alaskan oil spill, comparing to the spill in the Gulf

11510 Yes, I thought the fish would be effect. I thought the oxygen content of the water would be lower.

11512 I think the extent of the damage was actually greater than what is purpointed here. Particularly the eagles there were more than 500 damaged.

11516 The numbers on the birds compared to how many lived there. (X) no

11519 That the populations were going to be rejuvenated rather quickly.

- 11520 I don't believe they're talking about full recovery, all the population of the animals and birds, in a couple of years. I don't think that anything can get back to the way it was prior to the spill.
- 11521 Just amount of birds that were killed.
- 11524 Everything (X) the birds killed
- 11526 The amount of birds that were recovered. (X) The fact that in 2-3 years it should be back to normal, I thought it would take longer than that. (X) I thought the rocks would all be cleaned up. You said in time it would take care of itself (X) no
- 11527 The figures or death toll on the birds and animals. (X) no
- 11529 I thought there was more wildlife killed (X) and the fact that things would be back to normal in a few years. (X)

A-13B. In the little over ten years that the Alaska pipeline has operated, the Exxon Valdez spill has been the only oil spill in Prince William Sound that has harmed the environment.

Some precautions have already been taken to avoid another spill like this. These include checking tanker crews and officers to see if they have been drinking, keeping a supply of containment equipment in Valdez, putting trained cleanup crews on 24 hour alert, and improving the Coast Guard radar.

Congress has also recently required all new tankers to have two hulls instead of one. The Exxon Valdez, like most other tankers, had only a single hull. Double hulls provide more protection against oil leaking after an accident.

However, it will take ten years before all the single hulled tankers can be replaced.

Scientists warn that during this ten year period another large spill can be expected to occur in Prince William Sound with the same

effect  
on the  
beaches  
and the  
wildlife  
as the  
first  
spill.

In order to prevent damage to the area's natural environment from another spill, a special safety program has been proposed.

We are conducting this survey to find out whether this special program is worth anything to your household.

Here's how the program would work.

Two large Coast Guard ships specially designed for Alaskan waters will escort each tanker from Valdez all the way through Prince William Sound until they get to the open sea. These escort ships will do two things.

First, they will help prevent an accident in the Sound by making it very unlikely that a tanker will stray into dangerous waters. (PAUSE)

Second, if an accident does occur, the escort ships will carry the trained crew and special equipment necessary to keep even a very large spill from spreading beyond the tanker. (PAUSE)

This drawing shows how this would be done. (PAUSE)

#### SHOW CARD 6

Escort ship crew would immediately place a boom that stands four feet above the water and five feet below the water, called a Norwegian sea fence, around the entire area of the spill. (POINT IF NECESSARY) Because oil floats on the water, in the first days of a spill, the sea fence will keep it from floating away. The oil trapped by the sea fence would be scooped up by skimmers, and pumped into storage tanks on the escort ships. Within hours, an emergency rescue tanker would come to the scene to aid in the oil recovery and transport the oil back to Valdez.

This system has been used successfully in the North Sea by the Norwegians.

#### SHOW CARD 6A

This card summarizes what the program would prevent in the next ten years. Without the program (POINT) scientists expect that despite any other precautions there will be another large oil spill that will cause the same amount of damage to this part of Alaska as the last one. (PAUSE)

With the program they are virtually certain there will be no large oil spill that will cause damage to this area.

**A-13B.**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

**10173        That sounds great.**

**10390        How will they tell if anyone's been drinking. (Went on about drinking.)**

**10484        That doesn't seem to make sense with all the precautions taken since then.**

**10659        We should use hydrogen gas.**

**10717        Phone call interruption**

**10889        (Interruption)**

**11527        When they get the spilled oil is it usable?**

A-14. Is there anything more you would like to know about how a spill could be contained in this way?

CASE VERBATIM

10026 Find it all very interesting and picture explains it very well.

10154 Oh, wait a minute.

10157 (Interjected before answered A-14) Experience is the best teacher. This man was drinking. They will guard against that. They'll be alerted. Have responsible people.

10216 They show how they can protect it.

10341 Pretty much explanatory

10392 (X)

10414 (His other concern) Sabotage in the oil line, the deterioration of the oil line

10462 I do have questions

10547 No questions, but industry and government already have the laws, controls, equipment, they should use it, lot of lies to us.

10552 To me it seems there will be another spill. The only questions is whether there will be a program or not

10613 I'm familiar with that system.

10626 (During previous narrative (Q. A-13B) R had interjected that they should have a containment capability on hand. Believe he had seen TV coverage of sea fence in Persian Gulf. He was delighted to hear our proposal was essentially the same as his idea. Since, he was in sync with the idea he had no further questions, just food for thought.)

10717 What kind of success did they have with the stuff they used to soak up the oil? (X)

10718 That's exactly what my husband and I discussed.

10778 I heard on TV a scientist had perfected a way to contain the oil after the spill in the Gulf, on the news, yesterday.

10796 Have an idea of the principle of the thing.

10809 I saw that all on TV in Saudi Arabia.

11033 Late getting to this.

11188 Sounds good so far.

11190 Sounds good.

11191 It's understandable

11194 Sounds logical

11195 Looks like it might work.

**A-14A.           What is this? (PROBE: Anything else?) (LIST RESPONDENT  
QUESTIONS BELOW)**

**CASE       VERBATIM**

- 10005       I would like to see a way of sealing a hole in the tanker immediately.
- 10013       Having the double hull is excellent idea (X) Can't think of anything.
- 10014       I think they learned a really big lesson. I don't think there will be another spill. The people won't let it happen.
- 10022       I would like to know how they can keep it from happening to them. (X) To the birds and fishes, I would like for them to fix it. I am crazy about the birds.
- 10024       I was concerned about the amount of time to get to the spill site before the program. (X)
- 10027       Am not that knowledgeable, these Coast Guard people every time they go out would get more training and experience and could come up with even newer and better ideas for the future could come out of it. Supertankers, do they really have to be that big? Why do they have to be that big? Easier to get out of control and run aground, hard to maneuver. Double bottoms will make them safer.
- 10055       What if it was leaking both sides? How would they contain the spill? Are there going to be any personnel to help repair the ship?
- 10056       What about rough water? (X) no
- 10065       How much money the oil companies are going to be putting into this? (X) No, that'll do it.
- 10079       About how much mileage would the escort ships have to travel. (X) no others
- 10080       Weren't they supposed to have all this safety equipment there in the first place. (X) Nothing else.
- 10081       Would the sea fences remain after the 10 years? (X) Could the double hulls still have a spill?
- 10085       But I don't believe it could work. I've read in depth articles on this. The best, most efficient, and least expensive is to monitor strongly the traffic in the Sound, the ships, the operators of the ships, especially. This is a long, expensive plan. I don't believe there is a guarantee it will work. It's not worth a try. We need people to be more concerned with environment (X) no
- 10093       Are they talking about using any of those chemicals that "eat" up the oil? (X) No
- 10095       How long would it take to pick up all the oil spilled? I realize it does depend on the size of the spill but I guess I wonder if they can get it all up before some sinks or something.
- 10097       I think if they had moved earlier and not waited a few days the large spill could have been far less and not so much wildlife killed, and I think that Exxon should have paid every darn nickel for the clean up, not tax money.
- 10100       If they check the depth of the water at all times then they would locate and high point the ship would not hit anything. They also overload a lot of the ships.

- 10101 Why don't they ship the oil in barrels so if the ship has a leak the oil is in barrels. They should pass a law, no bulk oil.
- 10102 Trade off of the cost of the program.
- 10103 When you're talking about 11 million gallons spilling how can that Norwegian fence contain all that oil? (X) no
- 10108 But why is it going to take 10 years to build double hulled tankers?
- 10111 But I do wonder who will pay for this program. (X) no
- 10112 Can't we get permission to run the pipeline through Canada? (X) no
- 10115 What about the pipeline. (X) I read there's all rust spots in the pipeline. (X) no
- 10125 (X) The fence looks good. Has it been used before?
- 10133 I don't think it can be. It will be impossible to contain, some but not all with these two ships might be contained. They should run lines, pipelines, on out through Alaska so they won't have this problem. The straights, even with the Coast Guard, it will be impossible.
- 10134 It's pretty self-explanatory.
- 10154 How about if they have smaller tankers. Would they be less likely to cause a spill? (X) No other.
- 10160 (Interviewer crossed out) I think they ought to try to do whatever necessary to prevent oil spills.
- 10180 Why couldn't the equipment be put on the oil tankers instead of having all those escort ships. (X) no
- 10198 In that way, no, but I'll tell you what to do. Do not let single hull tankers into enclosed area, period!
- 10208 How big were the spills that were contained by the Norwegians? The cost of the clean up, if any.
- 10209 What happen's to the oil? (X) (Interviewer's note: I advised respondent that the oil is reclaimed and used.)
- 10210 This fence, why couldn't it be carried on the tanker itself and they contain their own spill? (X)
- 10213 Who proposed this program? (X) no
- 10220 What is the cost of having the ships and crew always there and how much faster will it be by having ships and crews on 24 hour stand-by?
- 10225 What would the cost be? (X) The probability of another spill, I'd question that. Keep alcohol off the ships, and it won't happen. He was convicted. (X) no
- 10228 Why can't they have like a lawnmower that cuts down the ice and lets it go back to its natural inhabitants. Just slice the ice down as the tanker goes through with the escort ship. (X) no



10231 Would the fence survive 25-30 mile hour conditions? I know liners or ships can survive. (X) no, not really

10245 What is it made of (the sea fence)? How long does it take (to scoop up the oil (she means)) one the magnitude of the Exxon Valdez spill? (X)

10248 I'm just thinking about the cost and who would pay for it.

10249 I think this sounds like a very expensive proposal. (X) Whose going to pay for this equipment? (X) no

10253 (X) The double lining would help the most.

10256 What is the fence made of? How long would it take to get the oil out of there onto the escort ships after you contain it? Why do they think there will be one more large spill in the next ten years without the program?

10271 Questions about weather interfering with containment procedures (X) harsh winters in area

10284 Why not just outline the route with markers? How much would it cost?

10293 I think it should be used everywhere. (X) no

10297 Did the ships go under water?

10299 What's the condition of environment now? Do all takers including foreign have to have double hulls? How much of that oil is used in the U.S. and how much goes to export? (Gave him and her another letter and suggested they call 800 number for answers I didn't know.

10301 Nothing I can do about it.

10338 Like, this is the way (X) the fence in protecting the oil spill (X) Like, is there going to be another oil spill in a long time or a short time from now? (X)

10339 I'm not sure. I can't think.

10355 If it is in open water this could work better than if the boat is close to shore. I wonder if the emergency crews are at sea all the time or are just at a station on alert.

10365 Why couldn't they put a pipeline closer instead of 75 miles away? (X) Any place that's less prone to accidents.

10366 Do they use that bacteria that eats oil?

10379 What if the seas are really rough? It doesn't look like it could contain it in rough water. High wind would take it (oil) over it.

10383 Cost? How much?

10385 If it is to be used how successful will it be? The concept is so simple why hasn't it been used more extensively in the past? The oil companies and the government have indicated that there were proper procedures in place before the accident, but I don't think there were.

10390 Where do they want to do this? (X)

- 10393 I think it sounds like a wonderful idea. (X) I'd be willing to pay more taxes to prevent anything like it again. (X) no
- 10395 If the escort ships, how much oil can they hold? I think it's an excellent idea. (X) nothing
- 10439 Could they widen the narrow part so the ships would be able to get through better?
- 10447 They should never allow anything but double hull ships in first place.
- 10455 Have read up on this.
- 10462 How many ships will escort these tankers? Will there be two ships for each tanker? I think we're talking about a lot of money here.
- 10467 What would be the cost? (X) No, not right now.
- 10468 How would a double hull make a difference? (X) no other
- 10484 Do they have to have two boats to do it? (X) Could they put a motorized boat on the tanker to spread the fences? (X) no
- 10494 Could the oil be reused? (X) no
- 10531 I don't know. (X) I'd have to hear more about the alternatives. I don't feel qualified to comment. (X)
- 10532 I do not know how fast oil spreads, but I do not know that the escort ships could contain the spill. (X) no
- 10550 But would it? Wouldn't it sink down below the five foot level and travel beyond it. It seems like something as heavy as oil would sink down further than that if it's that large of an amount, especially as large as eleven million gallons. (X) No, that's all.
- 10552 I would want to know what the expense would be as compared to the benefit. The point being you can either prevent a spill or control it. It would be better to be prepared to control a spill should one occur rather than have ships constantly on duty escorting the tankers in and out of the Sound. For instance, having land based equipment to take care of the spill rather than have ships escorting the tankers which would be a considerable cost.
- 10556 The cost, will it compare effectively with other means?
- 10557 Is there time to clean up a real large spill before it sank? (X) no
- 10559 How would the recovered oil be used? There must be a way to salvage it.
- 10560 How can you say "zero"? That is questionable.
- 10570 This appears to be a good program.
- 10571 I think the program should be paid for by the oil companies who use the Sound, not the tax payers.
- 10578 Any other ways that work?
- 10586 I think you explain it very well!
- 10615 They claim in the Gulf the booms aren't working 100% effectively. (X) no

10630 Just more information (X) I mean why don't they use this system now? It seems like a good one.

10631 How is the oil picked up off the water?

10639 How much will it cost? How will they be trained? (X) no

10642 I just don't believe that there will be zero spills. Has anyone mentioned how dangerous the pipeline is to the environment.

10643 How do you plan to go about implementing the program? How much is it going to last?

10645 Do they know the cost of this program?

10653 Don't know what, so I'm really not sure.

10660 There's no reason for the ships to have escort ships. That Exxon Valdez was a certain accident because of the ship's people not being where they should be and doing what they should at the time along with alcohol.

10695 What kind of equipment does the tankers carry? (X) I didn't see anything about the crustaceans and shellfish. (X) nothing

10696 It sounds terrific. I wonder what they'll do in the Persian Gulf?

10698 Who pays for this? (X) Pretty clear, in the explanation.

10699 Could the oil be heated in some way so it could be more easily skimmed up. Is there anyway a net type device could be placed below the oil spill to hold it in place for the skimmers so it would not sink? Could magnetic energy be used to control flow or aid in pick up of oil like a magnet like doctors do to direct medicine.

10708 Who pays for the two escort ship?

10709 Well, nothing is 100% proof. No one is perfect. How can they keep from having another one and contain it all? (X) no

10713 First of all, who is going to supply the ships. Is this going to be the oil companies supplying or the taxpayers? Will the burden be shared by both or the oil company alone. For example, if an oil spill should occur, will the oil company causing the spill be imposed to pay for all costs caused by them for a period of one years or, however, long it takes? And that would include animals husbandry and oceanographers to constantly monitor the affected area and it's recovery. Oil companies should be libel for that.

10724 I wonder if this would work in heavy seas. (X) How long would it take to clean this. (X) How would the bacteria work in the cold north waters.

10768 Does it work in rough seas. (X) no

10776 (X) I watched it in the Persian Gulf. It looks like it would work if small spill.

10784 Suppose there is a storm when the ship begins to leak?

10789 How would you like to drink a glass of water that has even a small bit of crude oil in it? (X) How do I know the system will contain all the crude oil?

10810 Whose paying? (X)

- 10817 Are there any other alternatives? This seems like a successful way of doing it.
- 10818 Why don't they set up a permanent lining for the 75 miles to contain any spills. Have a permanent sea fence erected to line the canal for sure.
- 10824 (Comments only) I don't realize too much about it except for the fence. I wonder how much it will help.
- 10847 What is it going to cost? Who is going to pay? Is this system only going to be set up in Alaska?
- 10851 How microscopic animals that "eat" the oil might work? How effective that might be?
- 10868 Do the single or double hulled tankers protect the oceans from another spill? (X)
- 10869 What percentage of the oil is scooped up? (Appears to have been rewritten.)
- 10884 What if the winds blow real hard and blow away the fence?
- 10922 I think an escort or pilot ship could guide tanker and avoid accidents. (X) Because they know waters. I'm from Jamover and that is done there. This is more efficient way. It would be cheaper and rest (escort ships and special equipment) would not be necessary. (X) Not easier way to handle problem. (X)
- 10929 I was wondering if the seas were rough would the boom contain the oil?
- 10933 What is the usability of the oil that is recaptured? Also, how long does it take a tanker without escort to go to Valdez to the ocean. What is the difference in time escorted vs. non-escorted?
- 10935 I thought the equipment was already there. They didn't respond quickly.
- 10961 I wonder why this was not used with the Texas spills. (X) Many parts of the world are being damaged by oil pollution.
- 10963 How fast do the skimmers take the oil off the surface. (X) Oil sinks after a while what happens to that oil. (X) Seems like oil on the bottom would kill sea life.
- 11032 How much it would cost? How effective the fence really is? (X) Who pays for it? (X)
- 11038 Are the tankers going to be required to have Accurate Navigation systems, like GPS (Global Position Systems)? (X) no
- 11067 There should be a backup system on each ship. There should be subordinates that keep a checkup system in place to eliminate human error, never allow one person to make decisions on anything that's important.
- 11090 (Note:) (Comment) At the time of the spill they were supposed to have such precautions ready. They did not.
- 11097 Does it really work? How long does it take to get the sea fence up?
- 11134 I wonder about time lag. How soon before it can begin to start clean-up. Longer it takes more damage done. (X) no
- 11145 Double hull first, I don't see how this will be able to contain the oil, you will be losing oil it will not be fast enough. (X)
- 11152 Are there other solutions where are the other options.

- 11156 How quickly can they be in place?
- 11233 What happen when the sea is choppy. Spill couldn't be contained in high waves. (X) no
- 11240 (But he said) It just seems a little strange, double hulled ships should be able to go on their own, will we still escort double hull in ten years.
- 11274 What about electronic navigational systems?
- 11279 The skimmers look awfully small. (X) I have heard about microbes that eat oil. Are they able to use the oil afterwards?
- 11280 What would be done with the oil that is recovered? I heard about a chemical that can be added to spilled oil that would cause it to jell so it can be retrieved easier.
- 11505 Would it completely get all of the oil spilled?
- 11508 They have been operating a long time with only one spill scientists information is not accurate. The captain was drunk and if he was not the accident would not have occurred.
- 11509 Why couldn't they put the pipeline down to the refinery.
- 11512 The concept sounds satisfactory, but knowing how things really work I don't think this would do the job. (X) If no spill occurs within five years conditions will became quite lax and Coast Guard equipment will not be maintained. Sensitively to the problem will become less over time.
- 11531 But how can the scientists be so certain that another spill will occurs or just one in the next ten years?

A- 14B. Because two tankers usually sail from Valdez each day, the Coast Guard would have to maintain a fleet of escort ships, skimmers, and an emergency tanker, along with several hundred Coast Guard crew to run them.

Although the cost would be high, the escort ship program makes is virtually certain there would be no damage to Prince William Sound's environment from another large oil spill during the ten years it will take all the old tankers to be replaced by double-hulled tankers.

It is important to note that this program would not prevent damage from a spill anywhere else in the United States because the escort ships could only be used in Prince William Sound.

If the program was approved, here is how it would be paid for.

All the oil companies that take oil out of Alaska would pay a special one time tax which will reduce their profits. Households like yours would also pay a special one time charge that would be added to their federal taxes in the first and only the first year of the program.

This money will go into a Prince William Sound Protection Fund. The one time tax will provide the Fund with enough money to pay for the equipment and ships and all the yearly costs of running the program for the next ten years until the double hulled tanker plan takes full effect. By law, no additional tax payment could be required.

**A-14B.**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

**10089        Have you heard about the big spill in the Gulf They have started it afire.**

**10581        Tax the oil companies all you want.**

**10784        Make the oil companies pay for it.**

**10820        Why is that?**

**10889        (Interruption)**

**11187        They should pay it all.**

A-14C. Do you have any questions about how the program would be paid for? (LIST RESPONDENT QUESTIONS BELOW)

CASE VERBATIM

10341 However, I've never seen a tax that is just one time. Eventually it is constantly.  
10348 But, they never do anything one time. Sea captain to stay sober.  
10462 Yes, I have questions.  
10662 The oil companies should pay the whole amount.  
10719 The oil companies (R said, "No" then "Yes" after answer, in C-1 it still should have been "No.")  
10796 Not questions but answers  
10829 Should be paid for by the oil companies  
10962 I wonder if this could not be used in other areas, because oil spills can happen anywhere, anytime.  
11063 The oil companies should be responsible for it.  
11111 (Comment) The oil companies should pay it all.  
11130 Not about how  
11131 I can't afford it. I'm on a fixed income.  
11132 I frankly think that the elderly on fixed incomes should not be expected to pay on this program.  
11147 That's certainly not up to us to pay for. That is the oil companies responsibility.  
11160 And don't care.  
11165 It shouldn't be up to us.  
11200 (Volunteered that) the company that owned the ship should pay all the cost.  
11202 The oil companies should be responsible  
11212 But oil companies should pay for it and not taxes should be put on us.  
11240 (But opinion)  
11271 I think oil company should pay for it all.  
11512 I don't believe the programs will run that way.

A-14C-1.       What is this? (PROBE: "Anything else?")

CASE       VERBATIM

- 10005       I'd like to know the proportion the oil companies would pay as compared to the individual's payment.
- 10008       How did I happen to get picked? (X) No, I think you explained it very well.
- 10009       What about all that oil being shipped to other countries, will they be asked to pay a tax also? (X) That's all.
- 10010       Why do they need a surtax for this? Why can't they do it within the budget of the Coast Guard. The oil companies should pay 90% of it. (X) no
- 10011       How much are we expected to pay? (X) no
- 10012       Is this going to be an added tax, or is it going to be taken out of our taxes they are taking now?
- 10015       Are we paying for it? (X)
- 10017       How much would it cost? (X) no
- 10025       I don't understand why the oil companies should not pay the whole amount.
- 10026       What would they tax? What kind of tax? (X) How much tax are they talking about not that we are not taxed enough?
- 10027       How much tax will this cost my household? I'd be in favor of any kind of tax. I'm strictly an outdoor person. Anything to keep the environment for future generation. We could cut other government programs and wasteful spending.
- 10054       Would this be a tax? Why would it take 10 years to replace the single hulled tankers? (X) That's all.
- 10063       What would the funds be taken out of.
- 10079       How much of this oil do we actually get, and how much is shipped to Japan? (X) nothing else
- 10082       Exxon wanted to pass on cost to consumers. We should not have to police Exxon. They should be policing themselves. It's their crude oil before it gets to us, we should not be paying before we have the oil.
- 10092       I think the oil companies should pay not the taxpayer. Maybe put on gasoline tax but not federal tax.
- 10093       Is there a guesstimate on the overall cost? (X) If it is through negligence of the oil companies why shouldn't they pay a penalty?
- 10096       How are they going to figure out the prices? (X) How much are we tax payers going to have to pay?
- 10097       Every company that takes oil out of Alaska should be forced to have an insurance policy to take care of the cost of a spill and not the tax payer.
- 10100       The boat owner should know what the approximate depth should be.
- 10102       What are we going to get for our one-time tax. (X) What's in it for the tax payer.



10103 The oil companies should pay!

10106 Oil companies should do the big share. (X) no

10107 I can't see how a one time tax will take care of it. The unforeseen is always there and then they will tax us again. (X) no

10110 How much? (X) no

10111 What about people who pay rent? (X) no

10112 Who pays after the ten years? (X) The oil companies should pay altogether after 10 years.

10114 Is that going to boost the price of gas higher than it is. (X)

10115 How much will it costs. (X) no

10116 How much is the breakdown? (X) no

10119 How much per family? (X) no

10121 (X) I feel the oil company should pay. (X) Why doesn't the oil company pay it all?

10125 (X) Will it be once a year or more?

10126 I think the oil company should pay.

10129 (X) We pay for it. (X) oil company

10131 I don't understand why the oil company(s) should not pay the entire cost. (X) I don't see why the tax payer should have to pay for business. (X) no

10136 There is no doubt.

10148 Why don't they (oil co.) leave people alone. We can't hardly afford to live. Why do they want the public to pay? They have far more money than us. (X) If we start paying they will keep coming back for more money. Forget them.

10149 If the public pay will we receive in writing that this is a one time tax? (X) I feel it is worthwhile but why not think of spills when they build ships and at that time use safety devices then they wouldn't waste money like now.

10150 The companies should pay. (X) Are they going to worry about the rest of the states like New York or Texas when they have oil spills?

10158 Who ever is doing the survey? Have they established how much each household would have to pay? Why not take the significant profits made by the oil companies in the last quarter to pay for this program.

10159 Why should I have to pay for the oil company mistakes?

10160 What about elderly people like me who don't have much income, would I have to pay? (X) That's all.

10176 How much would be taken from your income tax?

10181 Oil company should pay. (X) no

10186 Everything gets paid for by us. The problem is not the money but the management.

10195 How big a tax bite is that. (X) no

10197 Is this a per capita? (X) I don't want the middle class to wind up paying and the rich don't.

10198 I think the oil companies should pay for it not John Q. Public. (X) I repeat, don't let single hulled tankers into enclosed areas.

10204 How often are we going to make payments? (X)

10210 Who came up with this program? Were there other options? (X)

10224 Why would it take ten years? Should be able to put hulls on faster, take 1/2 or 14 fleet and get it done. It's not that important that we get the oil out of there.

10230 How would we pay for it in taxes? (X) Is it automatic on the tax form? (X)

10231 It seems an independent company is asking the public to pay for their responsibility. They should pay for the whole thing.

10233 Do they have an estimate of how much it would cost each household?

10235 How much will it cost me? (X) No, I just want to know the cost.

10242 Who is going to pay for most of it, the oil companies? (X) I feel they should foot the bill for it, not the tax payers.

10253 (X) With tax money I'm pretty sure.

10256 (More comments than question.) I think our Federal Government should pay for most of it. Sounds like we could get along with that.

10267 Why do we have to pay down here for what happened up there? (X) Why don't the oil companies pay?

10270 Why should we be directly taxed or charged for the program? We'll end up carrying the entire burden.

10276 How much would this tax be?

10278 From what I hear so far I wouldn't be willing to pay anything for this program. The companies that are running this, they can pay. I buy gasoline, and I pay for it.

10292 The wrong people will pay. They're the ones responsible.

10293 We also need a program for everywhere we get oil in the U.S. (X) no

10294 Is it based on how much you make? (X) no

10295 I'm leery about a one time tax. It is never a one time tax. (X) no

10297 How can you prove they won't pass on to consumers their tax? They do it now.

10298 How much will it cost? (X) no

10299 How much is the cost?

10303 What would my tax be? (X) That's the one that comes up most.

10304 The oil companies can pay for it. I'm not paying for it! (X) I understand it, I just don't like it!

- 10312 Will the private tax the families paid, will they receive anything to show where their taxes are being spent? (X) Will protect U.S. economy and Alaska, once they get into U.S. waters, they should all be protected.
- 10334 How do they tax you? Do they send you a bill or what is it put on your water bill or what? (X) no
- 10335 Well, I think the government should do it. We help them go find it and then we have to buy it back. (X) no
- 10336 (X) I see how it would be paid for. Pass it on to us.
- 10337 Would there be a tax on each individual in a household or one tax for the whole household?
- 10339 I don't know the amount. What is the amount?
- 10345 What percentage from each household?
- 10347 State of Alaska should have to pay part of that out of their profits.
- 10351 How much? Any other programs? I have ideas, too. Each ship should have qualified pilot. Ex Valdez didn't have. Also transit sound during daylight hours. Also periods when ice flows really heavy, that's when you need escorts.
- 10353 How are they going to collect the taxes? (X) no other questions.
- 10355 We are going to pay for it at both ends, taxes and the pump. This seems like a double tax on us.
- 10356 Why do we have to pay? (X) Why don't the oil companies handle it and pay for it. (X) no
- 10365 Just how much (X)
- 10371 The oil companies should pay for it. They did it. Why don't they pay for it?
- 10376 I think Exxon and the other companies should pay all of the cost. They are the ones that cause it and they make enough money to pay it all. We pay too much in taxes, now.
- 10379 Why this way (collected) instead of over a period of several years?
- 10381 How much that tax would be?
- 10383 How can a one time tax take care of ten years patrolling? Why not a tax on each tanker escorted?
- 10394 What would be the percentage of a person's income and who is proposing the tax? (X) no
- 10409 How much the household would be taxed. (X) No, not ready
- 10414 (This is his comment as he said, no) Think the oil companies should pay for all of it. They are making their billions.
- 10427 Are we paying twice for this? We'll pay for Exxon products because they'll raise their prices. The companies should be totally responsible for something they cause. (X) no
- 10429 I think the oil companies should be the ones to bear the entire cost. (X) No, that's it.

- 10437 With the program how does that guarantee no more spills.
- 10441 The government spends millions and millions to go to the moon. It seems to me the government should pay for it.
- 10443 Why would an individual need to pay when the oil companies are causing the damage? They take every dime we are making now.
- 10445 Would it come out of the yearly taxes or would they just send you a bill?
- 10446 I think the oil companies should pay, because that is one of their expenses in running a company.
- 10447 It don't mean I go along with it. If the shipping lines need that protection they should provide their own, because they will just pass all that extra cost on to the consumer anyway.
- 10455 I think oil companies themselves should pay for this I feel that the oil companies should bear this even though we are concerned. They cause the spills. We are taxed. I am social security. I think they should pay at least three fourths. We are taxed every where we turn.
- 10456 Would we have to pay for this? Or would it be optional? Too many major other problems.
- 10457 How much would it be for that one time?
- 10460 (She added to no at 14C) They're asking for a one time tax.
- 10462 Why wouldn't the oil companies pay for this? We need to work on our federal budget, and certainly shouldn't ask the tax payers to pay for this. Our money should go into funds to provide health services for those who can't afford them.
- 10463 How much will this cost me? (X) no
- 10467 How taxes will go towards that? (X) no other
- 10489 How would it be paid for? (X) no
- 10494 Would this come out of check each pay period? (X) no
- 10499 How would the percent be for oil companies and us?
- 10503 What if no spill? What would happen to the money? Would it be refunded or would a pension fund be available or grow interest, what if?
- 10528 How much would it be. (X) no
- 10530 How much of a tax? (X) no
- 10532 Questions, no. I do not believe this is the right way to implement the program, and I do not want to pay for a program that oil companies should have in place already, nor do I want to see higher oil prices because "of their loss of profit" to implement this program.
- 10534 Seems to me oil companies are going to raise prices in order to do this.
- 10536 How much are oil companies going to pay? What percent?
- 10543 How much would I have to pay?

- 10546 Are there any loop holes? Does everyone have to pay a fair share?
- 10550 How much would they take out of our s and how much would they take out of theirs? Would we be paying as much as the oil companies to clean up their mess, and, also, is the reason it's only for that area because of the traffic, the 700 that go through each year, how come they protect other places from it, too?
- 10559 The cost of the program would eventually be passed on to the oil products. (X) The consumer would wind up paying.
- 10566 Does that mean even more taxes on the homeowners? (X) That's all.
- 10567 Why can't that be put on the federal tax form? If you want to pay you can, and I am sure everyone would be willing to pay a few dollars.
- 10570 What's the one time amount?
- 10571 What kind of tax per tax payer?
- 10572 Only how much it would cost. (X) no
- 10573 Would it be a part of our federal taxes?
- 10574 Who would be shipping the oil? Wouldn't they be responsible for shipping it?
- 10575 Won't the consumer wind up paying all of it?
- 10582 I question the use of flat rate tax. Should be proportional to income.
- 10583 Would the money be used for the protection of Prince William Sound or go into the pockets of the higher ups?
- 10587 How would it be paid for?
- 10590 Why doesn't Alaska pay for it? They have the money.
- 10594 How much of a tax are they going to put on us?
- 10595 How much is it going to cost us, and why should we pay for something that's not our problem? The oil companies created it. Now, why do we have to pay for it?
- 10606 I have worked in the oil business. I would like to know who will own the salvaged oil. There is profit in it. The by-products are sulphur, gasoline, and so forth. Are we (the government) going to save the oil companies oil?
- 10613 Would this program extend past ten years? (X) no
- 10614 How much? (X)
- 10615 Do you mean every household or just ours? (X) The people will have no choice if the bill is passed.
- 10622 Do we know how much the tax will be? (X) Am I going to be double taxed by paying higher gas prices, also?
- 10626 If everyone agreed on it, would it be done like a presidential election fund (optional) or would it be for everybody? (Good option!)
- 10627 Why don't they oil companies pay it? I don't think we should pay for it at all. We already pay enough taxes. It's not fair.

- 10638 We're paying double because we would pay the tax and we pay for the oil company's profits because they will raise their prices. The oil company should bear the burden to this and not the people.
- 10640 How much would it cost (X) no
- 10642 I think the oil companies should pay it all. Why won't they pay the whole bill?
- 10643 I just don't believe the money would only go into a Prince William Sound Fund! The government always uses money for other things. The lottery fund is not used to increase funds for education, but they said it would be used only for that.
- 10653 Why is it just Prince William Sound? (X) No, not how the program would be paid for.
- 10677 Is there a percentage breakdown on what the public would pay, and what the oil companies would pay? (X) no
- 10684 Since Alaska is making the money from the oil, I don't see why the other states should pay for it.
- 10689 Yes, if you are low income will there be a special program to help us pay for this?
- 10696 The shipping companies would foot most of the bill, because they're the ones to make money on it. It also benefits the people in general.
- 10699 What percentage would the public be paying, and what percentage would the oil companies be paying?
- 10706 No households would be exempt?
- 10707 How much would that be?
- 10713 If there is only a one time fee on oil companies they will pass the loss onto the consumer and make it up on gas, oil, any petroleum product. So why shouldn't the oil companies pay the total bill? If they want to make the environment better they should supply what's needed in cost and prevention.
- 10717 Would it come on income tax? Would it be taken out like income tax is? The amount and how would we pay? Example, the employer, like now. Would it mean that just the honest people would pay it and others would duck it.
- 10718 Clarification on one time for oil company and one time for me on tax. I don't want to pay a higher percentage of the tax than the oil companies do, such as, I pay more percentage of income tax than they do, and they're the ones making the millions and not me.
- 10719 The oil companies should pay for it, and there should be no tax to individuals.
- 10724 How would they figure the tax? Would all households pay a given amount?
- 10727 How much would a household have to pay for it? (X) no
- 10769 The oil company should pay and pass onto the consumer.
- 10777 Through the program they would raise our taxes. (X) no
- 10778 Doesn't concern me because I pay no taxes. I understand. Just so many taxes don't know how I fell about it.

10782 I can't afford to pay anything. Alaska should pay.

10784 I think that the oil companies should foot the bill not the tax payers.

10787 How much per barrel would extra charge run?

10795 I have no question, but oil companies should pay, none else. (X) no

10796 We shouldn't have to pay for it start with. We are not in it to make money. Whc's making the money? Not you and me.

10798 I don't suggest that we would pay for it. (X) Hum huh

10807 Yes, what percentage of tax we're talking about because of the economy right now. It depends on the amount. It sounds like something we should do.

10810 You know we will pay both ways, in taxes and one time tax.

10813 I wonder if they feel this is the only solution, this program?

10818 I don't see why the tax payers should be responsible for the oil companies. The oil companies will make us pay no matter what. They'll just raise the price of gas. We'll gripe then they'll hold it down (the price) and then go back up.

10824 I thought it was the captain of this ship. They should put more pressure on the ships to be more careful.

10825 Are the rich people going to pay it, too, or will they just write it off?

10855 What? (X) No, I remember what you said.

10857 Why don't the oil companies pay? It's not the government's job. They make the money off it.

10862 What would be the proportion between the oil companies and the tax payers.

10868 Does everyone pay for it? (X)

10875 Have they studied how much the cost to the area outweighs the cost of the clean-up?

10925 Would it be a gas tax? You know we would pay our share and their's.

10926 The oil companies already have my money. They ripped me off already at the pump for the money, so why should I pay again.

10929 (1) How can we be sure this is where the money is going? (2) How much are we talking about per person? (3) How long would it take to implement the plan after the tax is paid?

10934 Which tax would it come out of? (X)

10963 How much would it be? I could not afford something, like, \$100.00.

10965 What do they mean by a one time tax? I never heard of tax that didn't go on and on.

10971 How they're going to get the money? (X) no

10997 They want to raise our tax once, how much?

10999 How much is it going to be?

11010 Why aren't the oil companies paying for it? (X) That's it!

11013 How much tax are they talking about for this one time tax?

11030 But a comment! The oil companies should pay for whole thing. The price that they are doing business, they write it off one way or another. (X) Do they have any idea how much the households will have to pay?

11032 How will they figure the amount everyone owes? What is it based on? Are we going to be hit twice? Once the oil companies reduce profits they will pass it on to us.

11033 Yes, how much? (X)

11034 (Comment) I would strongly object to any other taxes.

11036 Who is going to pay for this, us or the oil company? That's the fine line.

11053 What percentage would it be? (X)

11061 That means were would be paying taxes for this?

11066 What are they talking per household?

11067 Exxon should handle the means to safely deliver the product. Let them pay for the delivery protection and the cleanup.

11097 (Please reply) What does that mean in real dollars? How much is that one time tax going to be? How much compared to the oil company?

11102 I can't pay no more taxes. I'm just a poor old woman trying to get by.

11115 Just how large the tax will be?

11116 What kind of money is involved for each household? (X) no

11122 What percentage of this program would be paid for out of tax dollars, and what percentage would come from the companies? How much would this tax be for home owners?

11124 The Coast Guard is under Federal. Why do they help private companies? (X)

11125 How much are they going to charge the oil companies, and how much am I going to pay?

11136 What would be the cost to each household?

11139 There has never been a "one time tax".

11142 How many major oil companies do we have? These companies alone should have to pay for it.

11145 The oil company should have to pay for them. (X) Come see me for an hour I fix them up. (X)

11149 Higher taxes, what else? (X)

11152 How do they?



11156 For one thing we got a 4% one time tax and now it's 5 1/2% (X) We will also get the charge added on to us from what the oil companies are charged. (X) There are cheaper ways. Be more careful, more punishment for those drinking and license pulled. (X) no

11162 (X) I'm not paying. Let the oil company pay.

11166 How much of a tax will they charge the household?

11179 What's my share? (X) No, that's it.

11188 Why should a private household be asked to pay anything?

11216 The oil companies should have to pay for this.

11217 How large would the amount be?

11232 Why ask me to pay. I pay my bills let the big oil company pay theirs.

11238 Why ask me or anyone other than the oil company to foot the bill, it's their problem and I think they should take care of it.

11240 It seems to be typically money spending programs. Ships should be sent two or more at a time to reduce cost. It should be consumer based funding based on oil use. E.g, electric power should cost more if the power is oil generated.

11268 Do the oil companies think we are crazy? There is no one time tax. The oil companies thought this up. They should pay.

11272 I think the oil companies should pay for this.

11273 Would it only be paid for by the taxpayers? (X) No, that's all.

11279 How much is it going to cost the individual tax payer. I think large corporations should pay a larger amount than individuals. (R was not referring to oil co. but to all large businesses.)

11281 How much is the tax? (X)

11282 How much would the tax be?

11502 I think the oil companies should pay for it.

11519 My question is how much money are we talking about. (X) no

11520 I don't argue with it. I think the oil companies should pay 100% of the cost until they get the double hulled tankers. We're paying the money at the pumps!!

11521 I just heard last six months profits that the oil companies made they don't need help. They raised prices when this war started without justification.

11531 I think it's bullshit. We're going to pay for this in the long run anyway. The oil companies should pay for this entirely. It is their responsibility. They should be better prepared for this type of accident. They're now making money hand over fist.

**A-14D. IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES VIEW THAT EXXON OR THE OIL COMPANIES SHOULD PAY CHECK HERE AND SAY:**

If the program is approved the oil companies that bring oil through the Alaskan pipeline (including Exxon) will have to pay part of the cost by a special tax on their corporate profits.

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10005 Oil companies should pay it all
- 10085 But that tax should be based more on their (oil companies) profits, their real profit. It would be a poor program, all that money and no guarantee it would work.
- 10093 This is a one time thing. I'm wondering if, while this is put into effect, if the oil companies would be working to improve their own safety conditions in conjunction with the government program.
- 10126 (X) They should pay all the cost.
- 10148 So, that don't mean nothing.
- 10162 (R wanted this comment written here) I'm against the American people paying to protect an oil company from a liability that's a cost of business.
- 10249 In the long run, we'll be paying for the gas prices being raised at the pumps.
- 10278 I would protest being taxed for this. It's all the risk of business. If a farmer fails you don't go out and build a hot house for him.
- 10382 (Statement made by R) And State of Alaska rather than the Federal Government should pay.
- 10570 The Alaska oil is being exported. If true why should tax payers have to pay? When it should come more from the pockets of the people getting the benefit.
- 10574 If I sell you something I would be responsible, so they should be responsible.
- 10575 It is double tax if the oil companies pass it on to the consumer. If it reduces the share holders dividend, ok. I don't want to see a shell game.
- 10784 They should pay all the costs.
- 11061 R later expressed this view but not at this point.
- 11067 They don't share their profits then we shouldn't have to pay for their mistakes.
- 11512 I believe the oil companies should bear the cost not the households of America.

**A-14E. Because everyone would bear part of the cost, we are using this survey to ask people how they would vote if they had the chance to vote on the program.**

We have found some people would for the program and others would vote against it. Both have good reasons for why they would vote that way.

Those who vote for say it is worth money to them to prevent the damage from another large spill in Prince William Sound.

Those who vote against mention concerns like the following.

Some mention it won't protect any other part of the country except the area around Prince William Sound.

Some say that if they pay for this program they would have less money to use for other things that are more important to them.

And some say the money they would have to pay for the program is more than they can afford.

PAUSE

A-14E.

CASE VERBATIM

10396 I'm more concerned about a spill in Anacortes (Washington) than Alaska.

10464 Respondent wanted to end interview says time is limited. Interviewer asked if want to come back at more convenient time but encourages respondent to continue

11152 Everyone should bear part of cost.

A-15. Of course whether people would vote for or against the escort ship plan depends on how much it will cost their household.

At present, government officials estimate the program will cost your household a total of \$ . You would pay this in a special one time charge in addition to your regular federal taxes. This money would only be used for the program to prevent damage from another large oil spill in Prince William Sound. (PAUSE)

If the program cost your household a total of \$ would you vote for the program or against it?

**A-15A. IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES VIEW THAT EXXON OR THE OIL  
COMPANIES SHOULD PAY, CHECK HERE AND SAY:**

(As I said earlier) The oil companies that bring oil through the  
Alaskan pipeline (including Exxon) will pay part of the cost by  
special tax on their corporate profits.

a

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10246 We already have county taxes on fuels.
- 10342 Don't know (X)
- 10378 Oil companies need to promise not to raise prices at the pumps.
- 10484 (Changed her mind from "not sure" to "for".)
- 10770 Although I don't necessarily agree with it.
- 10806 They should pay whole cost.

**A-15B. COMMENTS MADE BY R AT A-15.**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10007 Seeing that this program would only be done in Alaska, I don't see where it would help our part of the country.
- 10010 Unless they control the profits of the oil companies we will get hit twice. The surtax and at the gas pump, both ways, it will be passed on to us. (X) no
- 10011 I feel there are more important issues to be spending money for, right now. (X) no
- 10013 Let the other country who get their oil from Alaska pay for the program.
- 10014 I would think \$120.00 would be worth it to protect the environment.
- 10015 I don't mind, but some can't afford it. In the long run we pay ahead or/and afterwards.
- 10017 Would want to know how much the oil companies would pay before I agree to pay anything.
- 10018 How can they estimate a spill? Sounds pretty silly to me. (X) no
- 10021 Against
- 10022 I can't afford that much.
- 10024 What's going to take care of other spills outside this area.
- 10025 Oil companies should pay full price. (X)
- 10026 Could use the 120 for something more important since it will only help that area.
- 10027 Even if it was double that, I would vote for it.
- 10047 I'd have to think. I'm ambivalent, because I thought the damage was greater, and the fact that it only happened once in ten years makes me wonder how much should be spent. I do feel I would be willing to pay something.
- 10048 I'd vote against it cause I think the oil companies ought to pay for it. (X) I don't have nothing but social security to live on, and I can't afford that much. (X) no
- 10049 Against it cause I don't have a job. I'm on welfare and WIC programs and live in government housing. Now they are going to take Medicaid health services out of my government check. I can't afford anything to be taken out right now. (X) That's all
- 10054 I'm retired and don't have much money but I think I would.
- 10055 I probably would.
- 10056 The fact that it only protects one area is not worth the higher cost.
- 10061 None other than, I would. My husband wouldn't vote for it. We have different views as to how to spend money.
- 10075 It seems to me the oil companies should pay for the cleaning and damage.
- 10078 I'd vote for it cause we're still paying for the oil they lost.
- 10079 In the long run it's going to benefit us. (X) nothing else

10082 Only for Prince William Sound

10088 I think oil companies should pay it all because we have to buy their product and pay their price.

10091 It's not a fair question. I think people who can afford it should pay for it. I don't think they should ask poor people or people who live on social security to pay for it. Really the oil companies should pay and the rich people. I would vote for it, but I don't think I could afford it.

10092 It disturbs you to put it in the form of federal tax. I don't mind paying a one time fund charge as long as it's not a tax.

10093 Depending on the language of the act, in other words, will it do what it is supposed to do. (R said she is a paralegal in training, still taking courses. She works for a lawyer, and she reserves judgement to certain extent until she sees the program in act.)

10094 I think the oil companies should really pick all of the cost up. They have been making significant amounts of money. (X) It doesn't take them a minute to raise their prices. I think for years and years the oil companies have made profits without any concern for the environment.

10100 It's not a lot of money but the public has nothing to do with the spill.

10101 Find a more economical way, instead of having all these escorts sitting around waiting for a oil spill.

10104 As long as it couldn't be touched for anything else.

10106 This is just the start of it, ten here, ten here, etc., etc.

10107 What about people who are on aid or those who don't have it. I don't see how they can carry out that plan. They should re-think this 10 -15%. They'd never be able to collect from them.

10111 That would be a one time thing, right? (X)

10112 It should be paid for by the user according to how much they use.

10116 I'd like to see this enacted wherever we get oil in the U.S.

10120 We our a business, and we already get taxed, too much. Something like this should be state or federally funded. (X) no

10122 (X) Added cost a gas (X) They should pay (X) oil companies

10125 (X) If it went into effect.

10128 (X) Because of my religious belief I don't participate in government. It doesn't matter to me.

10131 (Interviewer crossed out following) I'd still vote

10134 It's not the \$10.00. It wouldn't protect any other part of the country. I feel it is the oil company's responsibility. Would be willing to pay \$100.00 if it would protect every where the oil tankers go. It just doesn't set well with me.

- 10147 Although we are poor, I would pay that amount to help now that you have told me and showed me the damage. I had no idea it created this much damage to the land, animals, and oil and gas prices. (X) no
- 10148 They should pay all not part and leave us alone. Build better equipment and this wouldn't happen.
- 10150 I worry whether the program will work. (X) Let the oil companies pay the first year by themselves.
- 10151 I really think the oil companies should bear the cost as they reap the benefits. (X) They should be made responsible for keeping the sound safe. (X) That's all.
- 10152 I can't afford to pay any kind of money. That's too much for me anyway. (X) That's all
- 10158 I feel the oil companies are totally responsible. (X) That's all.
- 10159 If this was the responsibility of government I'd be willing to pay for it but I don't think it is.
- 10160 I don't have much money but I'd be willing to give what I could.
- 10161 I'm old and don't have much money. I just don't know whether I could afford it.
- 10171 Certainly!
- 10172 I'd probably vote for it, but I can't afford \$120.00 in one whack. I think it's a good program.
- 10174 (Very loudly against it)
- 10175 I just don't know how I'd vote. I don't know anything about it.
- 10177 We pay a lot of tax here, and I'd hate to say without my husband. A lot of people made, their livelihood from fishing, etc. in the area, and I hate to think they had to get out of it, and you have to be sure that's (the program) going to work.
- 10178 I love wildlife, and I hate to see it killed. It's God's nature, and I hate to see it harmed. The old bald eagle is about gone.
- 10180 I think it can be done cheaper, and I think oil company should pay for it, and the insured tankers' insurance should take care of it. Don't the tankers have insurance?
- 10181 I'm afraid oil prices would go up if we don't pay.
- 10184 I wouldn't mind the \$30.00, but the people up in Alaska have the oil, and it doesn't help us any.
- 10194 (Stopped interview at 3:18 because of company, started again at 3:25) I suppose I'd vote for it, but I'd like it more if I had to pay less.
- 10195 The state of Alaska should pay a large portion of it. (X) They should use a radar system to prevent spills. (X) Maybe they should have two radars to keep a better watch.
- 10197 I'd vote for it. I think that's real minimal



10198 I would be for the program if we didn't have to pay for it. I think the oil companies should pay pilot fees out of Prince William Sound and pay for cleanup of any spills.

10209 I don't file taxes I'm on social security and SSI disability.

10210 I don't have enough information to answer that. (X)

10228 Because I like the third reason. It's only for Prince William Sound and not other catastrophes like the Persian Gulf spill and that thing in Hawaii.

10230 Because it only affects Prince William Sound and not the rest of the United States. (X) Money is not the big factor. (X)

10231 Why should we pay for their business and their problems. No one pays for my business problems. It should be the companies responsibility.

10234 I wouldn't vote for it because it's only in one place. (X) If it was for the whole nation especially the Gulf (X) of Texas.

10235 No money, broke

10237 Why should we pay for any of it? Let the oil companies pay for all of it.

10239 The oil companies should pay. (X) They are able to pay. We are not.

10248 They are making windfall profits now because of the war, and they should use that money to pay for it.

10250 The oil companies should pay.

10252 The amount is not my objections.

10254 Against

10255 I'm not Santa Claus. (X) no

10265 The oil companies should be made to pay, all the money they make.

10266 I don't know.

10269 If it's just a one time payment.

10270 Because it's just one little situation (X) only one locale

10275 You're going to pay for it any how. It's only a one time cost. What's \$120.00?

10276 Would save the wildlife, I'm an animals lover.

10279 I heat by electric. It's worth it.

10283 I think they should get it from oil companies who are making so much money or insurance companies that insure the tankers. It will all trickle down to us anyway.

10286 I think the oil companies should pay for it, especially if used only in one area. It should be nation wide. What about the spill up in New Jersey that washed up at Ocean City?

10289 Government pays me little on social security, and I don't have enough to cover my expenses.

- 10291 They'll take it out anyway. The government will use it for something else, anyway, just like they did with the social security.
- 10292 It was their fault in the first place. If it's only ten years, the oil companies can find it in their hearts to do this.
- 10293 Only if it's guaranteed it's only going to be used for that.
- 10298 Have there been other oil spill anywhere else? (X)
- 10301 Don't see why I should pay. Those oil tankers are making all the money, let them pay the taxes.
- 10303 They (oil companies) are getting all the profits. The money out of my pocket, I won't be getting anything out of it. Just like when the war broke out, they jumped the price of gas up.
- 10305 What if there is a spill in another part of the country like Texas? They would be back for more money. How many times are they going to hit you? That's my point! We have a beautiful country, and I want to protect it.
- 10307 It's just for that particular area. There are other places that have accidents, too.
- 10309 It's not going to do any good anywhere else. One accident in ten years, I don't see a major problem. Probably vote for and it least it would prevent another.
- 10311 That is a bit much than we could afford. It's a really good idea. They need to protect the environment if it's going to take ten years for the ship hulls.
- 10312 Also want to know in time, are the families that paid, are the profits that come out of it going to be used for families without homes and elderly without incomes?
- 10334 I would vote against it.
- 10335 I think I would vote against. They make the problem. Let them take care of it.
- 10337 But it would be a concern of mine that it would only apply to Prince William sound. Being that I live in a coastal area and this would not be protected gives me concern, especially since we recently had the South Bay spill. (X)
- 10346 If I could afford it.
- 10348 They wouldn't stop at \$10.00.
- 10353 I do not have that much extra money. (X) It seems like a good idea but I have very little money.
- 10355 If they can prove to me that this would be highly effective I would be in favor. I would rather have money spent on oil substitutes so that such large amounts of oil would not have to be transported.
- 10359 But I disagree with charging the oil companies a one time tax, it should be based on how much each company carries out.
- 10363 Would they take this out of one pay or send a bill with the taxes or what? I'm voting for it, but it would depend on how would get the money from me. I'm unemployed now.
- 10365 I'd vote for it but I'd like to study it a little more. (X) no

10368 They should pay all of it. It should be for more than Prince William Sound.

10370 It's a small amount of money.

10371 If they kept it at \$30.00.

10376 I approve of the program, but I would not pay a dime. The oil companies should put the program into effect. The government has us taxed into a corner already.

10377 They have no way of knowing if another spill will occur, or they are not certain one will not occur. On the other hand \$30.00 is not a whole lot if it's just one time. Also, I think that the program should be used for any area it is needed not just in Prince William Sound. (X) No, that's it.

10382 Doesn't feel it should be a federal problem.

10383 But I would certainly work toward having oil companies assume more financial responsibility. (X)

10385 That's a lot of money but I think the oil companies make an unconscionable profit, and I think most companies are guilty of profiteering from the Persian Gulf crisis.

10392 Well, I'd have to think about that, because I don't think it's the taxpayers responsibility to protect the oil tankers from not having to bear the expense. I think whole tax should be on the oil tankers, the oil companies. I think there should be something similar to where you get on an airline you pay a departure tax. I think the oil tax should be paid for by the oil companies because of their foul-up. Pay a fee each time a tanker leaves with the oil.

10394 Today, I have to vote against it. A week ago I would have voted for it. (X) Because my husband might be laid off work. (X) no

10397 I'd vote for it because it wouldn't be that much.

10399 One time, sure, \$30.00 for a program that lasts 10 years or 3 years is not a lot for anybody to pay for that kind of protection.

10400 It might set a dangerous precedent in government taxations. It isn't that I can't afford it. (X)

10402 If it were zero I'd still vote against it. (X)

10406 I have enough problems without that.

10414 Think the oil companies should pay the whole thing.

10423 I would be glad to pay that.

10424 The oil companies made the profits for years, so they should pay for their errors.

10425 Only if it (tax) is mandated. The oil companies should be required to pay.

10426 The oil companies should be taxed, not the general public.

10429 I still say the oil companies have to bear the cost of keeping the environment in good condition as they are the ones that reap the benefits. (X) Even though my heart says that would be a small price to pay for such a good cause, I still say the oil companies should be more responsible for keeping the environment clean. (X) That's it.

10430 That's small amount per household to prevent another spill. (X) no

10437 I don't believe it could guarantee no oil spills.

10438 If I was assured the money would go strictly for that and not for some other thing they think up, I'd be for it. But I don't have any faith, regardless of what the government says.

10440 I don't think I have anything to do about it. The oil companies should do it. The government should not have to do anything.

10441 Can't afford it.

10442 I don't like to pay extra taxes.

10443 I have mixed feelings. I would need to know a lot more about it.

10444 I couldn't afford it. I am living on a fixed income and they are trying to take everything we draw now.

10446 Not so much for the money but the principle, every coastal state will want the same protection, Texas, Mississippi, California, Oregon.

10449 It would never work. Everybody can't afford that. That's crazy.

10452 If I get laid off I probably wouldn't have the money, but it's important. We'd probably vote for it.

10453 Only affects one area.

10455 If one time

10459 Since the oil companies make so much money, why can't they pay most of the costs?

10460 Because I do think the oil companies should pay for it. (X) Because they are making money on that oil. (X) no

10461 The public should not pay one penny. (X) The oil companies hired and kept those drinking men on the payroll.

10472 I'd probably vote for it, but I don't like paying a tax for this.

10475 Right now, I say I would vote against because I don't have very much money, but if I had it, I'd vote for it.

10478 Well, thirty dollars is not a big deal. I'd vote, yes, if all ships had to have double hulls. What about all the areas?

10479 You know they're getting rich over this thing in the Gulf (Persian). I think the oil companies should bear the burden.

10484 It would depend on how the bill was worded. It's an admirable idea, and, yes, I probably would.

10485 If I were still married my answer might have been different. Also, I went to my dentist yesterday, and the bill was \$700.00, so I'm a little money conscious right now.

10489 We don't pay taxes, and we can't afford it.

10490 I know that it wouldn't be just a one time change, otherwise I would vote for it, but I know it won't be.

10492 I probably won't be around by then anyway.

10495 Against it because people can't afford to keep increasing taxes. It will end up destroying our country.

10496 I think the oil company should pay for it all.

10499 If my price increased to \$250.00, would it also increase for the oil company?

10502 Respondent said the oil companies most definitely should pay, but I really would help because I would be helping my home and someone else.

10527 You should think the oil companies should have enough money to cover it themselves.

10532 I am still opposed to being taxed by an oil companies responsibility. (X) no

10536 Only if I know how much the oil companies were going to pay.

10542 Taxes are pretty high already, and we don't need any more.

10544 I think the oil companies should pay for this. Captain should be supervised. I don't think the military (Coast Guard) should take responsibilities for private business.

10550 On my federal taxes? I'd miss that money but as long as they couldn't do it more that once. I wouldn't want to do it every two or three miles but if it was once it would be well worth it.

10551 I'd have to think about it. (X) I'm optimistic in ways, and, in someways, there is other things that are more of a concern to me at present. (X) I'm really not sure.

10555 No comments

10556 It's the responsibility of the companies to undertake the cost.

10557 (Pause) Yeah, I would vote for it. One of the reasons why is this would be a case where we could actually see where our tax dollars are going. It's not a guessing game.

10558 I think that's a wonderful plan.

10559 The idea if it works could be used in other areas like California. The principle seems good.

10560 I think the shippers should pay the full burden.

10566 If it's not more than \$60.00. It's ok.

10567 Only ten dollars and people don't want to pay for it. Yes, I would pay for it.

10570 Usually these estimates are low to start with, and it's been my experience that anything the government is involved in the costs escalate.

10571 I think it should be paid for by the oil companies. I'd rather pay \$30.00, through higher gasoline prices, such as a one cent per gallon increase. I think taxes are too high anyway. Obviously, the oil company will pass the cost along. In just saying we shouldn't pay for it. It should be completely the oil companies responsibility not the tax payer.

10573 Is it going to be the same amount for everyone? (X) I think the payment should be based on income. Ten dollars is a lot for some people.

10574 That captain, he was responsible to Exxon. They are responsible. They hired him.

10576 I would vote against for I have enough, now, coming out. It is too much money.

10579 Good idea, I'd like to see it every where, Texas. I just can't afford it right now.

10580 On condition oil companies would not raise fuel costs. I would pay on condition that the oil companies would not raise fuel costs to pay their share.

10589 I don't feel I should have to pay for it all the way up in Alaska.

10590 We'll end up paying for it anyway in higher oil prices. A pilot program would be less expensive. A man to take trips through the Sound like they do at other places.

10591 What if we have spill here?

10604 I think it's up to Exxon and the companies who get oil out of Alaska. (X) No, don't think so.

10605 I support the program, but I am on fixed income, and I really can not afford this new tax.

10606 I would not pay one dime. (X) These oil companies are making big profits, and we are in the war now because of oil.

10607 Made no comments.

10614 I think it should be prorated according to ability to pay.

10615 I still have the concern, it will just protect Prince William Sound.

10622 It would be worth that to me. Anything is worth it.

10623 It's a minimal amount.

10624 On the one hand I'm for it, but I also feel like the people who are concerned that it won't help any other places with a spill.

10626 I'd vote for it under the condition that it was taken out somewhat like taxes: before you see it (like withholding), not after. If not, I wouldn't be for the program. The people who pay this tax should have a certain level of income. Lower than that they shouldn't have to pay it. Physically and elderly or handicapped, people should be exempt. (R defined handicapped as those who cannot function in society without government aid.)

10627 I'm not paying for them to bring the oil out.

10634 I could use the money myself. I guess I sound selfish. If it was closer to home it might be different.

10635 I guess that sounds selfish on my part.

10637 How fast can they get this program activated? If it takes five years and we've got ten years of threat...

10638 I don't see why it would cost six billion dollars to set this program up.

10639 It's against my religion to vote in politics. (X) I'm not sure how I would vote.

10642 I'm against the public paying for it. Oil companies are profit making organizations, and there is no reason why the government should subsidize them.

10646 The oil companies should pay the majority of the costs of the program. I feel it's their responsibility.

10656 I think they could use some of the tax money we are now paying for this program. It is no directly helping me.

10659 Sounds like government rip off.

10660 A double tax on the people, the people would pay the oil companies' tax. Look at how the Persian Gulf made the oil prices go up.

10677 I would vote for it, but I would still want to know what percentage the oil companies would bear.

10679 I would prefer to pay a one cent extra tax on gasoline and have it used on more environmental areas than just this one.

10681 It doesn't say what the oil companies would pay for it? How much?

10683 We're taxed at the gas tank by the oil companies. The oil companies raising their prices, we're still taxed by the state and federal taxes. They're the ones making profits out of that through the government and through the citizen. The citizen pays at the gas pump and now help them to pay for their mess. I probably would for the sake of the environment.

10684 If they make the money off it, it should be paid for by them.

10685 People who own that oil should pay for the whole thing. I didn't cause it. (X) no

10696 The ones who get the big refunds should be tapped. The "little guy" can't afford it or senior citizen who are just barely making it.

10697 Oil companies promised that they would take care of any problems when the pipeline proposed was put through.

10699 If it worked up there, there would be nothing to stop them from using the same plan elsewhere. It looks like a good plan. Would this be the cheapest way?

10700 I don't believe it would be a one time tax. That's like a fairy tale.

10701 Probably because I'd have to pay more taxes, so I'd have to say, no, I'm against it.

10703 The government can't run anything properly. Tax and waste, that's all they know. Why don't they make the oil companies pay it? I just read how much the profits raise in the last quarter. No way would I pay.

10709 If there would be a guarantee then I would be willing to pay it, but I really can't afford it, but I would.

10710 If that is total I wouldn't mind.

10711 We are taxed too much now.

10712 This seems like a small amount to protect the environment.

10716 For here I have to pay my own taxes. They don't take taxes out of my pay.

10717 The effect of the spill up there has an over world effect.

10718 If it's absolute guarantee, ten dollars, you bet, ya. But if it's not guaranteed I won't go for it. Once they have us hooked, they change their mind and do it different.

10724 I would like to see skimmers on all coasts. I would like the program to be for all the coasts. I would be for the program if it covered more areas.

10728 I think they should pay all of it. People in our economic group pay too much tax anyway.

10730 Think it should be paid for by the oil company and added on to the gas.

10732 The oil companies will pass the cost to the end consumer who always has to pay. (X) no

10769 The oil company should pay all of it.

10770 The money has nothing to do with it. What the oil companies pay will be passed on to the customers, and the government would also pass it on by lobby efforts.

10777 I would vote for it.

10779 Have the technology to put scrubbers on coal burning power plants but the cost factor always comes up. Power companies say it costs too much money. Why not spread it out until we don't have so much dependence on oil?

10782 I would help them out for ten dollars, but I wouldn't pay anymore.

10784 I pay enough taxes now.

10785 If that's all it costs. It's important for everyone to throw into the pot.

10787 If I could get what I wanted (fusion research) it would be superfluous. It (cost of program) would go along way towards fusion.

10788 As soon as that spill happened the price of gasoline went up. They double talk. They aren't going to be hurting.

10790 I heard most of the crude oil gets sent to Japan, and most oil we get in the East comes from the Middle East.

10792 I would vote for the program.

10795 I'd pay more as much as wanted for something I believe in. But I feel oil company should pay whole amount, they are profiting. I'll be paying gas tank, and that's enough. I am very strong in my feelings. Not a penny I'd pay, and anything I believe in I'd gladly give generously. (X) no

10802 I am fearful of being taxes again for other areas in the United States.

10804 I would vote against it, and hope there would not be anymore large spills. We are hit every day to give to this, that and the other, and we have to say no at some point.

10806 Good program. If oil company pays for the program I'm for it, otherwise, I vote against.

10808 I just don't have that much money.



10813 That opens a whole can of worms. It's not the thirty dollars. Inefficiency caused this spill. If they started a program for every inefficiency where will it all end. I think blaming it on the drunk captain is far fetched. I'm skeptical.

10816 If I got a refund from my taxes I would do it but not if I had to pay the \$120.00 at one time.

10818 Like I say, let the oil companies set up a permanent sea fence in the canal and use escort ships for the rest of the Sound, but the oil companies should pay for it all until the double hulled ships come in.

10819 I could handle that.

10825 Only if everyone pays for it but if it is just the middle class, no. The middle class pays for everything now, anyway.

10830 It should come out of their profits. All of it should. It's their problem and their responsibility. If I have an accident they don't help me pay for it, do they?

10851 I'd have to know a lot more about it. I don't support safety standards of an industry. It's only dealing with one small part of the problem, not the whole.

10857 It doesn't affect me directly. Presidio is a hell of a long way from Alaska.

10866 If it is a one time. Don't know why it is just for Alaska. Should be for other places also for we have had leaks off of Texas as well. Why couldn't the tankers carry the fence and put it out themselves or why isn't there a foam that would be put out?

10867 Think that the oil companies should pay the total charge. They're the ones getting rich.

10871 I would like to see them come up with a safer place (route) for them to deliver the oil.

10875 For it, if it's only \$60.00.

10876 Yes, because pay too little for gas! (I would vote other wise if it penalized people that don't use gas.)

10883 For a one time deal, I would go for it.

10885 Only if there is a guarantee that the money would go to the fund.

10921 I'd vote against it regardless of cost.

10922 It can be handled easier and cheaper. (X) No need to tax households. (X) Just give escort ship to guide tankers. They would be familiar with waters and accidents could be avoided. (X) no

10923 I'd also pay through gas I buy. (X) Gas station and another heating charge. Let oil company pay. They are making the billions, not me. (X) no

10924 They say it will happen anyway. I'm not sure why we have to have another one. I really am a little leery but if it will help the environment I think I will be for it. I don't want something that will escalate.

10926 I'd vote against it. The sixty dollars means nothing to me, but I feel it's not going to work. What ever happened was a freak accident, and they should pay.

10930 I'd want more answers, like, would high and low incomes have to pay the same amount?

10935 Vote against it if the money was being handled by any federal agency. I don't trust them. If they want me to pay ten dollars I should be able to send it direct.

10937 Alaska is a long way from me, and it doesn't protect us in Texas so no.

10961 Thirty dollars is not too bad, but some time it seems like a lot.

10962 I wonder if it is okay one time tax.

10963 If really one time in ten years.

10964 I would ask the question about using the program in other parts of the country.

10969 If it's guaranteed for only a one time.

10971 I can't afford that much.

11005 Because it sets a precedent (X) We could then get all kinds of surcharges for all kinds of projects. (X) no

11007 It's not only the sixty dollars but the fact that it is only for that one place.

11014 (X) That's a tough question. (X) What about the other oil. All of it should be taken care of not just Alaska.

11016 I would vote for it if it is going to help in another way.

11029 We have to start somewhere.

11038 I'm still hesitant that they would use the money wisely.

11040 I would pay that much or more but I don't like the way they want to charge. They shouldn't pay all households the same. If a person doesn't use hardly any oil, they should be charged as much as a person that uses lots. I'd rather they charge a consumption charge. For instance, if a person invests a large amount of money on solar heat in their house, then they shouldn't be charged a tax. There should also be a punitive charge so oil companies won't be careless.

11041 Sounds a little expensive to me.

11045 Not unless they'd give a deduction in another area of the tax structure.

11048 I don't think it's our problem. It's the oil company's problem. Safety factors should be their concern, and they have enough money to handle it.

11050 Let Exxon pay for all of it, not part of it. It's their problem.

11057 Should be based on income. I could pay it, but poor families might can't afford it.

11059 I think there's alternatives.

11061 I don't think it would be fair to vote for this when so much else needs to be done first. I have mixed emotions. I would rather help the poor, people on drugs, and people starving. They've cut down so much on these programs. I think the environment is important, though.

11065 There's too many other things, like child care for single mothers, not for saving birds. I wouldn't vote for it, although I believe in the plan. The oil companies have the responsibility. The Department of the Interior should be able to pay for it with profits from the concessions in state parks.

11067 They're, Exxon, responsible for their own actions. I am, so they should be, too.

11088 I couldn't afford it. I'm not against it. I couldn't afford it.

11089 I don't see why we have to pay it. Wait a minute, I think they should adjust it to the family's size. Do we have anything to say about the disciplinary action of the person who would cause another spill or will it be a military matter/action? (X) no

11091 Yes, I'd be happy to if that is all it cost.

11092 (No comments just stated would vote against it.)

11093 For it.

11095 I would vote against it, no other comment made.

11096 I'd vote for it.

11099 I'm against paying anything. I think it's up to the oil companies.

11101 Who paid for this thing?

11106 It's not that much money, but sounds like a bunch of shit.

11122 I support a program for the prevention, but I support a sliding fee. I feel the oil companies should pay their portion. I feel that this could be a precedent for other programs.

11127 If there was not other solution then I would vote for it.

11134 I'd like to compare total cost by tax payers and oil companies, compared to cost of clean-up of present clean-up and projected cost of future clean-up.

11137 If we help one time, they keep asking over, over for more help. Can't fool the public.

11138 I want to answer "for," but, money wise, I can't.

11142 I would vote against it. The oil companies should pay for it. It is coming out of my pocket now.

11145 I would vote against it. It is not my mess.

11149 I think I would vote for it.

11152 If there were a payment plan, \$60.00 is too much for me.

11153 I can't afford that. I'm just making it now barely.

11154 I would vote for it.

11159 Can't afford to pay. Not interested at all. (X) no

11161 I would vote against it.

11170 I would probably vote against it, although I do think the program is a good one.

- 11174 The idea is good, but the estimate of \$120.00 per household is high. I'd like to see how they are spending this money.
- 11183 Only if every place was protected. (X) #1
- 11188 Why should I be asked to help pay the cost in Alaska? The oil company makes big profits.
- 11196 Can't understand the oil companies wanting the public to fork out money to help them with what is their responsibility. (X) no
- 11197 I think the oil companies should pay the whole shot. When I have a problem I have to foot the whole bill myself.
- 11198 Oil companies should not pay just a share. They are the ones making big dollars, let them pay all of it if it's really needed. (X) no
- 11199 Let oil company be responsible for their own problems. I'm retired, and I don't have the money to help out big companies who are already making big profits. (X) no
- 11200 I accept my responsibilities so should the oil companies and everyone else. (X) no
- 11201 If my husband makes mistakes in business he has to pay his way out of the situation. (X) no
- 11208 The company ship should pay for the damage and the program.
- 11219 I'd like to vote for it, but I'd hate for it to cost that much.
- 11220 I don't think it is comprehensive enough it should include other areas of the coastline. I think the oil companies should pay for their own escort ships. The plan is good. It should be funded by the oil companies, and they have the money to do it. We should develop alternative sources of energy.
- 11221 If it was a one time fee and I was sure it was a one time fee, I would vote for it.
- 11223 I think the program should cover the rest of the country not just the Alaska area.
- 11235 That's the oil co. problem. I have a small child still on baby formula, and we can't afford to volunteer to help pay for the program.
- 11236 If the oil company has problems that is their responsibility to remedy them, themselves.
- 11239 I don't think we can trust the oil companies to self regulate.
- 11240 It should be user apportioned.
- 11241 The oil company and the State of Alaska should pay for it. They are the ones getting the money out of it.
- 11272 I would prefer to vote for it if the oil companies had to bear the cost unless. They (the oil companies) want to share their profits with me!
- 11274 Preventing a spill is important I still think better navigational systems would help a great deal.
- 11275 I'm not sure so many other places have had oil spills, too. I'm just not sure.

11277 I don't use that much oil products. (X) I don't think for one instant that the cost would be taken out of the oil companies profits. (X) No, not at this point I wouldn't vote for that. (X) That's all.

11279 I don't think that's very expensive.

11280 I just feel there are a lot of profits from oil and the ones that make the profit should be the ones to pay. It's (\$60) a lot of money to just protect one area.

11286 It only protects one area and a lot of areas need protection

11288 If the funds would go to only this program. I wouldn't want the funds misappropriated.

11500 I am against it.

11502 Just like anything else, they say they will only charge you once and they keep on charging you taxes.

11503 I guess it would be worth it.

11504 Ten dollars isn't anything.

11506 I guess, if it, would prevent a spill. If the government would really use the money for that.

11510 I would pay but I think Exxon is worth million and they should pay.

11514 I'll tell you why I think the oil companies and the oil tankers should pay for their own program. I'm a businessman and I've had to pay insurances for years to cover any damages a property so they should pay too. The oil companies are trying to get the American public to subsidize their cost.

11520 I would vote for it reluctantly. There are other ways to do it.

11531 I feel that they should be responsible for their own equipment. (X) The oil companies can afford to have state of the art equipment.

A-16. What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost your household a total of \$ ? Would you vote for or against the program?

CASE VERBATIM

10104 Can't afford.

10116 It shouldn't cost that much. (X)

10181 If it would keep oil and gas prices down I'd vote for it.

10183 One household giving this amount will be too much.

10293 With same reasons

10295 If it's one time

10351 Start looking for other alternatives for that amount.

10364 They said they would have two escort ships. They could cut the program down and have just one escort ship, then it shouldn't cost so much.

10373 That's quite a bit of money.

10448 Oh, that sounds like the government. If you agree to something they want to see if you go a little higher! But I'd still vote for it.

10486 I think that's too much per household. It would be unfair.

10546 I would have to make payments if the tax is \$120.00.

10550 That's going to be a little bit tougher, probably not. (X) I feel like the oil companies should be a lot more responsible it's their damage.

10575 Not in one year. They ought to spread it out.

10578 I'm on a fixed income. That would be more than I could afford.

10580 Same condition

10588 I have a limited income I couldn't afford \$120.00.

10622 But it's a lot of money at one time, especially when not already budgeted.

10626 Under the same conditions earlier stated.

10637 Simply because that's what we end up with all the time.

10713 (He figured in his head.)

10717 I'm in favor of the program but on social security. I can't afford \$60.00. If we cut out in some of the other programs they may not need \$30.00 from every household.

10718 I understand the program, and it's a fantastic idea, but we need it in the other waters also. If there can be a one time tax for Alaska why can't we, also, have a one time tax which would include the other waters of U.S., also.

10824 How much higher are you going?

10889 Because it (talking about the double hulls) is not necessary at the same time since it's a ten year to get. If it would be \$120.00 first year, \$120.00 second year, it would be better.

10963 If I could make small installments I might could do that.

10964 I think there is more than one place that should benefit from this equipment.

11060 Now you are getting on up there.

11098 (First mention of this;) Oil company should pay all of it.

11112 I have to know a little more. Have to understand what the benefit to the continental U.S. would be, dealing with oil prices, etc.

11124 If oil companies are paying their fair share for it's a profitable thing for them. If they can implement everything.

11146 The oil companies should pay they are the cause and the factor involved. They should have punished the captain more than they did. He was one that was responsible.

11509 I don't think I would just because it wouldn't help any other part of the U.S.

A-17. What if the final cost estimates showed that the program would cost your household a total of \$ ? Would you vote for or against the program ?

CASE VERBATIM

10076 (See C-7 and C-8)

10228 That still would be going only for Prince William Sound?

10291 They'll get it one way or the other.

10338 (She made a remark that she thought it was \$30.00 a month.)

10342 R felt offended.

10388 It will be written into taxes someday.

10392 That has nothing to do with it (the price).

10396 If it didn't make our other taxes go up.

10532 I would not vote for it, any cost to my household.

10570 I still have some beliefs, but I could live with \$60.00 a little better.

10571 It should be 100% responsibility of the oil companies.

10659 Sounds more reasonable but that isn't where we should be spending our money.

10797 I don't want to get involved. I don't pay taxes. (X)

10813 It's not the money. (X)

10826 Maybe

10869 (i.e, crossed out, don't erase)

11040 (Refer back to answer A-17. The amount isn't the issue.)

11099 The oil companies should pay for it.

11152 I'd need a really long payment place.

11235 Not even a dollar

11289 (See Box 4, page 32)



A-18. Did you vote against the program because you can't afford it, because it isn't worth that much money to you, or because of some other reason?

CASE VERBATIM

11037 Because it is confined to that area.

11052 And it wouldn't help me at all.

11065 One dollar would do it and that's all I'll pay. If they got one dollar from each taxpayer, that's a bundle.

11131 I'm on a fixed income.

11132 The oil companies should be responsible, although they would put the cost onto the gas, but then it would include everyone.

11137 It's worth helping, but if we start it will keep asking. I am sure even if they just ask or say one time, no, no.

11148 I wait for my check on third of the month.

11197 I am disabled and on SSI. Oil companies have more money than I do.

11198 I'm on a small fixed income.

11200 My income is very low.

11227 We can't afford it. We're on a limited income being retired and we're taxed to death, now.

**A-18R. OTHER REASON (SPECIFY)**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10002 Most of money should come from oil companies. Rest should be proportioned to their tax and income they pay.
- 10008 Why should we pay if we are not going to benefit from it? Let the people way up there handle it.
- 10010 Because we will be paying both a surtax and at the pump.
- 10017 Need to know what the oil company would pay before I vote for it.
- 10021 Because I can't get any benefit from it, my street out here needs paving.
- 10025 Encourages government involvement in things that should be private.
- 10059 Oil companies should pay full amount
- 10062 I think the oil companies should fill the entire bill.
- 10076 Exxon oil company should pay. It was their fault.
- 10085 I'm against whole program. Don't' believe it could work.
- 10088 (See Q A-15A) I already told you why.
- 10097 Let the oil companies be responsible they have the money. Even if they did have us pay for it they'd also sock us at the gas pumps.
- 10100 Only if their was a extreme situation where no one could pay then I guess the public would have some responsibility.
- 10101 I like to see that program match with another program like packaging the oil in different way.
- 10103 As long as the oil companies are making the huge profits they should pay. It should not be a burden on the tax payers. (X) no
- 10115 Can't see how anyone can say it will prevent damage to the environment.
- 10117 I think the people who are taking the oil, the oil company. We will pay one way or another. (X) It's a competitive business, and they would watch the price when they pay for it and compete they will be more careful. (X) no
- 10120 Tax payers should not pay for the program.
- 10128 Religious beliefs
- 10130 The money would never reach there.
- 10131 I don't think the tax payer should pay for an operating expense at the oil companies.
- 10132 Because it involves only one area. I would pay more if it covered whole United States.
- 10134 Not worth it for just that area. Feel it should be the oil company's responsibility. How can they justify saying it is only for Prince William Sound?

10136 I think the oil companies ought to be responsible for themselves. It'd be a lot cheaper to test the crew before. They left the port. The escort ship crew could be just as drunk as the tanker crew.

10148 (Interviewer: See comment on A-20 line. He was very verbal so I wrote it on A-20. Recorder note: Transferred verbatim written on A-20 to A-18 since interviewer recorded it on A-20 because of limited space.) I am not going to pay will never pay for a oil tank. (X) Why not put the money on worthwhile programs that can help Robert Taylor, like better elevators, mail boxes, better appliance in housing. Forget oil tank.

10151 I don't think it's the government's or taxpayer responsibility to pay for it. I think it should be the oil companies' responsibility.

10157 I don't think it would happen again. We don't need it. (X) Because the cleanup was so expensive these companies won't let it happen. They will protect their own interests. (X) Let them be concerned with it, the oil companies (X) No, I think that is enough.

10159 It's the principle of the thing. It should be the oil companies responsibility.

10162 I don't believe the government should subsidize the oil industries.

10174 I don't think they have worked out where the money should come from correctly.

10180 Oil company should pay, and the tankers' insurance companies should pay.

10188 They need to redistribute all the other funds then they would have money they need.

10189 (R answered A-18: 1 (Can't Afford It); 2 (Isn't Worth That Much); and 4 (Other Reason)) And other things are more important

10195 There isn't enough information as to an alternative.

10198 On principle, it is the responsibility of the oil companies.

10199 The chances that it would happen again is low. I think the oil company would be more careful if they have to pay for clean up.

10206 It affects the people up there but we don't have to worry about oil spills down here.

10211 I believe the oil companies should pay for it all out of their own profits. (X) Most companies do pay for protection of their own equipment, and I feel the oil companies should also.

10213 That it wouldn't protect any other oil spill outside Prince William Sound and there are other more important things and reasons to tax the American people. (X) no

10215 Before households pay government or oil companies should take care of problem.

10222 It's not important to me.

10224 Not the people's responsibility to help out the rich oil people. We are already paying higher gasoline prices. People are having to ride busses. I could afford the money but never sure where money is going.

10225 That's not true representation, oil companies will pay taxes but consumers will pay the difference so we are paying twice. You know prices will have to go up.

- 10226 (Indicated 2 reasons: Can't Afford It and) Secondly I think they shouldn't do it to just one place but all of them. I think they should take precautions wherever they're shipping the oil.
- 10229 I think the money could be used elsewhere (X) a number of other programs (X) education, aids research, prison systems, with the recession coming on and the problems we're having in the Persian Gulf
- 10230 It doesn't protect other areas of the U.S.A. (X)
- 10231 I wouldn't subsidize their mistakes.
- 10235 It was somebody's fault. They should have better control over the ships.
- 10237 I still feel the oil companies should pay for it.
- 10238 I think the damned oil companies are making way too much money from us, and they can well afford to pay for this program themselves. The government should regulate their profits.
- 10243 Because they had one spill doesn't mean they'll have another. Don't believe in science fiction. (X) I have religious reasons also. (X) from the Bible
- 10248 In the end we pay for everything (X) at the pump, so I feel the oil companies should pay it all out of their profits.
- 10252 I don't like their whole idea of escort ships. What they are saying is we are going to have another spill. We should have ship pilots.
- 10268 I don't feel it will help us here (X) on the East Coast.
- 10270 It should be the oil company's responsibility.
- 10278 I don't see paying for oil companies problems.
- 10286 See A-15 Comment. (R referred to A-15 previous comment. Note that a partial reason was that the program did not cover other areas.)
- 10301 Not going to pay any money. Government has all this money to pass out to these countries. We pay enough taxes.
- 10303 The oil companies raise the price of gas real quick like when this war started then only took it down by pennies.
- 10313 I don't feel it should cost us for something like that.
- 10320 Oil company's problem, we should not pay for their mistakes
- 10322 Oil company, pay for it
- 10327 Only the oil company should pay.
- 10330 Oil spills don't affect me.
- 10340 Right after the Alaska spill there were two or three other spills.
- 10342 I don't understand that much about it.
- 10348 I don't think they'd stop at one time.

10350 One, I don't think it's appropriate to restrict it to one area. Two, priority reason is, I think, it is typical government overkill, that two Coast Guard ships with radar and sonar should be able to get tanker out of bay without running into anything.

10356 The oil companies should be the ones to pay.

10361 Think the oil companies should take care of it.

10368 I don't believe that it would be used for what was said.

10376 Many other reasons that I've already stated, trying to get us for every penny they can. They could go around and ask rich people for a donation, but the middle class can't afford it.

10382 Given on page 21 (A-15B)

10389 The oil company make the profits. They did damage they should pay out of their profits. I am already taxed to death.

10392 I think it's wholly the oil company's responsibility, that's just the cost of doing business.

10401 I think it's an ill conceived program. The sea fence won't work in heavy sea. The Coast Guard radar was undermanned. They had about three people manning the radar.

10402 I don't think the project warrants it. (X)

10424 An extra tax is not necessary for the public.

10425 The companies should pay. They made the profits for years and years. (X) They should have been insured to cover their mistakes.

10429 I still believe it is a good cause, but I think it should be included in the oil companies doing business responsibility to keep such disasters from transpiring.

10431 Because too large amount of money. Don't understand why they need that much money from every household. The way the program is structure

10432 Not letting you know how much the program cost.

10438 Don't have faith the government would use the money for what they say they will.

10440 It doesn't have any affect on me.

10446 Still think the oil companies should pay for it.

10447 Because you got too many bureaucrats up there spending too much money. We are paying for it right now by being gouged by the oil companies.

10449 There are other places they could get the money. Congressman get paid plenty just to shine the seat of their pants. They should use some of that (money).

10453 I think it should cover all shoreline areas. If they (i.e., change only on Alaskan oil) do that then imported oil will be cheaper because domestic oil will have to pay.

10456 Not number one thing, need to worry about money for the war. People got kids over there.

10459 The oil companies should pay for this themselves.

- 10460 We can afford it, but I feel the oil companies can take care of that. (X) No, I can't think of anything else.
- 10461 I am not responsible.
- 10462 If the Federal Government and the people can afford any money at this time it should be for the health care of those who can't afford it, not to bail out oil companies.
- 10479 Just what I said, the oil companies are to blame, and they are using us to get rich and destroying the country.
- 10481 It was the same as.... It wouldn't protect any other area except Prince William Sound. The people who stay there should finance that.
- 10490 Oil company should pay for it all.
- 10491 That the government wastes money that I don't think it will be taken care of in ten years, and that the oil company should pay and their customers.
- 10495 Because I think the government should start living within their means.
- 10503 Oil company should pay. We pay to use the oil. Why should we pay to keep it from spilling. Give the public a break, pay to keep from spilling, pay to use it, what else do they want. Once we start they will continue to come back with something else.
- 10527 I feel the oil companies should be responsible.
- 10532 I will not pay for private industries' screw-ups.
- 10535 Limited scope about program that it would help, also, lot of households could not readily pay. (X) (Limited scope) geographically speaking.
- 10536 If I know what portion the oil companies would pay.
- 10537 I can't assess it against the tax dollar limits we have today. The money will only stretch so far.
- 10542 Personally, I think it would end up costing more in indirect cost to my family.
- 10544 Should come from oil companies. Mistakes are theirs.
- 10547 I don't believe industry or government. I think they're lying to us. For start, they were supposed to have equipment there to handle oil spills from day one when pipeline went in. If that statement is not correct they lied to us.
- 10552 The location and the oil is produced by private sector which will have the benefit that comes from the oil processed product. Therefore, the private sector is solely responsible for maintaining and cleaning the environment, and that maintaining the environment should be part of the cost of the product. The market operates on supply and demand, so if the oil companies have to pay for maintaining the environment, supply and demand will determine the prices of the oil. If it comes out of taxes it's just going to be based on some estimate of what it will cost, and there's no way to determine exactly how much would be needed to maintain the environment. If the private sector pays it would be in their interest to keep the cost down to a minimum for maintaining the environment.

10555 We're gonna get taxed. They are gonna get taxed, and their tax will come back to the consumer, and we will pay twice because the oil companies still have to make their profits.

10556 The principle, it is the responsibility of the oil companies.

10560 (See A-15A, R repeated this answer.)

10561 Oil company should pay. We pay enough taxes.

10562 Oil company should pay for the clean up and all other costs.

10564 Oil company should pay for damage.

10568 The government should pay or the gas company. (X)

10571 I believe I already pay too much in taxes.

10574 To me, if I hire you and I'm paying you, I'm responsible.

10576 Because it would bring my taxes up.

10581 Oil companies have enough money. Don't have to tax us. We need to find other sources of energy.

10584 The oil companies should pay entirely. The Coast Guard should do the protection, and the oil companies should pay the cost.

10586 Because it wouldn't protect any other part of the U.S.

10590 The principle of the thing

10604 It's not the money. It's up to the oil companies, as I said.

10606 The oil companies are responsible, so they should pay.

10609 Because I think that it would be more than one time. It would become a steady thing. Once they tax you they continue to tax you.

10612 It's up to the oil companies to pay all of it.

10616 I don't think it's the government's job. The government should make the oil companies, the same as other industries, protect the environment. Basically, the burden of compliance should be on the producers.

10620 I feel it should be Exxon's responsibility, regardless of cost.

10621 I think the oil companies should pay for it, because they are the ones responsible for the spills.

10627 It's not helping us here in Florida, just in Alaska. Get serious!

10633 It should be totally paid by the oil companies. It's their problem. It's their product.

10635 I think we are taxed to death now.

10638 We paid for the pipeline and everything else. I don't feel the public should be paying for this.

10642 It's a matter of principal. The burden of extracting that oil and getting it to market rests on the shoulders of the oil companies. They're the ones that profit from it.

- 10643 Funds tend to be put into a general fund, and they borrow from it. They never are used the way they say they will be.
- 10645 The government should take the money in taxes for National Endowment for the Arts and use it for this program.
- 10660 Not necessary if the other things you said that were being done were continued.
- 10662 The oil companies should pay it all. We are taxed enough.
- 10686 Please, no more taxes. (X) We are already taxed to death.
- 10698 I would like to see an alternative energy source developed with that money.
- 10703 No new taxes for any reason. Let the oil companies pay for it. They're the ones that profit from it.
- 10704 I wouldn't vote for it because it's not our responsibility. It lies with the oil companies.
- 10705 This household did not make the mistake that caused the oil spill.
- 10708 I feel it was human error. Eliminate that error and you won't have anymore spills.
- 10711 We are taxed to death.
- 10719 I just think the oil companies should take care of it no matter what the cost is.
- 10722 It is just for Alaska. We need to think about other places, such as the Gulf of Mexico and Texas, here alone. (X) It sounds like a good program but need to think of other places and not just Alaska.
- 10726 People of America shouldn't have to pay for it. (X) No, just that the oil companies should have to pay all of it.
- 10728 Because I feel real strongly about the oil companies paying for all of it. (X) no
- 10730 Think the oil companies should pay.
- 10767 The principal that oil companies should pay.
- 10768 They would come again and again. Wherever there is a spill they will tax us again.
- 10769 Oil companies should take that responsibility.
- 10773 Bothers me since it's only for Alaska and just a small area.
- 10783 The oil companies should pay for it.
- 10789 You're running three ships together in this program which is using energy unnecessarily (X) Why should we use all this energy so wastefully. (X) Mistakes will still happen, even with the program.
- 10794 Oil companies do the damage. They have the money to pay so let them pay.
- 10795 I believe oil company should pay.
- 10796 Don't want them making money, and then charge me on my money.
- 10798 I'm not interested in the program for Alaska.
- 10804 I'm tired of bailing some out of trouble all the time.



10806 Want oil company to pay not us. I don't want to pay anything at all for the program.

10811 Because I think everything should be included in the total budget. (X) U.S. and oil company energy budget, their environmental budget.

10818 The oil companies are responsible.

10821 I don't see where it will value this area.

10829 The oil companies should pay completely.

10830 It's like I said, that's their responsibility. It's the principle.

10850 I think that the oil companies should pay for their own protection against another spill.

10854 I feel that this is an oil company affair and should not be put upon the public.

10856 I don't know, but I have my reasons. (X) I don't know what they are, but it's none of what you said.

10857 I want the oil companies to pay. If I have an accident I have to pay. They are the richest companies so let them pay.

10858 The oil companies are making enough. They can pay for it themselves.

10865 (X) Mainly because I couldn't afford it. (X)

10867 It's not the cost it's the issue. Think the oil companies should pay the total amount.

10871 It doesn't look safe to deliver oil through Valdez and the narrows.

10874 It bothers me that the program is just for Prince William Sound.

10879 I feel like the oil companies should pay the expense of moving the oil because they are already ripping us off at the gas pumps. Just look at the profit they've made.

10880 Coast Guard stinks. They haven't any business sticking their nose in it.

10884 They might have to let me pay it out.

10887 I don't think the people should be paying for it. It should be the oil companies paying for it.

10921 The oil company only gets money from one place, the price we pay. All they will do is increase the price of oil to cover their end of it. One spill in ten years is not a disaster.

10923 Oil companies make the money. Let them pay. It's a business expense. This oil from Alaska goes to Japan. I know it from merchant sailors.

10926 The oil companies should pay 100%, and not rip off the consumer.

10931 I feel it should be all over not just in Alaska.

10935 The U.S. government is not accountable for their spending. I believe in federalism, state rights. If it is in Alaska, let Alaska fix it.

10937 No more new taxes. I'm over taxed already so no more new taxes.

10967 Because I don't think it would be effective. Why don't they build a pipeline across the Sound. They have pipelines in the ocean. It would be a one time expense.

10997 I just think it's the oil company's responsibility and if they want to sell their product they should protect it.

10999 They haven't justified the cost.

11005 Because it could set a precedent. We could then be taxed for all kinds of projects.

11007 It is going to be used in only the one place, Prince William Sound.

11014 It focuses only on Alaska and nowhere else.

11019 (#1 also circled) Besides the oil company should pay for their own mistakes now and in the future.

11035 I think that addressing an isolated problem. Let me be more concise. Tax dollars should be applied to a comprehensive environmental program as opposed to addressing potential isolated environmental problems.

11036 I think we pay enough taxes already.

11039 Because I think the oil companies should have to pay all the cost. They are making money off of us so they should pay for any damages or problems they have.

11045 I'd like a tax deferment in another area then I might consider it.

11048 The oil companies should pay, not us.

11050 It's the principle of the thing. Why should their mistake cost me?

11055 I don't think we could be absolutely sure it would prevent damage to the wildlife.

11059 It's too specific to a certain area, use a bar pilot, someone familiar with area.

11061 I'm more worried about the older people and starving and the medical help for them. What do those poor people do?

11063 I think the oil companies should pay for all of it. They don't pay for me if I have an accident, so why should I pay for them.

11067 The big companies have the funds to pay for this from years of profits.

11071 I feel that the oil companies should absorb all the expense themselves.

11090 Because the Federal Government should not be involved.

11092 I don't think we should pay for it. I think the oil companies should pay for it.

11095 Don't think it is my responsibility. The ones that created the problem should fix it, and that was Exxon oil.

11099 The oil companies should pay all costs.

11100 Says government already mismanaging enough money.

11104 Don't think it makes sense. There are easier ways to provide against oil spills such as using smaller tankers. They don't have to use super tankers.

11106 What I said (see comments A-15)

11111 Oil companies are totally responsible for it. They have been price gouging us for years.

11123 Wasn't worth it to me.

11126 Because why just help Alaska; this wouldn't help the rest of the U.S.

11130 Believe it should be funded by the oil companies entirely. If you look back on what happened it would have cost Exxon far less then they have to pay now (if they had taken more precautions earlier).

11142 Pay enough taxes and all of the big oil companies pulling in this big money, and then they don't spend it on what they need it for.

11144 I'm not against it, but I don't want to be told to give it or the amount. I want to be able to contribute the amount I want and know I can afford on my income.

11145 The oil company should pay for it, and no other household should have to pay for it.

11147 It's the oil companies responsibilities. I can hardly pay my taxes here on this property, let alone, pay for their mistakes. They're making billions. If they can afford super oil tankers. The government shouldn't clean up after large corporations. The Chief Executive Office of Exxon should take 50% cut in salary to provide cost of escort ships.

11156 The cost effectiveness, the location effectiveness, the money will not be used where it's intended. It never is. (X) no

11161 I feel like it will not help me at all, so why help pay for it.

11165 It shouldn't be up to us to pay for it. We didn't make the mess.

11180 The oil company should handle own affairs. Too many government controls and taxes.

11184 The money should be spent for a comprehensive energy policy for this country not just for the latest "hot news" crisis.

11186 I think there are other options that can be utilized to prevent another spill, such as reef barriers.

11187 That should be their responsibility. Why shouldn't it come from our pocket?

11188 Let the oil company pay. That's a big amount to ask anyone to fork out of their pocket and still the oil company would still raise their prices to get back what it cost them, so the general public would still pay the full cost.

11193 Let oil company pay.

11196 Oil company pay, they are making big profits.

11199 Oil companies have more money than I do. (X) no

11201 Let the oil company pay. We should not help them pay for their accidents. They make big enough profits to pay their own way. (X) no

11202 The oil companies are making the big money. They're responsible. We don't use all that oil here in U.S. so why should we pay for oil shipments that we send over to Japan.

11203 I think that it's the responsibility of the oil companies to pay for it, and not charge consumers for it, they can use it for a tax write off, and they're the one's benefitting from it.

- 11208 The oil companies should pay.
- 11210 Why should we pay, it wasn't our fault. Let the oil companies take care of their own business. I'm getting tired trying to help bail out all the big companies. When is us little guys going to get help?
- 11211 I think that they, government, waste a lot of money and they should look to their own fund, such as giving to other countries, they should spend it on our own needs.
- 11214 Ten years is too short a period of time. By the time the government gets to it, ten years will be up.
- 11229 The oil companies should pay for it. Why should we!
- 11230 I believe the oil companies should pay the total cost.
- 11236 Oil company pay own expenses
- 11238 It's the responsibility of the oil companies, shipping oil out of Alaska.
- 11240 Because it should be user apportioned.
- 11268 The oil companies should pay.
- 11277 I think that it should be paid for by the oil consumers and the oil companies. (X) no
- 11282 If millions of people in this country paid \$30 there would be quite a profit.
- 11284 If it's well researched and fair to everyone I might consider it, but it seemed that the ones profiting from the oil should pay for their mistakes.
- 11287 Because I had nothing to do with it the oil companies should pay for it they already rip me off.
- 11289 I should not be the one to pay for this. The oil companies should take care of their own problems.
- 11502 Don't think it is profitable for us or for them.
- 11508 I think it's a dangerous precedent for Congress to take one specific event and apply some special tax where will it stop? Next it may be an oil rig in Texas. We'll be taxed next one time for this or one time for that. Funds should be taken from Alaska state budget or our federal state budget.
- 11512 It's not thought out well enough from the economics to make it work properly. I don't think it's been thought out enough. The amount of \$60 or \$30 is not the factors.
- 11514 What about the oil companies forming their own program and paying for it themselves if it will prevent another spill?
- 11517 If we were helping our local oil spill, yes, we would help not Alaska when we are faced with a serious problem. Will they help us now? We need help in Indiana, put our money in our area first.
- 11519 I think that it establishes a bad precedent. (X) I don't think it's a good way to solve the problem. (X) Oil companies should bear the full cost then the people who use the products will eventually pay the cost.

- 11528 I feel I'd like to see the statistics. We're only talking two tankers a day leaving there. I don't think the double-hull work. They should triple hull, lighten the load put more steel on ship.
- 11531 I don't feel that this is the American people's responsibility.
- 11577 I feel the oil companies should pay for that. (X) It's their responsibility. They make the profit on the oil. They should pick up the tab for making it safe.

**A-19. Could you tell me why you aren't sure? (PROBE AND RECORD  
VERBATIM)**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10015 We're going to pay one way or the other. We'll take our chances.
- 10017 (See A-18)
- 10058 Because I don't know that much about it and can't afford it neither.
- 10084 I'd like to know more about it. (X) Amount of oil that comes from Alaska, I have more higher priorities as you know for spending, also state of the economy, when this would go into effect would be important (X) no
- 10109 Because of the cost
- 10128 I don't participated in government programs. I am totally neutral.
- 10149 Let them (oil companies) prove that this will work their money. (X) Then the public will see before investing money.
- 10161 I'm so old I just feel like this should be left up to somebody else. If I was younger I would be willing to pay for it.
- 10163 Not really, I understand what you read but would like to know more. (X) Why it could not be used in other areas?
- 10204 If we are only paying for that area and we have oil spills here, and I'd rather pay for the Hawaiian chain area instead of just Alaska. (X)
- 10210 I don't have enough information to make a decision. (X) The cost is not the major factor (X) I want to know other options available. (X)
- 10266 It's not important to me. (X) There are better things to do with my money.
- 10292 The oil companies caused the problem and should take care of it.
- 10307 If only for that one area it would be a waste because there will be other accidents. (X) Anytime they come into port they are taking a chance of another accident.
- 10324 It sounds like too much from all the tax returns. (X) no
- 10334 I don't like the idea of it coming out of my income tax. If they would take a little at a time it would be alright.
- 10372 Thinking, all the money that the government spends and expect retired people to help pay for something like this. (X) That's it.
- 10394 Because I think this should be a national policy instead of a regional one. (X) We should protect all the coastlines. (X) That's all.
- 10426 The oil companies should pay for this protection. I think they should be made responsible for the environment. Now, I wonder about the oil pipeline supervision, too.
- 10428 I'm not sure because it doesn't affect my household. (X) It just seems that the oil companies should pay for the whole thing. They made the mistake and spilled the oil. (X) no other reason

10443 I would need to know more. (X) I just want more information before I would agree to it.

10458 Because I would have to discuss this first with my husband. The money would come from him. (X) no

10492 I guess I would vote for it, but I think the oil companies should pay.

10531 I'd have to do some more research to determine if I thought it was fair or not that we share the cost with the oil companies.

10573 I still think payment should be based on person's ability to pay. In the long run it seems from what you've told me it's not going to cause that much ill effect. I'd like to read extensively on it. There are other things which have a more negative effect on people such as drugs, lack of education, I mean illiteracy.

10605 It seems to be for a very good cause, but as I stated before my income is fixed, social security. (X) Nothing else.

10617 Husband may not want to. The decisions are made by him.

10619 Only one fourth of the oil produced comes from Alaska.

10639 My religion states for me to remain politically neutral. I appreciate earnest efforts to keep the world in clean condition.

10651 Well, before I vote I'd have to know more about it, before I voted for or against it. (X) What else? That's all I have to say.

10658 That would only be the start. We would have to pay more, and I think the oil companies should pay it all.

10776 (X) I feel the oil company should pay full.

10786 I feel that I could not afford it.

10802 Ten dollars per household would be billions and billions of dollars and I don't think it would cost that much. (X) What will happen to this money if there is not spill?

10813 I would like to be convinced that's the best solution. (X)

10826 The expense and cost to me I probably would pay something if not too much. I think, after all, it's worth it. In the long run it will help everyone.

10851 I'm not sure it's a tax payer's responsibility. Company owning ships and oil should take care of it's own things.

10869 Exxon should pay for everything. If they can't maybe we'll have to pay something like sixty dollars. (X)

11088 I don't have the money. I can't afford it. (X) no

11097 I am not sure the program will work. It seems to me that the oil company should be required to have safe ships. I think there are other areas that should be protected also. Thirty dollars from every household to protect a little area. I have serious thoughts about that.

11170 In my opinion, I think the government spends a lot of money on less important things, on things in general. I think it should take care of this.

- 11216 Well, it would only protect them up there, in Alaska. We wouldn't get oil from there. We would end up getting oil from other countries.
- 11219 Once the government takes on a tax like this, it's going to be a way out for them on a lot of policies. (X) no
- 11222 I receive \$300.00 a month. \$100.00 goes to pay to medicare. This leaves me to live off \$200.00, and you are asking us to help a ship. The ship need to help us. (X) If we were able to vote to help, but I can't help anyone or anything. Tell them to raise part B, under medicare. We just don't have the money.
- 11268 This is just another way to collect tax money from the people. (X) I would not pay one dime. (X) Just the other week it was something about one billion dollars with the oil companies and the government.
- 11272 My answer is still the same. The oil companies should pay for the program out of their profits.
- 11275 See A-18
- 11280 I would need to have a more detailed description of what the \$30 would do, and I would need to discuss that with the other head of the household.
- 11515 I would have to think about and talk over with my husband.



**A-20. What was it about the program that made you willing to pay something for it? (RECORD VERBATIM)**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10001 Because it is good to keep the environment clean.
- 10003 Number of ships that go in and out make it a high risk area. (X) Other areas don't have that much traffic and size of ships not as large as ships going into Prince William Sound so rec. of numbers and size of ships, I say it's necessary. It's necessary to protect wildlife and whole environment there.
- 10004 Wildlife. Take care of wildlife in the modern world, they have enough problems. (X)
- 10005 I think preserving any part of the environment is important. The program looks pretty comprehensive.
- 10006 If we can have our own oil, maybe they won't send our boys to war. (X) I hated seeing the fish and birds and animals being killed.
- 10007 Oil effects everyone in our country, and thirty dollars seems more reasonable now that I think about it. (X) With this war we are going to have to rely on the oil from Alaska even more, I think, we don't want it wasted in spills.
- 10009 To protect the environment (X) the wildlife, we need that oil also. (X) no
- 10011 I think it's a good idea to prevent another oil spill. (X) Ten dollars per household is more reasonable. (X) no
- 10012 Even though I've never been to Alaska, I think this part of the United States should be protected particularly the environment (X) the wildlife.
- 10013 Maybe they need escort other places just not sure about paying anything.
- 10014 Well, to be more assured of safer transportation of oil through there, that's what we're striving for, to prevent anymore oil spills.
- 10019 It would contain the oil (X) prevent loss to wildlife in area (X) nothing else.
- 10020 My concern about the environment (X) It would help prevent another environmental disaster. (X) nothing
- 10023 It would preserve some part of the U.S. (X) Sixty dollars is a small price to pay to protect this area.
- 10024 Alaska was the last most beautiful spot on earth. (X) To prevent another spill (X)
- 10026 I'm not willing to pay for it because I can find other groups here that need my support. More
- 10027 Because I'm a nature lover. Anything outdoors, I am a boy scout leader. I love shrubs, trees, birds, animals. Anything to protect the outdoors. We can change the ways of our young people.
- 10046 Well, I like to protect wildlife and other things. It would cause damage. (X) I meant the shoreline, it looked terrible. (X) I can't think of more.
- 10047 I'd like to see them prevent any further damage to the coastline. I'd like to see it never happen again.

- 10049 The wildlife and animals safety (X) Would save the wildlife and animals, and I'd be willing to do that if it helped the animals that much (X) That's all.
- 10050 If it would eliminate another oil spill it would be money well spent. (X) You've given me all those reasons. (X) The lives of all those lovely creatures.
- 10051 The loss of wildlife and the fish, the fishing industry would be damaged. (X) That's all.
- 10053 The protection of the wildlife, this would be an investment in the future, so they would still be around for others to enjoy.
- 10054 To help the birds and sea animals. (X) Well, it killed a lot of them, and this would help protect them.
- 10055 Environmental protection (X) the sea life (X) The jobs that would be effected by the spills. (X) To prevent more destruction of the wildlife.
- 10057 It's out of my limit. I'd pay \$10.00 or \$20.00 but \$30.00 is more than I'd be comfortable with. (X) I play the odds. I believe it's worth something. (X) It would be insurance against a spill. (X) It's worth it to not hurt anymore wildlife.
- 10060 I figured they needed a better way of cleaning the oil up. They had such a mess last time. (X) That's it.
- 10061 I just think that it is something that has to be taken care of because of the environment. I think the oil companies should supervise their help better. I worry about the land because of the chemicals used to clean it up.
- 10063 I'd be willing to help the people who live there and to protect the environment.
- 10064 To protect all that's close to the spill. (X) To save the birds and fish.
- 10065 Because the environment of Alaska is more fragile than other part of the government.
- 10077 Preserve the wildlife
- 10078 Cause it's helping the environment (X) It's helping all wildlife, the shoreline and the fish, it's sure to sink and reach the fish during low tide
- 10079 We're going to benefit from it. (X) We'll save the oil from going to waste and also save the environment. (X) Mostly the wildlife and the shorelines.
- 10080 It assures that oil spills will not endanger the Sound again. (X) It seems that if oil spills occur you end up paying for it anyway in higher gas costs.
- 10081 If it's going to insure that we have no more spills then it's worth it. (X) nothing else.
- 10083 The environment, birds and fishes need to be protected. However, I think amount like \$60.00 is more realistic. (X)
- 10086 Hopefully, if our place can be saved from being destroyed it's worth it then we can take one place at a time.
- 10087 I consider that part of the U.S. a perfect wilderness and would like it to be kept that way. The spill two years ago didn't effect it that badly, and I would like to keep it that way.
- 10089 I hate to see wildlife harmed and fouling the water up. (X)

- 10090 The assurance that no damage would be caused, and the duration covers the period of 10 years until the double hulls come into operation. (X)
- 10091 I think it would be worth it to save the environment and to save all this oil from being wasted. But like I said I'd vote for it, but I couldn't afford it. I'm on social security but if the oil companies paid and the people who can afford the money.
- 10092 To protect the environment and livelihood (X) wildlife and fish industry, to protect the beauty of Alaska. I am definitely against a tax form at all but would pay for a fund.
- 10093 I think it is important to protect the environment. (X) the wildlife, the plants
- 10094 Because I am concerned about the environment, and I do think the environment should be every one's concern. (X)
- 10095 Because I do think it is for a good cause, it's important (X) Because it could do a lot of damage if not cleaned up. (X) to the environment (X) the water, the animals, the birds
- 10098 Well, that's the oil used around here for car, and household then it would be worthwhile. (X) Example, like the people living next door you don't want they're home ruin. (X) People like the beach.
- 10102 If they could put the plan into effect for \$10.00 then it would be worth it to me.
- 10104 Protect the environment
- 10105 Because I think it's important. (X)
- 10106 It's an important life line for us. (X)
- 10107 If what they say is true it would protect the environment.
- 10108 The environment is worth it. (X) wildlife and our waters and shorelines
- 10110 Save our environment (X)
- 10111 So that the wildlife wouldn't get killed or suffer.
- 10112 I don't think it would prevent a spill, but it would be able to clean it up. (X)
- 10116 Because it needs to be done. (X)
- 10118 They would be cleaning up oil. (X) Save the environment (X)
- 10119 Environment wouldn't be damaged.
- 10121 (X) The loss may be very heavy the next time. (X) We need to protect the birds and shoreline.
- 10122 I don't mind paying something. (X) The oil companies should bear the great cost. (X) It should be a cost of doing business.
- 10123 They probably need some help but not all. (X)
- 10124 (X) I think it's a good program. (X) The oil company was not negligent.
- 10125 Considering all the money spent to clear it up, it would be cheaper.
- 10126 (X) I'm concerned about the wildlife. (X) Clear cutting is ruining our environment.

- 10127 (X) Sixty is too much. I can afford \$30.00. (X) help wildlife.
- 10129 (X) Look at the damage oil does. (X) The wildlife
- 10133 Ten dollars is not very much nowadays if it is a one time deal. They said the Titanic wouldn't sink either, but you know where it is now.
- 10135 If it would do good for environment. (X)
- 10147 Like I said, we are poor, but I feel it is worth helping to save the oil from messing up the land, animals, and the water. (X) Anytime oil is spilled in such a large amount it will affect a lot of people. If my donation would help me and others, yes, I'll pay. (X) Then gas and oil prices here would not be high. (X)
- 10153 So you don't ruin nature. We have to protect nature. It affects, all of us.
- 10154 Because of what happened up there. It was terrible. I felt very sorry for what happened there. I'd do anything to prevent that.
- 10156 You know it will help the area not to have a spill. (X) protects the local environment (X) no, that's all
- 10158 It's important enough to enough people to see it implemented. Thirty dollars is not a large sum of money, and I don't want to see animals destroyed by a spill.
- 10160 I would be willing to pay what I could afford to help protect the birds and animals and fish.
- 10164 I think the environment should be protected and that area has already had it's share of toxic waste. Personally, I think the oil companies should pay for it.
- 10165 I think just the beauty of the country and the preservation of the wildlife. (X) Also, I think it hurt the livelihood of some of the people who lived there. (X) Mostly there
- 10166 The ability to prevent another spill, how much does a spill cost anyway? (X) Afterwards they jack up the prices anyway so you're paying for it.
- 10167 To protect all the wildlife (X) the birds, I guess
- 10169 If everyone just gives a little it is a start. (X) Just to clean up that mess. (X) That's it.
- 10170 So that the animals and stuff wouldn't die. (X) No, that's all.
- 10171 The damage to nature itself, wildlife, plants, etc. (X) no
- 10172 Because I think without a spill there would be less damage to the animals and birds. (X) It would probably cost more to clean up a spill than it would to make sure it didn't happen.
- 10173 Just the fact that we would probably never have an oil spill like that again and a lot of money was spent to clean that one up.
- 10175 I think if it's going to held in some way. I'd want to help out.
- 10176 Saving wildlife (X) Preventing oil spill would keep the wildlife safe. (X) That's about it.
- 10177 That someone would go with the tankers to keep them out of trouble and to pickup the oil if it did. It seems like a good idea to me.

- 10178 The wildlife (X) any kind of creature, to protect it (X) not really
- 10179 To protect the birds (X) no
- 10181 To keep the oil company from paying for it and, in turn, raising our gas and oil prices. (X) no
- 10183 Mankind keep living on earth we got to have some kind of precautions. Mankind do make mistakes. (X) no
- 10184 To help the birds and stuff (X) anything that lives in the water
- 10186 The fact that the escort ships and they would be there to take care of the spill and they would be closely monitored by the escort ship tankers. (X) no
- 10194 Just the fact that it would prevent that from happening again (X) no
- 10196 Well, it seems like the burden of cost should be on the oil company. (X) It seems like the program would work. (X) It seems like a cheap insurance program to prevent a spill.
- 10197 The fact it would guarantee no impact on the environment from an oil spill.
- 10200 Sounded like a good sound program (X) Unless someone started getting rich off of it. (X) It would protect the wildlife.
- 10201 It's important to eliminate something like that or to control it. (X) Another spill it would eliminate.
- 10202 Because we would end up paying for it anyhow. (X) Because it would contain the oil from a spill or keep it from happening.
- 10203 I feel that it would be useful because of the animals that were killed in the oil spill, if it happened again they would be gone. (X) It would protect the animals. (X) no
- 10205 From the pictures that you showed and the diagram looks as though it would work. (X) nothing else.
- 10207 It would be worth it not taking a chance of the wildlife getting killed. (X) It looks like the program would work. (X) no
- 10208 They seem reasonably sure that the spill would not occur. If so it would be contained. (X) If there were a spill everyone would have to pay for clean up.
- 10209 To protect the animals and environment and we all have to pay for the oil one way or another. (X) I'm very strongly an environmentalist. (X) It would keep everything in check, in balance, with the program.
- 10212 Because I feel that having the Coast Guard plan would prevent another accident like the Alaskan spill and that is worth investing in. (X) Having the guide ships would prevent another accident and spill as a result of the accident and no damage.
- 10214 I think it is worth it to preserve all the wildlife. (X) no
- 10216 It's pretty hard to say. (X) To keep money in the treasury (X) in the future if the spill happens again. (X) no
- 10217 It's too prevent the spills, and I'm for anything that will prevent the oil spills. (X)

- 10218 The wildlife (X) help preserve the life from spills and being able to contain the oil faster if a spill happened.
- 10220 It would be an insurance and ten dollars would be worth it, but I doubt it ten dollars would be enough.
- 10221 Because ten dollars isn't too much to pay for something good.
- 10227 The animals (X) It would prevent the oil spills, and it wouldn't hurt the animals then if there were more oil spills. (X) It wasn't that expensive. (X) That's just it.
- 10228 Cause, maybe, I would get to go and see where my money's going. (X) Cause I like shrimp, and I want to know what's keeping my food from coming down here. (X) The nautical system up there I want to make sure it would have a fish or two left. (X) That's all. (R is referring to the fact that she might be visiting Alaska in the future. Also she feels the spill affected the amount of seafood available.)
- 10232 If it would prevent damage (X) to the wildlife, fish and shore
- 10233 Well, so it wouldn't hurt the environment. (X) The wildlife should be protected even if it's for a short time.
- 10236 Well, the prevention of all these things happening (X) I can't think of anything else.
- 10239 I'd like to see the animals protected if possible. (X) We need the oil. (X) Nothing else
- 10240 The animals, the wildlife
- 10241 To protect the environment
- 10242 To protect the environment (X) There would be cleaner air. (X) I can't think of anything else.
- 10244 That there would be no oil spills during the next ten years. It would help prevent them.
- 10245 It would protect the environment. I was upset when the first spill occurred. (X) protecting the wildlife (X)
- 10246 Well, maybe it's the fact that the government is willing to try something. (X) I don't think if anything. (X)(X)
- 10247 I think it's worth it to make sure there's no more spills. I'd be willing to give it a try.
- 10249 To save the wildlife, I'm a scuba diver, and I enjoy seeing nature, especially in the sea.
- 10251 Protect the environment, the damage would be minimal.
- 10253 It protects wildlife. (X) We need to save them all.
- 10256 It seems like they could contain it so it would protect most of the environment. Would protect most of the wildlife. Some get killed when they come up on shore.
- 10257 I think it's important to keep another spill from happening. (X) Oh, I don't know. I feel it's important.

- 10258 Well, we're all a part of the earth and if one's suffering we all are. We can't be selfish and not think of others less fortunate as we are. In order to make a better world we may have to do a lot we don't want to do.
- 10265 I like beaches and sea water, maybe it might save some animals lives.
- 10267 For the wildlife (X) to protect the wildlife, cause I hunt and fish.
- 10269 At least there would be some protection (X) protection for the coastline and the sea animals (X) there wouldn't be a waste of oil.
- 10271 The wildlife, need to preserve the wildlife (X) and the environment (X) that's it.
- 10272 Don't know (X) saving animals, clean beach (X) Everyone wants nice beaches.
- 10273 It would prevent destroying more birds. (X) It would keep and prevent pollution of waters in that area.
- 10274 Can't afford that much, \$30.00. I'm on a budget. Would help the environment, huh? \$10.00, I could handle.
- 10275 Just because you know you're going to pay. (X) nothing else
- 10276 The protection of the animals and any kind of life it would interfere with. (X) I don't even heat with oil. Nothing else, really.
- 10277 To protect the animals and the environment
- 10279 Keep the animals from dying, keep the water clean. Oil spill does too much damage. (X) Don't know, too tired to think.
- 10280 Sounds like it was going to protect the environment and that's something that's important.
- 10281 You're going to pay anyhow. The oil company will pass the cost onto the consumer. I don't see the oil companies sacrificing any. (X)
- 10282 The environment (X)
- 10283 It looked like it would work. (X)
- 10284 Saving the wildlife, having them there as a safety net, keeping it contained (X) That's it.
- 10285 Reduce the chance of an accident like that happening again. I don't feel we can be careless about the oil or the environment. (X)
- 10287 The fact that it would be saving a lot of wildlife (X) and protecting the environment.
- 10288 It would stop oil spills. Spills cause prices for oil and gas to go up. (X) That's all I can think of right now.
- 10290 So that it could be of help and prevent further damage to marine life. (X) Can not think of anything else now.
- 10293 We live out of the city because I value clean water and air. Seeing the damage done makes me want to keep that from happening again. (X)
- 10294 Help the environment in case of another accident. (X)

- 10295 Obviously, so we don't have the same problem again. (X)
- 10296 I think it would work.
- 10297 Protect the wildlife (X) the waters (X) no
- 10298 Protect the environment
- 10299 Because of the animals and wildlife (X)
- 10300 Because no more oil spills and the environment wouldn't be harmed again (X) like the water life and stuff like that (X) no
- 10302 It would save a lot of animal life and save the beaches and save them (the clean up crews) from cleaning it up. (X) Would keep the oil from making a mess.
- 10305 We can't go around ruining the environment. It hurts the fishing economy. Down the road there might be a shortage. You're going to need that Alaska oil.
- 10306 Just in the explanation, it seemed like it would really work, would protect the land and the environment.
- 10308 I think the oil companies should foot 90% of the bill. I just don't like to see it. It's negligence on somebodies part. Anytime two ships run together.
- 10309 For one, it was inexpensive enough that it's no major crunch on your billfold. At least it would stop it from happening again. (X) The immediate area would benefit from it. No destruction, no wildlife killed.
- 10310 The protection of Prince William Sound and it would save a lot more of the wildlife if that oil didn't spread.
- 10311 Protecting the wildlife, I have a soft heart when it comes to animals. Hate to see them abused. (X) It would clean up the oil faster and shouldn't spread then wouldn't hurt anything.
- 10312 Would vote for it if I had the income. Progress is number one and hoping if the people of Alaska get this it will be used to work for good. (X) There will be a lot of people against the program and the environment. These oil spills keep making the price of oil go up. Will make the prices go up. Who is going to be affected? The poor person!
- 10314 Not sure (X) no reason (X) no
- 10315 To help prevent further oil spills and save our oil (X) no
- 10316 If oil company pays all it would cost more to buy their products. (X) no
- 10317 My home (X) the tragedy hurt the fishing industry so much (X)
- 10318 Shows some foresight (X) prevent so much loss of wildlife if another spill should occur (X) no
- 10321 It's doing something good. (X) A small amount is understandable, but anything more than five or ten dollars is too much. (X) If we don't help pay the cost the oil company would raise cost of oil, then it would cost us even more. (X) no
- 10323 Idea is good. (X) I can see how it would help there it makes sense. (X) It would protect the environment.



- 10325 For protection of the environment (X)
- 10326 Fact it would protect the environment. (X)
- 10328 Can scoop up the oil in a hurry and not cause any damage to wildlife and drinking water. (X) no
- 10329 We ought to do what is proposed. (X) Keep the environment clean. (X) If we don't help the oil companies and they have to pay the whole shot then we still would pay for it at the gas pump.
- 10332 To protect the wildlife and environment
- 10333 To save the living things in the area (X) the birds and the sea life (X) no
- 10337 Just that it would protect the environment. It would save those little sea otters. (X) And the sea animals in the area, plus, I love Alaska. I always thought it was so beautiful.
- 10338 Because it is a protection for sea, beaches, and life in sea. (X) The mammals, the birds, lots of them died from the oil. (X) Like, if the water is spoiled by oil it is not useful, and then we would have to spend the other way to clean it up.
- 10339 I think it is a good program and necessary. More information is needed.
- 10341 Well, because of our environment all of us need to stand up and be counted. God put these animals on earth for reason. Up to us to protect them. It is the balance of nature.
- 10343 Help to protect the environment
- 10344 It looks like it would protect the coastline.
- 10345 I think it's a great deal if they can catch the oil before it spreads, protect the shoreline. I think it's great!
- 10346 Important to keep sea cleaned up so the fish are edible and help fishing industry, too.
- 10347 The quick containment of oil, local problem, Alaska's problem
- 10349 Well, if it's bound to happen in the next ten years the wildlife that would be saved would be worth the money. It will cost money to clean up an oil spill but it will cost a lot and the wildlife would be saved.
- 10351 To prevent damage to the environment (X) protect wildlife
- 10352 Because it would be good for everybody, we must quit trashing the earth. (X) All plants of this planet are important.
- 10353 I think what they don't clean up goes all over the world like smoke in the air. (X)
- 10354 I believe it is worth keeping the wildlife and the plant life in that part of our country safe.
- 10355 Environmental interests (X) land and well being of the earth and mankind (X)
- 10357 That it's a one time thing and they are going to take it right out of your taxes and that it would eliminate any further spills, making it a zero chance of another spill.

- 10358 It is obvious of importance to the ecology, although, I think the measure is far too conservative in apportionment between the citizenry and the oil companies.
- 10359 Protecting the environment, Alaska is beautiful and I would like to see it one day that way.
- 10360 Saving of animals (X) the birds, too
- 10362 Something that needs to be paid more attention to it. Looks like to me that there was a cheaper way to protect that area.
- 10363 To protect the environment
- 10364 Because of the environment
- 10365 Just to save the wildlife and sea life.
- 10366 Sounds like a good way to insure it not happening again although I don't know that anything is 100%.
- 10367 Environment (X) for the wildlife.
- 10369 To help keep more birds from being killed (X) that's all.
- 10370 It seemed a reasonable amount of money. (X) nothing else
- 10371 Well, we need the oil without damaging the wildlife.
- 10373 Because of the death of the animals and the dirtiness of the water from the oil spills.
- 10374 It's in an area I could afford. But no matter what program they come up with, there will still be accidents. (X) It might help some.
- 10375 Just to keep another oil spill from damaging the environment. (X)
- 10377 To save all that wildlife would be worth \$10.00. (X) no
- 10378 The guarantee that there would be no more spills for 10 years
- 10379 It's a start on showing people should take care of the environment. Everyone should share (X) Government controlled and I haven't heard of any other program.
- 10380 Because it was far from being an unreasonable amount (X) It is just the fact that it would be helpful in being preventive to another oil spill.
- 10381 It's a one time charge and the fact that it would prevent the one spill that they expect to happen without the program. (X) no
- 10383 To protect the environment and not have a repeat of the damage from another spill (X) the prevention aspect of the program.
- 10384 Can't think of anything. (X)
- 10385 The fact that it would protect the environment from another spill within ten years (X) and we need the North Slope oil.
- 10386 It would help prevent another oil spill from damaging the area.

- 10388 Don't know. Nothing specific, I'm not sure I'd pay anything. (X) No good answer, we are going to have to pay for it someday. It will show up in our taxes. (X) Don't know.
- 10393 It was the system. It looks like it would work. Although we're not in direct contact with it, it's still part of our country. (X) nothing
- 10395 Just to protect our planet (X) to protect the land and wildlife
- 10396 Some environmental concerns but I think it is the problem of the oil companies that are making the money to pay for most of the escort service. It should be part of the cost of doing business.
- 10397 I don't think it helps just Alaska, it helps all of us. (X) The oil helps us for one thing. Plus we get a lot of our fish from that area. If they (Alaskans) were in financial difficulties we'd have to help them. (X)
- 10398 I could afford the first amount. (X) The way the escort ship would protect the area if there was a spill, in the long run, it would be cheaper. (X)
- 10399 I just believe it's part of everyone's responsibility that we have a safe place to live. If this is a way to protect the environment in Alaska that the cost factor is a very inexpensive way to protect our resources and environment. We all benefit in a way because we all use the oil rather than dump it in the ocean because of a spill.
- 10400 It sounds like a very feasible plan. (X) It's specific, and I know it will be used in a specific way. (X) No, this is an important issue. (X)
- 10403 That it could effectively contain the oil spill.
- 10404 It needs to be done. (X) It's something I need to do to help. (X) It seems like the escort ship program would work.
- 10405 Ten dollars is not too much. (X) The sea fence would keep oil spills in. (X) Keep it from spreading in the ocean. (X) no
- 10408 The wildlife and the environment if people don't start protecting it now it's going to be too late. (X)
- 10409 That it is important to do what we can to protect the environment. (X) Mainly, land and the whole thing (X) Not only the Alaska area but when and whatever we can do.
- 10410 Save the environment (X) all of it (X)
- 10411 I guess it just a matter of protected from accident even though I don't live there. The oil companies should be the ones to pay for the program.
- 10412 (X) To help protect the wildlife, I don't like to see any animals killed. (X) That's it. If the cost was too much us older people couldn't afford it. We are just getting by as it is.
- 10413 It would be worth it to save our wildlife. (X) no, all of them
- 10414 Because they got it down to a nominal fee, I guess. (X) I like the idea of Coast Guard supervision. (X) To keep from having another accident with reefs or icebergs.

- 10423 Well, I believe in keeping our world the best we can. I've been around a lot of states. It's important to do what we can to keep our world in excellent shape. These children growing up, you want the best for them, too. (X) Nothing
- 10427 Just so it would be taken care of before another spill took place. We'll have more wildlife dying and water pollution that would be a major problem. The government might watch how the money should be spent because it's tax dollars. The oil companies would have to more responsible if the taxpayers were aware of things.
- 10430 It doesn't sound very expensive if paid over a period of ten years that is only \$3.00 to \$6.00 dollars a year, and I think that is a very inexpensive way to protect the environment.
- 10434 Because the program would help keep the oil spills from killing the wildlife. The birds can't fly if their wings are damaged.
- 10435 To keep the oil from spilling and causing the damage it did before, the killing of the species and the polluting of the water, especially if it can be prevented.
- 10436 The main thing is a strong effort to protect our environment. (X) To protect our wildlife, marine life and water quality (X) that's the main thing.
- 10437 I think the program would help some, so I'd pay \$10.00 but not \$30.00. I would like to see the beginning results before I would pay more.
- 10439 If we could have prevented this spill the first time our prices on gas and oil wouldn't have gone up like they have. \$60.00 or \$120.00 would have been cheaper than what it is now with the prices that have gone up.
- 10442 To help our country (X) to preserve the wildlife
- 10445 To keep the environment safe (X) well, the water and people (X) any kind of birds, fish, to keep them from dying.
- 10448 The program in general (X) keeping the coastline clean (X) saving the environment (X) the animal life (X) keeping the beaches clean (X)
- 10450 I remember seeing all those dead birds covered with oil. It was heart breaking, and those young people trying to save all those animals. (X) no
- 10451 Mainly because I can't stand to see the wildlife killed. I'm an animal lover.
- 10452 Protect wildlife, keep it in a contained area so it won't make matters worse. (X) All of it, those that were almost extinct. None in this one but could be later, then you wouldn't have them here any more.
- 10454 Think a good technological solution. (X)
- 10455 Ruined the whole seaport town, not fair to them, to have their area destroyed, and the poor birds breaks your heart. (Note: "Them" is people of Valdez.)
- 10457 Concerns for the environment
- 10463 The environment (X) I am concerned about the environment. (X) Fish, the water, everybody uses the environment.
- 10465 In the long run you would eventually pay more than that with heating cost, etc., going up. (X) It would guarantee no more oil spills.

10466 In order to keep the spill from happening again it's worth it.

10468 The fact it will help the environment. Regardless of where it happens it will eventually hurt everyone. (X) The wildlife

10469 I don't really know. It's for a good cause. I would help anyone. (X) I like the way the program is set up. (X) Such as the sea fence and escort ship.

10470 Just to protect the environment

10471 Mainly because it would make less birds and animals get killed.

10472 Somebody has got to protect the animals and sea life, and I guess it's us.

10473 The elimination of another oil spill, we need to protect the animals and birds from the effects of another oil spill.

10474 To try to keep it from happening again. I'd would not like to see the animals and birds killed like they were the last time.

10475 It would save all the animals. It would also help the people who lived in the area.

10476 The way they're talking about the new clean up program; the fence. (X) no

10478 I think the environment needs to be protected. (X) It would protect the water and if it catches on fire, this would affect the air. It would also save a lot of wildlife.

10480 I feel that it's worth it to protect the environment. People are willing to spend money one other things, spend millions on space. I think we need to take care of the space we live in first.

10482 To save the birds (X) no

10483 Cause I love nature. I'd like to go there at sometime in the future. (X) I'd like it to be nice.

10484 Having children (X) You want to save the environment for children and their children's children.

10486 It would help protect the environment, even though just one part of the environment. We all use gasoline to go back and forth, and we should all take part of the risk and the cost of keeping the oil.

10487 Well, it's not that much money to have to pay, and it's for a good cause. (X) That's mainly it.

10488 The way they take up the oil spill. That's a good think and looks like it would save us money somehow. (X) The two tanker ships seem good.

10493 The protection of the wildlife

10494 Saving oil and fish and probably save us some money in long run.

10498 Make sure we get oil, if it's spill we can't get it.

10499 Because of the war we are going to need this Alaska oil more than ever. (X) no

10500 The relatively small amount to pay for the protection. (X) To protect that area of Alaska from another oil spill.

- 10501 You got to keep it clean, and it's worth that amount of money to do that.
- 10502 After the oil spill (one week after), I was in Alaska on vacation, and I saw the damage for myself. For a fee of \$60.00, I would gladly help to prevent this damage and, also, help to keep the oil prices down. I would say the environment, also, but God takes care of them and they will reproduce fast. (X) no
- 10528 I would want to help protect the wildlife from further harm. (X) I would also like to protect the people around from any harm. (X)
- 10529 I wouldn't want to have another tragic happening to the wildlife and the people in Alaska again, and if we can help other countries in the world we certainly should help ourselves. (X)
- 10530 Because the wildlife got hurt, and it was not a natural cause that did it. (X) I certainly would like to see it and prevent another spill. (X) no
- 10533 I think the environment is important to everybody in the world and protecting it is a necessity (X)
- 10534 Because we have to protect the land that is still free for national parks and game preserves. (X)
- 10538 Rather pay for something like this than something that has no value to people. (X)
- 10539 I care about the environment because of where it is. I felt that we shouldn't have to paid a large amount, but ten dollars wouldn't hurt any of us.
- 10541 The wildlife, someone needs to protect the wildlife. (X) That's it.
- 10543 This is important to all of us to contain this oil and be able to ship oil. (X) The loss of that much oil is bad. (X)
- 10545 Thirty dollars is not that bad for a period of ten years. I believe in prevention.
- 10546 I would be willing to make payments for my children to see what I saw in the Gulf coast as a child. (X)
- 10548 So that it would lessen the risk of it happening again.
- 10549 That something is being done toward containing another spill. (X) Cutting down the chances of another spill by being escorted by the Coast Guard. (X) Nothing, just that.
- 10550 Just the fact that it would be ruining Mother Nature and everything (X) The animals the birds, it's worth that to save that many birds and that many fish. (X) Because they'd catch it before it gets to shore. (X) The oil (X) That's all.
- 10551 For the environment (X) We won't have any more oil spills then, maybe, we don't have any dead fish and dead birds. (X) The safety of no oil spill that's the main thing if we don't have that then there's not problem. (X) That's just it. That's all.
- 10553 It's good that it protects the environment.
- 10554 Well, it sounds like it would work.
- 10557 I don't think we can stand to see another devastation like that. The coastline would be destroyed. It can't stand another spill.
- 10558 If it prevents any more spills that's sure worth it.

- 10559 I think the environment. (X) We need to take care of the earth.
- 10566 If it would help not to spill the oil it would be worth it. (X) The animals would be hurt if there was another spill. It wouldn't hurt me none.
- 10567 It's going to save wildlife, not only wildlife, the beaches and the whole environment.
- 10569 It would be worth it to have the protection, not to have that spill again. (X) To protect all the wildlife in that area. (X) no
- 10570 I can understand the need for the ocean and the land to be protected. (X) The animals, if they are going to recover in two to three years at the most, the concern there is not as great.
- 10572 I think it is worthwhile to protect Prince William Sounds. (X)
- 10575 The program address problems. It would be a viable solution. It ought to be implemented in other areas, such as the Chesapeake Bay, also, the Gulf of Mexico.
- 10577 Something needs to be done to protect the shipping lanes. This is one alternative that is viable. (X) Offers a method of containment of the spill not prevention.
- 10580 The fact that it's going to save wildlife and stop pollution.
- 10582 The environment needs help. Without protection we won't have anything left for my kids.
- 10583 Mainly the environment, the poor animals can't help themselves
- 10585 It's not that much money to protect the wildlife.
- 10587 Well, if it, you know, if it helps. (X) If there is another oil spill they could do something about it. (X) nothing else
- 10588 I love wildlife scenery and surroundings. I saw picture of those poor oil covered animals and, oh my God. I feel the program would protect these.
- 10589 I could afford \$10.00 (X) To help Alaska (X) Prevent another oil spill and protect wildlife.
- 10593 I think, mostly, the animals.
- 10594 Well, the safety and the wildlife and stuff like that, the safety of it. I mean checking of people's drugs and alcohol and things. (X)
- 10602 I'm a firm believer in protecting the environment.
- 10603 I think an area of the country like that is worth protecting. So few are left in the world like that in fact I'm not sure that area is the only area damaged. I don't think you can isolate an area like that but 60 bucks over ten years is not much. (X) I'm also a little more about to afford it than the average. I've been fortunate.
- 10607 That they have booms ready to skim up the oil so that wind won't spread it to the sea shore. (X) The escort ships need sonar detectors, so they won't run aground and have another large spill. (X) It would prevent wildlife from being destroyed as it did before.
- 10608 I think tax payers should be willing to pay somethings for added protection, as long as the oil companies paid a much larger portion. (X) Oil companies, of course, would pass their portion on to us in form of higher oil prices.

10610 Because ten dollars out of my pocket to protect the environment seems like a good cause. I could spend ten dollars on things that accomplish a lot less.

10613 The preservative nature of it (X) environment (X)

10615 Well, we need to protect some part of the country, and maybe it will spawn some programs for other parts of the country.

10618 Sounds like a good idea to protect from an oil spill to protect animals and shore. Also, think of all oil lost last time.

10622 Just the protection of the environment

10623 The fact that none of the spills would occur in Prince William Sound.

10624 Because I think it will benefit America. (The way R said this it was clear she meant the whole country as a whole.)

10625 It would save Prince William and thirty dollars was not much. Anything below fifty dollars is not much.

10626 Just the idea of them attempting to prevent an accident like that and in the long run save us, as consumers, the expense of it. And in the long run prevent our necessity to fight such a war as the Persian Gulf. It would allow us to more objectively consider engaging in a war instead of entering on a concrete issue at hand at the moment.

10629 Because I think something needs to be done to prevent the spills (X) We have to start somewhere to prevent these spills.

10630 The whole thing, I know it won't impact my life, but I care.

10631 It seems like a sensible plan. (X)

10634 If I lived in that area I would want something done to help clean it up and to prevent it from happening. There is no way the Alaskan people can do it themselves.

10636 To protect the environment, any part of the environment.

10637 Just simply the fact that we've got to come up with something that works. If the plan works there it would help elsewhere.

10640 It would be helping the environment. (X) The wildlife (X)

10641 I think Exxon should bear the majority of the responsibility, but it is worth the protection to wildlife for others to help.

10644 Protect the wildlife from being killed by another oil spill.

10646 I'm interested in total care of our environment. (X)

10647 I think any environmental program is important.

10648 The people's affect, the stress of the clean up, and protect the wildlife from another spill.

10649 I think it's important to our investment in America.

10650 The animals (X) protecting them

10652 Um, I don't know. (X) Don't know.



10653 We have to start somewhere and by these acts we may save ourselves more than \$250.00. (X) To protect the shores and wildlife.

10654 Because it is a very small amount, I wouldn't pay any more. I don't have any more.

10655 To help the United States. Anything that would help the United States I would be willing to help.

10656 The wildlife and stuff would be protected more. If this kept happening it would eventually get to and harm the people.

10657 Well, for the protection even if it wasn't just for us. (X) The wildlife.

10659 I don't know why the government hasn't been doing it all along. That Sound is a difficult area to travel in.

10661 I think the environment is very important to us.

10677 Just the value to the environment, plus the fact that the oil companies would have to bear part of the burden. (X)

10678 To prevent the water from being contaminated, and (X) the wildlife (X) Wildlife are important part of our earth. (X)

10679 That is a virgin forest and land and that cannot be replaced. I want to protect the wilderness areas. These areas are very important.

10680 Because it would prevent it from happening again.

10681 Just that everyone would contribute.

10683 Well, because of the environment, strictly the environment, not because I feel I have a duty to help the oil companies but because of the wildlife that would never be replaced if damaged.

10684 It seems like a smart preventative measure. (X) no

10685 The birds, the animals, the environment, the money hungry people should pay for the whole thing.

10687 It looks like it would work. (X) It looks like the sea fence would contain the oil. (X) I can't think of anything more.

10688 To protect the environment (X)

10689 Because of the way that the escort ships help to save the environment. It is good to know about people that care about the environment.

10693 I thought it would save the wildlife. (X) I guess just that.

10694 Just, ah, protection of the environment and the water. (X) no

10695 There needs to be something done. (X) Alaska is a very unique place. There is no excuse for that happening. (X) no

10696 Because it would do some good for the environment. The small guy, in general, can't afford it. The income tax is very heavy, now.

- 10697 I feel it's a sense of moral responsibility. We need to clean up any messes we made. (X) Because it takes the responsibility away from the oil companies to police the issue. The government or public now becomes responsible.
- 10699 It looks like it will work, and it's important. Somebody has to do something, we have to start somewhere.
- 10700 Well, it sounds as though it would be most effective until something better, double hulled ships are built. (X) Well, it would protect the coast and the wildlife.
- 10701 To try to avoid oil spills. (X) Other than that, nothing. (X) Maybe the animals wouldn't get hurt so bad.
- 10702 Well, because it sounds like a good program. The oil would be contained and put back into tankers. (X) So that animals wouldn't be harmed.
- 10706 If they prove it works there, they'll use it other places like Puget Sound.
- 10707 I don't want that damage again. (X) To prevent it from happening again. (X) I don't like to see the animals, especially the birds. It made me cry.
- 10709 I figure if everyone would put in \$60.00 that would be enough. There is still no guarantee. They should take some of the money we send overseas to help pay for it. I can no afford it. You see all the homeless people, and you wonder where the money goes. We have to take care of the homeless. We pay so much in taxes now.
- 10710 Because of the animals, that is what bothers me the most.
- 10712 They are putting forth an effort to try and stop spills. (X) There would be a faster response time if spill did occur.
- 10713 The basic idea of project because it is helping the environment. (X) It's helping to protect anything in the water and on land. Any living thing affected by an oil spill.
- 10714 I think we all should try to help prevent any further damage to wildlife and the environment, no matter where it happens. (X) We are all citizens of the country and should be concerned about what happens to it. (X)
- 10715 I would like to see if oil spills would be stopped in that area and everywhere. (X) Nothing specific, loss of valuable resource, the time, money that it takes to clean up could do something else. I'm more for preventative of spills.
- 10716 To keep from killing the birds, I like birds and don't want anything happening to them. Also, the otters, and keeping the shores looking nice.
- 10717 To avoid dangers of oil spill we simply must protect our environment. With oil spills, pollution and so forth and we are going to place of irreversible damage. (X)
- 10718 The machinery, escort ships, which means a hell of a lot more sense that what they did before. (X) It makes sense! They're so stupid they should have thought of it one hundred years ago. (X)
- 10720 It would prevent damage to the wildlife. (X) The water would be clean.
- 10721 The safety value to prevent another oil spill so as not to kill anymore wildlife. We don't want anymore wildlife lost.
- 10723 Well, I think we need it. (X) no

- 10725 Protecting the environment (X) sea life, marine life
- 10727 For the cause I think ten dollars is worth it, however, I think the oil companies should foot the whole bill. (X) It seems like an intelligent solution to the problem. (X) Escort the ships to keep from having another oil spill. (X) no
- 10729 I think we all have to bear the price of being dependent on oil. (X) It deals directly with the problem. Take care of it as it happens, the spills. Will stop the spills. (X) no
- 10732 Well, the ecology has to be protected, and the only one that will pay for it is the general populous. (X) no
- 10766 Well, you don't like to see wildlife and beaches destroyed like the Valdez did, and the guarantee that skilled and responsible people are handling the tankers is worth the cost.
- 10770 Because it has environmental impact and that area has to be protected.
- 10772 Be safer for the wildlife in the area. (X) If the public doesn't help out and the oil companies have to have this program, it would cost all of us much more in higher fuel charges.
- 10774 Protects the environment
- 10775 Important issue (X) The amount would be questionable. (X) Well, sixty dollars from all tax returns seems rather high. (X) We need to be concerned about our environment. (X) no
- 10777 Cause I care about the wildlife and the ocean, itself. (X)
- 10778 I'm on a budget and couldn't afford it. I'd pay the ten dollars just to help out. May create a hardship on people like us because it will only help up there.
- 10779 If it's going to prevent another oil spill, it's worth it. Won't even affect us in Pennsylvania. I may never see that part of the world.
- 10780 I've been involved as town councilor. The taxes are highest in N.Y. test. Only pay \$120 if it was for one time. Early 70's program, gas burning cars, if they took care of the gas burning car in the 70's we would be a lot better off.
- 10781 Just to keep it clean
- 10782 I think it is a good idea. I don't think me, in New York state, should pay anymore. Even those in the long run I would end up paying whatever happen.
- 10785 The fact it seems like a sure fire way to keep single hull tankers out of danger and the fact that the money amount is low. It's reasonable.
- 10787 I love ducks, deer, trees.
- 10788 (X) The whole thing goes back to Exxon. The guy admitted he went to sleep, and he left someone inadequate to run ship. (X)
- 10790 The impact on the environment (X) Any damage to natural wildlife or quality of human life should be protected.
- 10792 Cause it would save the shore and the animals living around, and it would keep the price down because you would have to pay for all the clean up and stuff. (X) no
- 10793 The safety of the wildlife and the water (X) It affects everyone.

- 10803 It would save the wildlife and the clean-up costs is expensive if there is another large spill.
- 10805 The environmental protection of all species. (X) No, Alaska is part of our country.
- 10807 The fact that you have to consider all aspects of the environment not necessarily where you are. Anything that damages the environment impacts everybody.
- 10809 Saving the birds and animals (X) no
- 10810 The fact that my grandchildren and their children and they should be able to see the wildlife and scenery. (X) Not destroy it.
- 10812 Protecting the wildlife and that area couldn't have another spill.
- 10814 Paying one time \$120.00 is okay, because I feel it is the right thing to do. Why not help. It's like buying insurance and, maybe, you will need it but as soon as the policy is not taken out, you have an accident, big trouble. To be safe, yes, I will help one time.
- 10815 They should have thought of this a long time ago. We should protect this area. There aren't many natural beautiful places left. The wildlife and the area is untouched.
- 10816 It would protect the wildlife.
- 10817 Preserving nature and protecting the wildlife would be worth it.
- 10819 To protect the area and if the oil companies are gonna pay part of it. (X) Protecting the wildlife from being destroyed.
- 10820 I'm very concerned about the environment. (X) I'm concerned about it all over. I wish you were talking about it (the environment) here.
- 10822 The sea life, the birds, protection for them, would also save the oil and help economy by the loss of oil.
- 10823 Saving the wildlife (X) that's about it (X) and nature would be helped.
- 10824 To protect the wildlife and all. I would be willing to pay something for it.
- 10825 I think we need to preserve the world and need to start taking care of it. I think the oil companies should pay for all of it.
- 10827 The small amount of money to protect the wildlife, I wouldn't pay any more.
- 10831 Protection of wildlife and coastline
- 10832 Hopefully to prevent something like that from happening again, especially because a large part of our oil comes from there. (X) If it prevents accidents we would not lose. It would nip them in the bud.
- 10833 To do something positive is better than nothing, affects of a second spill would be cumulative. The way Exxon reacted to the first spill was terrible. They were irresponsible.
- 10846 I saw what it did to the wildlife. I have eight small oil wells, and I know what it does to the ground, and when I saw the amount of damage it did. Well (X) (silence)

- 10847 I hunt and fish, and I like to see government land set aside and taken care of. (X)  
Protect the wildlife (X)
- 10848 It would just help. I really don't know much about it. (X)
- 10849 I would want to help prevent another oil spill and more damage to the environment.
- 10852 Because it looks like it would work. It seems like the two ships would be able to take care of any spill.
- 10853 The design of the program seems good. The sea fence seems like it would do the job as it is nine feet in height and depth. The skimmers seemed like they would work adequately for the size of an upcoming spill.
- 10855 Because it would prevent a spill and anymore damage to the environment.
- 10859 The fact that all that wildlife was hurt. (X) no
- 10860 It sounds like it would work. Although it would cost quite a bit. It sounds like a simple solution to a complex problem. (X) No, that's about it.
- 10861 I think it is important that we keep the environment safe and protect the animals and birds. (X) It's better to spend the money to keep it safe than to spend it cleaning it up after a spill. (X) no
- 10862 It's an area I'd like to see protected and we've all been using, getting the benefit from the oil coming from the area.
- 10863 I have animals, and I'd want to protect them. I think an oil spill should be cleaned up quickly. (X) It would save a lot of birds and animals.
- 10864 Because it's going to cost the same or more, probably more. To clean up something, it seems like if we lose the oil we'll have to get it from somewhere else. It'll cost us more anyway. A one time \$120.00 is nothing compared to what it would cost us to replace it on clean it up.
- 10866 I'm concerned about our environment, our natural resources, our lack of responsibility of American citizens.
- 10868 I can pay thirty but not sixty. I get paid only \$5.25 an hour. (X) It's good to preserve the land for my children. (X)
- 10870 Because it is something good. (X) Because it protects the ocean from the oil. (X)
- 10872 It seems like a good idea because the oil is contained. It would stop an oil spill from happening again.
- 10873 It makes sense to me to have the two ships escorting the tanker. It is logical to try to prevent accidents. It is necessary to take precautions to save our environment.
- 10875 That they had a definite plan, that they could keep it contained. That the program would get the oil contained is fantastic for the animals, the wildlife, and the birds.
- 10876 I think when we take natural resources from a country that the users of the product should bear the burden of the safety. I think this program would work.

- 10877 I think we have a strange attitude about the things that happen to our environment. We need to do something about it. It would avert anything like that, the Valdez spill wouldn't happen again. (X) It would prevent the spills.
- 10878 It would protect the environment. (X) The wildlife
- 10881 I don't know a whole lot about it, but I don't think they would have a program if it wasn't good. (X)
- 10882 We need the oil. More of our own oil and quit getting oil from foreign countries. (X) We need to ship oil in a safe way.
- 10883 It seems like a good plan and it is only for one time. (X) The plan with the boat and the fence sound like would work okay. (X)
- 10884 Keep oil from ruining the water and killing the birds and animals. (X) Sounds like it would work.
- 10885 Well, it's better to pay a little bit to prevent something than to pay a whole lot after it's happen. (X) It sounds like a good sound suggestion to prevent a major spill. (X) no
- 10886 Being able to gather the oil back up and keeping it from killing more animals.
- 10888 Mainly so it doesn't happen again. (X) The wildlife being killed.
- 10889 Oh, to protect our environment
- 10924 If it would help the water and the birds and ducks and everything. I would be willing to pay the ten dollars, but you never know if you are going to be laid off or something, so I am sure if I would want to pay more. (X) I worry about the water. (X) Don't know.
- 10925 I felt that thirty wasn't too much. Oh, I think it would be workable, and it would help save the area from damage. (X) The wildlife and the shore.
- 10927 It was the ability to contain the oil and then scoop it up before it spreads. My answer is based on knowing the money will be used efficiently and that hiring personnel would be based on merit not connections. Equal opportunity for all people regardless of race, etc.
- 10928 Because I think thirty dollars isn't too much. (X) It will protect the environment and the wildlife and save a lot of money cleaning up. The wildlife would be protected and the coastal areas, but the oil companies should pay for this it should be part of the operative cost.
- 10929 It seems like a well thought out plan, quick acting. Having the two ships escorting it reduces the response time.
- 10930 I'd be willing to pay ten dollars in hopes that it would protect the wildlife.
- 10932 Well, it's such a pristine area, and a spill does away with all the natural beauty and harms the wildlife.
- 10933 If I lived in the Alaskan area, I wouldn't want to give up the oil in the first place, and because it's a dangerous activity I believe the people should be protected so that the quality of their life remains the same.
- 10934 It's worth it to the environment. (X)

- 10936 That it is protective, it will work. (X) Prevent further damage to that coastline and that area of the country. (X) Prevent oil spill and contain any spill.
- 10961 An oil spill destroys area earth careless accidents are not what we should overlook. (X) The poor animals should not have to pay for what man does.
- 10962 Environmental safety (X)
- 10963 I like animals, and I don't feel they should have to suffer for our clumsiness.
- 10964 It stops the killing of wildlife and hurting the land. (X) Prevents all that killing
- 10965 Keep from ruining the environment. (X) There are lots more oil spills than just Alaska. The Texas coast has a real problem.
- 10968 The animals alone that could be harmed if we don't. (X)
- 10969 It would save oil and keep the oil prices down. (X) That's about all.
- 10970 To protect our environment, if we keep having oil spills there won't be any wildlife left. They won't be able to repopulate themselves. (X) no
- 11008 Because of the damage it did up there. (X) To the birds and the animals.
- 11009 Because I care about the environment. (X) The ocean, the fish, and the animals and birds (X) no
- 11013 It's for a worthy cause. I want to see the environment protected. (X)
- 11015 Avoiding another oil spill in a place which has already had one. The way that it would be recovered is good. (X) no
- 11016 Well, I don't like to see wildlife killed like before.
- 11017 The eliminating the fact of oil spills (X) and preserving our wildlife. (X) That's all.
- 11018 It would help, and I'm glad other people are helping. (X) I'd be doing something for protection of the animals and beaches.
- 11029 Protect the environment (X) all the various kinds of wildlife that live there (X) and keep the beautiful forests clean.
- 11030 That it seems like the answer right now. I think we have to try and avoid another spill, and the cost effectiveness justifies the means. The cost is relatively low and the benefits would be much greater.
- 11031 Because if every body votes "yes" for our own protection then there will be enough money at sixty dollars. (X) Because if everybody gets together we won't have this problem again. (X) The oil company.
- 11032 We should pay something for the area that is at risk. It is better to pay than have to fight another Persian Gulf war. I still have a concern on how to protect tax payer from paying double. (X)
- 11033 Other people get damage from it. (X) I imagine to help the fishermen, will help them financially. (X) Don't know.
- 11034 Saving the wildlife. They ought to get away from oil period. There are dozens of other ways to power autos without using an internal combustion engine.

- 11038 It's a low cost. (X) With all the oil coming out of the area, it would at least be protected. (X) It will eliminate a spill in this area.
- 11040 I think the ideas are good. It's a reasonable way to cope with a problem that's not going to go away. A flat tax would be hard on the poor. I don't like that. (X) no
- 11041 Just like a good idea something we need. (X) Just the whole program sounds safe to me. (X) Save the environment.
- 11042 I can't afford to support a oil company. I am not interested at all. (X) no
- 11043 Well, the way I look at it is a start to prevent another oil spill from getting out of control.
- 11044 That it's protecting the land. I want to go to Alaska someday. I think the escort ships would protect it, at least there would be no major damage to the water and shoreline with this.
- 11046 I just think it's a very important issue. If you can prevent another oil spill, and the loss of oil it would be worth it. No, that covers it. Oil is an important resource that we can't afford to lose, and the expense of cleanup is great.
- 11047 I would vote for it if it is a one time tax. (X) It would keep the cost of gas lower.
- 11049 They would use my tax money for less worth while things anyway. If it would prevent damage whether it's here or there. We all suffer from the damage eventually, because the cost filters down, and we all lose if animals and other wildlife are damaged or natural resources like oil are lost.
- 11051 It's a small price to pay to protect the wildlife.
- 11053 Safer for the birds and animals (X) no
- 11054 If we help the one time, we are helping ourselves. This will keep the oil prices down and the consumer don't have this (one) thing to worry about. (X) Yes, it's worth a try but please don't come back again.
- 11056 The amount of them the oil we will get from them, the oil amount used won't go up and it would be worth paying for. (X) Slower increase of oil price to consumer. The price of oil we use wouldn't go up, and it would be worth paying for program.
- 11057 Protect wildlife and nature, itself.
- 11058 Because what the oil did to the environment. Because I've been to Alaska I've seen the beauty of it like the birds, the animals the bald eagles and so on.
- 11060 You know, protecting the animals and birds. (X) no
- 11062 I'd like to protect the environment. (X) The foreign purchasers should contribute the major portion of the costs. Japan gets too much of our oil now. (X)
- 11064 They need to protect it, the birds and the mammals, but they shouldn't spend a lot of money for it.
- 11066 Well, because of the birds and animals and environmental protection. (X) They would not die.



- 11068 'Cause it wasn't very much money and it could stop it from happening again. (X) the oil spill
- 11069 Damage to sea life
- 11070 The protection of the environment
- 11072 Because I don't want to see the environment hurt.
- 11073 How the ships would be able to clean up the oil spills. (X) no
- 11089 Because it was going to protect the environment and, hopefully, in the future we'll be able to supply our own country's oil needs. (X) If we could be independent it would be worth more money to me.
- 11091 Well, I feel like it is time our government, and environmental protection agencies should be helping protect the environment.
- 11093 I think it is beneficial even though it is desolate country it is an area that needs to be preserved. (X) I'm conservation minded and with the loss of wildlife the Valdez spill caused it is definitely worth it to me.
- 11094 Because I think it's important to keep the area free of oil spills, but ten dollars won't break me financially, but when it comes to thirty dollars you are getting on up there, and I would have other things I'd want to spend that much on.
- 11096 The fact that the Alaskan area is a very delicate environment, that America needs the oil from Alaska to be less dependent on the oil from the Middle East. (X) I would consider the payment an insurance against environmental damage.
- 11098 Actually, I'm for it if it's ten dollars if it's more the oil companies should pay all of it. They have big profits. They should be responsible for it all. (X)
- 11101 To prevent another disaster, ecological disaster and without the program Americans would panic if there was another spill which would lead to a push for other laws (unnecessary) which would impact oil companies financially and lead to higher costs to the consumer.
- 11103 Well, any program that seems to be efficient and get the job done is worth while, and we've got to start somewhere to protect our environment. It's going to affect all of us.
- 11105 Important to protect the environment and that when they had the accident the prices went up, so it might increase cost of gas, probably gauging. (X) no
- 11107 Seeing all the total wildlife killed. I like wildlife.
- 11112 The fact that I think of myself as an environmentalist, and if we're going to have to depend on getting all our oil from Alaska I would like to think we are trying to make the transportation of that as safe and clean as possible. It appears to be effective.
- 11113 The fact that if something does happen they can contain it and be able to pump it up before it gets back to the shoreline. They should have used this before if they had know about it. (X)
- 11114 The fact that it's helping the environment.

- 11116 Prevention. To me it's a good idea, but if you get the crews to take alcohol tests we wouldn't need all this stuff. But nobody pays attention to that. (X) To prevent the oil spill because people are on drugs and alcohol, and they get hired and paid anyway.
- 11117 For thirty bucks, it's worth the program to save the mammals and the other wildlife.
- 11119 It seems like the program is very contained. It seems like the best thing available.
- 11120 If it stops the damage then it's worth it. It seems like a viable situation with the fence and all. It seems like it would keep the animals and shoreline protected.
- 11121 We like to have a cleaner environment. It costs to keep it clean and this escort ship program would help to keep it clean for the generation to come.
- 11122 I think it's important that, A, we prevent oil spills and, B, that there is more concern for the ecology.
- 11124 I think just the whole thing. (X) Saving the wildlife, protecting the shore
- 11125 Six dollars a year is a small cost to save the area. It's do beautiful. It pissed me off when this spill happened. (X) To preserve the wildlife and the ocean.
- 11127 The fact that the environment is worth the money. (X) The safety factors in it. (X) Containing the oil spill. (X)
- 11128 I don't think the people should pay for it. I think the oil company should pay. (X) Hate to see any wildlife killed.
- 11133 I think it's step that we all have to help keep our country beautiful for our children. (X) To keep the country as clean as it is. (X) shoreline
- 11134 Once environment is destroyed it's hard to reclaim. (X) From years to decades to resolve itself. It's easier to have preventive rather than curative programs. (X) no
- 11135 Because of the effect of the last oil spill (X) Because of the extensive damage. (X) Loss of sea life (X) That's it.
- 11136 Well, it would make the environment safer. (X) The wildlife and make it a cleaner place for people to go and to see the beauty of it. (X)
- 11138 To protect the birds the animals and the people that get into the water.
- 11139 I rather pay now than later. (X) I feel the clean-up cost would be passed down to us in higher oil prices.
- 11140 I love animals and birds. (X) No other reason, I just love animals.
- 11141 My nature, I'm willing to help the environment for my kids' future (X) no
- 11143 It would avoid big spill again. (X) Would protect the wildlife and the birds nesting area. (X) no
- 11146 Knowing that it will help the pollution and the animal life. I guess the fishing industry has been badly hurt during this one so wouldn't want that to happen again.
- 11149 Well, I am thinking about the environment.
- 11152 I feel that really important to protect the animals and beaches all over. By protecting them we protect ourselves.

- 11154 To make the environment safe.
- 11155 Think it is a good idea, if they can come up with the money. (X) Hate to see any wildlife killed. (X) That it.
- 11157 To protect the environment
- 11158 Because I think they could have more than one spill. Environmentalists use to turn me off. Now, I know they were right. (X) nothing
- 11163 I'd pay ten dollars for protecting the environment, but I think thirty dollars from each household is too much just for that one area. If it covered other areas that would be different.
- 11164 It's a good program because it would protect the wildlife.
- 11166 To protect the wildlife and wilderness
- 11167 To protect the environment
- 11168 To protect anything in the world like that because we're always helping other countries, and it's a small one time fee to have to pay.
- 11169 Well, I just don't like to see wildlife ruined. Somehow in the long run it probably cost us to clean up the mess anyway. (X) no
- 11171 I feel that if we keep getting the oil. It's the right priority. It would help save on electricity. (This is not a shallow comment. See D-12.)
- 11172 Because if we do have another spill, gas would probably go up and we'd still have to pay it anyway. It would be more that \$10.00 then.
- 11173 Because I love animals, anything to save and protect the animals is worth money to me. To prevent them being hurt or killed.
- 11174 Everybody uses oil and we have to be responsible for it. We will either have to pay for it now or later. Even at \$60.00, I'd like to see how they would spend the money.
- 11175 It is something that has to be done. If there is another spill, it has to be taken care of. We need that oil so we must be prepared. The double-hulled plan is a good one!
- 11176 Because of the fact that it would contain the oil and save the environment. You have to put money into something to save money in the future.
- 11177 It seems like a good idea; it would stop an oil spill from happening again.
- 11178 I think it's a prototype for other programs. (X) It would expand the Coast Guard system of protecting the environment. (X) nothing
- 11181 Safety
- 11182 Help prevent accidents to the environment.
- 11183 It would protect the wildlife and the environment. However, that's just a minor step. A lot more steps have to be taken. I don't believe the fence will take up all the oil.
- 11190 It's everybody's problem, will fall back on us eventually, it's everyone's responsibility. (X) no
- 11191 Protect the wildlife (X) protect the fishing areas there (X) no

- 11192 Help our environment (X) and help kids in the future (X) We must protect our planet now before we destroy it. (X) no
- 11194 Safety of the tankers (X) Keep any new spills from spreading to beaches and would not kill so much of the fish and wildlife in the area. (X) no
- 11195 Investing in my own future and protect our planet. Once the planet is destroyed we can't go flying off to another planet. (X) no
- 11204 For the protection of the environment in that location due to the high risk of that industry and transportation of the oil product.
- 11205 I think it sounds feeble, and it's an alternative instead of having nothing meaning no protection. Chances are it could easily (spill) happen again.
- 11206 To save the animals
- 11207 I think it's important to save the birds and the animals.
- 11209 I like the fact that the oil would get all scooped up.
- 11212 To keep the environment clean
- 11213 Will it would help keep the environment safe.
- 11215 I think it's one of those, "we reap from nature, we should give back to nature." I don't think it should matter where on earth it is, when damage happens to the environment we should be there to assist in protecting it.
- 11217 Because I just think it would protect the environment. We wouldn't want the same thing to happen again, although I feel the chances of it happening are slim.
- 11218 Just to help the environment and to make it easy to transport oil again.
- 11220 I'm using oil as a fuel and this is a start in the right direction. We have to do something.
- 11221 I think it will affect all of us, and I do want the environment taken care of.
- 11223 The environment is important. (X) no
- 11224 I just care. (X) no
- 11225 I think the environment and wildlife should be protected from oil spills.
- 11228 So that they would protect the water and the wildlife.
- 11233 We are all in the same boat. We must help out to protect our wildlife and waters. (X) Well, even then we will end up paying the whole shot in the end. (X) Well, the oil companies would only raise prices to get back anything they had to pay out. (X) no
- 11234 If nobody paid anything then nothing would be done. (X) It's the people's responsibility to try to make sure those kind of spills don't happen again. (X) Sure we are asked to help out the oil companies but we'll end up paying the whole cost in the end anyway.
- 11239 It can be implemented quicker and it doesn't leave the regulation up to the companies.
- 11241 The environment (X) the containment of the oil

11269 It would save the birds and the animals.

11270 Because I don't like animals to be killed and I think this would protect them.

11271 Well, I think that's how the country works. Everybody has to cooperate to make it cheaper.

11273 If you can have the spill (oil) stopped by such a containment you can solve the spill problem before it gets too bad.

11274 The life of the planet is important to us all. (X) Wildlife and plant life are essential.

11276 Well, I feel it's important that we protect wilderness areas from damage. The birds and the wildlife should be protected.

11278 That it could help prevent another oil spill.

11279 The environment deserves top priority. The government is not spending enough money on the environmental problems and prevention. We should develop alternative energy so we are not so dependent on oil.

11281 We have to protect the resource in Alaska.

11283 Because it helps the environment. (X) The animals (X) I don't know.

11285 Maybe it would be a beginning it would save a lot of animals and birds.

11288 Because it seems like one of the first dedicated efforts to prevent oil spills. It has to be done. The cost involved would be less than the cost of clean-up.

11501 I can see where it would be beneficial, but I think the government should take the money we are spending on aid to foreign countries and pay for this program. (X) It would mean \$10.00 to me to know the environment was protected. (X) It would save the coast.

11503 That is would save the lives of the mammals and birds. To keep from losing the oil.

11504 The fact that it can save wildlife and protect the environment.

11505 The possibility of protecting the environment and the creatures that depend on it including us.

11506 Just saving the wildlife and protecting the shoreline

11507 Because it didn't cost any more than that.

11509 To protect the coastline and the birds and animals that are around there.

11510 Just to protect all the wildlife, really. (X) Well, all the environmental concern just to help the environment. It would cost more in the long run.

11511 To help the fishes and other birds by the sea

11513 It saves the wildlife. (X)

11516 I think it's important to protect with so many ships going through there but I think the oil companies can afford to pay most of it. They make enough off of us.

11518 It's a small price to pay for a guarantee. (X) That this won't happen again. (X) no

- 11520 If that was the only way out I'd vote for it. Something has to be done. (X) The concept is good, but I think in the end the oil companies wouldn't pay a dime and they would jack their prices up to compensate for the money they paid out. The government could prevent the prices from increasing by putting a freeze at the pumps. However, the service station would be caught in the middle.
- 11521 The idea they would do something about it (oil spill) like build double-hulled tankers and get C.G. equipment to escort ships and combat oil spills.
- 11522 Reduce the risk of another large oil spill. That's where most of the oil comes from.
- 11523 The wildlife and the beaches need to be protected.
- 11524 To protect the environment
- 11526 So it would never happen again. (X) So another big oil spill would never happen again. (X) Because of the damage to the environment.
- 11527 It would protect the wildlife. Hopefully, would keep prices from going up anymore, because of loss. (X) no
- 11529 It would work. (X) It's important to save the environment, somethings you can't put a price on. (X)
- 11530 Because the oil is going to used by us and if something goes wrong we still have to pay for it. (X) It would help protect the environment and prevent damage and protect the lives of the birds and mammals. (X)
- 11532 Well, \$30 does not seem to be as much as \$60. \$30 is worth it for \$60 I'd take a chance that it would never happen again. (X) That would be worth it. I'm one that loves nature. I love wildlife. I can't describe it. It's exhilarating.
- 11578 We have to protect our environment. We have no choice if we want anything to be left for our children.

A-20A. IF NECESSARY PROBE FOR SPECIFIC EFFECT. FOR EXAMPLE, IF R  
REFERS TO "THE ENVIRONMENT" SAY: How did you think the environment  
would be affected by the program?

CASE VERBATIM

- 10001 Oil is important at this time. (X) If the plan goes into effect wildlife will be preserved.
- 10005 It's a small step to protecting the environment, but we have to take a step at time. We have to do something.
- 10020 Protect the land and wildlife.
- 10026 If people don't give something for it, it will never get off the ground. I'm sure some will support it, and it will get going. (X) no other comments.
- 10027 If it (the program) goes to expectations of what we are talking about, this program would be wonderful, and I'm assuming it would be pretty near right.
- 10047 Oh no, you want me to think, and this is so early in my day. (X) In the event of a spill we wouldn't have the same thing happen as did, without the protection, the oil damage to wildlife and the coastline area.
- 10060 I was concerned with the safety of the birds and animals. An accident like that is an unnecessary thing.
- 10061 I love the ocean and worry how this affects it. (X) I worry about the land and the ocean more than I do about the birds.
- 10063 Birds (X) eagles, walruses and seals (X) I don't remember the other kinds of birds.
- 10065 I think it would help that the oil spill from happening again. (X) All the wildlife and the shorelines of the islands could be saved. (X) That's all.
- 10080 The wildlife would be endangered.
- 10087 Other parts of the country are destroyed and there is no chance to do anything for the environment.
- 10091 (X) It would save those birds. I love animals, and the water it would keep the waters clean.
- 10093 The whole food chain has to be protected, but, as I said before, I want to see the program as it is put into print if it goes to a vote.
- 10094 I think it would protect the whole area. (X) the wildlife
- 10098 It would keep shoreline clean they have beautiful area. Even those it much cooler then New York.
- 10104 The wildlife and it will give a chance for young people to get a job. (X) no
- 10105 We're concerned about the environment (X) wildlife probably (X) no
- 10106 Why are we trying to protect the environment, people, isn't it?
- 10107 Animals and birds
- 10108 I don't like that it's only for Prince William Sound, and I don't think the oil companies should get off that easy. They should pay more often.

- 10110 Wildlife
- 10112 Environmental protection (X) animals, land, all in general
- 10116 Animal life and the coastlines (X) the people living there (X) no
- 10118 The wildlife and animals
- 10119 Animals, water
- 10123 (X) We don't need to lose oil. It will help protect the animals.
- 10126 Wildlife, particularly
- 10127 Help wildlife
- 10133 It would help. It would give more money to do stuff. Clean up where they have already had a spills. Depends on how they spend it.
- 10135 If there's no more spills there'd be no more contamination, at least through a spill.
- 10153 Well, maybe there wouldn't be any more oils spilled on the birds and fish, and animals.
- 10156 Basically, area I'd say, not having the pollution in there. (X) protect human beings too (X) pollution of the water and the air (X) that's it
- 10164 If it prevents another spill that's valuable because the wildlife needs to be protected especially if they haven't recovered from the last spill.
- 10165 Shouldn't be any more birds and animals killed, if that program works.
- 10166 Prevent it from reaching shore.
- 10170 (X) No, that's all.
- 10173 The environment, particularly the wildlife, would not be further harmed.
- 10175 It would be helped. (X) Keeping the oil out of the water, helping the fish and all.
- 10178 It keeps down damage to the wildlife.
- 10183 Mistakes against the environment and the pollution of water will be protected and the earth because of the rain cycle.
- 10194 No doubt, it would help. (X) no
- 10197 It would save the animals and the ocean.
- 10200 The birds seemed to be the ones in the most danger. (X) That's it.
- 10207 As you know where oil has been spilled nothing will grow for awhile. Would hate to see it affect the trees that way. (X) It could spread inward farther if the spills continuously.
- 10208 The impact appeared to be minimal. (X) Maybe, it wouldn't spread to any of the wildlife nor sea life.
- 10209 The environment would be improved by the safety precautions to insure the area safety. Due to the vast area they need to watch even more closely.



10212 To the environment (X) no

10216 We won't have gasoline if no crude. It will effect the United States. The factories can't move because of no power and it goes (he pointed down). (X) no

10220 There wouldn't be a spill in that one area.

10228 I don't know, just keep the fish alive.

10236 It would just prevent another oil spill. (X) The same as the other, you know, birds and animals would die. (X) no

10240 It would protect the wildlife against another oil spill and being destroyed.

10241 The environment's wildlife would be protected.

10251 Wildlife

10256 It will help the environment in case of a spill. It could be contained a lot quicker, and it's definitely better to have a program like that. (X) That's it.

10257 It would give time for the bird population to recover. Another spill might be worse.

10271 It would be kept safe.

10274 I don't know. I feel sorry for those animals and the birds.

10276 I don't know exactly, just sounds good.

10280 Would keep the wildlife and nature safe from harm.

10281 Obviously it would improve it, less chance of killing of animals and polluting of water.

10282 Water and wildlife would be more protected.

10283 Do less damage to the environment. (X) Well, the animals and the wildlife would be better protected.

10285 Positively (X) wildlife

10293 Save the cost of clean up and save the birds and wildlife. I still question what the scientists say. I think they may be wrong.

10294 Wildlife

10295 It will not harm the birds and wildlife.

10296 No damage to wildlife or sinking into ground which leaves long term damage. (X) no

10298 Birds, sea life (X) no

10299 They wouldn't be harmed.

10302 I don't know. Would just save them.

10305 It would improve the environment by taking safety precautions to see that it didn't happen. (X) Would save the fishing industry and that part and the water.

10306 By saving it, with the sea fence, it would get it in there and keep it. They would be able to save the land. Would be confined (the oil)

- 10308 I don't know. Increase the population of the birds and animals, keep the beaches and shoreline clean so people could use them.
- 10310 (X) That oil, fish and birds would be protected from that oil, similar to what we've seen already in these pictures, one of these pictures on TV, the men on the beaches
- 10323 A positive effect on the land and wildlife (X) prevent pollution (X) save the sea life and birds, too (X) no
- 10325 (X) Help it. (X) Won't cause all the problems if another oil spill, then not so many birds and fish would be killed. (X) Fishing is the people's way of making a living in that area. (X) no
- 10326 Prevent oil spills from damaging the land so much, and not so many birds and sea type animals would be destroyed. (X) no
- 10329 Can control the spill faster. (X) Won't have all the contamination we had with the first spill. (X) no
- 10332 Help save a lot of things, birds, coasts, water animals, no pollution to the environment (X) no
- 10337 By any major oil spill, they would take the necessary measures to contain the oil. (X) It wouldn't spread the oil onto the shore. Those waters move quite fast. (X)
- 10338 (Already mentioned in A-20)
- 10341 It makes for an unbalanced environment. You can not disturb it. You will mix up the whole thing. (X) It will protect. It will keep oil from getting on shore. I don't know if it will do it but a gamble we have to take.
- 10343 Well, let's see, make it safer, the ships less chance of accidents (X) I want to birds and fish saved. (X) no
- 10352 I would hate to see all the birds and animals in that area killed. (X) I would be willing to pay what I can to help keep the area clean and safe for the animals.
- 10353 Well, all that oil on the waters is a big mess. (X) Fish cannot live in oily water. (X) Birds and animals also need clean water and clean land.
- 10354 I think even more birds and animals will be damaged if we have more oil spills.
- 10355 The land and waters need to remain clean for many reasons. (X) Fishing is important in that area. I would rather see programs to save oil than to save birds.
- 10357 I don't think it would affect it. (X) It's going to keep environment cleaner. It's going to protect the environment. (X) with no further spills.
- 10362 (X) No (X) Do not like to see any life whether wildlife or others killed.
- 10363 I think the program would help to keep an oil spill from happening again. (X) It would protect wildlife. (X) nope
- 10364 If there isn't an oil spill it won't be ruining the beaches and it won't be killing the wildlife.
- 10365 Even though it would save wildlife, you would have the pollution of the extra ships used as escorts

10369 (X) No, that's it.

10375 Keeping an oil spill from killing all the animals and birds. (X) no

10379 Would reduce the chance of large spill. I don't see how scientists can predict that there will be no long term effects.

10383 No more damage like the last spill

10385 Hopefully, the environment would be held in status quo.

10398 Less birds would die and less damage to the land and the fish. The quicker they clean it up the better and cheaper it would be. (X)

10400 It would be used to escort ships and protect the environment. (X)

10408 (X) We just need to do all we can to protect the wildlife and our shores of any type of damage.

10409 (X) Mostly the land (X) that's it.

10410 The wildlife, sea life, plants, and the shore (X) that's it.

10411 (X) Do not like to see any wildlife killed.

10412 All types of wildlife

10413 (X) I hate to see any wildlife destroyed. (X) That's about it.

10423 To protect the fish and the fowl and the coastlines. (X) no

10430 Prevent another spill that would effect the beaches, birds, animals in the areas. I have seen sea fence in Persian Gulf spill, and it looks very effective. (X) That's all.

10437 I have no idea if it would protect the Sound from oil spills, so I want to see the program results before I pay anymore.

10439 No more oil spills would keep the price of gas and oil down and keep from damaging the wildlife.

10448 I thought it would be kept up better, kept cleaner.

10451 (X) The birds covered with oil. (X) no

10452 Need to prevent animals from becoming extinct. (X) Might be next time.

10454 Solution to preventing environmental damage from oil spills. (X) To protect environment without having to cut off tanker traffic.

10457 The wildlife and the animals and the beaches

10463 It would protect against future oil spills and keeping the water from being contaminated.

10470 The birds would be protected!

10475 It would keep the oil from getting the coastline.

10480 I feel anything foreign going into our water, sky is dangerous and we need to protect our water and ozone layer, keep it clean for our children and our children's children. It's the most important commodity we have to leave.

- 10483 It would be assured there'd be no danger to wildlife and shoreline. (X) It would be protected by the program.
- 10484 There'd be less shoreline spoiled and fewer wildlife harmed.
- 10486 The wildlife, the beauty of the company, and the beaches
- 10501 I don't know.
- 10528 By making sure there are no more oil spills (X) no
- 10529 It would prevent any oil spills that would cause that much harm. (X) no
- 10533 Although a spill cannot always be prevented this program would reduce the possibility of greater damage to wildlife and the environment. (X) no
- 10534 I think it would be better all around if they can contain the spill in one place. (X) no
- 10538 (X) The wildlife should be saved from these type of things. (X) That's it.
- 10539 Mostly the wildlife (X) That's it.
- 10541 Just the wildlife that would be fish, birds and all that live there.
- 10543 People in this country must learn not to waste so much. If we were more careful we would not have to buy oil from foreign countries.
- 10545 This would make the environment safe. (X) The waters would be clean for fish. (X) The beaches would be clean for birds and wildlife.
- 10546 I would like the birds, animals and marine life to still be around when my children are my age. (X) Careless oil handling is destroying our coasts.
- 10553 It would be contained so it wouldn't get on the shore and affect the birds.
- 10554 Well, just the idea the wildlife would be safe from another oil spill. That would be great. I don't like to see birds and animals hurt.
- 10557 It would prevent another accident. It would save the balance of wildlife and the ocean. It would work like preventative medicine.
- 10558 The land and animals would be protected.
- 10559 First of all, the sea life and the land, this would minimize the effects on the earth and man. This Persian Gulf thing is terrible. It will take many years for the earth to recover from that.
- 10572 Just protected in general (X) no
- 10575 The captain wasn't performing duties, left untrained second mate in charge. More attention to avoid straying from channel. Equipment will be there.
- 10578 Stop environmental damage and save the wildlife
- 10585 It would help it. (X) They're would be less chance the environment would be destroyed from the oil.
- 10593 Well, all the birds and stuff, there wouldn't be as many in the water. It wouldn't go on the beaches, and that's where they live, isn't it? Or mess around, anyway.

- 10602 That tanker escort you mentioned should help a lot. (X) Help contain the spill, keep the oil away from the shorelines and wildlife.
- 10603 The water and the air travel other places.
- 10610 It would keep it from being harmed. (X) Well, the birds and animals would be protected.
- 10613 especially the birds
- 10615 Protecting the wildlife, the marine life and the people who depend upon fishing for industry.
- 10622 The animals could be endangered that do not live exclusively in Alaskan waters, like the whales, fish, microbes, etc.
- 10624 Just felt they would initiate some kind of program that would prevent another oil spill.
- 10625 The birds that died, it would save them.
- 10630 I know it will be a hellacious cost. (X) It would protect the environment. These spills are bad and have long lasting effects.
- 10631 Something needs to be done. (X) I'm just not thinking well tonight. I'm just for it.
- 10634 To protect the animals, the birds and the people.
- 10636 The wildlife, keep from another spill from killing the wildlife (X) no
- 10640 The fish and maybe the water supply itself will be protected.
- 10647 It should help prevent another oil spill and spare the damage done earlier.
- 10650 Protecting the animals and environment from an oil spill. (X) That's all.
- 10661 The wildlife and the coastal areas
- 10677 The micro organisms and the wildlife (X) nothing else
- 10678 Future of our planet depends on how we care for our air and our land. (X) And, also, the wildlife that are a part of this planet.
- 10679 We, as Americans, have used and abused the land. We must respect what we have, or we will soon loose it.
- 10683 I feel like if it can save, even though there's going to be a certain amount of damage already anticipated so I feel like there's going to be some impact anyway and this would minimize it. (X) Especially the wildlife and the seal like (X) Minimize what damage we can.
- 10685 It would help the animals if they didn't have an oil spill. (X) no
- 10688 The animals and the shoreline would no longer be in such danger from the spill.
- 10689 There would be a lot less loss to the animals and the fish with the program. (X) And the water, it would be kept safer, cleaner.
- 10694 Not so many animals and birds would be killed.
- 10696 The air and the climate (X) Without fresh air we're dead. (X)

- 10699 Saving oil which is a natural resource. (X) The wildlife would be protecting and the trees and beaches and nature. I think it would work.
- 10710 I hate to think of those birds and animals being covered by all that oil.
- 10712 I want the spills stopped, because I do not want any part of our planet damaged. (X) The beauty of the land should not be damaged.
- 10714 Keeping clean water in the area and, also, preventing water shortages that could cause droughts. (X) no
- 10715 No particular part but don't want oil wasted and damage to wildlife and waters. (X)
- 10717 Air, water, soil pollution (X) wildlife
- 10770 Birds and wildlife
- 10772 Improve it.
- 10774 Prevents damage to the water. (X) Limits damage to wildlife. (X) Wouldn't contaminate the beaches. (X) no
- 10775 Well, we wouldn't have so much land and water polluted with more large oil spills, maybe. (X) no
- 10778 Would help make the environment safer and better. We get a lot of fish from Alaska which could be contaminated.
- 10779 If it's run properly and already has been tested it should take care of it or, at least, have a plan if it does happen the next time.
- 10781 Just that it would keep it clean
- 10787 It would be a basic answer. (X) Probably, it's worth a try. (X) That's all.
- 10788 It would be helped a lot if they did it right away. (X) The wildlife would be protected somewhat.
- 10803 It can cause damage to livelihood of the fishermen in the area.
- 10820 It would prevent another spill. (X) The birds and the mammals would all survive. It was terrible that those animals had to suffer.
- 10833 Why should the Coast Guard be involved. It should be a private company involved. The environment would not be affected like the first spill because of the ability to contain the second spill.
- 10849 More animals would be killed and the shores would be damaged. (X) no
- 10855 A good effect (X) It would be good to keep the birds and animals from being hurt again and stop the mess.
- 10859 If they go ahead with the program it will give the animals, birds and environment a chance to get back on their feet and growth to return. (X) no
- 10860 It would be safer. (X) I think just the prevention and the safety of animal life is the main thing. (X) no
- 10864 To me it's worth it to save the wildlife. (X) Whatever the oil would damage it would be worth to save. (X) Just protecting it.

10866 The vegetation, trees, and the wildlife

10870 It would keep the birds, and the animals safe from oil. Also the fish in the sea, too.

10878 The wildlife, it would damage them, birds, a lot more. I think a lot more would die.

10881 It is just not a good idea to go spilling oil. (X) We need to save all the oil that we can.

10882 I know we have to have oil for our country, and we need to be careful how we do this.

10883 I like to do things to help. (X) Well, we don't need to be making a big mess by spilling oil all over the shore like in the pictures.

10884 I love birds and animals, and I think we should keep the land clean.

10889 The earth itself, the water, the land, the birds, and the fish, being wildlife or humans.

10933 The ultimate damage to the environment would be a more serious problem than we did (? not clear) that time.

10934 It would prevent an oil spill and protect the animals. (X) no

10961 The beaches are ruined, and birds are made to suffer.

10962 We are killing our future by killing, the environment. (X) All aspects of the environment (X) All the wildlife, water pollution is a big problem.

10963 The pictures of those animals and birds covered with oil just broke my heart.

10964 Another step toward keeping our planet clean and safe. (X) no other

10965 Animals and beaches are what I see that was hurt. (X) That's all I can see. (Note: following from B-4) There are more oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico.

11013 The pollution to the water and damage to wildlife.

11029 When my kids are big I want them to be able to see all sorts of wild places and animals. We are killing off too many species of wildlife now.

11030 It would be protected if it does everything it says it would do, and it sounds like it should because there would be someone there immediately after accident to contain. That's the key.

11031 If we have program then the environment will be okay then we will be kind to animals. (X) The people's health over there.

11032 I feel we have protect our sources, of oil, direct our resources there. (X) I think we have to protect the environment. (X) Protect the wildlife and the quality of the life of the people who live there, protect the ocean.

11033 I think the animals and wildlife would be helped. Wouldn't have to put up with the oil. (X) Don't know.

11040 It couldn't be 100% effective. But it's a start. I think we need to make corporations not just oil companies realize they will be punished for what they do. (X) Also, it seems like on a smaller scale, we could have it in other parts of the U.S. We need to protect wildlife and our children and grandchildren from such accidents that hurt the environment. (X)

11041 A lot of wildlife and vegetation would be protected, be safe.

- 11043 I think it will help save a lot of the environment. (X) It can save a lot of oil, too.
- 11044 The oil would not be spilled and kill birds and animals and cover the land.
- 11062 The kill was not too bad. (X) Hopefully, there wouldn't be any damage to the birds and fish.
- 11064 It probably would keep them from being killed by another spill.
- 11069 Save the animals and sea life (X) That's all.
- 11070 (X) The birds you were talking about (X) the wildlife (X) no
- 11072 If they do what they say, it should contain it and would prevent another spill. They would be able to contain it right on the spot.
- 11089 Without another or more oil spill(s) the wildlife can replace itself and be safe (X) no
- 11091 Well, it should prevent another oil disaster from occurring and causing damage to shorelines, fish and natural wildlife. (X) That's about it.
- 11096 That is would be positively effective by preventative measures as described by the preventative program your presented. (X) That covers it.
- 11098 I would pay to protect the environment. The program will be changed too many times before it's final. (X) No more oil onto the shore nor effecting the birds.
- 11103 Protect wildlife, fowl and fish and, therefore, it would protect the human population. It's a chain reaction. What affects animals affects us.
- 11114 Presented maintenance (X) to the wildlife, the shoreline and basically everything
- 11116 It would make up for human error, which wouldn't happen if people paid attention. (X) no
- 11117 If you could contain the oil with that fence device, the environment would certainly be protected from harm.
- 11119 The environment would be saved if they could keep the oil within the fence and then remove it.
- 11121 It will (the transportation of oil) be controlled. The environment will be safer for this program.
- 11122 It looks to me that if oil was contained by this system that the sea life and the birds would be protected. The amount of animals protected is hypothetical.
- 11134 Save it from destruction of spills, animal population and fishery population. Making it sounder for economy. People there make livelihood by fishing. (X) no
- 11139 It would be more damage to coastal area, and, also, our grand and great-grand children would be paying later.
- 11149 Well, if you are prepare for something. (X) The damage to the land and the wildlife
- 11154 To make the environment safe, to safe the fish and the wildlife
- 11157 The animals, the shoreline (X) the water (X) no
- 11158 It will kill more wildlife.



11163 The birds, the beaches, it would keep the oil from damaging them.

11167 I think in that area it would be the loss of wildlife.

11168 Well, to protect the environment, the animals and the birds.

11171 It would help the environment over there. (X) It was a bad spill and killed too much stuff.

11174 The environment would be protected a lot better. It would be preventative measure.

11177 It would keep the environment free from damage by oil spills. Anything would help the environment after an oil spill.

11181 Hopefully what happened before wouldn't happen again. (X) No harm to the birds.

11182 Birds and animals wouldn't be harmed.

11204 Protecting the nature, state of the land, beaches, and the wildlife and, hopefully, to save money in the long run.

11212 Water, air, animals

11213 The coastal area and the animals

11217 I feel the environment would be safer for this program. It would keep a tighter watch on the people running the ships.

11218 The wildlife need to be protected.

11220 Affected positively. It would help save the birds and wildlife.

11221 Hopefully, no oil will be spilled, and the shoreline, the birds and animals will be protected, especially the wildlife.

11223 Marine life would be harmed. (X) no

11224 (X) The people, the environment, the fish, an environmental problem could occur here and I would expect people in other parts of the country to help out. (X) no

11239 Favorably, it won't be subjected to oil spills. (X) The marine life and birds won't be hurt.

11241 All marine life in general (X) would be protected

11271 (Re-asked) Try to protect the areas from oil spills.

11278 That it would protect the water the fish, the birds and the environment.

11279 It would provide preventative measures and protection for the wildlife fishing and scenic beauty.

11281 Two ways prevent pollution and enhance the area. (X) Water quality protection of the birds their habitat and the mammals.

11288 It would be preventative in nature, to the coastline and the welfare of the animals.

11509 It would enhance it from the oil.

11510 Just insure that the environment would not be hurt. I think that the program would really help.

- 11513 I'm not sure, not really it wouldn't tear up where they're living, I guess that's what I mean it's there homes isn't it?
- 11516 I don't know. Too many ships going could cause a lot of pollution too which could hurt the environment about as much as an oil spill.
- 11522 It would be safer. (X) Less chance for major oil spills in Prince William Sound. (X) The wildlife and their habitat
- 11523 It would give them a pretty place to live. It would save the birds and animals.
- 11524 The animals, the birds
- 11526 Then everything can get back to normal, how it was before (X) and stay that way. (X) The shoreline, the animal and the birds, so they'd have their normal habitats. (X) nothing
- 11532 (X) It would save fish, wildlife. It would save shoreline. It would be an asset.
- 11578 It's not going to deteriorate.

## **SECTION B**

**That ends the main part of the interview. Now I would like to ask you about what you had in mind when you answered the last few questions I asked.**

- B-1. The first question is about what would happen if the escort ship program is not put into effect. (PAUSE)**

### **SHOW CARD 8**

**Earlier I told you that without the escort ship program, scientists expect that sometime in the next ten years there would be another large oil spill in Prince William Sound causing the same amount of damage as the Exxon Valdez spill. (PAUSE)**

**When you decided how to vote, how much damage did you think there would be in the next ten years without the program -- about the same amount of damage as caused by the Valdez spill, or more damage, or less damage?**

B-1.

CASE VERBATIM

10004 Speaking from the female point of view, we don't seem to learn from experience.

10061 I knew they were going to do something to help prevent this.

10088 I hope less, but I don't know.

10097 If they have a responsible captain on each ship I don't think this would happen.

10156 Because now they know

10169 Because now something will be done

10171 That all depends, but it would be worse because we've already had some damage.

10172 Because it hadn't been that long since the last spill and maybe more damage than the last time (would result).

10174 In the next ten years it could be more because there will be that many more ships in the next ten years.

10178 Possibly be more, every time there's a large oil spill it ends up costing the taxpayer.

10226 I don't know, well (X)

10243 None

10249 I think they will be much more careful.

10276 No one knows, can't predict that.

10284 (\*See note on B-4, p. 26.)

10289 Because they're alert, they'd be more careful to keep it under control.

10292 Because those people should be walking on eggs after what happened the last time.

10301 A person doesn't really know. I would hope less. Should be more careful.

10305 Same for the amount that they ship out of there.

10309 (Interviewer Note: Ignore this margin note.) Because they would be more cautious.

10355 I do not feel that anyone can determine just how much damage will occur.

10379 I think it would be accumulated.

10387 Depends on the spill

10414 They have equipment around now that they didn't have before.

10447 None (Interviewer circled this because no answer for "none".)

10535 Speculation that there will only be one.

10544 I think the accident was a fluke.

10547 Need more information. How big is the tanker? Too many variables. Will the environment be healed from previous spill?

10552 Because I think everyone will be more prepared to deal with it.

10568 They should do something about it. (X) I just didn't think it should come out of our pockets. (X)

10574 I figured they would be more careful in selecting a captain.

10575 Because they should be somewhat prepared with techniques already worked out. Someone making corporate decisions was sitting on thumbs. He didn't realize how bad it was.

10577 (He doesn't agree with scientific evaluation because it went 14 years before the first oil spill.)

10580 Clean up effort should only get better with time.

10611 Who knows.

10622 I understand that they have already made improvements that would lessen the damage, alert crews, etc.

10630 I just didn't want it to happen again.

10637 Because we'll probably end up shipping more oil out of there.

10643 They're a little wiser about what is going on right now.

10766 Due to publicity the oil companies themselves would be more careful.

10780 You would, they would make sure it doesn't happened again.

10787 Should be specially trained pilots that know every inch of ground, and only they would be allowed to pull boats out to sea. Cheaper and safer.

10805 People could be more careful

10807 I figured they'd learned something by the first one.

10813 If people did their job right we wouldn't need it. (X) The program (X)

10921 I would think they learned something from this. The next one should cause less damage. Also, there right to be other lesser steps that could be taken.

11045 It had nothing to do with my vote. I didn't give it a thought.

11046 Any is too much. I never considered the amount when I answered the question. I considered it being avoidable with the program.

11061 (Less damage) I hope

11124 (Break off at 12:10 p.m., had to go pick up medication for a friend and deliver to her. Said to come back this evening or tomorrow a.m. (Resumed) 9:00 a.m. 3/08/91)

11147 If there is another spill it just tells me that the companies aren't interested in the environment. (X)

11152 They should know how to deal with the next one.

11170 Because they will take more precautions.

11194 Scientist say same amount.

11197 According to what you just told me.

11204 Preventative

11210 Questions B-1 - B-9 were not asked. I was losing him. Refused to answer (B-1).

11508 I heard a scientist on the Persian oil spill say that the water is flused in very fast so that influenced my answer, because I don't believe we will necessarily have another oil spill in ten years, and I don't like the precedent of the way the tax is being done. I believe if it happens nature will clean it up over a period of time.

11509 They would be more aware of it, ship captain and oil company.

11519 That was not a consideration in my answer (A-18).

11528 If they can predict that there will be another spill, they should put another 800 miles and/or move it to another location.

**B-2. Did you think the damage would be a little more, somewhat more, or a great deal more than that caused by the Exxon Valdez spill?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10077 same**

**10082 Damage would depend on cargo and circumstances.**

**10124 I have no idea.**

**10167 About the same**

**10174 I hope it won't be anything, but you know it's got to be more.**

**10219 About the same amount**

**10498 About same**

**10806 (Should not have been asked.)**

**11200 (X) (X)**

**B-2A. OTHER (DESCRIBE)**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

**10010        I don't think there will be any more!**

**10426        Just as bad**

**10589        It depends on when it happens, i.e., the cost of clean up.**

**11505        There's a possibility of it being all along the range of not noticeable to being much worse.**



B-3. Did you think the damage would be a little less than the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill, a lot less, or did you think there would be no damage at all?

CASE VERBATIM

10195 I cannot foresee there would be any damage in the next few years.

10246 I'm trusting there will be none.

10447 None

10796 That was an accident a one time thing.

10863 (Based on answer B-4. Went back and reread B-1. Did not recode until after I had reread.)

11147 (This was a comment he made in passing.) Exxon should be held liable to be sued by every environment group and individuals affected in that area to sue for gross negligence.

11152 Depends on crew and situation.

11508 I don't buy that there will be another tanker crash. It's a scare tactic.

**B-4. Why did you think that? (RECORD VERBATIM)**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10004 (X) I just have a hang up on learning from experience. (X) You know we never learn. Look at Vietnam and now we are fighting in the Gulf. (X)
- 10007 The testing hasn't worked. (X) Alcohol, etc.
- 10008 Because they would watch more carefully. (X) Checking their equipment and seeing that the men who work these ships are more careful.
- 10009 You can only pollute so much, and then it gets saturated, and there's no place else for it to go. (X) It will spread even further. (X) nothing
- 10010 I think they have better things in place right now to handle any spill that might occur without expecting the American people to pay more taxes.
- 10012 Just disasters seem to get worse and worse. The tankers could be bigger and more, and more oil could be spilled. (X) no
- 10014 Everything else on top. Everything else gets worse. Why shouldn't that.
- 10016 No reason (X) no
- 10021 I think Exxon themselves will be taking more of precaution against such a spill.
- 10023 Considering the next spill maybe more animals will be lost. (X)
- 10024 The cost to the oil company (X) the horrendous damage (X) They would be more responsive to it. (X) Would have learned something from last one. (X)
- 10027 What has happened, not just Exxon would tend to be more cautious, would think more about drinking before navigating one of these boats through there.
- 10049 Cause the spill spread, so the first time it would probably spread more the next time I think. (X)
- 10052 First off, we are aware of this now. Before the boats pull out I'm sure they are being inspected. Everything on the boat is in order after this tragic thing (X) I should think that's pretty much it.
- 10055 Because they say it will take a period of time before the area returns to normal, and this would be added to it if there was another spill.
- 10056 With the preventative measures that they've put in since the spill I would hope it would be a lot less.
- 10057 Just the odds. Things don't always get bigger and bigger. (X) Maybe the next one wouldn't be so bad.
- 10060 I think we will be transporting more oil. (X) That's been the pattern the past few years.
- 10061 I knew they were wanting to make double hull tankers, and crew members would be closer supervised.
- 10062 Because of the current safe guards they have taken the last spills.
- 10077 (Interviewer crossed out) Because it's a good program.

10078 They caught it pretty good this time. (X) They had an outgoing tide so were lucky, next time they might not be so lucky.

10079 Because we're already aware of the problem from past experience.

10082 Extent depends on how ready people are to deal with spill. How well they react depends on how well they've learned.

10087 Human nature, if they are not stopped they will do it again. These problems must be stopped at the root and not wait to see what happens.

10088 My answer is just based on my hopes.

10097 If they have the proper authority, sober and knew what he was doing then shouldn't be this problem.

10099 I don't know. (X) You come to place that I just don't know.

10102 The experience of the cleanup.

10103 Because they have been make aware of the problems. They have to pay for the mistakes of people they hire. (X) no

10104 They are fighting the elements. It's a seasonal thing. You can't blow snow with a lawnmower

10105 I don't think we will have another spill. He was drunk, and it was a human error, and there won't be anymore errors like that, in my opinion. (X) no

10107 They now know how to handle such a spill.

10108 I think we will be more careful. People are watching now. (X) no

10109 I thought that was a fluke accident and if another happened it wouldn't be so bad.

10112 I wouldn't think the spill went that far.

10114 They have some experience in handling the situation now. (X)

10116 They should have learned from the lost spill. (X) It happened to tick off a lot of people (X) no

10117 They are all insured, and their premiums would go down if they are careful and the others will also be more careful. (X) no

10121 (X) I thought it would affect the marine life more.

10122 Experience would prevent a larger spill. (X) Response wasn't quick enough. (X) I believe stiffer fines would be a deterrent.

10123 (X) More protection from the oil company. (X) More attentive.

10124 (X) The study must be accessible.

10125 Experience in cleaning up

10127 I don't know (X) nothing

10129 (X) Everything is happening. (X) This world is going to pot. (X) More technology.

10130 (Interviewer crossed out following) They are bigger tankers. (X) Nope

- 10135 They probably would be more prepared for a second spill, even if they do not put the escort ships in.
- 10136 Well, there's such a thing as inflation and the clean up would cost more. The damage would be more because the way they're cutting back on man power it would take more time to clean it up making the damage last longer to the area.
- 10149 Because they now know the ships need the extra hulls, and even with the escort, the oil spill will do damage. Little, less is still damage anyway you look at it. (X) Damage cost whether it's little or less.
- 10150 It seems as if they did so little of the clean-up on the shorelines. (X) nothing else
- 10151 I think every time this happens it will naturally cause more damage with tankers being larger. It has to be worse. (X) That's all.
- 10153 Because they learned from the past, they'll be more careful now. They know what to look for.
- 10156 Now they know, they made mistake once, be more cautious. (X) nope
- 10157 Well, because, again, the oil companies are on guard to assure it doesn't happen because it was a financial drain first. They lost all that oil, and they lost on the cleanup so that was a double whammy. (X) No, I guess that's it.
- 10159 Well, they should have learned something about how to deal with this kind of thing from the last spill.
- 10162 I think if the oil companies are liable then they will make sure there is no spill. If the government is stupid enough to pay for the operation the oil companies will certainly let them.
- 10163 Mainly because it's already been damaged some, I don't know whether it would be a lot more or a little more since they don't know or can't be sure about the damage it may cause
- 10166 With going through it once they (the Coast Guard) should have more containment equipment on hand.
- 10167 I don't know really, just thought it couldn't be any worse.
- 10169 Since it happened once something will be done now.
- 10170 They will be carrying more stuff. (X) That's all. (X) More oil and bigger ships moving more oil to kill the animals (X) That's all.
- 10171 (See comment on B-1)
- 10172 (Same as indicated in B-1)
- 10173 Probably more since there's still damage from the last one.
- 10174 It's just logical that if it's anything it's likely to be more, because they're going to be pumping more oil.
- 10175 I don't know. I just have that feeling. I couldn't explain.
- 10177 I don't really believe the oil will dry up that easily, the dirty rocks and all.

10178 It's always a danger of more. It depends on how fast they clean it up.

10180 Since it happened once they'll be more careful, and I don't think there will be another spill.

10181 Since it happened once they will be more careful.

10182 Because if they had this problem one time they are going to be more careful than they were before. (X) no

10183 No matter how hard they try they are going to leave some of the residue of oil in the earth from the first spill.

10184 Because they have done cleaned up and they would have to go over it again. I wouldn't really say it's cleaned up yet.

10188 Well, past experience (X) no

10194 Ah, I think the oil companies are going to be a little more careful. (X) I think this one was not reported right away. (X) If the men might have been drunk they might have waited until they sobered up. (X) no

10195 I think there will be enough pressure on the captains and crews that will take care of the problem. (X) That's all.

10196 There is not thought process involved because I've never really thought about it. I'm basing it on chance. The last spill was bad, maybe the next will be less.

10197 Because if it happened, say, next year the birds and mammal population would not have recovered. It would be like adding insult to injury perhaps doubling the effect.

10199 They have already initiated the way to avoid the spills after they saw what that one did. (X) I think the fact that we made the oil company pay for clean up. They will be more careful. (X) That's all.

10209 Because it would be adding to that which has already happened. (X)

10211 I believe that with that many ships going through the Sound it's bound to happen again. (X) I actually think we shouldn't be shipping oil through there anyway. (X) no

10212 Because I think that there was a lot of damage caused by Valdez that we were not aware of, and, therefore, they might not be prepared to prevent more damage the next time it happened. (X) no

10216 They can stop the oil from spilling onto the rocks like it showed the people cleaning up the oil. (X) no

10217 Well, the first time it got all the rocks, and the next time it maybe before nature has taken care of it, and that would impact what happened the first time. (X)

10218 If they didn't have the program, I don't think they could stop the oil spill from making it worse.

10220 If they have a stand-by crew now without an additional program there will be less damage. (X) Nothing else, except I don't believe escort ships will stop an oil spill.

10223 Because they have crews on 24 hour alert and because of the experience from this last spill. (X) no

- 10224 Because I think that since the wreck has happened I think rich oil companies are doing all they can to prevent it from happening again. They should have put double hulls on twenty years ago. (X)
- 10228 Because no plan is always perfect until you try and try again. If they can't perfect the first plan they don't know about this one. (X) All systems have flaws.
- 10230 They will be a lot more careful with the transport because of the accident. (X)
- 10232 It would be fragile from the Exxon spill, a second spill would do a lot more damage.
- 10233 Because what's affected now would be affected twice. (X) Everything that recovered would be hit again so, naturally, it would do more damage.
- 10235 Because after this one they should double check everything and have it under control.
- 10238 Because of what they've learned from this spill and because they now have containment material in Valdez that they didn't have before.
- 10241 Because it might happen that way.
- 10242 Even now we're patrolling the tankers and the coastline more carefully. (X) The spill made us more careful.
- 10243 Because science fiction is not real. Had one in '89 with no problems since. They're just taking money from people. (X) Science fiction means bullshit, and they are crazy. It won't make it better. (X) What about other parts of U.S.?
- 10244 Because scientists predict another spill without the program. There's no guarantee it won't happen again without the program.
- 10246 I hope we have learned a lesson. Accidents have reasons for happening and generally it is man who causes problems.
- 10247 We're not going to let this happen again. Everyone would be more careful.
- 10248 I don't think this plan is the only solution. Safety measures and greater care should reduce the chance of a spill without costing the tax payers.
- 10249 Everybody is going to be more careful. (X)
- 10253 (X) The oil companies must keep the ships like they should be. (X) People always worry about taxes.
- 10255 The ships should prevent the damage from occurring again. (X) no
- 10257 I figure that more or larger ships would be used, more of a demand. More demand for oil in the country so more ships used increasing the chance for another spill, especially with what's going on now.
- 10265 The captain was suppose to be drunk. This will happen again.
- 10269 Because there's already been damage one time (X) another accident will cause more.
- 10271 Area has a great deal of shipping and history tends to repeat itself. People have a way of forgetting previous mistakes.

10273 There may be more damaged than just to birds and water that was damaged then. (X) There may be in the future more kinds of birds of animal and birds and environment that could be hurt. (X) Don't know.

10278 They reacted quickly. If it happens again they'll act quickly.

10280 If there is nobody there in the area to clean it up, there would be more damage than the Valdez. It took them too long to clean up.

10282 Based on past experience and more technology available

10284 (At this point R asked me to re-state Q. B-1. He then changed his answer for "Less Damage" to "Same Damage", see Q. B-1.)

10287 Because ten years is a long time, there could be a lot of spills in ten years.

10288 Ten years from now the tankers would be larger. (X) no

10289 The companies would be more aware due to the last spill.

10290 Because there is no protection, there would be more damage.

10292 If the oil companies can't learn from this. They should police their own rank. They should keep an eye on their transportation.

10293 I think that oil spills are accumulative, at least the program would stop some of the damage. (X) no

10297 They are prepared for it now. I don't feel they need double hulls and the escort ships.

10298 They will spill more oil the next time. (X) no

10299 I don't think it will happen again.

10300 I don't know. (X) Well, this one was bad, the other one might be worse, depends on how fast they clean it up and stuff. (X) no

10307 Not every pilot drinks before he takes the boat out.

10309 They would know what to do if they had a spill. Could move on it faster. They would be more cautious, and they could clean it up faster.

10310 All depends on how large the spill, of course. How big the oil spill, how much the damage.

10311 Be a great deal more if they haven't recovered from that yet, added to that.

10312 If they had negligence on their ships. It was negligence that was the number one priority of the last oil spill.

10319 (X) With the new checking of officer and equipment in area should minimize any more spills. (X) no

10321 Because it will take ten years to get over the last oil spill. (X)

10324 Ships not be in there quickly enough to clean up the oil. (X) Oil if it spill again. (X) no

10330 The fence would contain it. (X) no

- 10334 Well, let me think a minute. I think the Exxon spill is a rare accident, and I don't think it will be something to happen again.
- 10335 People lost their jobs. I think they will be on top of it. For some reason I just don't trust Texaco. Them oil companies, they are the ones making a profit. Let them foot the bill for it.
- 10336 They take precautions now. They have learned.
- 10338 Because the first one is not going to be recovered yet, and the effects of first spill still there with second spill, and it would cause more damage. (X) no
- 10339 Because nobody would solve the problem professionally. (X)
- 10340 Just my general opinion, the human is getting greedy so that is the reason there will be a big spill and damage.
- 10341 It will be compounded. (X) The environment will just be recovering and it will go back again. It will affect them producing their young. (X) no
- 10343 More aware of the situation, the escort ship and double hulled.
- 10345 Because I thought it was a matter of poor judgement on the captain's part by letting inexperienced men take over, and I really think it was due to the incapacity of the captain. In my opinion it was an avoidable accident.
- 10347 Because I think they have a stop-gap measure to take care of it
- 10350 I feel if the oil companies going to save themselves money by alleviating this (accidents) in the future.
- 10351 Because the best techniques work best for that area.
- 10352 Because things are always getting bigger and the next spill will probably be even bigger.
- 10353 They already have more knowledge about how to clean and contain this spill so the next time a spill happens. They will know how to clean it better and quicker.
- 10354 It might be a larger spill. (X) no other reason
- 10356 They should be better prepared after they learned from the last spill. (X) no
- 10357 Because they have already gone through clean-up once. The second time around they would know more. Basically, they would be better prepared.
- 10360 Seem like there would have been more birds killed.
- 10361 Probably the oil tanker will be more careful and act faster if an accident does occur. (X) That's about it.
- 10362 If they have cracked down on the captain of the ships, should cut down on accidents. (X) That's it.
- 10363 Because I think they would be a lot more prepared for it. But any damage is too much.



- 10364 It will already take the beaches and environment a long time to get back to the way they were before the last spill, so they are starting out damaged. Any more damage would add to the last damage.
- 10365 Because they should be more aware and better prepared for another one.
- 10373 Because there would be nothing to protect it.
- 10374 A lot less because they would be on top of it more. They will have learned from the Valdez spill.
- 10376 I would hope they would have learned to be a lot more cautious and learned from the last spill.
- 10378 I don't think you can let these happen and the environment can recover, the animals in the food chain. I don't think scientists can predict what will happen and total impact, cumulative thing.
- 10379 Because of accumulations in the ecosystem but not a great deal because of what they learned in the previous spill.
- 10381 The fact that the area has not recovered from the last spill but to what extent I couldn't say for sure.
- 10384 They already cleaned it, and, maybe, then put a barricade there to prevent oil from spreading, maybe a valve to turn off the oil. (X)
- 10385 We are going to be sending more ships than we currently are to collect the oil.
- 10386 It caused a lot of damage the first time. I think now it might be more.
- 10389 First of all, freak accident, the captain was drunk. Oil companies will be more careful. Single hull can be made thicker. Drunk captain and crew should be trained and checked on. (X) no
- 10390 I just don't know, that's just the way I see it. They are going to keep it less than it was. (X) That's a \$64.00 question.
- 10393 Because there's always a possibility that it would be a larger...it could happen in a different area. (X) no
- 10396 Because they will probably will have learned to contain it. (X) They should have learned a little something by now. (X) The oil companies, I mean. (X) no
- 10397 It seems that things always get worse not better if they don't do something about it. (X)
- 10398 In ten years the tanks might be a lot larger. (X)
- 10399 I would hope the oil companies had learned from their previous mistakes. They didn't have their emergency equipment in place that they said they did. It took them longer to react to the spill than it should. I would hope they would have learned from it and that they would have all their crews and equipment in place and that it would be functional.
- 10401 They are paying more attention and are better prepared.
- 10402 They are more prepared for it now because of the accident. (X)

- 10404 I don't think that people are that stupid to let that happen again.
- 10406 I don't know, I really don't. (X) no
- 10408 Because the other hasn't been cleaned up. It will take ten to twelve years to get all the clean up from the last, so will take twice as much time (X)(X) If more spills happen while there is already some of the last spill left it would cause some what more.
- 10409 Think they have learned some, hopefully, they have learned. (X) Usually, if they have one spill such as that one, they would be a little more careful since it cost a lot for the clean up.
- 10410 Because we have more tech. knowledge of how to contain the spills and things are safer. (X) But, seems each are causes a little more than the last one due to the past damaged.
- 10411 I think the awareness of it, even if not protected. After they have had one, think they will be able to respond faster.
- 10414 They have more readiness now. Last time they were caught unaware with nothing to fight it off the bat.
- 10424 I am sure these oil companies will be more carefully with who they hire and keep as employees. (X) The government should screen these employees, too.
- 10426 Without this program, it will probably be the same.
- 10427 We'd be depending on the area in the next ten years because of the Middle East problems. There would be more ships going through there in the next few years.
- 10428 Because it was the fault of the captain and it is not likely to happen again if they watch them.
- 10429 Because progress just brings remedies to problems and waste, and I feel with precautions being taken this type of accident will be reduced. (X) That's all
- 10431 I feel like the government are able to take care of the clean up, technically capable. They should be able to make something without major funding.
- 10436 Because of public awareness there would be more pressure on the government and the oil company to act faster and clean up. (X) probably it
- 10438 Because I think the oil companies will be more careful. (X) no
- 10439 They know how to go about controlling the spill now with equipment
- 10446 We already have damage from the Exxon Valdez spill and this would just be more. I don't think they've done as much as they could to clean it up.
- 10447 Because there was only one spill in the last ten years, and they are using the double hulled tankers now.
- 10448 You already have a coating of oil there. It isn't going to all go away. It's going to build up.
- 10453 Because oil company will be more cautious and safety will be more of a concern. Exxon will be paying for that for years. (X) no
- 10455 They will learn from their mistakes. They will be more cautious.

10458 Because there will probably be more animals killed. (X) no

10459 It would just add to the damage already there. (X) The fact there is wildlife that won't have reproduced much. I don't think they would recover it as soon as they said with the program. (X) nothing else

10466 Because it just might be.

10469 Just guessed.

10470 Officials are more aware of the damage and would respond quicker and start the clean up sooner.

10471 When people talk about oil spills it's usually worse than what I really hear or am told.

10476 I thought it would stay on the beaches a lot longer and it would damage the fishing industry. (X) no

10479 The more we do to our environment, the more it will cost us. (X) That's it.

10480 Well, anything is cumulative. If it killed off that many more it would take 20 years to recover, so it would be a lot more.

10482 If people didn't cooperate to clean it up. (X) It would be worse if they could not clean it up any better (then last time).

10484 Because of the oil eating bacteria, it seems to do a pretty decent job.

10488 I just figured that the hole might be bigger and more oil might get out.

10489 Seems like the first time anything happens it's not as bad, and each time it happens it gets a little worse.

10490 We now have the equipment to collect the oil, and the precautions we've already taken should help.

10493 Because of the first one they will be prepared for it.

10495 Because we learn from our mistakes so the next one should be less.

10498 Don't know, just did.

10499 Whenever it's repeated it's never less. It's always more the next time.

10500 The precautions that have already been done and the fact they would be more careful now.

10502 The oil company have proven facts that the escort ships would help, not prevent the spill, therefore, it should be a lot less damage. (X) no

10503 Once an accident occur you take steps to keep it from happening again. If we don't support, they, oil co., should already have a system worked out to prevent this without bothering the public.

10527 Well, it would depend on how much is spilled. Maybe, the extent would be greater because the amount spilled would be greater. (X)

10530 Because even if an escort ship program is not in effect they would be there and better prepared this time than before. (X) no

- 10535 Even without the elaborate protection system, I think other measures could handle on more timely basis. People are more aware companies will be more careful. Private industry will take advantage of this program, and they will develop programs of their own. (X) no
- 10539 Because I think the oil companies will be a bit more careful because of the big expense of clean up.
- 10540 Would think that the second spill on top of the first spill, it would be a little more damage done
- 10543 The odds would stand to reason. Has happened before and will be worse next time.
- 10544 This is the only accident that has occurred in all the years of shipping.
- 10545 No real reason. It is just that damage seems to increase.
- 10546 Each spill further pollutes the coastal lands.
- 10550 Because of adding to the prior spill, since it had time to clear up a little bit but it would just add to it some more.
- 10552 Because they will be more prepared to respond to the situation this time.
- 10554 More damage to wildlife (X) Because they haven't recovered from the last one.
- 10555 Because now they are more prepared for an accident.
- 10558 It's a possibility. (X) That's all. (X) You never know.
- 10559 People and government have had experience and should have learned something from a catastrophe like that and be able to do a better job in the future.
- 10567 You are compounding the damage that is already there.
- 10568 I don't know. (X) It could make more holes in the tanks. (X)
- 10570 Because over a ten year period these tankers will increase in size in order to supply increased populations and usages of oil.
- 10571 (Crossed out) Because the tanker represents basic size, etc. Since then they have learned a lot about how to contain spills. (I.E. go to B-5)
- 10578 Time means getting more lax, more reckless, more booze. (X) Ship's crew
- 10580 Because they've learned from prior experience, they know what they need, no more guess work.
- 10581 Do you think "they" learned anything from all this?
- 10582 Exxon got away with murder so other companies will follow suit. Exxon should have paid for whole cleanup.
- 10583 Because people are getting greedier and transporting more oil, bigger boats with less crew.
- 10584 Because after first spill there are more measures and awareness paid now. React faster, take more precautions so they'll be ready. We all learn from our mistakes.

10585 It took a while for them to get up there. Depends on how much damage was done to the ship.

10588 Well, cost of living is going up, and ships will cost more, and the oil companies want to make a bigger profit. (X) Look how Exxon fought them with lawyers and didn't want to take the responsibility.

10589 Because the effects of the spill are still in the ground.

10591 I didn't expect it to be so damaging as it was.

10592 Well, I think they've kinda learned their lesson with that one. Not let any drinking on the ship.

10594 Because, hopefully, they've learned some things from the one before, and they can get to it quicker so there'd be less chance of damage.

10595 I'd think by now they'd have learned their lesson well enough to hire sober people without records and get to the damn thing quicker.

10603 I thought we'd have learned something and implemented some programs.

10608 I'm saying with the extra care of crews and radar on Coast Guard they could react faster than in the Valdez spill.

10609 Because eventually they'll have the double hulls or the tankers. (X) They'll be a lot more careful now. (X) Public opinion will make them more careful.

10612 Because they are more prepared.

10613 Because of the Persian Gulf crisis, we will be looking for more oil in Alaska, and, therefore, more ships will be going through there.

10614 With the programs they have implemented now, it should be safer.

10615 Also, I feel the petroleum industry isn't too concerned about it no matter what they say.

10616 It's usually not a large error. It's a series of small errors. I've experience with cleaning up oil spills. The fence is effective, they are proposing in the program, only if the weather is calm.

10618 They would be more careful.

10619 Without the program there would be no protection.

10620 These guys were unprepared. Now aware of what can happen.

10622 There will be a certain amount of damage to occur. I don't think the action taken will be immediate enough to prevent all the damage. I'm sure they'll find that the equipment will not be as efficient as they thought.

10625 We have a lot of drunk pilots around, a lot of drinking problems.

10626 If you don't put out preventative measures you can't tell what other thing may happen (natural occurrences, icebergs, etc.), the course of events may be carried much worse.

- 10631 Because it just seems like when something like that happens, something else comes along that's worse, and when the spill in the Persian occurred it was like Exxon could say they're not the biggest or baddest now. I'm sure they sighed a sigh of relief.
- 10637 Just as in my comment before, with the situation in the Persian Gulf we'll be shipping more oil.
- 10639 They'll be better prepared next time, and the public is aware and will demand action.
- 10641 I think there is potential to do more damage to the wildlife.
- 10643 They're more knowledgeable about what to do in case of spill. They'll like more primitive measures.
- 10645 Because they've had practice at cleaning up a spill, they seemed caught off guard with the Exxon spill.
- 10646 Because of our knowledge and experience of dealing with previous oil spills.
- 10648 It would compound the problem for the environment already created by the Exxon spill.
- 10649 Because of part experience with the spill and perhaps the clean up will take place more quickly.
- 10650 Because that would be more careless than before.
- 10651 There would be measures to prevent the oil damage. (X) Since they are expecting another spill, they could make sure the damage would be less if it happened.
- 10659 Because I know how crews are trained on these ships and not as good as used to be. I know a lot about ships.
- 10660 There would be no accidents or need for escort ships if other safety programs were followed.
- 10678 That spill was so great, and they could not clean all of it. In the future the spills might be even larger.
- 10679 Some type of spills will keep adding to the pollution of land and water.
- 10682 They always get worse the second time around. (X) That's all.
- 10683 Because the environment is already damaged. I don't know how man thinks he can undo something like this. That he damaged the environment so much so if you have another spill in the next ten years it just adds to it that much more.
- 10684 I'm sure extra precautionary measures would be taken. (X) no
- 10685 It would take it a long time to start the clean-up. They should get on it the next day, the same day. (X) no
- 10689 Because if there is another spill, the damage will be worse because the first spill already happened. It would be like double trouble.
- 10691 Because they have modern equipment and they've cleaned up one, so the oil shouldn't be around that long.
- 10694 Because they're better prepared for it now. (X) no

- 10696 They're watching for dangerous zones. They're more careful. The skipper's are drinking less. (X) The captains should take blood tests every time they dock, for alcohol.
- 10702 Because they know what caused the big spill, and they're watching out to prevent it again.
- 10703 The oil companies have learned how to clean it up.
- 10708 Because like I said before if they're smart enough to eliminate the human error there should be no more (oil spills).
- 10710 Things progress over the years. (X) More oil will be added to what is already on the beaches. Ships will be larger.
- 10711 The oil companies and government agencies are already taking measures to prevent more damage.
- 10712 If it happens in the same area the damage will just be added to the damage that was already there.
- 10713 Because land is already damaged to begin with from first oil spill.
- 10714 Because accidents do happens and I feel another spill will occur again. (X) no
- 10717 Exxon and the companies are taking precautions now, such as testing for drugs/drinking. They spend a lot of money that their stockholders would like to have in their pockets. They are going to be watching more closely.
- 10718 Because the yo-yos will probably have another spill before five years are up. The birds and animals won't have time to rebreed, repopulate.
- 10720 Probably they are more careful now of the people they have driving the ship.
- 10721 Because they are more experienced and are preparing themselves so they would be better able to handle another one now.
- 10723 Because there was only eleven million gallons. (X) It could have been more gallons.
- 10725 Marine life hasn't fully recovered from first spill.
- 10727 Because I don't believe the environment can recover that fast, and the oil companies may want to move more oil out of there faster, before the tax goes into effect. They might get careless. (X) The environment can't handle another spill that soon. (X) no
- 10730 Because they are aware of what possible could happen. (X) That's it.
- 10731 Because they'd start the clean-up faster. (X) no
- 10732 Because people will be more prepared for it next time, although, they scrapped all the equipment they had. (X) no
- 10766 Because publicity, prosecution of offenders, they will be much more careful.
- 10767 Because they should have learned from the Valdez spill.
- 10768 They are more aware now. With all the publicity they have put the crews on notice, and they will be more careful.

- 10774 Our experience with the last one. (X) Well, we found out that we need ships for clean-up in the area all the time. (X) no
- 10777 As I said before, they should continue to protect the environment, and it's only given to us once. If taken away they can't replace it.
- 10778 The cost of everything, the inflation.
- 10780 Mankind does seem to learn from experiences.
- 10781 I didn't realize that they would be able to clean it up the way they did.
- 10784 They know more how to cope with it now. (X)
- 10789 The companies (oil) are going to be less likely to cut corners because of the lesson learned in the Valdez spill. (X) Our technology is getting better.
- 10790 There's more awareness of the problem now.
- 10792 They will not always have the help to get it done if they don't have help you know how much damage will be done.
- 10796 It was an accident now they are more alert. There was none up to that point.
- 10798 If they don't have the tanker or whatever they need it will be more. (X) no
- 10802 If it takes five years for the animals to repopulate the damage will be worst.
- 10803 I thought more animals were involved.
- 10805 Solely on luck and good fortune. They are better prepared to handle the situation much quicker.
- 10806 (Note: Interviewer crossed out following) I figure it would be the same amount, depends on circumstances, is already damaged. (Should not have been asked.)
- 10807 Because of the experience they got from the first one. They have equipment and can now react quicker.
- 10809 I think they'd be more alert about it. (X) no
- 10810 Because even the oil companies have learned something.
- 10811 It was human error, and we learn how to cure human error.
- 10812 The oil consumption is getting bigger and more ships will go through and more likely for accidents.
- 10814 On the TV, the news said the accident was caused because the crew was drinking alcohol. Like you read, maybe, human error. If they hire better staff a human error will not happen, therefore, a lot less damage will be caused.
- 10815 Probably a bigger spill next time with that many tankers going through.
- 10816 There's no guarantee they wouldn't have the same problem of drinking captains. Without the program, unless they used stiffer regulations about drinking, they'd have the same problem.



- 10817 Due to economic reasons, they will probably be shipping great volumes of oil now, than they did before the spill. They lost money because of the last spill so they'll be trying to catch up.
- 10818 For some reason they always get bigger. They just sit around until it happens then try to make the citizens pay for it. The tankers get older and more likely to have a problem with spills.
- 10820 Because we would be getting more oil from Alaska so there would be more coming through. (X) More oil means more potential for damage.
- 10821 I don't know. (X) I am not versed enough on the damage the oil can do.
- 10825 First of all I don't think the crews are screened closely enough. The employees should be screened closely to make sure they can run a ship.
- 10833 The overall affect is cumulative. The affects will be additive.
- 10846 Well, when that oil gets out it does all kinds of things. I knew what it does to my land if there is already oil there. Well, then it is worse. (X)
- 10847 They probably have already implemented some programs to make sure this does not happen again. (X) no
- 10852 Because of the one spill I think it's a one time occurrence.
- 10854 I can make a wild-assed guess just like any other scientists. I don't think there will be anymore spills. If there is to be another spill let it happen. Nature will take it's course.
- 10855 They should be smarter now, and they should handle it better.
- 10856 The second one would damage the animals again.
- 10857 Well, they should know how to do a better job this time.
- 10858 Well, we learn by our mistakes, and you said they already have taken precautions.
- 10860 Just the possibility of more wildlife being damaged. If a spill occurred soon, it could cause damage to wildlife before their species could replenish. (X) It could endanger a species. (X) no
- 10861 Because it would just add to damage that has already been done by one spill. (X) no
- 10862 Cause there are so many variables, depending on the time of year, nesting seasons and wind conditions.
- 10863 Because on the Valdez they didn't have the equipment, but I'm sure they carry it now and know what to do and act quickly to clean it up.
- 10864 I'm just going on an example. It could be more oil spilled than before, and that's going to be more money and more time. It could be less but I always look at the worst. (X) I just think it would be.
- 10866 I just think that once you've had an accident you're more prone, more likely to have another one.
- 10869 Because Exxon has already caused damage to the area, and there still is pollution coming from their spill.

10872 Because they would be faster to clean it up. The escort ship program would be on the job.

10873 Once something happens the scientists say that nature will take care of itself. I don't think nature can keep taking this abuse from humans.

10876 Precautions are already underway.

10880 The other one was pretty expensive. I think they'll try to avoid the expense. (X) oil companies.

10882 That may have been a minor spill. (X) Who knows how big the next spill would be.

10889 (Interruption) Because they are being more careful, and they realize it can happen again. I hope more safety measures are being used.

10921 They've got to get better at pumping it up, better equipment.

10924 Just coming off one and with the environment just coming back, it would have to be worse. What if it happened before we really recovered from the first spill? (X) no

10925 Because they're alerted to things that caused this one and have better equipment.

10926 Because I would think they should of set up a fail safe program and be carrying the proper equipment.

10927 Because we've had experience with it before and people would be a little bit smarter and higher level of readiness and preparedness.

10930 Because they're going to start using double hulls and they have all this new equipment.

10931 Hopefully, they will be more careful, and you said they had new controls.

10932 Because it takes several years to recover and another spill would damage it much worse.

10937 If they have more precaution, it shouldn't be that much more damage.

10963 More oil added to what is already there would be terrible.

10967 It was a one time incident. It won't happen again. (X) We had a drunk captain and a crew not on alert. (X) Precautions already taken is all that's necessary. The ten dollars could be used for homeless and not the birds.

10968 Hopefully we'll be more advanced, more equipment, more knowledge, to handle the situation.

10970 Because the oil is still on the land from the last spill, if they spill more it would just soak in more. (X) It would damage all the wildlife again. (X) That's all.

10971 Because they already know how to clean it up. They've did it once.

10999 Because of what we learned from the first one. They're going to be more cautious.

11008 I don't know. It just sounds like it would be worse from what you said. (X) There would be more animals and birds killed. (X) no

11009 I think the companies are going to be more careful because it not only hurts the environment but it cost them money also. (X) For all they need to clean up the spills.

11015 The land is already damaged from the first oil spill and the second would only add to it.

11016 Oh God, I don't know.

11017 I guess because of the size of the tankers and their oil capacity. (X) Another time even more might spill. (X) no

11018 Because of what happened before there, there could be something that would provoke the situation and make it worse.

11029 There is damage now, and added damage would be even worse.

11038 I just feel that there will be a lot more things like the Valdez beginning in this area. (X) no

11040 Because if birds or animals were affected by last one then add more damage, it will increase damage. Besides, it just seems like each one gets worse. (X) no

11041 Because the wildlife and environment is already stressed. Another would make that even worse.

11043 I don't think the animals can survive another spill within five years. (X) The sea coasts would be ruined, also.

11044 Now that there's already been damage. There would likely be more added try the next spill, and it would take years for the recovery.

11049 Just the way they handled it last time. I don't think they did such a good job. They didn't act fast at all.

11050 Other oil companies and the Coast Guard will maybe learn from this and be more cautious. I don't think there will be a problem.

11051 The oil companies will self govern themselves. What company wants to go through that again. It said on TV it cost them over a billion dollars.

11052 Because they're going to be more careful. (X) Because since it happened, once they'll try hard not to let it happen again.

11054 I am sure they are studying how to speed up the recovery of the spilled oil. (X) Realizing what a big waste and expensive waste, precaution, I hope has been taken alone with our money.

11056 One thing, scientist only gives an educated guess there is no guarantee to amount. The oil would cause deeper damage due to oil already on land.

11057 There may be less of everything which leads to extinction of animals.

11061 Without the program it sounds like more damage to me. (X) Just some more, that's all.

11062 We've learned something from the last spill. There have been some controls and precautions put into effect, so I think it would be a lot less.

11065 Because they're more aware since the accident happened. The military could be stationed there and use their resources to prevent damage as long as there's not a war going on. We pay to keep them on duty.

- 11070 If the program is not voted on or nothing is done to protect the area.
- 11073 Because the other ships, escort ships, wouldn't be able to help them.
- 11088 Well, because some areas are already affected, and they are still working on it. It would be worse the second time, adding to that. (X) The wildlife won't have a chance to replace. It would take longer for them to replace. (X) no
- 11089 Because we don't learn from our mistakes. (X) People repeat previous behavior. People drink. People ignore what causes problems.
- 11091 Just over the last few years there have been more and more crisis such as this one and no one seems to be doing anything to prevent them. (X) That's my reason.
- 11095 It's so hard to say a little or a lot it depends on how much they learned from the last spill. If they learned a lot then it would be a little less, if they didn't learn a lot it would be a lot less. I don't know what they learned.
- 11096 Because this had made such bad press for Exxon they are more receptive in installing and doing preventative measures. (X) That about covers it.
- 11098 Because it's overload the ships, never listen to what the government says they overload.
- 11100 They will know how to handle it next time.
- 11101 The American public has learned and measures have been taken to make it safer. It has opened the oil companies eyes they will do everything they can to avoid spills in the future.
- 11104 I think some lessons have been learned from this spill, and, hopefully, action will be taken, so that future spills won't be as bad as this one.
- 11105 Think the more traffic there is the more likely there is to be an accident. (X) Slow to respond again, they would go through the same routine. If the oil came out faster there would have been more damage.
- 11106 Because they would be more careful with who drives those babies (oil tankers).
- 11107 If they don't do something about preventing another oil spill, it would cause more damage.
- 11112 We have been alerted to the fact that it can happen, and they'll be quicker to catch it.
- 11114 Due to the fact that they're experience with what could happen, and they dealt with it before in the cleanup. (X)
- 11116 Because they would be taking precautions about who they are hiring, hopefully. (X) no
- 11119 Well, the residual would be there from the first spill. It just seems like it would be worse.
- 11122 If it's happened once, the damage would be greater the second time.
- 11125 Because supposedly they had a program in place when the pipeline opened and now they should know how to make it work.
- 11127 Preparing for the worst which probably will happen. (X) Just over estimating the damage. (X) no

- 11133 There is a possibility that two ships could be involved more traffic in the area is always increased for more accidents.
- 11134 Because original damage not fully resolved. This would be just compounding it. (X) no
- 11136 Without protection, I compare it to a policeman standing on a corner. He keeps things under control. If he's not there things can happen because no one is there to stop it.
- 11137 Now they know how to help if it happens, and you said maybe a human error. Well, make sure the humans are careful and have them drug tested like everyone else then this could help. See? You see, ask the people to pay if that's all and you tried everything else, see. (X) They have learned from the spill what to do if another one, see.
- 11138 More people, birds, more things to be damaged in the environment.
- 11152 They should have learned something.
- 11153 I'm an optimist. (X) I don't know why. I'm just hopeful.
- 11154 People will be on the ball. They will be more careful.
- 11155 Because there would already be some of the old spill in there. (X) That's it. (X) new oil on top of old spilled oil in the ground would be much harder to get out.
- 11158 Because I believe there could be two or three spills or even more.
- 11161 Well, I think the first caught them by surprise. Think they will be better prepared for the next one. (X)
- 11170 Just because I think they will be more aware and cautious.
- 11171 Because some of the oil, from the last spill, is still there and another spill could travel to the same spots. (R is, I believe, referring to cumulative damage.)
- 11174 Because it seemed like it would have a longer lasting effect.
- 11176 Because you already have some damage there. It's definitely created bigger problems. There would be more damage.
- 11178 You can't know it will be one spill. It might be more or it might be none.
- 11179 They're not going to let it happen again. Putting quality control guidelines, now, they know.
- 11181 The area has already been affected, and the next time it would add to that.
- 11183 Because I think there was a tremendous magnitude spilled in Sound. (X) no
- 11188 Enforce the laws and there wouldn't be any need to spend all the money on extra ships. (X) no
- 11192 You mentioned new laws for the oil companies. They should make spills a to less likely. (X) no
- 11193 With the new laws if they are enforced there should be no real danger of another big spill like there was before. (X) no
- 11195 Because of the new laws passed by Congress. (X) no

- 11196 I think they will be more careful in the future. I think they learned a lesson from the first big spill. (X) no
- 11204 I don't think that there will be one. We seem to always look for trouble.
- 11207 They are better prepared now.
- 11209 That every disaster in just getting bigger and bigger.
- 11211 They're more aware, and they would get on it faster. (X)
- 11212 They will be more careful. They have learned their lesson.
- 11214 Because nothing is 100% proof. It might have worked in Norway. But I think there would be some oil spilled, atmospheric pollution.
- 11218 Because they need to overcome the last oil spill and another spill can only be worst.
- 11220 All the publicity, the public is outraged. (X) The oil companies will be more careful now.
- 11222 Now, they know the ships could spill again. I am sure safety precautions are being available. When spills like this happen it costs the oil company, government and, of course, the public will suffer. Next time it happens I am sure they will be better prepared. (X) Just like if someone break in your home, are you going to leave the same locks or will you take more safety precautions? You take more safety precautions, sure. (X)
- 11223 Because the equipment won't be as good and the fact that people don't care or take pride in their work any more. People just don't care.
- 11226 I just don't think so. I don't think they are doing in just to do it. They will try to prevent it from happening again.
- 11230 The wildlife is still trying to recover from the original spill.
- 11231 New laws dictate so much more now than when the spill happened. That should prevent other spills from happening. (X) no
- 11232 With new laws, should not have much of a problem. (X) I think everyone concerned will be more careful after all the fuss from the first oil spill. (X) no
- 11235 After an accident of the magnitude, I think the shipping companies will be more careful.
- 11236 I think now they will be more careful. (X) no
- 11237 Because now there is new laws and that should be enough to prevent another big spill. (X) Everyone is more concerned now than a few years ago about the ecology and environment. (X)
- 11238 Well, if the laws are abided by there should be very little danger of another spill comparable to the first one. Everyone involved would be more careful.
- 11240 I think we have so much more awareness and will be better prepared. We know how to address a spill like this. We can learn from our mistakes.
- 11270 Because they've already been damaged once.

11271 The wildlife would be less to begin with and an oil spill would damage what's left.

11272 Just a guess

11275 Because they're going to be doubly cautious from now on. One learns from ones accidents.

11279 It would be much more because of the oil already existing from the last spill. It will take years for it to clear up if it ever does.

11281 I hope we've learned something from this and have devices that will contain and pump it.

11284 Because we learned something and would be able to handle it a little better.

11287 Because they should have it, their act, together by now.

11502 (X) They took better care of it there would be less spilled.

11503 Because they would have a program to save the oil and birds.

11505 Because if two ships ran together the spill would be even bigger. I'm a great believer in Murphy's Law.

11506 Just because of the possibility of something like that happening.

11507 Because that was the only spill that had happened.

11508 It's a scare tactic. I'd rather send the money to have Los Angeles cleaned up. I was a stewardess for 10 years and statistically you can make it say what you want. My answer are based on the premise that there very likely will not be another oil spill. There wasn't before this one occurred.

11509 Well, I think the oil company would take a little more precautions.

11510 There might be a larger spill, also the population of the birds, the oil is still on the land compiling. I don't they will ever get rid of all the oil.

11516 I would think they would be a little more prepared if it happened again so there shouldn't be too much more damage.

11518 My best friend works for Crawley and he spent about six months practicing this recovery. (X) I think they are ready for it. (X) That's all.

11520 I don't know. (X) If they really read these surveys and everyone says "a great deal more" I think the government would move faster in solving this problem.

11521 Because of the cost of this cleanup the oil companies will be more careful.

11522 Probably because there is more awareness now by the oil companies and the Federal Government do more monitoring

11523 Another oil spill on top of another would make it worst oil spill. It would be worse.

11524 Because I think they will be more prepared for it the next time.

11526 I don't know, let me see. (X) I don't think the environment will have fully recovered. If they were hit with another one it would be more disastrous than the other one. (X) nothing else

- 11531      Mainly because I think the people in this business have learned something from the Valdez spill and there would be a certain amount of upgrading of equipment to be better prepared for another spill without having to tax every family in American to pay for it.
- 11577      Because they should be taking precautions to prevent it. (X) They should have a competent captain on board. It looks like he got on and just went to bed. Someone has to be responsible, and I think they'll be a lot more careful now.
- 11578      Because, they'll always build bigger ships, and they'll have more and more oil.



B-5. Next, did you think the area around Prince William Sound would be the only place directly protected by escort ship program or did you think this particular program would also provide protection against a spill in another part of the U.S. at the same time?

CASE VERBATIM

10003 I don't know how far oil spills travel, if large, maybe it floats as far as California.

10014 All over needs protection

10091 I think they should try it all over. (X) But, no, I heard what you said it would be Prince William Sound only.

10133 Should be for the whole U.S.

10135 They could implement it in other areas.

10175 I might hope that it would help some others, too.

10177 But it seems other parts of the country would want the same protection.

10178 Anywhere there is an oil spill it could affect all the USA.

10198 But it should be in more areas.

10225 It was very explicit.

10237 It could be other parts even though they say Alaska.

10271 Gotten experiment somewhere

10291 Should be all over, wherever the oil is moving should be protected.

10312 Hopefully, as the program progresses it would help more places than around the Sound. It's for the kids coming up, when they grow up they take over.

10576 You know you can have oil spills in other places.

10583 Big and far away

10588 But I would like to see other areas protected also.

10593 But it should protect other areas if they do it.

10659 (Wife in other room and asked if we would soon be finished as she was getting tired. She told him to hurry up and to stop talking so much. I said we were almost through.

10721 Think they should be used in all U.S. waters.

10814 Maybe in someone's pocket

10889 (Phone call)

10929 The idea could be expanded.

10961 Other places have problems, too.

11098 Other parts ought to be protected, too.

11113 Any place that needed it. (X) Outside of Prince William Sound.

11151 (X)

11171 But I think they should have this program in other parts of the country, too.  
11200 (X)  
11220 But it should protect other areas.  
11231 (X) (X)  
11233 But should be in other places, too.  
11279 But it should be used in all Alaska.  
11527 It could protect us indirectly.

B-6. How would it protect another part of the U.S. at the same time? (PROBE: What other parts would it protect?)

CASE VERBATIM

- 10001 We would have cheaper oil. (X) We will be free to go there and enjoy ourselves. (X) Will not actually affect the environment elsewhere.
- 10003 If the oil floats, say to California, it could hurt that area. Wildlife would be (hurt).
- 10009 I'm sure they are going to expand it. They've had spills in Mexico and even Rhode Island. They'd have to have the same programs in these other places. (X) no
- 10027 Our Pacific Northwest (X) would be somewhat similar to Alaska.
- 10049 I guess maybe the California coastline. (X) That's all.
- 10052 By Coast Guard boats or airplane or helicopter where ever the boats have to go. (X) no
- 10054 The experience they get from this area could be used in other areas
- 10060 I don't know how far the oil can go, or how the fish travel. (X) not really
- 10078 The tides go in and out so they would eventually carry the oil even further out to sea. (X) This would protect from that.
- 10080 By calling attention to carelessness of the shipping industry.
- 10083 Contaminated water would be prevented from flowing down towards California. (X) no
- 10125 (X) A real big spill could travel anywhere.
- 10129 (X) The same fence could be used else where.
- 10133 Wherever we have oil that is shipped, Texas is in mind, California. (X) Don't know how but I'd hope they would try to protect other parts, too.
- 10154 Wherever there is oil. We had this happen in Florida. It ruined the reef. It could happen again. If it worked up in Alaska, maybe it would work here, too.
- 10169 It would all depend on what was happening on Prince William Sound.
- 10175 I really don't know.
- 10178 That's not the only place hauling crude oil. If it protected all the U.S. it would be a better plan.
- 10183 If the same procedure is used, Coast Guards may be a little more alert now.
- 10214 The same way it does protect Alaska is how it would protect Santa Barbara and Huntington Beach. (X) It would not harm the wildlife on the beaches. (X) no
- 10216 The rest of Alaska and the United States (X) I can't tell you.
- 10221 I don't know.
- 10237 It could be California or any place if they needed it.
- 10242 All the other tankers would be inspected more carefully.
- 10253 (X) The ships could be checked closer.

10256 There could be another spill somewhere else. Why not have that program there? World wide. There have been spills down in Texas, seems better, that fence would keep a smaller area, easier to contain but you'd have to get out there quick.

10269 In the same way (X) there would be no spills and less cost in clean up.

10288 I don't know. (X)

10302 Keep the oil from spreading (X) I don't know.

10303 I'm not sure "how". I just would want it to.

10308 If it works up there they may put the same type of system in use somewhere else.

10324 Other coastlines (X) Eastern coast areas (X)

10339 Because oil spills are a big problem so if this program was in use we could protect everywhere. (X)

10340 Precautions (X) I don't know where else.

10342 Don't know (X) (I felt it was putting R under pressure to keep probing.)

10343 Could bring in the same equipment to other parts (X) different coasts (X) Pacific Ocean (X) no

10353 Keep oil from going into Pacific from that area.

10354 Laws governing that area would also apply to other parts of the U.S.

10356 I really don't know, maybe with other ships. (X) no

10384 America could send help to the other areas.

10385 It could also protect the rest of Southern Alaska.

10386 I guess it can't do it at the same time.

10387 It would be hard. I guess they couldn't do it at once. I really don't know, perhaps, if these escort ships could get to other parts fast enough.

10393 It could prevent the spill from heading this way (Seattle). It would help prevent destruction of migrating animals. (X) no

10406 Eventually, if it starts to spread.

10439 They would be able to communicate to all other parts of the world by teaching the other areas how to handle large spills.

10443 If they did the same type of plan in another area, seems now it is needed in the Gulf.

10455 If they put that in affect will be more cautious every where.

10456 Other ships out there transport, too.

10466 Thought they would put ships elsewhere.

10469 Thought they would put escort ships everywhere.

10471 Sometime these oil spills can spread even more than what this one did.

10481 Just by keeping the oil contained up in that area.

10494 Because the oil would float away to other areas.

10501 Probably will have other spills in the U.S. and the technique can be used.

10528 The coastline in California (X)

10546 The ships unload at other parts on other coasts. The rules will make for safer shipping on all the seas.

10558 If you had a spill there it could happen somewhere else. (X) The knowledge how to do these things could be used somewhere else.

10568 Indirectly (X) The U.S. gets a lot of oil, and they would be affected by having less oil, particularly now with what's going on in Iraq. (X)

10581 Don't know.

10582 Protection should be wherever needed.

10591 If they could protect that oil we should have some help here.

10617 Ships though would be put everywhere.

10626 Because if you make the preventative measures there it sets a precedent and other areas would have to adopt such measures or face a law suit. Besides, next time the oil could get into something else, such as a major stream. (This is not an incorrect answer. He (R) is thinking long term.)

10636 Around the Gulf of Mexico where there are oil platform. (X) Also the coast of California.

10649 Coast of Texas has had spills and need protection and they will learn from this program. (X) (I repeated this question three times.)

10682 I guess, usually, if you do something one place it would help somewhere else. (X) I don't know.

10689 It would be good to have the same program on anotehr part of the U.S so it could protect other waters.

10691 Of course, it wouldn't change my answer.

10696 By having escort ships (X) They might as well protect all routes. As much money as the oil makes they could foot the bill and come out smelling like a rose. It's for their protection and doesn't involve the "people."

10701 Well, if they had other escort ships like the ones in Valdez (X) Probably other places that have tankers that carry oil.

10711 The double hull ships and better crews will sail in other parts of the U.S.

10714 If prevents accidents in the Sound, indirectly, it is also protecting and preventing accidents elsewhere. (X) no

10725 (X) The currents, doesn't feel escort ships can carry enough boom.

10786 At another spill somewhere else the program would work. (X) They would learn from the program.

10792 Don't know. (X) Don't know.

10817 By having different squads, setting up this same thing in other places.

10823 Keep oil spills from going anywhere. Shoot, I don't have any idea off hand.

10824 I just think other areas should also be protected.

10825 I think it should be for more places. The places that need it should be also protected.

10868 Right here in California (X) The whole United States

10869 They should have escort ships in other parts of the United States especially the sea fence (all areas wouldn't need escort ships).

10872 If the oil goes beyond the Gulf of Alaska we will be in trouble. We need them also to be in other U.S. waters.

10882 It just sounded like it when you were reading to me.

10884 They would have the plan in place, and the laws could be used in the Texas Gulf.

10963 The whole would in affected by oil spills. Our children need all the oceans, too. (X) I would like other areas to be protected, also.

10966 It would keep the oil from spreading further into the oceans on the western coastline.

11010 By experimenting with the same process elsewhere.

11016 I really don't know. (X) It would protect our shores.

11031 If they have more escort ships, it could be used in other parts of U.S. (X) no

11043 The western coast states should be protected.

11044 It could be used anywhere there is oil shipped. Once there would be a solution they'd use it elsewhere.

11049 If the spill doesn't happen in Alaska the rest of the U.S. will benefit from it. It cost billions and billions of dollars, and it comes from us.

11057 Everywhere that there could be an oil spill in U.S. should have escort ships.

11061 Well, if they had those restrictions around they could get help immediately and the oil would not spread to other areas. (X) yes

11073 Maybe the escort ship could help if we have an oil spill.

11100 Oil could travel a long way. (X) They would eventually put everywhere or transport ship there.

11113 If it work they can implement it in other places.

11115 I thought that this program would be passed onto the different states. (X) no

11152 By providing another team.

11166 If there were ships designated to other parts of the U.S.

11168 It could float further and cause more damage and more money. (X) Any shoreline it might hit.

- 11176 Because you will prevent the oil spill by picking up the spilled oil. It won't spread into other waters.
- 11226 I don't know. (X) I don't know.
- 11230 If the site is similar to other parts of the U.S.
- 11271 It has to go all the way where there is probability of accidents. (X) It should protect anywhere we have oil tankers.
- 11521 Escorting ships through the Sound (Puget Sound) here in Washington State.
- 11524 I thought the program would be for all over the U.S. and beaches.

**B-7. If the escort program were put into operations, did you think it would be completely effective in preventing damage from another large oil spill?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10003 At least contain it better.
- 10014 It couldn't prevent it, but it will make it less dangerous.
- 10027 With reservations, you have to start somewhere. Not completely, would hope so, always room for improvement on anything.
- 10094 From all that has been said it sounds as though it would.
- 10117 Nothing is complete.
- 10125 (X) After the learning process.
- 10162 Nothing is 100% sure.
- 10163 I'm not sure because I haven't the facts about the Norwegian sea fence and how effective it's been.
- 10194 Nothing's perfect but I expect it would be 99% effective.
- 10226 Probably (X)
- 10243 What God intended is going to be.
- 10246 There is always a possibility.
- 10253 (X) It would be 90%.
- 10256 Not completely, might be, not sure.
- 10271 Depends on situation in Alaska work well.
- 10293 It's not fool proof.
- 10298 Not completely
- 10306 Much better chance of protecting but not completely. (Interviewer wrote "Omit" over respondent's response.)
- 10310 None of that "completely"
- 10312 Nothing is completely effective, no guarantees.
- 10350 Not enough background, in the field anything would be an improvement.
- 10364 Yes, 99%. There is always a chance, but I'm 99% sure, so, yes.
- 10392 I don't think completely, but I think it would minimize the effect.
- 10414 There is always that "%" of human error.
- 10449 Nothing is completely effective.
- 10486 Probably only 95%, there's always a chance of something else happening. A big storm might prevent the escort ships from putting the boom down.
- 10487 From the sounds of it.



10547 Escort ships no necessary.  
10550 Except that five foot thing, I'd want them to deepen that. (X)  
10571 You led me to believe that it would be 100% effective.  
10622 Under ideal conditions we can't be naive enough to think this will be totally effective.  
10623 It would be more of an insurance than what we have right now. I don't think anything is fool proof.  
10660 Not necessary.  
10717 Ninety-nine percent effective (X)  
10718 Interrupted by phone call  
10778 Would have to be tried to be sure.  
10781 Should be.  
10786 Not completely, try their best.  
10814 If they stop the drinking  
10819 It sounds reasonable.  
10830 You said it would.  
10833 Depends if it runs properly.  
10859 For the most part  
10865 Could you repeat that. (X)  
10964 But it would help  
11018 Only somewhat  
11034 Accountability  
11039 Nothing is a sure thing.  
11062 Nothing's perfect.  
11101 If applied correctly  
11132 It depends on who is operating the ship and equipment. (X)  
11147 There is still the human factor.  
11151 (X)  
11153 Again, I'm hopeful.  
11173 Not really completely.  
11178 From the information given.  
11188 (X)  
11200 (X) (X)  
11202 I don't understand things like this.

11509 85 - 90%

**B-8. Did you think the program would reduce the damage from a large spill a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or not at all?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10184 (X) (Not sure she understood the question.)**

**10272 If it works**

**10423 All depends on how big it is.**

**10547 But is it going to go in effect like it is suppose to? If they would have had good skimmers 90% of it would have been picked up. It took weeks for it to be cleaned up and equipment to come.**

**10580 99%**

**10778 If it's effective.**

**10784 They don't have to worry. The spill was probably a once in a life time deal.**

**10787 Very great improvement of many variables. Weather who what damage.**

**10866 I would hope.**

**10887 I hope**

**10967 (He believes there isn't going to be another spill.) Not another spill (X) (Wanted question repeated again which I did.)**

**11151 (X)**

**11160 (X)**

**11183 But not enough**

**11200 (X)**

**11528 Rough seas. If one run aground in a storm, it will not contain the oil.**

**B-9.** When you answered the questions about how you would vote on the plan, did you think you would actually have to pay for it in extra taxes for one year or for more than one year?

**CASE** VERBATIM

10004 I thought it would be more than one year until you said it would only be one year.

10014 Knows it's one year, but maybe the cost could be stretched out over more than one year.

10026 They tell you one year, but I think it would be more.

10058 That's the way the government works.

10059 Can't trust the government

10091 I think oil companies should take care of this.

10097 The sneaky government

10101 There's no way that they could keep this program going for one year.

10133 They say one, but they would want more.

10148 I knew they wanted something, what I didn't know.

10312 Suspected more than one even though you said one.

10374 Because when they get you to pay one year, they'll ask for more.

10387 Depends (X)

10390 I guess.

10392 I never seen a tax in the U.S. that didn't end up being extended or used for something else. (X)

10414 They say one year, but once they start, it always seems to continue.

10423 (She laughed before she said) More than one year.

10441 I don't know.

10443 They say one, but I don't believe what they say.

10444 The way it goes they are going to get every penny they can.

10487 I figured it would be spaced out over the period of a year.

10503 They would keep coming back once we said yes.

10559 When you gave me the second amount I thought perhaps it would be spread out for the larger amount.

10574 Maybe more

10582 Giggling

10592 Possibly, more, knowing the government

10595 But you can be sure they'd find a way to add to it.

10612 They'll get us again.  
10635 They start and can't stop.  
10656 I didn't think one year would be the end of it.  
10658 You said one year, but it would be more.  
10662 But would be more years.  
10719 I wasn't figuring on paying at all. Let the oil companies do it. (X) The government stick you with more than what they say they will. (X)  
10720 Interrupted by phone call.  
10779 I figured it would already be budgeted some way.  
10784 They'll keep adding on to it.  
10808 You said only one year.  
10818 They say one, but they'd probably make you pay more.  
10824 I don't think it would stop. Taxes keep being added on all the time.  
10825 Nothing is ever one time.  
10857 That's the government's way.  
10927 (Doesn't believe it would only be one year even though I read it.)  
10968 I really didn't think about it.  
11042 Don't care.  
11152 But they might change their mind.  
11156 Not what you said but my opinion.  
11162 (X) They always want more.  
11165 (Backed away some more and said, "I'm not answering anymore." B-9 - B-18)  
11170 According to what you said, I'm not so sure she added.  
11178 From the information given  
11179 From what you said.  
11200 (X)  
11202 Once they start they never stop.  
11227 You said only one year but they never stop there.  
11240 But I believe it would wind up being longer.  
11284 We'll continue to bear the expense in one way or another.  
11517 We are not paying any tax to help Prince Sound, only to help her Whiting, Ind.  
11520 I won't be surprise me if they tried to tax us ten years.

- 11531 (Respondent said here he knew I told him only one year but said,) I'll expect I'd be paying for it the rest of my life!
- 11577 They never tax anything for only one year.

B-10. Before we began this interview, did you think the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill was more serious than I described than I described to you, less serious, or about the same as I described?

CASE VERBATIM

10096 I hadn't heard about this spill.

10098 Then what people know.

10246 Beyond description

10306 With the exception of the loss of wildlife

10378 Not convinced that those numbers are accurate.

10382 Doesn't think it's serious in the first place. Important, yes.

10502 I know because I was there one week after the spill.

10560 Still don't think you have given me the long term damage.

10570 Especially to the animals

10571 In terms of deaths of wildlife.

10575 Enormous amount of crude oil balled up and sank to the bottom and they have never addressed this.

11101 I thought there would be more longer term effects on the environment.

11127 More or less

11160 Don't recall the spill.

11162 (X) I didn't pay much attention to it.

11188 (X)

11198 (X)

11202 Never paid any attention.

11237 Don't recall it.

11508 In terms of wildlife lost.

**B-11. How likely is it that someone in your household will visit Alaska at sometime in the future?  
Is it...**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10004 I just sent for a brochure on it.**

**10014 On my way to heaven, I'll be stopping in Hawaii and now I'll go to Alaska, too.**

**10100 If I am around a few more years, maybe!**

**10108 My son (X)**

**10162 (R has plans to go in June. Prince William Sound is on agenda.)**

**10186 But hoping**

**10216 The weather is not good. I work for sixteen years here and I freeze.**

**10249 My son is taking a trip to Alaska with his father.**

**10337 I would like to go next week.**

**10547 Would like to go.**

**10549 (Interruption by phone)**

**10718 Interrupted by phone call**

**10832 In two months**

**11200 But would have to go there.**



**B-12. Does anyone living in your household fish as a recreational activity?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10100 But haven't fished in year**

**10198 Not anymore**

**10216 No time. Can only afford to make payments. Everybody works.**

**10271 Father does.**

**10357 Barely**

**10550 I used to every now and then. (X)**

**10558 Not anymore.**

**10639 We fished two years ago.**

**10661 Not any more**

**10780 But not for awhile**

**10865 Yes, I do.**

**11102 Did, but not now.**

**11162 (X) When I have time.**

**B-13. Is anyone living in your household a birdwatcher?**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

**10089        Used to be a bird hunter.**

**10100        I watch birds sometime and listen to them.**

**10102        Enjoy looking at birds.**

**10216        But my wife has birds, I don't have time. (They have a lot of parakeets and even breed to sell.)**

**10224        Bird hunter, I watch them fall.**

**10226        The kids are to an extent. (X)**

**10337        All of us, my son loves birds.**

**10341        I love them.**

**10479        But I like birds**

**10503        Sometime**

**10639        I like to watch the birds.**

**10713        Parrots, I love them.**

**10780        Once in awhile**

**10807        I love birds, but I don't watch them as a hobby.**

**11032        Only in passing, we love nature.**

**B-14. Is anyone living in your household a backpacker?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

10027 Used to but not anymore.  
10203 Camper  
10229 I've done it. (X)  
10303 Hunting  
10337 We did when we lived in Seattle but not here.  
10446 We we're but not now.  
10550 We hike. (X)  
10631 I have in the past.  
10727 Hiker  
10780 My son was Eagle Scout within the last ten years.  
10813 I camp.  
10864 Camping? We do camp. (X)  
10935 Outdoorsman  
11234 I hate camping or used to.

**B-15. Have you or anyone else living in your household ever visited the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, or Yellowstone National Parks?**

**CASE        VERBATIM**

**10197        All of the above**

**10198        I'm too old.**

**10204        Just drove by, didn't stop, was on a bus passing by area.**

**10224        Just the Rockies.**

**10305        Son saw the Grand Canyon from the air.**

**10583        Glacier**

**11104        All three**

**11111        Daughter has, possibly step-daughter**

**11173        I haven't but not sure about husband.**

**B-16. Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist or not?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10189 But concerned
- 10228 Kind of but not really (X)
- 10245 I don't like to see environmental damage, but I don't go along with Greenpeace.
- 10246 I think the average person is an environmentalist. However, I don't always agree with one organized environmentalists.
- 10348 For it in some extents and not in some, not to extremes
- 10390 What is that? Don't know what that is. (Did not really understand the word, "environmentalist.")
- 10392 Not really. (X)
- 10440 I do love animals.
- 10497 Respondent didn't know what an environmentalist is.
- 10549 No, not really. (X)
- 10550 I don't know because I use plastic bags. I would like to think I was, but I cheat a lot. (X)
- 10552 In a way (X)
- 10570 Just a concerned American
- 10572 (Refused to answer. I asked R if he would like to say, "Not Sure," he said, "No, I just don't want to answer.")
- 10582 Concerned
- 10623 I wouldn't rally as an environmentalist.
- 10796 Yes and no
- 10864 Myself but not my husband because he goes hunting. (X)
- 10968 Concern and aware of it. (X)
- 11102 R asked me what an environmentalist was?
- 11131 I'm concerned. (X)
- 11212 I want everything clean air, water.
- 11219 (Note: This is the second time that I have gotten strong impression that the term "environmentalist" is being interpreted by some respondents to mean those "radical trouble-makers" who chase whaling ships or picket construction sites or keep loggers from making a living, etc. As we are not supposed to impose our own definitions, I let it go. However, we should consider the possible interpretation in assessing answers to B-16.)

**B-17. Do you think of yourself as an environmentalist...**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10246 Just about something, I feel a person should be able to do with their own property what he needs to without being hindered.**

**10443 And getting better**

**11144 I'm not with the screwy ones that gets up in a group and make a lot of noise.**

**11222 Not strongly now, but I was very strongly years ago when I participated in the Legal of Women Voters of the city.**

**11508 Man and environment can work together. Man was not until recently, knowledgeable of what he's been doing to the environment before he abused the environment unknowingly.**

B-18. Do you watch television programs about animals and birds in the wild...

CASE VERBATIM

10094 But I'm not a big TV watcher

10098 Only when something good is on.

10100 I don't work or buy anything that would interfere with the environment.

10246 Whenever they are available.

10289 I never watch TV.

10318 Usually three times a week

10392 I don't know. (X) Oh, once a week, maybe.

10538 I have no TV.

10651 Often

10682 I don't. My husband does.

10700 We would but we only get one TV station in the area.

10713 Documentaries, animal life, aerospace

10720 Watch more if had time.

10722 Would do it more but I only get three channels. I'm not on cable so don't get very many programs like that.

10784 As often as I can.

11011 No TV yet

11033 I enjoy it. (X)

11089 They bore me.

11138 Because my husband loves it.

11148 Love these shows

11197 My favorite shows

11200 Love the Audubon show

11210 Never have the time.

11510 When they are on.

## SECTION C

Now, I have just a few questions about your background.

**C-1. First, in what month and year were you born?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10106 Before 1940**

**10464 At this point respondent is ready to stop interview says do not have anymore time. Interviewer says only a few more minutes, answered questions kind of short.**

**10479 Looks to be in his 50's.**

**10493 Don't remember (year). Forty-eight years old (screener page 2)**

**10502 Refused over thirty.**

**10503 Refuse**

**10568 Refused, although, she's said she was twenty-five years old.**

**10659 (He (R) started getting sharp with her (wife) and me. She said from other room that these questions were too personal.)**

**10794 (Refused) estimate about 45 years old**

**11042 Age twenty-six, that's enough for whoever.**

**11050 (This would only make R 48 now, but he state he was 49 on screener.**

**11137 39 years old, that's enough, see.**

**11138 (She thought I wanted day, and I recorded 21 which is the day she was born.)**

**11159 Refuse**

**11210 That's none of their business.**

**11222 I'm 65 years old.**

**11238 Refused**

**11517 Refuse**



**C-2. What is the last grade of formal education you have completed?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

10008 Eighth grade

10010 (Bachelor's degree) BSME

10012 (Some college) 2 years

10014 (High school graduate) German continuation school (4 years)

10086 One year business school

10091 Eighth grade

10094 Working on Doctorate

10098 G.E.D.

10148 (Some high school) I am not a dumbie.

10248 Law

10287 Still in college

10290 I had one year of college.

10309 (Interviewer Note: Ignore this marg. note) Will complete four year degree in May '91.

10320 (REFUSED) (Got a little upset with this question.)

10335 Eighth grade

10336 G.E.D.

10337 (Some College) Second year

10342 I worked for forty years. (R seemed embarrassed by this question.)

10390 Eighth, maybe.

10423 Two years business college

10482 Eleventh grade

10503 In college now

10555 (Is a senior in college.)

10556 (Is a senior in college.)

10574 (R answered the question and then said it was a personal question she didn't want to answer.)

10602 (Some college) One and half years

10645 Trade school

10648 Two years college

10656 G.E.D.

10783 AAS

10829	He said I was getting too personal
10934	(Some college) Associate of Arts
11015	I am an R.N.
11031	I went to a Mexican school, and we don't have much of the help that we get here, in the States.
11033	First year of high school
11041	Two year associate degree in science
11105	Still working on bachelor's degree.
11134	M.D.
11148	But his on is a doctor. Super nice fellow.
11173	Quit in twelfth grade.
11200	Not much formal education but she can speak several languages. A very smart lady. Self taught.
11218	Eighth grade
11236	Then vocational school
11238	Refused personal
11271	Did not graduate
11279	Junior in college
11521	Eighth grade
11532	10th grade

**C-2R. OTHER (DESCRIBE)**

**CASE      VERBATIM**

10024	Insurance and business courses
10198	Two year technical school beyond high school
10357	A.A. Degree from junior college
10374	Trade schools, correspondence courses
10385	Doctor Juris Prudence
10458	Completed 5th grade
10497	Completed eighth grade
10501	Completed eighth
10587	Ninth grade and two years of business school
10781	Cert. in secretary
11066	(R completed eighth grade but said he'd had "pre-college courses.") Pre-college courses
11142	Four years of vocation
11223	Business school
11503	GED

C-3. How many children or young people under 18 live in this household?

CASE VERBATIM

10243 Zero was her answer but at least one girl under 18 lives there.

10482 Three year old

10657 Forgot one month old baby

10785 Wife is expecting a child at the end of April. (The number "1" above represents their son who is approximately eight years old.)

10999 One, part time

11150 Their children are still in South America.

11170 One full time, two more part time.

11282 (He was kidding his girl friend. She's nineteen.)

11517 Refuse

C-4. This card shows amounts of yearly incomes. Which letter best describes the total income from all members of your household before taxes for the year 1990? Please include all sources such as wages, salaries, income from business, interest on savings accounts, social security or other retirement benefits, child support, public assistance, and so forth.

**CASE VERBATIM**

10007 We're on a fixed income, but I think that is a personal question.

10021 (Refused) Know how much money we make has nothing to do with the oil spill.

10085 (Refused) R principle of grammar school.

10107 About

10162 ( Refused, nice home and neighborhood would guess 30,000 to 40,000)

10175 Husband had to answer this question.

10186 Does not include invalid father-in-law's income (social security).

10188 (I didn't ask. I had already assured him I wouldn't ask anything personal or about income to get the interview. He works in Rockville, Maryland, and his wife works in Charlottesville, VA. He had already said he wouldn't give any personal information.

10252 Refused

10272 Over \$10,000

10286 (I did not realize R was being facetious in answering "L".)

10287 I don't know.

10318 Insist only letter A for the three girls.

10456 (Refused. Home probably would be worth about \$100,000 in Ft. Wayne. Furnishings appropriate to home.)

10482 I don't know what they all make.

10484 All I care about is getting enough to take care of everything.

10488 (My (interviewer) comment: Believe this is because she and other occupant are not married.)

10497 I don't think R wanted to answer this question correctly. She stated she doesn't know, because she didn't know what her daughter makes.

10530 (Respondent first answered only her earnings then said she didn't know her father's.)

10582 Over A

10583 Above B

10632 R changed his mind.

10635 Only married eight months.

10649 (Refused) None of your business.

10718 It's none of their business. They know, anyway, all they have to do is go to the computer.

10784 Refused to answer

10794 Manager of Prudential Real Estate office in Andover

10829 Too personal

10923 Receives veterans disability

11095 (Refused) I estimate at least K for the area.

11102 I get \$320.00 a month. I can't figure that by the year.

11137 Oh, no, no, they know already.

11165 That's nobody's business.

11188 (Upper middle income)

11222 \$3600.00 a year. My husband refuses to answer.

11233 Too personal

11236 Between C and D

11237 (X)

11239 (Check, okay)

11287 (Not asked as he did not want to do interview because we would want to know his finances. Based on apartment and furnishings, I would guess C.)

11510 Self employed

C-5. Did (you/anyone in your household) have any taxes withheld from a paycheck or other earnings last year?

CASE VERBATIM

10604 We pay quarterly.

10784 Refused to answer

10883 All income is ADC, eleven children.

11517 Refuse

**C-6. Did anyone living in this household file a Federal income tax form last year?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10423 Has no certainty, probably not (she added) due to her age**

**10440 Filed, didn't pay.**

**11033 Not since 1972.**

**11200 Gets a \$98.00 refund but the government wants \$88.00 of it back.**

**11517 Refuse**



C-7. Now that we're at the end of the interview and you have had the chance to see the kinds of questions I wanted to ask you, I'd like to give you a chance to review your answers to the voting questions.

You said you would vote for the escort ship program to protect Prince William Sound from another large oil spill during the next ten years if it cost your household a one time tax payment of \$ .

How strongly do you favor the program if it would cost your household this much money? Would you say...

CASE VERBATIM

10076 (C-7 and C-8 see A-17)

10091 But, like I said, I couldn't afford it, but something should be done.

10167 Of course, I don't know if I will have any money since my husband and I are separated.

10175 Husband influences this answer.

10295 As long as it's only a one time deal.

10570 Not heavily populated area.

10572 My problem is that I don't like the funding mechanism. I'd like to see it tied more directly to petroleum use, like a gas tax or something.

10575 (I did not use \$60.00 since he qualified this by saying he would not pay it in one year only if they spread the payment over two years.)

10626 "Strongly", if under the conditions I described. "Not too strongly, or" if not under those conditions.

10659 (He started answering sharp with me.)

10866 If it's going to work.

11015 I would have to find out more information.

11152 If there was a payment plan

11183 If money were going for what it says.

C-8. All things considered, would you like to change your vote on the program if it cost your household \$ from a vote for the program to a vote against?

CASE VERBATIM

10653 But 250 is a little high.

11168 Thirty dollars

C-9. Why is that? (PROBE: Anything else?)

CASE VERBATIM

- 10095 Because I'm not sure this program would affect Connecticut and if there would even be another spill that they would need all this expensive stuff.
- 10101 Respondent did not favor the program think another program would be worthwhile like shipping the oil in barrels.
- 10181 A lot of other companies would start charging for things like that, and they'll probably raise the gas and oil prices anyway.
- 10216 I'm too tight. I have a lot of payments to do, you know. (X) no (When he said he was "too tight" he meant in available money, not in spending.)
- 10251 You pay taxes, and it should come out of there. (X) no
- 10298 It's so black and white. For every household to pay it should be a program for everywhere we get oil for that money.
- 10314 (X) I don't know much about what happened, never followed it, no idea what something like this would cost.
- 10367 The reason why is the oil companies should pay for it.
- 10375 After reviewing, they are only predicting one spill in the next ten years. That's not too big a risk. (X) no
- 10384 Don't want to say anything. (X)
- 10409 (Note: Interviewer crossed out) Mainly, I think there is a lot of wasteful money spent in government.
- 10413 It would be worth it if they will do something to protect the wildlife. (X) That's it
- 10455 I would be helping in my way. Not too costly.
- 10466 Because only for Alaska, should cover other places, also. (X)
- 10472 Well, I'm afraid if they put a tax on for that place, then they might want to do it for some other place. They're better at putting taxes on than taking them off.
- 10533 As I said before, I think that Exxon, being the culprit, should be the ones to pay for the damage, and I would rather spend my money in helping the poor. (X)
- 10681 Need more information about who is paying their fair share. How much are the oil companies going to have to pay?
- 10696 I favor the plan, but I don't feel the cost should come out of little people's pockets. That the oil companies should definitely pay all the costs. It would be a tax write off for them, and it would not cost them anything. All the oil companies are owned by stockholders. (X)
- 10709 I would be willing to pay that much if everyone else would if it would help the wildlife. (X) no
- 10770 I'd need some convincing this is going to work. (X) no

- 10775 Very questionable (X) Can't rely on what you are told. (X) So much of your money is wasted or used for administration to fatten someone's pocket. I just don't trust what we are told. (X) no
- 10790 The \$120 is reasonable, but the \$250 is a little bit steep.
- 10807 Because I'm not confident that the cost of the protection is worth the cure. (X) no
- 10848 I guess it would help. (X) I don't know.
- 11212 I think the oil companies should be more responsible for this. The way the economy is with layoffs and everything we the public should not have to pay more taxes, when the oil companies are making the big profits.
- 11217 Because it would only protect Alaska.
- 11506 I don't trust the government to use the money like it says it will.

C-10. If it became necessary in future years would you be willing to pay any more money beyond the one time payment to keep the escort ship program in operation?

**CASE      VERBATIM**

- 10004      It depends on my financial situation at the time. (R qualified her "yes" response. Does this become a "not sure"?)
- 10011      I probably would pay up to but no more than \$30.00.
- 10019      Depends on how soon
- 10024      That double hull should prevent future trouble. (X) The Coast Guard will always be present.
- 10060      It depends on finances
- 10078      They should learn from their one mistake.
- 10093      It would depend on what was being done and why.
- 10094      I still feel the oil companies should pick up more of the cost.
- 10104      Unless I could see the results of the program. If it works then I'd consider it.
- 10107      They would have to prove the program was doing some good.
- 10112      But by user fee way
- 10123      If reasonable
- 10126      (X) If it worked
- 10133      Coming back to that, they want more money again.
- 10135      Possibly (X) I'd have to think more about it before making a decision.
- 10172      If I could afford it
- 10173      If it proved to be successful
- 10194      I suppose it would depend on what they were doing and what the money was for. (X)  
no
- 10197      It would depend on the situation at the time.
- 10203      Probably could afford it then but not sure.
- 10207      Would have to get more information on how well the program was working.
- 10209      If I could afford it.
- 10217      Depends on how much it cost.
- 10256      Probably, we'd hope we wouldn't have to pay a lot for it or hope we wouldn't have to use it every year.
- 10257      If it was successful
- 10258      If I live in that area I would be but if we take into consideration the miles of shoreline. I think we'd have to take that into consideration.

10271 Under \$500.00  
 10272 If it works and helps me in the long run.  
 10274 Can't afford, besides I am eighty.  
 10275 Probably won't be here, am 82 years old.  
 10276 That would depend on how much and how often.  
 10279 Just depends on their situation, hard to say.  
 10282 I have to see it in effect first to see how it worked.  
 10293 Depends on what program and what money would go for. It should also be an ongoing tax to oil companies, also.  
 10294 As long as it's no every year. I think it will be.  
 10302 Probably not don't like to keep being taxed.  
 10305 Probably  
 10306 Probably  
 10312 Don't know how my income will be.  
 10316 Depends on how much.  
 10328 (X)  
 10329 Maybe  
 10341 Have to be couldn't do it with one time.  
 10344 Shouldn't mess up first time.  
 10345 Depends on amount of tax levied.  
 10355 I think the oil companies should have to pay for this because it is beyond our control.  
 10359 But would question where money was going.  
 10365 If they say a one time payment, they should stick to that.  
 10366 If I could afford it.  
 10367 Because it was to be only one time.  
 10383 If the oil companies are equally supporting the financing  
 10385 It would depend on what requirements were made of the oil companies for their contribution.  
 10397 If it didn't keep continuing year after year.  
 10399 It depends on the additional cost. As long as it works and the cost didn't get prohibitive.  
 10408 Would want to see how well the program was doing up to the point when they ask you for more money to keep it going.

10414 Think the oil companies should pay it. They're making billions. We're fighting a war for them over there now.

10437 If the beginning are good

10439 I want to see how well it works first.

10450 Because when they start something they keep on going. The luxury taxes for the second world war are still going.

10452 Depends upon how many times afterwards you want to help but only have so much money. The way the economy is going they are talking about layoffs at work.

10455 Oil company should.

10473 That would depend on circumstances at the time.

10474 It would depend on how much I had to pay.

10483 It would depend on the monetary situation at the time.

10484 I would have to decide at the time.

10486 I'd want to see some results and costs on how the shops were used and to be sure it is used wisely.

10487 It's according to how much they would charge.

10500 If it's not a whole lot more

10503 The oil company

10548 Probably

10550 It depends on how much they ask.

10551 Maybe (X) I'm just not sure.

10554 That would depend on a lot of things, my income for one.

10558 Probably

10559 I don't think this should be a regular thing. Seed money becomes a permanent thing.

10570 It would depend on the benefit to the U.S. as compared to exporting it.

10575 It should be expanded into other areas.

10580 Same condition, not to raise prices

10582 Depending on income and expenses.

10583 Depends on economy

10588 If I could afford it, yes.

10622 But I would re-evaluate the situation.

10626 I don't trust them that well.

10629 Depend on how much and how long.

10631 It depends on how they started the program. I resent misappropriation of funds, and there has been a lot of that.

10634 Hopefully, I won't live that long.

10646 I would need more information.

10649 My age at this time, eighty years. I'm not to consider in future years.

10700 If it were donation I would do it. Taxes, no

10702 They waste too much money anyway.

10706 If it's used elsewhere

10707 Depends on how much it is.

10710 If I saw that good was done then, yes.

10713 Only if government was good in estimations of costs and validity of expenses. If they can prove they are spending the money properly and not sticking it in their pockets, then I would be willing to spend more.

10721 They are not honest? They said it was to be a one time thing and now asking this. They shouldn't say one time if it's not going to be so. That makes me to think back on what I said.

10729 Need more information when the time comes.

10766 I'd have to see it first. Why not use a tug boat system to bring tankers through dangerous areas?

10772 Feel \$60.00 would be the limit.

10779 Depending on the amount. Is it going to be budgeted yearly? How long would it go on?

10782 Would not pay more than ten dollars a year.

10785 Just as long as they don't ask for it on the ninth year.

10790 If the costs were reasonable.

10815 I'd have to see how it was spent. I know the government. Sometimes intentions are good, but it doesn't work out.

10819 Probably, but it depends on how much.

10820 It would depend on how much.

10831 Maybe every five years

10873 I'd have to have it in black and white, a certain amount.

10876 I don't expect to be here, living that is!

10877 If absolutely necessary.

10881 I don't have much money.

10889 If it were successful, yes.



10924 What if I get laid off? You don't know what your finances are going to be in a few years.

10929 They could come up with it some other way.

10936 Not in favor of a repetitive fee. If you tell me a one time fee and then come back to ask for more I get suspicious.

10961 According to how program was managed.

10963 Depends on the cost. Big corporations do not think about little people.

10964 If they could find a way to help other areas as well.

10965 Once a year would be okay.

10968 If it did all the waters, (U.S. coast protection) maybe.

10969 Probably would but I'd gripe about it. (X)

11032 Depend (X) if I thought they were running it right.

11038 It depends on how much it is.

11040 If the tax was based on consumption as opposed to flat rate for everyone.

11051 I don't trust the people who might be in charge. If I could do it (be in charge) I would say yes.

11066 If I fell it was working

11072 No, because I believe the oil companies ought to do that.

11120 I'd have to reevaluate because I'm making a decision on one-time information.

11127 Our government bleeds. Our government spends too much money on other countries and space exploration, and they need to do research on how they are spending their money.

11134 Depends on what oil company pays. Don't want to pay for their mistakes.

11136 If it didn't exceed the initial fee.

11143 A little more

11169 It depends upon how much it was.

11171 If it's working.

11177 It would depend on how much money is involved.

11218 If it works

11224 I don't make the money in this household, so it's hard for me to give it away.

11225 If it remains the same amount.

11274 But would prefer not to

11279 I they keep the amount at \$10.

11281 The oil companies need to bear a lot of that burden.

11288      Depending if it were necessary.

11505      A third to half the amount if proven effective.

11506      If it wasn't too much more.

11509      Would like to see how it works. No sense in dumping more money into a program.

11520      If it was necessary and I felt the oil companies were being nailed hard enough and picking up their share of the cost I'd be willing to do my part.

11527      As long as it (R was referring to second payment as "it.") is not more than the initial amount.

11530      It would, but it would depend on my circumstances and if I could afford it.

C-11. Who do you think employed my company to do this study? (IF NECESSARY, PROBE: What is your best guess? Could you be more specific?)

CASE VERBATIM

10001 Exxon

10002 Government and I hope I'm right. (X) They will follow it through.

10003 Greenpeace, an environmental group

10004 Exxon (X)

10005 Exxon

10006 Exxon

10007 Exxon

10008 I have no idea. (X) Maybe the government

10009 The United States Government with a little help from the oil companies.

10010 It must have been some environmental group.

10011 The parks services, the National Park Services

10012 A private environmental group

10013 No idea (X) just don't know

10014 I don't know (X) the state of PA

10015 An oil company

10016 No idea (X) no

10017 Oil company (X) all of them

10018 (X) Environment Protection Agency of Federal Government

10019 A lobbyist group (X) no idea of name

10020 (X) No idea (X) no

10021 I don't know. I wouldn't think it would be the oil company. (X) I would think it would be some environmental group.

10022 Don't know. (X) I would say the government.

10023 Exxon (X)

10024 The oil companies (interviewer crossed this out) (X) The Federal Government (X) (R decided against oil companies answer.)

10025 Either Exxon or the government

10026 Probably somebody from the environmental (X) no one specific

10027 How about Exxon. How about the Federal Government, the State of Alaska or Fish and Wildlife Commission.

10046 I wouldn't know who to say. (X) I have no idea. (X) I just haven't any idea. (She wanted her husband to answer this question. I blocked that saying. "Again Edna, we want your opinion.")

10047 I don't know the government, maybe. (X) The department that protects the environment.

10048 Government (X) The U.S. Government (X) That's it, I don't know who else as it talked about taxes. (X) That's all.

10049 I don't know. (X) Valdez, Alaska (X) no

10050 Exxon

10051 I think it was Exxon and other oil company

10052 Environmentalist, maybe

10053 I'd say environmental groups.

10054 The government, I guess.

10055 Exxon

10056 Exxon

10057 Exxon

10058 Don't know (X) probably the government.

10059 Chamber of Congress of Alaska

10060 I thought it might be the government

10061 Exxon oil company

10062 Environmentalist or oil companies

10063 I really don't know. (X) I really don't know.

10064 I guess the government. I don't know.

10065 The government (X) the wildlife agencies

10074 Can't guess (X) maybe the oil company (X) The one you mentioned, Exxon.

10075 Don't know. (X) Don't know.

10076 The oil company (X) Exxon oil company

10077 No guess at all.

10078 Exxon

10079 The oil companies

10080 Exxon

10081 Not Exxon, maybe a governmental or environmental group

10082 Don't know (X) Exxon

10083 Some environmental company out of Washington (state of Washington) (X) no

10084 A private, non-profit, environmental firm (X) no  
 10085 Some one from Alaska feeling Alaska got stuck and us not helping out. (X) no  
 10086 Exxon  
 10087 Oil companies  
 10088 Probably one of the oil companies, probably Exxon  
 10089 I have no idea. (X) I just think it is an oil company. (X) maybe the environmentalist.  
 (X)  
 10090 Exxon  
 10091 Westat Research (X) Some oil company, I don't know which one.  
 10092 Oil companies  
 10093 The Federal Government  
 10094 I would think probably the Federal Government  
 10095 An oil company  
 10096 The people who live in Prince William Sound. (X)  
 10097 The U.S. government  
 10098 I think it might be oil company.  
 10099 The President  
 10100 Exxon  
 10101 It's got to be Exxon.  
 10102 Oil company  
 10103 I haven't the faintest idea. (X) I'd think it was an oil company.  
 10104 Some private organization, not anyone in the government, an environmental scientist or  
 like that.  
 10105 Probably Exxon Valdez  
 10106 No idea (X) I hope it's not the Sierra Club (X) maybe the oil company  
 10107 Oil companies  
 10108 Exxon  
 10109 Oil co.  
 10110 Exxon  
 10111 The oil company  
 10112 EPA, some branch of government  
 10113 No idea (X) oil companies  
 10114 Oil company

10115 The government  
 10116 Probably Exxon  
 10117 Maybe an oil company  
 10118 Exxon  
 10119 Oil company  
 10120 No idea (X) Federal Government  
 10121 Government  
 10122 Audubon Society  
 10123 Exxon or Federal Government  
 10124 (X) I have no idea. (X) Maybe the oil company  
 10125 (X) Federal Government  
 10126 (X) Government  
 10127 I don't know. (X) government  
 10128 The government  
 10129 (X) Exxon  
 10130 I have no idea, unless, it would be the state government and Federal Government. (X)  
 no  
 10131 Exxon (X) no (X)  
 10132 Exxon oil company  
 10133 The oil company  
 10134 I would say Exxon.  
 10135 Exxon  
 10136 Who what? (X) Has to be the government, because I sure hope you're not working for  
 the oil companies. (X)  
 10147 The oil companies or maybe the government  
 10148 The oil company  
 10149 The government, probably  
 10150 Government (X) Federal (X) oil company (X) marathon  
 10151 Exxon (X) Because it kind of sees about testing public opinion on getting funding for  
 future spills. (X) That's it.  
 10152 I don't know. (X) the oil companies, maybe  
 10153 The government (X) maybe the census bureau.  
 10154 The oil companies (X) all the oil companies

10155 (X) Don't have any idea (X) maybe, a oil company  
 10156 Private company (X) private groups (X) con-citizens perhaps  
 10157 An oil company  
 10158 Some environmentalist group  
 10159 Either the government or the oil companies  
 10160 I don't have any idea.  
 10161 I don't know, maybe the oil companies.  
 10162 Exxon, if the government is paying they are crazier than I thought.  
 10163 I don't know. (X) Exxon?  
 10164 I've been wondering that. (X) I would say the oil companies did.  
 10165 I have no idea. (X) Frankly, I don't know. (X) The government I suppose  
 10166 The government, or Exxon  
 10167 I have no idea (X) don't know.  
 10168 Environmental Protection Agency  
 10169 Could be the oil company (X) don't really know.  
 10170 Alaska  
 10171 I have no idea. (X) I really don't know.  
 10172 I have no idea. (X) Probably environmental groups  
 10173 Somebody involved with cleaning up these oil spills  
 10174 Exxon, or it could be the people selling the Norwegian sea fence.  
 10175 I have no idea. (X) No, I wouldn't know how to guess.  
 10176 I don't know (X) Some environmentalist, who goes around cleaning up oil spills. (X)  
 10177 Exxon or National Wildlife Federation  
 10178 Have no idea. (X) The E.P.A.  
 10179 Don't know (X) Don't know  
 10180 Oil company  
 10181 Don't know (X) maybe oil companies or environmentalists  
 10182 I'm sure who is involved. (X) the President  
 10183 I think Exxon (X) no  
 10184 I ain't got an idea about that. (X) no  
 10185 Oil company  
 10186 Probably some agency of the Federal Government or some congressman

10187 Government  
10188 Exxon or the government  
10189 I have no idea, really don't care.  
10194 I would say the Federal Government or Exxon.  
10195 Probably Greenpeace or the Sierra Club (X) No, that's all I can think of.  
10196 Probably Exxon  
10197 The E.P.A. maybe (X) also Greenpeace crossed my mind  
10198 Exxon (X) the oil groups  
10199 Probably the oil company lobbyist (X) that's it  
10200 Have no idea. (X) no, wouldn't want to make any guesses.  
10201 I have no idea. (X) the oil industry (X) Exxon  
10202 Exxon  
10203 First, I thought Exxon, now I have no idea. (X) No, maybe the government (X) I don't know.  
10204 No idea  
10205 I have no idea. (X) I don't know. (X) I just don't have a clue.  
10206 Probably the government (X) E.P.A.  
10207 Exxon  
10208 The oil companies (X)  
10209 Oil company?  
10210 Obviously, if not Exxon or some oil companies to try to offset some of the bad publicity!  
10211 One of the oil companies, maybe, Exxon  
10212 Probably Exxon  
10213 At first I would have said Exxon but now just any oil company, no specific one.  
10214 The government  
10215 Some kind of environment office  
10216 The government (X) no  
10217 I don't know. (X) Dept. of Wildlife, maybe  
10218 The government  
10219 Somebody from the government  
10220 Exxon or (Note: Interviewer crossed out Exxon) environmentalist  
10221 Don't know.



10222 Don't know.  
 10223 Don't know. Exxon.  
 10224 Don't now. Exxon.  
 10225 Sierra Club (X) an environmental group  
 10226 Probably some kind of environmental service or Exxon  
 10227 Exxon  
 10228 Exxon or the people in Alaska  
 10229 I would probably believe it was some kind of environmental corporation.  
 10230 The oil company itself (X) Exxon  
 10231 Exxon or some large oil company or group of them.  
 10232 U.S. Government  
 10233 Exxon  
 10234 U.S. Government  
 10235 Exxon  
 10236 Well, the government is all I can think of.  
 10237 Exxon  
 10238 It's a toss up between the government and the oil company, and it's probably the oil company because it's biased.  
 10239 Don't know (X) the government? (X) they could add the \$10.00 onto my taxes and collect it easily.  
 10240 I'd say Exxon.  
 10241 The government  
 10242 Oil company  
 10243 Us, taxpayer (X) Don't know  
 10244 Exxon  
 10245 Exxon (X)  
 10246 I haven't the least idea. (X)  
 10247 National environment  
 10248 It sounds like the oil companies.  
 10249 The tankers (X) Check that, I've changed my mind. I think it is whoever is behind the Coast Guard. (X)  
 10250 I don't know. (X) the government, maybe  
 10251 Greenpeace

10252 Exxon  
10253 (X) I would have no idea. (X) the government  
10254 M's, M's, M's (X) the oil company, Exxon  
10255 I have no idea. It's all news to me. (X)  
10256 Got to be an environmental group. Somebody in Alaska.  
10257 The Federal Government  
10258 (X) I don't know if it's the environmentalists themselves or oil companies.  
10265 I have no idea. (X) Exxon oil company  
10266 The oil company  
10267 The oil company  
10268 An oil company  
10269 The government  
10270 Exxon  
10271 Probably Exxon, have two hitmen waiting outside, (said jokingly)  
10272 Don't know, government, maybe  
10273 Government of U.S. It sounds like something they want to save.  
10274 I don't know, maybe an environmental group.  
10275 Federal Government  
10276 Probably environmental people, E.P.A.  
10277 Exxon, I don't know.  
10278 The oil company  
10279 Oil company  
10280 Probably the Exxon company  
10281 An oil company and government, also there could be an environmental group  
10282 Some environmental program  
10283 It's either the government or Exxon.  
10284 Exxon, E.P.A.  
10285 At first I thought Exxon, now I don't know. It could be an environmental group.  
10286 Exxon or the oil companies  
10287 I really don't know. (X) Don't know.  
10288 Exxon  
10289 The government

10290 Exxon  
 10291 The government  
 10292 The government or some governmental agency  
 10293 I don't know. (X) I'm thinking Exxon or maybe it's politically minded.  
 10294 Exxon Valdez  
 10295 Probably environmentalist group (X) any one of them  
 10296 Toss up between Environmental Protection Agency or Exxon  
 10297 Exxon  
 10298 Probably Exxon or some oil companies  
 10299 Exxon  
 10300 Exxon who did the clean up thing.  
 10301 The U.S. Government  
 10302 Tax people  
 10303 Oil companies  
 10304 I don't know, Alaska or an oil company.  
 10305 National government, U.S. Government Environmental Protection Agency  
 10306 Probably Exxon  
 10307 The oil company  
 10308 Probably the government, I know it wasn't the oil companies, the Interior Department, maybe.  
 10309 Federal Government  
 10310 Exxon oil  
 10311 Somebody driving the tankers, somebody running that company, the oil shipper  
 10312 The U.S. government  
 10313 The government, probably  
 10314 Not sure (X) no idea, don't want to guess.  
 10315 Alaska (X) State of Alaska  
 10316 The oil companies (X) combination of them and maybe Federal Government, also  
 10317 Environmental lobby group (X) can't recall specific name.  
 10318 Environmental people (X) don't know which ones.  
 10319 Exxon oil company  
 10320 Don't know (X) Congressman (X) in Washington  
 10321 Greenpeace (X) a lobbying group (X) no

10322 Federal Government in general  
 10323 No idea (X) environmentalist (X) don't know  
 10324 (X) Good question (X) Exxon oil company  
 10325 No idea (X) the government (X) federal  
 10326 (X) No idea (X) no idea  
 10327 (X) DNR (X) Department of Natural Resources  
 10328 No idea (X) State Environmentalist of Michigan  
 10329 (X) The government (X) federal  
 10330 (X) No idea (X) environmentalist (X) no idea which  
 10331 Federal Research Grant (X) some environmental grant (X) can't think of none  
 10332 Environmental committee (X) Don't know which one.  
 10333 The government (X) could be federal or state  
 10334 Well, I thought Exxon, but it could be the company that will build the ships.  
 10335 Exxon  
 10336 Federal Government  
 10337 Either an environmental group or an oil cartel, I would say an environmental group.  
 (X) no  
 10338 I can't say anything for this. I don't understand the question. (X)  
 10339 Environment Bureau  
 10340 U.S. Government  
 10341 Probably oil company  
 10342 Have no idea. Who did? The government or what, don't know.  
 10343 Don't know, oil company (X) Exxon  
 10344 Exxon  
 10345 Environmentalists (X) don't know a particular group, they're very strong and do  
 protect  
 10346 Government or oil people (X) oil company that would benefit the most  
 10347 Oil companies, Exxon  
 10348 Major oil companies.  
 10349 Exxon company  
 10350 Oil company (X) Exxon  
 10351 Oil company (X) Exxon or environmental group  
 10352 Exxon

10353 Exxon

10354 I have no idea. (X) I think it might be some environmental group.

10355 The U.S. government, maybe an oil company

10356 I don't really know. (X) no

10357 The government

10358 Possibly Exxon or whoever it is that makes the safety device or some environmental group

10359 Environmental conservationists

10360 Environmentalists (X) no

10361 Probably the environment department

10362 The oil business

10363 No one, just the research company

10364 I have no idea. It could be a combined effort of State of Alaska and oil company, or it could be U.S. and oil company. Who know? (X) Maybe just the research company.

10365 The government

10366 An oil corporation (X) no specific one

10367 The oil tanker people (X) Exxon

10368 Exxon or the government

10369 Have no idea. (X) I just don't keep up on these type of things.

10370 Major oil companies

10371 Exxon

10372 Maybe Exxon

10373 Someone that loves birds and animals (X) I don't know.

10374 Exxon Valdez

10375 Exxon

10376 Exxon

10377 Probably, the people that run the oil tankers or the oil companies, maybe.

10378 Federal Government, E.P.A.

10379 Oil companies (X) all of them (that use oil from Alaska)

10380 The State of Alaska

10381 Oil companies (X) Exxon

10382 Oil companies (X) no

10383 I'm not sure, either the oil companies or an environmental group.

10384 Government

10385 At first, I thought it was Dept. of Interior, but, later, I thought it was an oil group.

10386 No idea

10387 Exxon

10388 Don't know, oil company

10389 Don't know, either the feds or oil company but the feds would not spend the money.  
(X) oil companies

10390 Don't know.

10391 The government or the oil companies

10392 In the back of my mind I think maybe one of the oil companies to see how much the public might resent this program or how much support we might give the government to demand they do something about this.

10393 Oh gosh, some form of an environmental organization, Greenpeace, maybe.

10394 Exxon Valdez, Exxon, I guess is what I'd say.

10395 Oh, ah, obviously environmentalist (X) somebody from Alaska (X) an organization that is very concerned about their state.

10396 It's quite obvious that someone with oil interests or some environmental group. (X)  
That's all.

10397 The environmentalists

10398 The oil industry

10399 I think it's the oil companies.

10400 Possibly Exxon or the petroleum industry

10401 That is really tough, Sierra Club

10402 Environmental Protection Agency

10403 Government (X) E.P.A.

10404 Some kind of environmentalist group (X) Greenpeace

10405 Don't know (X) no, none

10406 No idea (X) environmentalist people (X) no

10407 No idea (X) Could have been most anyone. (X) No, I have no idea.

10408 The government

10409 Not sure, my first impression was oil company, now, not sure, now that we are through with the interview.

10410 The oil companies

10411 Some environment group

10412 I don't know. (X) No, I have no idea who might pay for this type of survey.

10413 No idea (X) government, maybe

10414 The government (federal)

10423 I don't know. (X) I don't know.

10424 When I hear the word "tax" I think of the Federal Government.

10425 The Federal Government

10426 I hope you are from an environmental group.

10427 Maybe Exxon, I don't know.

10428 The government or environmentalists, I don't know. (X) It seems that either of those might want tax money to pay for the program. (X) no other

10429 Exxon (X) I don't know (X) They must have a vested interest in this and don't want to bear cost alone.

10430 I would say some environmental group or Exxon. (X)

10431 Exxon

10432 The oil company

10433 I really can't say. Maybe the government or a oil company

10434 Exxon

10435 Exxon

10436 Exxon

10437 Environmental protection board

10438 I would imagine some government agency.

10439 It has to be a wildlife association.

10440 I would say Exxon. The way you were talking.

10441 The government

10442 Probably some one in Alaska

10443 Major oil companies

10444 I wouldn't know. (X) I would have no idea.

10445 The government

10446 The oil company (X) I'd say Exxon.

10447 The Federal Government or the oil companies

10448 One of the oil companies, I guess.

10449 Exxon

10450 Oil companies or government

10451 Exxon  
 10452 Something with the government and the environment. Don't know any titles.  
 10453 Sounds like Exxon, might be an environmental group.  
 10454 University of Maryland, like to say Exxon but I doubt it.  
 10455 Oil company  
 10456 Exxon  
 10457 The government  
 10458 I don't know. (X) People from Alaska.  
 10459 The oil companies  
 10460 The Exxon oil company  
 10461 The oil companies (X) Exxon  
 10462 An oil company (X) I don't know which one.  
 10463 No idea (X) United Fish Industry (X) Whatever company that would fall under.  
 10464 Don't know  
 10465 Oil company (X) Exxon  
 10466 Alaska (X) City where oil spill occurred.  
 10467 The government (X)  
 10468 Exxon  
 10469 I don't know. (X) Exxon  
 10470 The government, although I really don't know.  
 10471 Exxon  
 10472 I'd say the government or the oil companies.  
 10473 Exxon  
 10474 Exxon  
 10475 Exxon  
 10476 I'd probably say Exxon.  
 10478 Probably Exxon  
 10479 George Bush (laughing)  
 10480 Probably the state of Alaska  
 10481 The government  
 10482 I really don't know. (X) What did you tell me the name of your company was? I just can't say.  
 10483 I have no idea. (X) Environmentalists



10484 An oil company  
10485 Exxon oil company  
10486 Exxon  
10487 Somebody with Exxon oil company  
10488 Gotta be from the oil companies or the E.P.A.  
10489 Don't know. (X) Don't know.  
10490 Oil company  
10491 Don't know (X) oil companies  
10492 Don't know (X) don't know.  
10493 Don't know (X) government  
10494 Government, federal  
10495 Exxon  
10496 Exxon  
10497 I don't know. (X) I really don't know.  
10498 An oil company  
10499 Oil company  
10500 Oil companies  
10501 I don't know (X) no, maybe the government  
10502 The government, who else?  
10527 The fishermen, backpackers, animal rights people, people like that.  
10529 I have no idea. (X) Not really, maybe an oil company or maybe the state of Alaska.  
10530 I don't have a clue (X) no  
10531 Probably someone who's connected with the oil companies to try to determine public support.  
10532 It sounds like Exxon. (X) no  
10533 (X) Either an environmental agency or the government  
10534 Probably who ever is lobbying for Congress to pass this. (X) the oil companies  
10535 Oil related industry, perhaps speculation, Exxon.  
10536 Exxon  
10537 The Sierra Club, they're the most active protecting the environment.  
10538 No idea (X)  
10539 Exxon  
10540 Alaska

10541 Alaska or Valdez  
 10542 U.S. Government  
 10543 Exxon  
 10544 Probably an oil company  
 10545 The news network  
 10546 I hope that it might be Exxon, but I think it is an environmental group.  
 10547 Don't have foggiest idea. (X) Exxon  
 10548 Probably Exxon  
 10549 Exxon  
 10550 The people that's building it. (X) building the program (X) the boom (X) probably the government  
 10551 There's someone I'm the thinking of, but I can't remember the name. (X) I'm thinking of an oil company.  
 10552 Wasn't really sure (X) industry (X) the oil industry  
 10553 Don't know. (X) I don't know. (X) no  
 10554 I have no idea. (X) Environmentalist  
 10555 I really don't know. (X) an environmentalist group, maybe  
 10556 (X) Some government sponsored study.  
 10557 Exxon (X) the government  
 10558 The Alaskan government (X) unless it's the Federal Government  
 10559 Some environmentalist group (X)  
 10560 U.S. government or a non-profit environmental organization.  
 10561 Exxon oil  
 10562 An environmental group  
 10563 I don't know. (X)  
 10564 Oil company  
 10565 The government?  
 10566 I don't know. (X) I really have no idea.  
 10567 Exxon  
 10568 Government (X)  
 10569 I have no idea. (X) I couldn't even guess. (X) My mind is blank.  
 10570 E.P.A.  
 10571 Oil company lobbying organization

10572 I suspect it is the new organization formed by the oil companies regarding oil clean up uses.

10573 Exxon (X) no

10574 I don't have the vaguest idea.

10575 Exxon

10576 I don't have any idea. (X) I don't have any guess. (X) no guess.

10577 Oil companies (X) that utilize the pipeline, BP, Chevron, Exxon, and Arco, etc.

10578 No, maybe Exxon

10579 I'm assuming a big oil company like Gulf, Exxon.

10580 Environmentalists?

10581 Not the oil company, environmentalist company, maybe

10582 Not the government, maybe several environmental groups

10583 Very good question. Should it be oil companies? Somebody interested in environment, Greenpeace or Sierra Club?

10584 Government probably has the most to gain by survey.

10585 Oil companies

10586 Government

10587 I don't know (X) I have no idea.

10588 I thought it was the government.

10589 Some one to do with the spill, I have no idea at all.

10590 Some oil company

10591 I would say the U.S. government. (X) Something to do with the environment people.

10592 I have no idea. (X) The government or the oil company

10593 Probably, Alaska

10594 Don't have any idea, probably Exxon.

10595 From the sounds of it the oil companies. (X)

10602 Exxon

10603 The Federal Government

10604 I would imagine Exxon.

10605 The government (X) the Alaskan government

10606 An oil company or companies

10607 Either Exxon or municipality of Prince William Sound.

10608 An oil company

10609 The oil companies (X) I don't know which one.

10610 Exxon

10611 Environmental group

10612 Probably the public, government, or the people who live in the area whose going to help them.

10613 I don't think it's the oil companies. First, I thought so, but I think it's the government.

10614 Oil company

10615 At first I thought it was the oil companies, I think it was the oil companies still.

10616 The government or somebody in the oil industry

10617 Don't know.

10618 Don't know. (X)

10619 Alaska (X) Federal funded

10620 Exxon

10621 The major oil companies

10622 I don't really know, probably a lobbyist or the State of Alaska (X) Could be an oil company or the Federal Government.

10623 Exxon

10624 The government (X) Possibly Congress or the E.P.A.

10625 Exxon

10626 Probably the Federal Government (X) Possibly Congress, since they have to vote on it.

10627 Oil company, Exxon

10628 The government

10629 I would assume an environmental company.

10630 I would imagine some of the politicians from Alaska.

10631 I can't help but think it's Exxon.

10632 Prince William, I guess (X) Yes, the people up there in Prince William Sound.

10633 Exxon

10634 I have no idea.

10635 Lord, I wouldn't know. (X) I wouldn't know. Who was it?

10636 I don't know. (X) Exxon

10637 I do not know. (X) I guess an interest group, such as an environmental group.

10638 Oil companies

10639 State of Alaska

10640 Exxon

10641 Exxon

10642 Exxon

10643 Some environmental group (X) No, I have no idea. It might even be the oil companies.

10644 No idea and no guess (X) I haven't any idea.

10645 An environmental lobby

10646 Some environmental agency (X) maybe a government agency

10647 I wouldn't have any idea. (X) Can't guess. (New draperies arrived at this minute, and respondent felt rushed to attend to that.)

10648 Exxon

10649 Standard oil and Exxon

10650 Probably the people involved with the oil, I don't know who they are.

10651 I don't know, probably Exxon.

10652 I don't know.

10653 The oil company

10654 I don't know. How am I supposed to know.

10655 I have no idea (X) No guess

10656 Unless the government, I don't know.

10657 I don't have any idea.

10658 The oil companies or government

10659 No idea

10660 I don't know. It would sound like an oil company.

10661 I don't know. Would it be the oil people, Exxon, in other words?

10662 Oil company

10677 An organization like the Sierra Club

10678 Exxon or some company related to the oil business

10679 Probably Exxon

10680 The government or the oil companies

10681 Oil company, Exxon

10682 I guess, Exxon.

10683 I think it was a combination of Exxon and government, the U.S. government.

10684 Some environmental group  
10685 The environment, to save wildlife you know people who like animals. (X) Probably the government  
10686 Exxon  
10687 Exxon  
10688 An oil company (X) Chevron oil  
10689 A club that saves whales and birds and all that. (X) I think it's called Greenpeace, they are trying to save the environment.  
10690 I don't know. (X) The TV company  
10691 I guess the oil companies.  
10692 I have no idea. (X) Maybe a oil company  
10693 One of the oil companies  
10694 Hmm, Exxon?  
10695 At first I thought it was Exxon, but as we went on I thought it might be an environmental lobbying firm.  
10696 The big oil companies  
10697 I don't think it's Exxon. It's one of the environmental groups (X) Sierra Club or something like that.  
10698 I think Exxon did.  
10699 I don't know. (X) Maybe a federal agency  
10700 Some oil company, Exxon, maybe  
10701 The government  
10702 It could be the oil companies, the environmentalist. (X) If I have to pick one I'd say the environmentalist.  
10703 Exxon  
10704 Probably some oil company  
10705 Oil company (X) Exxon  
10706 Exxon  
10707 I have not idea. (X) Probably an oil company, I don't know. (X) no  
10708 Exxon  
10709 No idea, the environmental companies, I do not know which one.  
10710 The U.S. Government  
10711 I don't have any idea, maybe the state of Alaska.  
10712 Exxon or the government

10713 It's irrelevant to me. The survey was informative and if survey makes any impact at all on attitudes of American people and oil companies, then it was well worth the time. (X)

10714 Exxon

10715 Exxon Valdez

10716 Exxon

10717 I have no idea. (X) Exxon, I assume.

10718 The Federal Government, Alaska or the oil people (X) The U.S. government

10719 State of Alaska or the Federal Government, I don't really know.

10720 The Exxon Oil Company

10721 Government environmental department, U.S. government

10722 I have no idea. (X) I really don't know. Exxon???

10723 Probably the oil industry or the U.S. government, either one.

10724 The State of Alaska

10725 Environmental agencies (X) Can't think of one, in particular.

10726 Probably the oil industry, I don't know which company. (X) I don't know.

10727 I'll bet you the oil companies. (X) I guess, obviously, Exxon. I would think. I don't know. Richmond takes a lot of oil out of Alaska, too.

10728 Probably Exxon

10729 The oil companies (X) no, all of them.

10730 No idea (X) Wouldn't want to ever try to guess.

10731 By, ah, natural environment (X) Environmentalists? Forestry? (X) The consumers' opinion poll (X) no

10732 Greenpeace? (X) no

10766 I have no idea. An environmental agency

10767 The oil company

10768 Exxon or Alaska, probably Exxon

10769 Costeau Society

10770 Oil companies

10771 Oil companies (X) Exxon (X) no

10772 The oil companies (X) all of them

10773 Environmental group (X) Don't know, just a group interested in Alaska.

10774 (X) Exxon (X) Greenpeace

10775 An oil company (X) probably Exxon

10776 Oil companies  
 10777 The Exxon company  
 10778 Probably Exxon or Crawford Insurance  
 10779 An oil company  
 10780 Some environmental organization  
 10781 Some one in environmental department  
 10782 Exxon  
 10783 Don't know (X) Just don't know.  
 10784 The Internal Revenue Service  
 10785 Exxon  
 10786 No idea (X) no guess either  
 10787 Exxon  
 10788 I don't know. Was it Exxon?  
 10789 Some government environment department.  
 10790 Government agency  
 10791 The government  
 10792 National government  
 10793 No idea (X) environmental people  
 10794 Don't know, no idea but probably oil companies  
 10795 Oil companies (X) no  
 10796 Exxon  
 10797 Probably our government (X)  
 10798 Somebody from Alaska (X) It had to come out of Alaska.  
 10800 The government  
 10801 Don't know. (X) Don't know.  
 10802 The oil companies  
 10803 The wildlife (environmental people) groups  
 10804 Environmentalist people, no, wait, Environmentalists would make you think it was really bad. (X) I think oil companies are wanting us to bail them out.  
 10805 Exxon  
 10806 Exxon  
 10807 Exxon  
 10808 The government



10809 Don't know. (X) oil companies  
 10810 Oil company  
 10811 The government, no, oil industry  
 10812 Government of Alaska  
 10813 Could be Congress  
 10814 Maybe oil companies. I'm not sure, maybe oil companies.  
 10815 Exxon  
 10816 Oil companies  
 10817 Exxon  
 10818 I don't really have even a guess.  
 10819 The government  
 10820 The Environmental Protection Agency  
 10821 I haven't any idea. (X) I have an idea it may be the oil company.  
 10822 The government  
 10823 I have no idea.  
 10824 I have no idea (X) maybe Exxon  
 10825 I have no idea (X) probably the oil company or environmentalist  
 10826 I have not idea.  
 10827 An oil company  
 10828 An oil company  
 10829 I don't know.  
 10830 I really don't know. I was just thinking of that. (X) I guess probably the government.  
 10831 People in Alaska, government officials  
 10832 I wouldn't have any idea whatsoever. (X) Don't know.  
 10833 Exxon  
 10846 Oil companies  
 10847 The oil companies  
 10848 Environment control company  
 10849 I have no idea.  
 10850 Have no idea (X) Probably some government agency  
 10851 Either industry or government  
 10852 Exxon

10853 1. Probably it has to do with the environment. (X) Environmentalists (X) No, I can't think of anything specific. (X) 2. Maybe the people of the oil companies.

10854 Exxon

10855 I don't know. (X) Government

10856 Texaco

10857 Some oil company, I suppose, Exxon.

10858 The oil companies and oil producing states

10859 I have no idea, maybe, the oil companies.

10860 The government probably

10861 The government. The Federal Government, I should say.

10862 Exxon is what comes to mind.

10863 Probably an oil company (X) Exxon

10864 I don't know. (X) I was thinking maybe Exxon.

10865 I don't know. (X) Tinker (Air Force Base, R is referring to a local Air Force Base in Midwest City.)

10866 Must have been the oil companies, the ones who want to do the program.

10867 Somebody from the environmental group.

10868 The government

10869 Environmentalist

10870 I'm not sure. (X) I'm not sure.

10871 The government (X) The Department of the Interior

10872 Exxon

10873 The oil company, I guess. (X) Exxon

10874 One of the oil companies (X) maybe Exxon

10875 Exxon

10876 Possibly the environmentalists (X) My second guess is the Department of the Interior.

10877 I wondered if Exxon did.

10878 The government

10879 I have no idea (X) probably Exxon

10880 Federal Government (X) environmentalists (X) no

10881 The U.S. Government

10882 The U.S. Government

10883 U.S. government

10884 I have no idea.  
 10885 Exxon  
 10886 Exxon  
 10887 Exxon  
 10888 Have no idea (X) Have no idea (X) no  
 10889 Oh gosh, I have no idea. I really don't. (X) Possibly an oil company  
 10921 The oil companies  
 10922 Don't know. (X) No idea. (Although respondent asked me several times if I'm from government.  
 10923 Oil company (X) Exxon  
 10924 Exxon  
 10925 I'd guess Exxon. Well, maybe the companies that pump the oil.  
 10926 Exxon  
 10927 Toss up between Exxon or the Federal Government (X) the Department of the Interior  
 10928 Exxon  
 10929 Government (X) EPA or Exxon  
 10930 I've no idea, somebody interested in the environment. (X) The Exxon company  
 10931 I have not idea. (X) Some company in Alaska. (X) Maybe, the state of Alaska  
 10932 The government  
 10933 Exxon  
 10934 Probably Exxon  
 10935 I sounds a lot like Exxon, or it could the government, federal.  
 10936 Either the U.S. Government (E.P.A.) or Exxon  
 10937 An energy company (X) West Texas utility  
 10961 One of the oil companies.  
 10962 Exxon  
 10963 Exxon, I would hope.  
 10964 Exxon, probably  
 10965 A branch of the E.P.A. from Alaska  
 10966 Don't know. (X) No idea  
 10967 An environmentalist group  
 10968 Exxon  
 10969 An oil company

10970 I have not idea. (X) I don't know.

10971 For me it looks like a governor's job or something like that.

10997 Oil companies (X) Exxon

10999 I have no idea. (X) Could be government or private business. (X) Maybe oil related  
(X) Don't know.

11005 The oil companies

11006 Government

11007 The government (X) the United States' Government

11008 Maybe the governor of Alaska needs the help.

11009 The E.P.A. and a coalition of oil companies or maybe Congress. (Environment  
Protection Agency)

11010 The oil company

11011 The oil company

11012 Don't know. (X) Don't know.

11013 The oil companies

11014 (X) I have no idea. (X) The government, Congress, I guess. (X) I don't know.

11015 A research company (X) I think it might be more marketing than research.

11016 I don't know. (X) U.S. Government

11017 Environmentalists

11018 People like us, people who care about the environment.

11019 No idea (X) no idea (X) no

11029 The government of Alaska

11030 The oil company (X) Exxon

11031 The government

11032 Don't know, Exxon

11033 Don't know. The government, I guess.

11034 (X) Environmentalist (X) Don't know names of any of their group.

11035 Exxon

11036 Probably Exxon

11037 Exxon

11038 I haven't the faintest idea. First, I thought Exxon, then I thought the Federal  
Government. (X) Department of Transportation

11039 The environmentalist (X) no

11040 Sounds like the oil companies (X) no  
 11041 I would say Exxon.  
 11042 Don't know. Don't care.  
 11043 I would say the environmentalists.  
 11044 I don't know. No, I really can't even guess.  
 11045 Probably an oil company, Standard Oil would seem likely.  
 11046 Exxon or the government  
 11047 Maybe the government (X) Federal Government  
 11048 The government, environmental part of it.  
 11049 Exxon  
 11050 U.S. Government  
 11051 Greenpeace  
 11052 The government  
 11053 I don't know. (X) oil companies  
 11054 I really don't know. (X) Maybe the oil company  
 11055 The government (X) no  
 11056 Environmental Protection Agency  
 11057 Exxon  
 11058 Federal Government  
 11059 An oil company  
 11060 I don't have any idea unless it's Exxon.  
 11061 I imagine the oil people.  
 11062 Exxon  
 11063 An oil company  
 11064 The government, the environmental part of it.  
 11065 Probably the oil company  
 11066 The government  
 11067 An environmental agency of some type  
 11068 Alaska  
 11069 The environmentalist  
 11070 Alaska, the State of Alaska  
 11071 More that likely Exxon first.

11072 The Federal Government or possibly the oil company  
11073 State of Alaska  
11088 The environmentalists, the people who care about the world.  
11089 Exxon  
11090 The government, the oil companies or an environmental group  
11091 I would say probably Exxon or a petroleum cooperative as they made damage seems so minute.  
11092 The oil company (X) Exxon  
11093 I'd say Exxon. (X) Just by the content of the questions you asked, and environmentalist would make it sound worse than presented here.  
11094 Exxon  
11095 Exxon (X) That's it, Exxon  
11096 I was thinking probably Exxon or another oil company.  
11097 I think it may have been Exxon.  
11098 The government  
11099 I really don't know. (X) the government  
11100 No guess  
11101 State of Alaska or Exxon  
11102 I don't have the least idea. (X) I can't even guess.  
11103 The oil companies  
11104 Exxon  
11105 Probably Exxon  
11106 Probably some environmental company expert  
11107 I don't know. (X) I couldn't tell you.  
11111 Don't know. (X) Exxon  
11112 Probably an environmental group  
11113 Greenpeace or some other environmentalist organization  
11114 Boy, that is a good question. Both sides presented very well. (X) some conservation group  
11115 Environmentalists, no specific  
11116 Exxon  
11117 Greenpeace  
11118 I don't know. (X) No guesses

11119 Greenpeace  
 11120 My guess is an environmental group. (X) Greenpeace.  
 11121 I think the government, but I really think Chevron.  
 11122 The government, something government related. I really don't know exactly. Wait, maybe Exxon!  
 11123 The government (X) I can't think of anything specific (X) The Department of Interior  
 11124 Don't know. (X) Exxon or an environmental group  
 11125 I'd say the E.P.A.  
 11126 The State of California  
 11127 I would guess, first, someone in some type of public office. (X) Not really. Employed by the government, probably the Federal Government.  
 11128 The environment agency  
 11130 Exxon  
 11131 Exxon Oil Company or State of Alaska (X) State of Alaska  
 11132 I haven't the foggiest notion. (X) It's either a government think or the oil company that cause it. (X) Government  
 11133 The oil company (X) the total industry  
 11134 Environmental lobby (X) Oil companies. How much money they have to spend to appease to the public.  
 11135 Environmental program (X) from the government (X)  
 11136 Some environmentalists  
 11137 The oil company  
 11138 The people that are concerned about the animals and stuff about that oil.  
 11139 I think it is Exxon or the Federal Government  
 11140 I don't know. (X) Was it Exxon?  
 11141 The government  
 11142 The state of New Jersey  
 11143 Don't know. (X) Government (X) Because it sounded like government questions. (X) Can't say in what way.  
 11144 Environmental people (X) environmentalist group  
 11145 Exxon Oil Company  
 11146 Oil industry  
 11147 Probably the government or another environmentalist group (X) government  
 11148 The government (X) Environmental agency in government (X) Don't know name.

11149 Environmentalist group  
 11150 No idea (X) no  
 11151 No idea (X) Federal Government (X) Don't know any agency. (X) no  
 11152 An environmental thing  
 11153 Let me think, the government (Federal)  
 11154 Don't know. (X) Exxon  
 11155 No idea (X) oil companies  
 11156 Exxon  
 11157 Exxon  
 11158 I don't know. They company that owned the ship.  
 11159 Don't care, no idea (X) nothing  
 11160 Don't know and don't care who is having the survey done.  
 11161 Oil company (X) Exxon  
 11162 (X) I have no idea.  
 11163 Exxon  
 11164 Environmental services  
 11165 The Federal Government  
 11166 Exxon  
 11167 Probably the oil people  
 11168 One of the major oil companies but not which one.  
 11169 I have no idea. (X) Exxon, I guess. I don't know.  
 11170 The first thing that comes to my mind was some kind of government agency.  
 11171 The State of Alaska  
 11172 Somebody from Alaska  
 11173 The government  
 11174 It sounds like Congress.  
 11175 Congress (X) Federal Government  
 11176 Probably the Senators in the U.S.  
 11177 Probably the government  
 11178 The oil industry or the Coast Guard could have a lobby  
 11179 Exxon  
 11180 Oil company or the government



11181 Exxon  
 11182 Don't know. (X) Environmental group  
 11183 Exxon  
 11184 Exxon  
 11185 Exxon  
 11186 Private company (X) Like an environmental group maybe.  
 11187 Some oil company (X) maybe Exxon  
 11188 (X) (X) Greenpeace action group  
 11189 Don't know. (X) No idea (X) Can't guess.  
 11190 Oil companies (X) Exxon  
 11191 No idea (X) No idea and I can't imagine who.  
 11192 Township (X) Gloucester, New Jersey  
 11193 Alaskan Government (X) no  
 11194 No idea (X) no, no idea  
 11195 Don't know. (X) Federal Government (X) Don't know which agency.  
 11196 Johnson and Johnson  
 11197 (X) I have no idea. (X) Not the slightest guess.  
 11198 Don't know. (X) No idea (X) no  
 11199 Don't know. (X) Don't know, no idea.  
 11200 Don't know. (X) No idea. (X) No, no idea.  
 11201 Oil company (X) The one that has the oil spill in Alaska. (X) no  
 11202 Environmentalist group  
 11203 Exxon  
 11204 An environmentalist organization  
 11205 Exxon  
 11206 (X) State New Jersey Government  
 11207 The oil companies  
 11208 The Governor of New Jersey (X) Floril  
 11209 Alaska  
 11210 I don't know, and I don't care. (X)  
 11211 Environmental Protection Agency  
 11212 The U.S. Government

11213 An environmental group  
 11214 Texaco Oil (X) Oil companies  
 11215 Obviously Exxon  
 11216 I don't know. (X) The president of the United States  
 11217 Probably the State of Alaska  
 11218 The environmental people but Exxon may have had it done.  
 11219 Some environmental group (X) Have no idea.  
 11220 An oil company (X) Exxon  
 11221 Exxon (X)  
 11222 I don't know. (X) It could be the oil companies, but they need money to help make things better, and they would ask where they make the money. It's the government.  
 11223 Oil company, probably Exxon  
 11224 The oil company, Exxon  
 11225 Don't know (X) oil companies  
 11226 Do not want to guess.  
 11227 State of N. J.  
 11228 New Jersey Dept. of Environment  
 11229 U.S. Government  
 11230 Exxon  
 11231 Don't know. (X) No guess at all.  
 11232 The oil companies (X) Oil companies that had the accident  
 11233 The oil companies (X) all of them  
 11234 No idea (X) Can't even give a guess.  
 11235 Exxon oil co.  
 11236 Oil companies (X) Exxon  
 11237 No idea (X) The big oil companies (X) The one that had the spill in Alaska.  
 11238 Exxon Oil Company  
 11239 Exxon or the government  
 11240 I don't know. (X) Somebody who will benefit from it.  
 11241 The State of Alaska and Exxon Oil Company  
 11268 I think it is the oil company, because it is so ridiculous. (X)  
 11269 The government  
 11270 The government

11271 I don't know. (X) Maybe the government  
11272 Exxon or other oil interests  
11273 The Federal Government (X) Environmental Protection Agency  
11274 Exxon  
11275 Possibly Exxon or Alaska but I guess Exxon.  
11276 The government  
11277 I have no idea. (X) Could be one of three oil based firm, ecological companies or gas  
or petroleum company.  
11278 (X) I don't know. (X) no  
11279 I hope it wasn't Exxon, maybe, the refinery inc. Valdez.  
11280 Exxon, some environmentalist group  
11281 The oil companies (X)  
11282 Exxon  
11283 Exxon  
11284 Oil companies (X) I really don't know.  
11285 An oil company (X) Maybe the oil companies as a group  
11286 The Exxon Valdez people.  
11287 The government  
11288 Environmental group (X) no guesses as to specificity  
11289 Exxon  
11500 I am not sure. (X) Exxon  
11501 The oil companies  
11502 Some environmentalist  
11503 The government  
11504 Probably Exxon  
11505 Exxon  
11506 Exxon  
11507 I would guess the Exxon people.  
11508 I think either the government or the oil companies.  
11509 Prince William Sound, Exxon  
11510 Exxon  
11511 Environmentalists  
11512 Exxon

11513 Not sure (X) Got me, almost anybody, I really don't have an idea.  
11514 Somebody connected with the oil companies. Not any particular oil company but all of them.  
11515 Don't know.  
11516 Probably the oil companies  
11517 I don't know and we don't care until someone help Whiting, Ind.  
11518 Exxon (X) Because that's the name of the company that had the oil spill. (X) That's all.  
11519 My guess would be the government.  
11520 The U.S. Government or the oil company, Exxon, maybe a third possibility, some environmental group. (X) Environmental group, I'd like to think so.  
11521 Exxon  
11522 EPA (X) Environmental Protection Agency  
11523 Government  
11524 I don't know. (X) I don't know. (R stated he didn't know, and I couldn't get even a guess from him.)  
11525 Don't know. (X) no  
11526 I'd say Exxon.  
11527 Exxon, maybe.  
11528 Some environmentalist  
11529 The government  
11530 The government?  
11531 The government  
11532 Your guess, don't know, U.S. Government  
11533 Good question (X) no idea (X) no idea  
11577 It sounds like the oil companies. (X)  
11578 Either Exxon or the government. No, I think the environmental arm of the government.

**C-12. What made you think that?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10001 Because they want to keep the oil safe.
- 10002 It's their responsibility first. Second responsibility is oil company. It's the interest of both. (Note: Respondent's wife said that respondent worked for oil company in Lebanon in past.)
- 10003 I don't think it would be oil company, because they could do it themselves and should be doing this on their own error.
- 10004 Just reflex. (X) They are probably there to learn about it. I don't think Exxon was treated fairly.
- 10005 I think they're trying to improve their image.
- 10006 Seems like study favors Exxon.
- 10007 Because it happened to Exxon. (X) They had the bad spill.
- 10008 To find out what we would want them to do about this spill in Alaska.
- 10009 I think the American people are getting a little worried about their environment, and the government is trying to do something about it. (X) no
- 10010 Sounds like they are trying to make it as fool proof as possible. (X) That's all.
- 10011 Because they asked about the National Parks and spoke about preserving the wilderness areas. (X) no
- 10012 It seems just the questions lean towards avoiding this ever happening again (X) another oil spill.
- 10014 Because we're a family together, each state pays because we're interested in each other.
- 10015 Questions are geared so that it doesn't look so bad.
- 10017 No reason, just think they would want tax payers to help pay their expenses. (X) no
- 10018 No reason, except way the questions were put to me. Just sounds like what the Federal Government would try to do. Let the oil companies pay their own expenses. Why should the tax payers foot most of the bill? (X) no
- 10019 They would be the ones interested in trying to stop large oil spills in Alaska. (X) no
- 10021 By the question ask about the damage done to the environment from the Alaskan oil spills.
- 10022 Well, they have to go to someone to help with the fish and thing.
- 10023 The questions on how I would vote for the program. (X) The favorable light (X) that is didn't do that much damage. (X)
- 10024 Because there are taxes involved.
- 10025 Constant reference to Exxon (X) Sounds like something oil companies would cook up. (X)

10026 The questions about the water and what's going on about the wildlife around it and how to clean it up. Is it ever safe?

10027 Somebody has to do it. A politician is not going to do it. Somebody that would put pressure on.

10046 (Nothing provided for this in C-11.)

10047 It appears they might be trying to see if their idea is feasible, to see how much the public is aware and get feedback on it.

10048 By the questions you asked me (X) That's the reason.

10049 That's all we have been talking about. (X) That's all.

10050 Because it cost them a great deal of money, and they're hoping they never have to pay it again. No matter how much money you have you don't want to spend it unnecessarily. They'd love to have someone else share the cost.

10051 They had the oil spill.

10052 Because that's what it concerns.

10053 Because of the presentation that showed the effects on the environment and animals.

10054 Because it involved taxing.

10055 Because it talks about the oil spill, and how it could be remedied by using tax dollars.

10056 Being as it was their problem it seems like something they would have done for future environmental programs.

10057 They want to get people's thoughts all over the country. (X) For public relations, to see how much it hurt them, and how much damage it did to them.

10058 To get people's response (X) don't know

10059 Because it was funny. (X) I just have a good sense of humor.

10060 Checking on how many people would be willing to spend money on the environment.

10061 They're wanting to know what kind of an image they have in this country now.

10062 Because of the concern about the birds and the environment. (X) And the oil companies are so used to fleecing the public they are out to save some more money.

10064 I don't know who else would want to do this study. (X) Don't know.

10065 It's just the first thing that came to mind. It's a good cause.

10074 You mention them a lot.

10076 I just feel that way.

10077 Government could manage to do it.

10078 Because the clean-up is costing them a fortune. All they can do is pass it on the consumers which is us.

10079 They're the ones that would be affected.

10080 To me, Exxon suffered a lot of public opinion damage. (X) They're looking to correct public opinion.

10081 Wasn't biased enough for Exxon. (X) The questions seemed to be trying to gather support for the program.

10082 Because they're the ones that stand to lose the most. (X) They need to police themselves.

10083 Questions all about environment

10084 Not sure, way visuals were displayed, showing spills and birds (X) no

10085 Exxon hasn't done anything near what they should. Exxon's taxes should be tied to their profit more. I'm very negative toward oil companies. They are only interested in profits. I won't even have oil heat in my home.

10086 I think they would be interested since they have a lot of money invested. They don't want this disaster to happen again.

10087 Not sure

10088 Because they wanted to know how people felt about the Alaskan oil spill. (X)

10089 The questions that were asked led me to think that. (X)

10090 The way in which the survey was organized, the visual aids.

10091 Because there going to have to pay for this no matter what. They'll have to pay something. I think they should have to pay anyway.

10092 The line of questioning

10093 Basically, the way it is worded. (X) Because the government is making this proposal and they talk about taxes.

10094 Because they want to know if this proposal will be accepted by the public.

10095 They are the most concerned, and they don't want to pay it all themselves. (X) no

10096 Basically the whole thing is about their area and I think they are looking for outside help. (X) no

10097 Because they want to see how much more taxes they can get out of us so they can send all that money to foreign countries.

10098 Because the oil company paid so much for the clean up.

10099 Because President Bush is always talking about the environment.

10100 Just because you mention Exxon in the survey

10101 Just what the survey is about.

10102 Who is going to favor the program.

10103 Based on what you read and if we are willing to pay a fee.

10104 They want to show the people how we can save the environment. (X) no

- 10105 I think they'd like to prevent anymore spills and want to pamper the public and apologize for the accident. (X) no
- 10106 Because they are in deep trouble if this is not settled.
- 10107 Most of the questions were about the oil spill and the damage done. I think they want the public to know what they are doing now.
- 10108 Because of the way the questions are asked and because the emphasis is on the one particular disaster.
- 10109 Because it's to their benefit to find out how the public feels.
- 10110 I think the birds total was larger, and I don't think things will be back to normal in a couple years.
- 10111 Because they would be the ones who benefit from us paying. (X)
- 10112 Because your talking about taxes and environment, and EPA is government and wants to control environment.
- 10113 They want to know how we feel about spill.
- 10114 Questions are concerned about what they did, and they have a lot of money to pay for this survey.
- 10115 I don't think the oil companies care enough about the environment to spend their money.
- 10116 I really don't know. (X) It just popped into my mind, no reason, either them or Greenpeace environmental organization.
- 10117 Public opinion is important to them, and they don't want to do anymore than they have to. They'd like to shove this all under the rug. (X) no
- 10118 From the survey questions
- 10119 Because of the way the questions are geared. (X) no
- 10120 Just way the questions we presented.
- 10121 Types of questions
- 10122 Because birds were more involved than animals
- 10123 Because the details of the oil spill and taxes.
- 10124 (X) They would profit most.
- 10125 (X) Questions on taxes
- 10126 (X) Because tax questions
- 10127 Because of tax questions
- 10128 (X) It appear to be a prelude to a proposal.
- 10129 (X) Types of questions on oil and money.
- 10131 The way everything was presented. (X) yes (X)



10132 Certain phrases about how little damage was actually done.

10133 From the way the questions sound.

10134 Because it was the Exxon Company that did it, and I imagine they feel responsible and don't want it to happen again.

10135 I don't know. Some of the questions seem to lean toward the Exxon clean up being favorably done.

10136 I think our government is pretty good about getting to the source of things.

10147 You asked a lot of questions, and the government ask a lot. The oil companies just to see how much they can get away with.

10148 They are in need of help and if they find some suckers they will use them. I am not a sucker. It don't make sense to even ask us these dumb questions. Build better equipment and this will not happen.

10149 They always ask a lot of questions, and when large companies like oil are in trouble they run to them for help.

10150 Because they are trying to see if the public think they should pay this new tax.

10151 The list of birds killed and total population remaining made me think Exxon is concerned with doing something to prevent another spill and not have to fully pay for it.

10152 From the questions you asked me.

10153 Because they know where to find people. (X) They know where people live. (X) They want to know how people feel about things.

10154 Because they don't want this to happen again. It really cost them a bundle. They've trying to do everything they can so it won't happen again.

10155 Because they were talking about oil a lot.

10156 The kind of questions, I have to go now my wife is waiting.

10157 I would say Amaco. They're the ones who weren't watching right here. They are probably those who are concerned. (X) Those people who want to save the whales, the wildlife, whatever, probably don't have the money to conduct a survey. (X) No, I think that is it.

10158 Because they would be the ones who feel so strongly about protecting the environment, especially by elaborating on the loss of animals.

10159 Because both of them would want to know if the tax payers would be willing to pay for something like this.

10161 Well, it seems like they would be interested in knowing whether people would be willing to help pay for these things.

10162 It seemed to be pointed to the minimal effect, long term, of the spill. (X) The questions seemed to point up the minimum effects of the oil spill. (X) That's it.

10163 Because there was so much on the Exxon Valdez oil spill (in this questionnaire)

10164 A lot of the reporting was on a positive basis which makes it seem like they are trying to promote a positive response to the oil spill.

10165 I just think, maybe, the government should pay for the program and they're doing this to see what people would think.

10166 The government would be paying the Coast Guard, or Exxon may be trying to shirk total responsibility.

10168 Because we talked about the environment (X)(asked anything else) nope

10169 That's what the whole issue is over.

10170 Because that's all it's about, Alaska and the oil spill

10172 Because my (environmental) feeling would like to protect the birds, animals and waterways.

10173 Because you come across as very positive about cleaning up these spill.

10174 The nature of the question

10176 They are the ones concerned about oil spills, and they are the ones who'd try to get it in. (X) The programs you talked about.

10177 Because the spill cost a lot of money, and they lost all that oil.

10178 Because everything to do with the environment is under them.

10180 Because they are the only ones that would benefit from this tax.

10181 Oil companies because it would protect oil companies from another spill, and we would help pay for it. Environmentalists because they are concerned about the shore and wildlife.

10182 I think he might have been concerned about the oil in Alaska. (X) no

10183 Because it's dealing with Exxon or someone who wants Exxon to pay. They did make an excellent attempt to clean up the spill.

10185 Just guessed, why, who did?

10186 Because they interview things to death before they take any action and usually it's wrong then.

10187 They're in everything.

10188 The tax questions and Exxon not wanting to share the cost more, but I buy Exxon gas.

10194 Because of what the survey concerns (X) no

10195 I don't think Exxon did it. (X) I don't think they would pose questions like this.

10196 Because it was all about Exxon.

10197 Because of the type of questions you asked.

10198 Everything points to it. Everything you asked about.

10199 Basically that it was about the oil spill

10201 Because of the material presented

10202 Who else would be interested in the effects of cost of oil.

10203 At first I thought you were trying to sway my opinion. (X) Then it seemed like it was neutral about it.

10206 The government doesn't like to see things damaged.

10207 It would probably help them more than anybody to keep the damage from occurring.

10208 To see what people's impact on the environment is.

10209 The interview questions, the photos could have been more dramatic. (X)

10210 The questions seemed to be of a vein to try to come up with the public's reaction to cost of the preventative program.

10211 Everything seems to be biased as to how little damage was done to the environment.

10212 The questions you asked me made me think it. (X) no

10213 The proposal (X) the down playing of the damages and the language used to indicate Exxon's help in the project. (X) no

10214 The kind of questions you asked led me to think that.

10215 Because we need no more oil spills and damage to the earth.

10216 They must have spent a lot of money on books (like photo book) and advertizing. (X) no

10217 I work for a library, and we get a lot of material from them. (X)

10218 Because of all the oil that was lost (X) and try to prevent it from happening again.

10219 It's always the government that is pushing those things around.

10220 Because there have been a couple of environmentalist out here with similar ideas to this one.

10223 Type of interview, pictures, questions (X) Information provided on the lack of damage and such.

10224 They are the ones raising money for the clean-up. They're the ones with the spill. I can't think of anyone else.

10225 Environmental issues (X) survey was about that

10226 Due to the information because they're trying to stop the oil spill.

10227 Because that's basically what we talked about.

10228 Cause it's all about the oil spill. (X) That's all.

10229 Sounds to me that as far as the government was concerned the damage wasn't that extensive so that someone concerned with the environment would be the one doing the study.

10230 They would want the survey done to prevent any oil spills.

10231 It concentrates on the oil spill. (X) It's interested on how aware the public is of what is going on regarding the spills. (X)

10232 Because it's taxes.

10233 Because they don't want to be involved in something like this again.

10234 I think they need money to protect the environment.

10235 Because they're the ones that spilt it.

10236 Well, they make all the laws we are suppose to live by, including taxes.

10237 They are the ones involved. (X) By all the questions

10238 If it was environmentalists or someone else they would have shown different types of pictures with dead wildlife and so forth.

10239 They always add on things to taxes, a donation for this, a donation for that.

10240 Because the ship was the Exxon Valdez

10241 Because they are the ruling party.

10242 Because it all pertains to oil and the effects it has on the environment.

10243 Company behind that pays taxes. (X) ?

10244 I think they want to compensate for the damage done.

10245 I was joking. (X) They might be trying to get the U.S. people to pay for their boo-boos.

10246 (X) I don't know.

10247 Wouldn't be working for Exxon telling about all their errors.

10248 It sounds like a plan they would come up with. I'm a republican so I know how business works, and I'm not against oil companies. I just think they should use regular economic mechanisms and not the public tax system.

10249 Because they are the ones most closely involved in the prevention of another spill. (X)

10250 Because they don't want another spill. (X) no

10251 Because they are environmentalists

10252 From the questions and information

10253 The government does this sort of thing.

10254 I don't know. I just do.

10256 They want to know how everybody feels and if they are willing to spend money on this program.

10257 Because of the money situation, you ask about the cost yearly.

10258 The oil companies didn't want it to happen either. It was just a freak accident.

10265 You keep mentioning Exxon.

10266 Cause everything is about oil spilling.

10267 Because it's all about oil (X) no other reason

10268 Because the questions were mostly about oil and spills.

10269 The government starts such programs, at least it's their duty to do so.

10270 They would be involved in trying to push the public to pay for this escort plan.

10271 Usually the bad guys are trying to look good when deep down they are just money grabbers. I don't like Exxon, haven't used Exxon gas in ten years and don't plan to for the rest of my life.

10272 Who else would?

10273 It sounds like something that they would be interested in. (X) no

10274 By the kinds of questions

10275 They take care everything from one state to another.

10276 They are the ones who usually fight for that.

10277 Because they're the ones who want the taxes raised.

10278 Going with the program, didn't show ducks floating in water dead.

10279 Talking about oil

10280 They'd be the likely candidate.

10281 Tone of the questions, questions are pretty precise about my willingness on my part to support this.

10282 Just by the way the questions were phrased.

10283 I know it's not somebody like Greenpeace, and because of the voting part, and because it's the opposite of what Greenpeace says. It's very likely the oil companies that are doing the survey.

10284 Because the entire thing was about them.

10285 Because of the way they played down the damage.

10286 It's about oil prices and how much they want to spend to keep this from happening again.

10288 It relates to oil and oil spills.

10289 Governments into everything.

10290 Wants to know how people feel about them.

10291 To find out how the people think and how much money they'll spend.

10292 Because the damage that was done by Exxon and their lobbyist putting pressure on government. There should be an option on tax form to contribute to protection fund.

10293 They are going be required to do something and realize they can't fund all themselves and want to see if public will buy the idea of helping out. Someone took great pains to show us the damage was minimal and made it look like Exxon was not such a bad guy, and you're left with thinking Exxon is doing all that can be done. The same thing could be said about politicians if it's them.

10294 They are looking for help.

10295 Cause they got their nose in everything.

10296 Those two would have the largest say about this and be most affected by it.

10297 They want to do what they are expected to do. Also, the way the questions are being asked.

10298 For obvious reasons (X) They want to know what reaction people have toward the oil spill.

10299 They want everyone to help pay for this.

10300 Because they cleaned up the first time and they were concerned about it happening again.

10301 Wasting our money doing a lot of dumb studies.

10302 I don't know, just figured it would be the tax people.

10303 Maybe they figure they wouldn't have to clean up any more of that Alaska shoreline.

10304 It was mostly about Alaska and the oil spill so the oil companies want to know about taxes.

10305 Aren't they the ones that are out for all this stuff? The environment

10306 Because of all the information, the questions

10307 Because that's what it pertains to, the oil.

10308 Oil companies wouldn't go to this expense.

10309 They are always doing surveys.

10310 It's all about that oil spill.

10311 They need the money, don't they to pay their crew?

10312 Because this is a government oriented program, started and funded by the government.

10313 I think that'd be where the interest lies.

10315 That's what the survey was about.

10316 (X) Sounds like the oil companies want to get help when they are at fault having the oil spills, then some questions, I think, maybe, were from state or federal people.

10317 From the photographs and results of the oil spill

10318 Because I don't think it's Exxon.

10319 See if public would bear some of their expense. See how they feel toward Exxon.

10320 They would use this information to make intelligent votes.

10321 Just sounds like it from a lobbying group (X) no other reason

10322 Just the type of question, don't think Exxon would have the guts to ask public to help them bear the cost of taking oil out of Alaska.

10323 Cause of the wildlife pictures

10324 I just think they are involved with it.

10325 Wild guess (X) Seems like they should be the ones doing it. I can't think of anyone else that would be interested in this.

10327 By the type of questions, they are more concerned about Alaska than any please else.

10328 It has to do with environment

10329 They would be most interested in doing something like this.

10330 Type of questions refer to them

10331 Just because of the subject matter.

10332 Because of the questions (X) no other reason

10333 Wanted to get some information on public paying for oil spills in Alaska

10334 Well, all the questions about Exxon.

10335 I don't know. Maybe to take a survey to see if it was their mistake or not.

10336 (X) Because of taxes question

10337 Just from the way the questions flowed. (X) no

10338 DNA

10339 I'm not sure what made me think that.

10340 Because they can keep an eye on it.

10341 They're interested in the environment. It cost them money, and it will save them money if we can keep it from happening again. These multi-millionaire companies are not stupid.

10342 Don't know.

10343 Get someone to help pay for it, make safer routes, if they would have had escort ships then maybe it would not have happened.

10344 Sound like it's trying to make one believe that spill was not as bad as one thought.

10345 Because of the protection of the environment (X) for birds and wildlife

10346 That's the way people do. They're after what they can. They don't do something for nothing.

10347 They would have this survey done to see if they could get the people to pay part of the cost (for preventing another spill).

10348 Because it was all about the oil spill or environment

10349 I think it cost them quite a bit of money to clean, so they probably found a better way (this program).

10350 The way the questions were framed it seemed to diminish the tally of (impact of) dead birds.

10351 The name (Exxon) sticks out because of the accident. Oil companies are very concerned about the damage.

10352 Because we are discussing Exxon's problem and I think they are concerned about this for the future and because of the money they had to spend to clean this terrible spill.

10353 I don't think anyone else would do it but them. (X) no other reason

10354 They are going to try to influence Congress to pass the laws that you mentioned. This seems like a very serious survey.

10355 I am not sure if the government has an agency that covers things like this, but I would think the oil companies are working to avoid more spills.

10357 I don't know. (X) Just because it seems like the type of survey they would take. This is something that concerns us all. (X) no

10358 They would have a vested interest in finding this out.

10359 Because of the questions about wildlife and environment

10360 Because they're the ones who are trying to clean up stuff and get other people to help. (X) no

10361 Everything is environment. (X) The stuff we talked about.

10362 Because it is in their interest to get help on cost of clean up, etc.

10363 Just the attitude, the questions and the way they were put. (X) no

10364 I don't know who wants to know. I can't tell.

10365 I don't know. Who else would? It would have to be the government or the oil companies. I think the government.

10366 Because of what's happened in the past, oil companies getting a bad reputation.

10367 To see if they don't have to bear the brunt of the expense.

10368 Because of direction of the study.

10370 Maybe to determine if a bill would pass.

10371 Well, they want other people to pay for their mess.

10372 They are the ones that cause the oil spill. (X)

10373 Because they want to save them.

10374 Because of the questions, I'd say 60 percent of this interview covered the oil spill.

10375 Because when they mention the oil companies they say Exxon and the other oil companies.



- 10376 Because it's an employee owned research company, the research is for one particular reason, the oil spill.
- 10377 I imagine, because they are responsible for cleaning up the spill. It would make it cheaper for them. (X)
- 10378 The direction of the questions
- 10379 Because the public was asked to participated in the financial burden along with the oil companies.
- 10380 Because it deals with Prince William Sound region in Alaska, asking for help beyond their resources.
- 10381 The contents of this material
- 10382 In general, I think they're the ones who have the most monetary interest in the future.
- 10383 The issues involved
- 10384 No reason, I just think it.
- 10385 Because of the mention of Exxon and the way the questions were asked and the way some of the figures were presented.
- 10387 To get more information on what happened, because they wanted us to know they were doing their job.
- 10388 No reason. Who would be interested? Someone has their reasons.
- 10389 Federal people want more taxes. The problem is the oil companies, really, not necessarily Exxon but a group of them (oil companies). (While I was leaving R started talking more about the problems, and R said, "Since we sell oil to Japan, let them pay for the spill.")
- 10391 The government is looking for you to pay for environmental protection. Oil company.
- 10392 Because of your minimizing the amount of wildlife affected and the recovery time.
- 10393 Because this has to do with the environment, it would have to be the government doesn't pay much attention to it. (X)
- 10394 Who else would care. (X) Oh, I don't know.
- 10395 Because they want to protect their state (X) no
- 10396 Because most of the questions related to the oil spill and environmental damage.
- 10397 It's quite obvious. It's all about the environment.
- 10398 They have more experience. They spilled the oil, and they should have the solution to the problem.
- 10399 Basically, because the survey wasn't slanted against the oil companies. Because it didn't put a lot of blame on the oil companies for creating the pipeline to begin with. Prior to putting in the pipeline the environmentalist tried to get a lot of laws passed to prohibit the building of the pipeline.
- 10400 It minimized the damage to wildlife, itself. (X)

10401 Because it's an irrational thing, they would support.

10402 The survey was primarily about the environment.

10403 It showed both sides of the issue, environment and oil company

10404 From the questions

10406 Because of the questions (X) no

10408 The people are getting tired of the oil company not taking more care when they are doing their jobs.

10409 Maybe the oil companies wanted to see if we were willing to help pay for future oil spills, if more occur.

10410 Because there are the ones that would come out of it, because it cost them billions of dollars to clean up before.

10411 Because of what the awareness of the damage caused by spill.

10413 Because the government is suppose to protect this type of thing or at least control it.

10414 I don't know. They got research going on everywhere. They research everything.

10424 The word "tax"

10425 I feel that the questionnaire was not neutral but not really the oil companies ideas.

10426 The survey seems geared to an environmental attitude.

10427 They showed less damage than I thought had happened. If Greenpeace were paying for it they would have showed the thing in a worse light.

10428 They discussed the government and taxes.

10429 By the questions you asked is all I can figure. (X) That's my reason.

10430 I guess they are trying to see how the population would vote for that kind of tax before it became public. (X) Oil companies already know what they have to do.

10431 They are the one's that been there much longer. Effected by the Valdez oil spill.

10432 Because it sounds like someone is trying to get this bill passed but not paid for.

10433 Because you were talking about oil.

10434 I can't find anyone else that would need that kind of program.

10435 To try to figure out a way to get the oil through the Prince William Sound without it spilling.

10436 You sounded like a company person. You kept stressing that in a couple of years everything would be back to normal.

10437 Because protecting the environment is their job.

10438 Because it's a national problem I would assume the government wanted this survey. If the Coast Guard was involved it would have to be a government survey.

- 10439 That's what we looking at. It's not so much about the oil. It's more about the wildlife and food chain.
- 10440 Just the way it sounded, trying to shift it on the government and then back on me.
- 10441 Because they do a lot of things. They want to look into this and find a way to quit having oil spills.
- 10442 Because it happened there.
- 10443 It will be a way to keep major accidents happening again.
- 10445 I don't know. I just think it. (X) I just do, that's it.
- 10446 It's been the most publicized spill. (X) That would be the only reason that occurs to me.
- 10447 The questions that were asked.
- 10448 They have the biggest interest in it.
- 10449 The questions all sounded like Exxon wrote them. (X) Trying to make themselves sound good. (X) Cause everybody knows everybody hates them.
- 10450 Government, the coast guard and tax. Oil company, more birds and more damage than what they showed. Note: The oil companies should be responsible for the clean up. (But agreed the program was not clean-up.)
- 10451 Because of oil, I figure it's some oil company.
- 10452 Usually they run a lot of surveys. Unless it's an environmental group, fix the problem
- 10453 Cause all about the Exxon oil spill. Might be the State of Alaska
- 10454 Exxon, trying to eliminate some of the bad publicity they got from this and are trying to come up with a solution to prevent future spills.
- 10455 Because they are trying to get help to correct their errors. The government is probably behind it, too.
- 10456 They're the ones who had to put up the big bucks.
- 10457 I don't know.
- 10458 Because most of the information is coming from Alaska about the oil spill.
- 10459 They want to see how worried people are about the environment. They want to get reactions to see if they are willing to pay for their mistake. (X) the oil company's mistake
- 10460 You adding a tax that we would pay to prevent another oil spill. (X) It's all about that oil spill. (X) You could be with the environmentalists, too. (X) It's all about the oil spill.
- 10461 They were the ones responsible for this big mess.
- 10462 Because it has cost them an awful lot of money and embarrassment and unfavorable publicity. They're really anxious to know what people think of them.
- 10463 Because of the environmental questions, human game and wildlife questions.

10464 Not applicable.

10465 The type of interview and topic

10466 Because they would mainly want help.

10467 First time anyone asked questions about oil.

10468 Because I think they want to clear their name. May even be the government.

10469 Wanted to see our point of view.

10470 They do so many surveys. Most of the time they spend more money on survey's than the actual projects.

10471 Taking a survey to see what people would think of having this program to prevent another spill.

10472 I don't know. It's talking about how they are going to pay for these things. I guess the oil companies would like to spread the cost.

10473 I don't know, but I guess they might want to see if tax payers are interested enough to share in the cost in the event of another spill.

10474 Because it does not appear the damage was as great as reported by TV, and I think Exxon would want this known, also, they would be interested in keeping it from happening again.

10475 Because they're the one who had the trouble and they're probably seeing what they could do to help prevent another spill.

10476 All the stuff you asked about the Exxon Valdez incident and all the documents you have.

10478 Well, because of the types of questions, I think if this was about the environment as a whole it would not have been just about this spill.

10479 He's worried about us. (laughing)

10480 Because it's (the study) all geared around allocating money for the program in Prince William Sound.

10481 Because it's a state-wide thing it would cost too much money for Westat to do it on it's own. It can't be self-employed.

10483 The questions and pictures (X) Because of wanting to protect the area (X) those pictures are very positive about the birds and all. They don't show them covered with oil.

10484 The subject isn't general enough to have a whole lot of choices. It's either an oil company or the government. There aren't a whole lot of choices. It could be the Sierra Club, but probably the oil company or the government.

10485 I thought, after you had all that information, it must be.

10486 Because you're talking about the spill and it was their tanker. It cost them a lot of money.

10487 Just because it all has to do with how the spill affected the environment.

10488 Because that's what we're talking about. I think so.

10490 I think they're trying to get out of paying for it.

10491 The environmental damage was played down from what I had heard.

10492 This R would make comments like, "How should I know," at questions B-7 and B-8. He seemed like he didn't want to voice his opinions or commit himself.

10493 Somebody's got to pay for what you're doing. (X) no

10494 Don't know. (X) Don't know.

10495 It sounds like they are trying to get law passed to take care of this.

10496 I think they wanted to see what people thought about the oil spill.

10498 It helps protect the interest of the oil company.

10499 Because it involves them and they created the problem.

10500 They are trying to find out how much the public knows about it before they approach government leaders about it.

10501 I really don't know.

10502 It's so many questions, and they know what we make per year, our address, phone, home and everything else.

10503 These are questions that lead to the public as the consumers to back their oil company. If it was the government it would be worded different and in greater depth, deeper. It would also have some government regulations quoted somewhere in the questions.

10527 They would be the most concerned. They are more caring about wildlife.

10529 The oil questions you asked.

10531 The way in which the information was presented. (X) Or maybe someone from the government, but it probably doesn't matter one way or another. (X)

10532 Because it is purported to be a survey on variety of issues, and it is focused closely on the Alaska spill.

10533 The type of questions you asked.

10534 Because otherwise they will have to.

10535 It could be a coalition of people, opposing environmentalist, who have made this the biggest crisis facing our nation.

10536 Because it is slanted toward the oil companies.

10537 Well, I think, ah, I didn't feel it was an oil company. (X) I think they would object to the interference by the government by charging another fee and cutting into their profits. (X) I thought the Sierra Club is the most important group. (X) The first one that came to mind.

10539 It seems like the information is slightly toward a favor impression about the damage.

10540 To help keep their state clean

- 10541 That they want us to help pay for any damage that may occur since we use some of the oil.
- 10542 I figure the government is doing a feasibility study on it.
- 10543 Because they got into so much trouble and they are searching for an answer to their problems.
- 10544 It seems to be from a company viewpoint. I pay too many taxes, and I think responsible parties should pay for their own mistakes.
- 10545 The announcer on TV says that the networks are working to keep the public aware of the problems.
- 10546 To make this problem more in the minds of the public.
- 10547 Don't know. Only one I can think of. No one else would be that interested in oil spill.
- 10548 So they wouldn't look so bad.
- 10549 Because everything pertaining to the Alaskan oil spill up there. (X) Nothing specific, just all the pictures and everything.
- 10550 Because they want know if you'll pay more federal taxes.
- 10551 That's what we're talking about. I don't know.
- 10552 Because it proposed that the government participation in the cost of maintaining the environment in Prince George Sound. I don't think the government would have sponsored a survey because, in our society, the way law gets enacted the industry usually lobbies for it.
- 10554 By the questions (X) no
- 10555 The stress on the wildlife and the land. The way you presented it.
- 10556 Oh boy. (X) Just my opinion, I don't have any reason. I just don't think it was the oil companies.
- 10557 Exxon, the pay down of damage to the environment (X) no
- 10558 Because it's their concern. (X)
- 10559 The amount of questions that were concentrated in the environmental area.
- 10560 Taxes, Coast Guard, Maritime shipping, just sounds like some branch of government
- 10561 They have the money to pay for such things.
- 10562 The questions asked. (X) The interest in the environment.
- 10563 I don't know.
- 10564 Just a feeling (X) Don't know.
- 10565 Don't know. (X) The have money to waste.
- 10567 Well, I don't think that they want to take the whole brunt of the cost because it is a big expense, and the cost should be shared by the American people.

10568 If it was coming out of our tax money. (X) The government controls that. (X)

10570 I don't think the oil companies care about knowing. So who else?

10571 Tax information would be of interest to lobbying organizations to see if there is a broad based enough interest in the country to make it worth lobbying for these efforts.

10572 For starters, I've heard of it, and it just sounds like something they would do.

10573 Because there is so much about oil spills. It crossed my mind that it might be an environmental organization.

10575 It is set up for lobbyists to use to influence Congress.

10577 The way the spill was presented. (X) Felt it was almost slanted, no indication of dollar amount that oil co. would pay.

10578 Don't really know.

10579 Besides the oil company screwed up and now are trying to cover themselves.

10580 Groups know need to protect the wildlife, ocean, and beaches from pollution.

10581 I'm against the oil companies. They ruined California forty-five years ago. It was beautiful, but the oil companies pushed LA to do away with rapid transit. Just built roads to cause smog.

10582 Bush wouldn't bother.

10583 Somebody very much on top of everything, good figures and information.

10584 Company from Rockville area gets contracts with government. Government has more to gain than Exxon.

10585 Because it's about protecting Prince William Sound.

10586 They just wanted to see what the population thought about the spill.

10588 To protect their resources.

10589 Not applicable

10590 There's just too much static about the spill, and they want to know what people think. The environmentalists go overboard, too.

10591 Since you're from Rockville, Maryland which is near Washington, D.C.

10592 (X) Because it's mainly on the Valdez oil spill

10593 Well, because if we do this it will be protecting them and only them. Sounds like it to me.

10594 Because they had the ship that ran on the reef.

10595 Don't they always want us to pay for their problems.

10602 Because they are main ingredient of that particular oil spill you talked about.

10603 Because politicians have to test the strength of issues.

10604 All the questions and stuff are loaded that way.

10605 I really don't know, but it seems likely.

10606 They are trying to find a way of getting out of their responsibility.

10607 Because it talked or asked so much about the Prince William Sound.

10608 I feel that information about the oil spill was in a moderated mode. (X) The justification for the tax payer to pay for oil company protection.

10609 Because I think they're concentrating on this, and they don't want to bear the brunt of the whole expense. They're hoping the whole country will help them pay for their mistake.

10610 They have a business. They can't afford bad publicity. They'd like to have help in cleaning up their mistakes.

10611 The questions sound like them.

10612 To find out where they stand.

10613 Simply because there are a lot of legislative questions and that's government concern not an oil company.

10614 That was what the whole questionnaire was about.

10615 First of all, explaining nothing threatened with extinction.

10616 Because you're after reactions from people, i.e., Who should be responsible for the environment, the government or the companies? How should we pay for it?

10617 Husband was rushing respondent. Fussing when interviewer arrived. Wife says would do interview but had to do it outside on car. She wanted to go on and get it over with. She had set up another appointment previously and broke it to take her brother to the doctor.

10619 Alaska wants our support.

10620 They are the ones that caused the spill.

10621 They want to see if people think the government, or the oil companies should be responsible for the oil spills.

10622 An environmentalist would favorably want the pipeline shut down, but that's not realistic.

10623 Looking out for it's best interest, public relations.

10624 Just felt they would initiate some kind of program that would prevent another oil spill.

10625 The way the survey was presented, the damage was less than what I was expecting.

10626 Because they stand the most to lose, because people will point the finger at them for not preventing another spill.

10627 I think they wanted to hear the public's opinion on their spill.

10628 They would be the one interested in Alaska because it's part of the U.S., and they want to protect the wildlife.



10629 Since you didn't brag about Exxon's work in the clean up effort it wouldn't be an oil company.

10630 I still believe in the system. I think it's in response to the people's request. I love America, and I'm just glad to be here.

10631 They are concerned with their reputation.

10632 They are the ones doing this. It's all for them.

10633 It would be to Exxon's advantage to have us pay part of what they should pay. (I was in a very awkward writing space.)

10636 I don't know.

10637 First of all, the government wouldn't ask, and I seriously doubt the oil companies would get together to have such a study.

10638 I think they are trying to enact the plan to save themselves some money.

10639 Because they want to keep their environment clean.

10640 They were the guilty party in Alaskan oil spill.

10641 Government or Exxon only two comes to mind.

10642 Because of the way the question is posed. Some of the information that you gave me, gave me the feeling that whoever was asking the questions tried to make light of the horror. They tried to soft pedal the awful effects of the spill.

10643 Because the environmental groups are mostly concerned with the environment. The oil companies are out to protect themselves.

10645 Because this survey would provide public opinion data to present to Congress.

10646 Some taxing agency is interested in the public opinion. Could be oil companies.

10648 The way the questionnaire was worded.

10649 Exxon doesn't want any more bad publicity.

10650 Because of the survey and the questions.

10651 I really don't know. It may have been environmentalists

10653 Because the oil company is trying to save themselves some more money through additional tax.

10656 The government would be the only one to benefit from something that way.

10658 The way the questions were asked. Why do is doing the survey?

10660 Because of the amount of the oil in Alaska and saying that the damage wasn't as bad as it had to be.

10661 I don't know. It seemed logical to me.

10662 It would help them the most.

10677 Because the major concern was just one general area.

10678 There are so many questions that are related to the oil business.

10679 To cover their interests, I am still not opposed to this, and Exxon cannot stand another spill like this. I so wish this included more areas.

10680 Because of the presentation seeming to minimize the effort of the spill and because it was such a slick presentation.

10681 Because they feel like the government will force them to implement the program, and they want to see how much the average person is willing to pay so they won't have to.

10682 That's probably who would be interested about cleaning up the oil spill.

10683 I feel like Exxon is, has put a spin on it, saying it wasn't as bad as it seemed on TV. We cleaned it up and it's okay, now the government has said if through a survey you get people to approve of paying for this then Exxon will lobby it, and we'll vote it through.

10684 It seems to be concerned with the environment.

10685 They want to be involved in the environment. (X) Nothing

10686 Their name was mentioned. It had to be an oil company. Everything in the questionnaire points to that direction. (X)

10687 Because they made it appear that the problem wasn't as severe as I thought it was.

10688 Because they have the most interest in oil spills and to what happens to the spills.

10689 Because they are trying to save the environment and that is what your questions were about.

10690 Because there were many questions like on the TV.

10691 They're the one that have to pay for the clean-up.

10692 I think they want to know if we would pay to clean up their mess.

10693 To see if the program would work.

10694 Ah, I think they really did try to repair damage as best they could. (X)

10695 Ah, it sounds like your trying to get some type of legislation in gear and would you have the public support.

10696 The general discussion and the questions asked. (X)

10697 What this survey does is ask very direct questions about how much financial obligation. That I would assume to back my point of view. It's hard to say. I just have a feeling.

10698 The description of the damage in Prince William Sound

10699 Your manner, your identification and knowledge of the subject

10700 Well, I think their image was damaged and they want to make a major step in showing they're concerned about the future.

10701 I don't know they're always doing surveys and stuff like that.

10702 Because they're always trying to protect the wildlife.

10703 Because of the nature of the questions.

10704 There's so many questions about damage to that area.

10705 Because of the question directed to me.

10706 Government ain't got enough initiative.

10707 Because it has to do with the oil spill, and they probably don't want to have it happen again.

10708 They were the ones who took the brunt of the blame for the spill.

10709 Because of the questions (X) They were about the environment.

10710 Seems typical of the U.S. Government, because they want to control oil.

10711 No good reason

10712 They are looking for ways to help prevent oil spills and need help to pay for the program.

10713 No, only the name you gave me on card, Westat. (X) Probably oil companies or government. The oil companies trying to find out what American people think and how much they are going to have to invest to make program work. The surveys are correct, so that people can figure out what is needed at certain ports to develop protection from these things in the future.

10714 It favors the company and they want to know how to do it in the future. (X) no

10715 All the questions concern them. They can benefit more if there is a tax. To see if people would pay. There's a lot of publicity. It gives corporation a feeling if a tax would go over.

10716 Because it was and Exxon tanker and they want to get people's ideas.

10717 Because I think they are concerned, if I was them I would go to the legislature for help.

10718 Because of the way the questions are asked.

10719 Well, it just seems like a big project that you're doing and it just seems like it would be the Federal Government or state, Alaska.

10720 Because it talked about the oil spill, and how it prevents it from happening again and how they clean it up. (X) The program

10721 It just seems like it would come from someone like that or it could be Exxon! They may feel that we should be responsible to help pay for it, too.

10722 I don't know really.

10723 Oh, just based on the questions you asked.

10724 Because only one sound is helped by this program and that area is in Alaska.

10725 Whole thing (the information I read to him) is something to do with environment.

10726 Because it happened to them, and they need help paying for it, and they want us to pay. (X) The oil spills are their fault.

10727 Because they have the money to sponsor this, and they are worried that this program will cost them too much.

10728 Because it down played the extent of damage of the spill. It seemed a little biased, and, also, they tried to squeeze money out of us.

10729 Because of their reliance on the pipeline they would want this information.

10731 Because the questions are all fundamental questions of my opinion on something that happened to the environment.

10732 They're amongst a radical environmentalist group. (X) no

10766 Because it provides protection for environment

10767 Who would be more interested in getting money out of the American public to pay for their accident?

10768 You told me how good they cleaned up the oil spills. (X) no

10769 They work with the oceans and the things in the water.

10770 It appears oil companies are getting pressure to do something to prevent those accidents, and they want the public to help pay. I would get upset if something isn't done.

10771 Because of the boom questions and the way they would use them.

10772 They don't want to lose any of their profit.

10773 So many questions were about Alaska.

10774 They are environmental watchdogs.

10775 Just because oil is involved in survey.

10776 Because of questions

10777 Because of all the oil spills (X) That's it.

10778 That's who paid my son-in-law his salary.

10779 Going to need oil and it would either come from an oil company or the government, as to what they could do to prevent it.

10780 Just by the survey and pictures

10781 Just from the questions

10782 Because the survey was all about the oil spill in Alaska.

10784 I just think so. They always come down to the point of asking how much you make.

10785 They ought to be responsible enough to go around and find out this stuff.

10787 The whole darn thing is connected with them.

10788 There was quite a bit about the Exxon deal up there in Alaska.

10789 They're the only ones who would hire a private research company to do this kind of study.

10790 They would want to know if the public were willing to pay for such a project and, also, would want to know public opinion.

10791 They want to increase taxes.

10792 They want to try to conserve more of the environment.

10793 Because they're thinking about doing this and want to know what people think.

10794 It relates to them. They are affected by the cost and all the waste.

10795 To see if people would share cost of project. (X) no

10796 Asking a whole lot of questions about oil. Trying to get more money.

10797 I think that President Bush is an environmentalist. (X) They are into everything. (X)

10798 Because that's all we were talking about. (X)

10800 This is a government building.

10802 To see how many people will go for the tax.

10803 The questions seem to be based on the loss of wildlife.

10804 Because it is about environmental things. (X) Because all the blame is put on them and it shouldn't be. (X) No, wait, oil companies want us to help them out.

10805 Because it seems like it was all centered around the deal in Alaska and that was all Exxon.

10806 It made the damage sound less that it may be, and pushing our money into the program.

10807 They were hurt pretty bad financially by this and trying to find a way to reinstate themselves so people will start using the again.

10808 Because they're the only ones that do interviews like this. (X) Unless people are selling books or something it's only the government that asks questions like this.

10809 They would want to find out what people think about them, and what they should do.

10810 Everything is slanted that the oil company wants help in paying for the program.

10811 The type of solution they came up with.

10812 Because they are looking to protect their environment and surroundings.

10813 They are getting a lot of pressure from environmentalist groups and they want to get the feel of the people. (X) no

10814 It's not enough money for government, and it's a lot of oil questions. (X) no

10815 I think Exxon wants to prevent this from happening again, which, in turn, will improve their public image.

10816 They lost quite a bit of money and reputation and the clean-up they had to do.

10817 Because they are responsible for the oil spill and they are trying to get an opinion poll of what the population is thinking. Do they still remember and how willing they are to help clean up another spill.

10818 I very seldom bother with surveys because they are always just a game. Nothing ever comes from them. My opinion doesn't really count.

10819 Because you're making this an issue of whether you should vote for it or not. (X) It's being brought before the public.

10820 The questions about the spill and what it's doing to the birds and the fish and the seals.

10821 Trying to see how the people feel and about being taxed.

10822 Because of the taxes

10824 They seem to benefit from the questions the most.

10825 The oil companies want more money to foot their bill so they can pocket their own.

10827 Because the plan would help them.

10828 It would help them the most.

10830 It seems like they want to see if there's a lot of flak over a bill like this.

10831 They need help.

10833 They have the greatest vested interest in it. Exxon comes to mind cause they bungled it the first time.

10846 They will just pass the money on any way. (X)

10847 Because of all the attention the spill generated.

10848 You asked questions about the environment.

10850 Because it was adding to our income tax to help pay for the escort ships.

10851 Because they were asking about axes. Possibly industry to see if tax payers would pay for it so that they wouldn't have to.

10852 It wasn't an environmentalist's viewpoint in the questionnaire. It was very neutral.

10853 1. It seems like it had questions to do with the environment. 2. It had to do with the justification of using the equipment (from the escort program.)

10854 It was all about the oil. (X) It surely wasn't the Sierra Club that hired you.

10855 I don't know. (X)

10856 I don't know. (X) Just Texaco

10857 Because it pertains to the oil companies and oil spills.

10858 They don't want to accept the cost. It's always the tax payer.

10859 I don't know. I think they are just curious about what people think. (X) no

10860 Just to see how people would put up with taxation. (X) no

10861 Because they are the ones that are going to impose the tax. (X) no

10862 It just seems to be in their interest.

10863 Because you were talking about the oil spill and the oil company.

10864 Just mainly because they had a lot to do with it trying to think of better ways to prevent it.

10865 There are so many things that are happening out there. (X) Because they had a sewage spill in the water or something recently. (F. in room suggested "the government.")

10866 They want to do the program, and they expect the taxpayers to foot the bill for it.

10867 Because it's wanting to protect the birds, the waters and everything else.

10868 They want to preserve the ecology. (X) To see how concerned the people are about ecology and how much they watch the news.

10869 If it was the government they would want the program all over the states. Exxon doesn't have time for this study. It doesn't look good for Exxon.

10870 I don't know the answer.

10871 Because they are asking environmental questions.

10872 Because they are the ones that got sued. They are covering their ass.

10873 Because they took a lot of hits from the public. I think they are trying to decide what is best.

10874 Because I came away with the feeling that there was less damage to the environment than I thought. Also, that the damage would be repaired in a relatively short period of time.

10875 Just the way you made a point that it wasn't as bad as people thought. That there wasn't really that much damage.

10876 Because these are the people that we look to for caring for our needs.

10877 By the what seemed like a biased interview to show how little damage was done.

10878 They are the ones that are interested in protecting the environment.

10879 Well, Exxon was the main topic.

10880 That was the direction it seemed to be heading. The way it was presented.

10881 No reason

10882 That just came to mind. (X) I don't have a good reason.

10883 U.S. government is the only one would go around asking so many questions.

10885 I don't know. I think they would be the primary person to know how everyone felt.

10886 I don't know. That's the only oil company I can think of.

10887 The questions that you're asking. (X) No, that really covers all of it.

10889 Because the oil companies would like to protect themselves, and they don't want to pay all the cost.

10921 I think the oil company would benefit the most from this program.

10922 Don't know.

10923 If they can get evidence to show it wasn't their fault. They'd save lots of money. (X)  
Then again, maybe the Alaskans, to protect their shores as they depend on fishing industry. If they use wooden boats in these waters they (boats) are allergic to oil and won't last. Not mineral oil but oil from tankers will rot them. (X)

10924 Because they had the spill and they wondered if they could get help instead of taking all the loss themselves.

10925 Because they want to know if we will pay the bill.

10926 Because it's their way of having tax payer pay for insurance until they build the right ship that they should of had in the beginning. In the beginning they chose single hulled tankers, and I know they had a choice of double hulls, because I have a friend that works on the tankers up there.

10927 At the beginning it seemed to be a, well, combination, seemed to try to convince me that the oil spill was something that could be controlled if there were resources to do it and, also, seemed like industry itself was blameless and obligation to clean it up was the government's. Exxon lobbyist got to Interior (Dept. of) people to run it up the flag pole to see if voters would buy it.

10928 Some of the pictures and the data seem to point out that the damage was not as bad as portrayed.

10929 Exxon is looking out for it's interest and some people in government are legitimately concerned.

10930 They're asking all the questions and kept mentioning Exxon.

10931 Maybe to try and prevent it again after all it their state.

10932 Because of elaborate survey no one else could afford this study.

10933 Because they are the ones profiting from the natural environment.

10934 Because there is a lot education about what happened during the oil spill. (X)

10935 The numbers of animal life and marine life killed, I think it was down played.

10936 Because I would like to think that the government is concerned about keeping these things to a minimum.

10937 Well, they're concerned with energy.

10961 All we are talking about is oil and wanting to tax us.

10962 It is geared toward the Valdez accident. No

10963 They are responsible for the spill. I applauded whoever thought of this.

10964 Because of the part they played in the clean up. (X) no other reason



10965 All the points made were about affect the one accident in Alaska. They could do a lot more if they would be careful about loading and unloading. Our beaches all over the country are very dirty. We need to go for the easier areas first, like, being careful when handling oil on a routine basis.

10967 They're the only ones spending a lot of money on this type of thing.

10968 I've heard a lot about Exxon. (X)

10969 Basically, that's what most of the questions were about.

10971 Because of the answers and the oil spill.

10997 Cause it was basically about the Valdez spill, what effect it will have on their company

10999 Who's got an interest in this survey

11005 The large emphasis on the oil spill, of course. (X)

11006 They have money to waste.

11007 Because they mention that we would be paying this with our federal tax (X) no

11008 Maybe they don't have enough money to do this themselves.

11009 They are the ones most involved.

11010 They're the one interested in getting us to pay for some of the costs.

11011 They want us to pay.

11013 'Cause they don't want to have to bear the total expense.

11014 (X) I don't know who else.

11015 I think your company (Westat) probably sees a need for something to be done in the environment, as far as oil spills are concerned, and they want to go ahead and do it.

11016 Well, when it comes to taxes it is always the government.

11017 It basically dealt with the wildlife and preserving the wildlife. (X) no

11018 Their interest in protecting the environment.

11029 I just don't know who else would do that.

11030 They gave more positive light on oil spill than damage done. I'm probably all wrong (with a laugh).

11031 Because they like to do things the right way. We serve our own government, and they serve us. But little share that we do.

11032 They had to bear the whole cost of cleaning it up. Maybe an environmental group. (X) They use to have deep pocket. (R wanted to know if I knew.)

11033 Probably to check on how much you make, your income. Why else would they ask you these questions?

11034 Don't know really, just an impression.

- 11035 I want to choose my words concisely, presenting a less than comprehensive presentation of wildlife damage.
- 11036 Probably because they feel like they are being short-changed.
- 11037 Don't know (X) Because they are in a lot of trouble. (X) no
- 11038 First, because it seemed pro Exxon then the programs made me feel like it was the Federal Government looking in support.
- 11039 Just because of the questions. They would want to know about harm to wildlife and stuff. (X) no
- 11040 Sounds like the oil companies were trying to weasel out of paying all costs. Even though, I realize we pay indirectly anyway because if oil companies pay, they will raise our prices anyway.
- 11041 Cause they were boasting not as many animals died and that the wildlife was less damaged.
- 11043 The government would not go to this extreme. They would just put it to the voters.
- 11045 Trying to find out what public opinion is of the effect of the oil spill and their chances of getting help with payment for damage.
- 11046 They zeroed in on the Valdez. They could have discussed many other spills. The government would be involved if it might be on the ballot, and the government would have to be putting the Coast Guard into action.
- 11047 They are going to be responsible for collecting the taxes.
- 11048 Basically, it concerns environmental problems and the government wants to know where they can get money for it.
- 11049 Because they made a big mistake and they know it.
- 11050 The tax implications, it seems like they want approval for more taxes.
- 11051 I recently joined Greenpeace and the timing of this makes me think that's why you picked me. (I then explained, again, that she was picked at random.)
- 11052 Because I think they care about the environment. (X) They're the only ones who care about it.
- 11053 They are the ones who want to know if we'd pay.
- 11054 They made the mistake, and they need help.
- 11055 Maybe something like this that's where it would have to come from.
- 11056 The majority of questions about environment
- 11057 To try to make up for mistake they made.
- 11058 There are some government employees that are pretty good. They are the only ones who do these kinds of surveys.
- 11059 They seemed to downplay the damage. Someone who has a stake in the oil business.

11060 What you brought up about the oil spill. They were involved weren't they? I hear they are about to settle that thing.

11061 So many questions on Alaska but I'm not sure really.

11062 I thought that when you started talking about the Exxon Valdez. Because you didn't talk about anything else. (X) It makes Exxon sound good.

11063 The questions were phrased that way. (X) They make the oil spill come out in a better way. (X) They seem to want to produce a calculated response to justify a positive position to having us pay for additional safeguards.

11064 Because it killed the animals and birds and damaged the water, and they'd be concerned about it.

11065 The government would call you on the phone or mail you a letter. The oil companies have more to lose by not having the problem solved, and they might pay for this survey.

11066 Well, to find out your feelings toward the environment and what have you.

11067 They would have the greatest amount of concern about the things you've shown me here.

11068 Because that's mostly what it talked about, their oil spill

11069 Mainly what you covered was the oil spills and the advantage to have the prevention program.

11070 Just by the pictures and what you were saying about it.

11071 Just the way the way the questions were phrased, I suppose.

11072 It would be to the oil company's best interest.

11073 Because the oil spill happened in Alaska

11088 Because nobody else will see those things important, all the damages they do to the environment. (X) The oil spills (X) no

11089 Because they don't want this to happen again. They want to find out how interested in the environment the public is.

11090 The environmental concerns, showing the fewer birds might be the oil companies idea and anything involving taxes involves the government in someway. (Note:) The plan is fine, but the oil companies not the government should do it with crews on standby, and action should be taken immediately and not just Prince William Sound, in all major ports. They, the oil companies, delayed in taking action after the spill.

11091 Because in way the qualitative way damage was presented, made it sound so minimal.

11092 Because the information was slanted and they don't want to take the responsibility for what they should have done in the first place.

11093 The photographs, the information seems to lessen the effects of the spill.

11094 'Cause Exxon is the one that had it happens.

11095 Because the questions seemed to shift responsibility to people rather than Exxon, and they make it sound as if less damage was done than there appeared to be in the news accounts.

11096 Because it does have some information which updates the media view which has been given that the environment was permanently scarred by the spill.

11097 The information about the damage was pretty fair not overblown.

11098 Because I think the government wants to know how to improve things.

11099 I don't know. (X) The fact money is involved along with taxes. (Missed this (time ended) husband came home. They were going out to dinner.)

11100 No guess

11101 The state would be the one to most benefit, or Exxon is trying to see if there's enough support to lobby for this.

11103 Well, it would benefit them if someone else is going to pay for it.

11104 The proposed sounds like something that could have come from an oil company. It puts the load on the Coast Guard to ride herd on the tankers, and it doesn't put the responsibility on the supertankers which are a big threat to the environment.

11105 Because the survey was based on their spill and they are trying to find out what the public reaction is.

11106 They are concerned about oil spills.

11107 (X) I just don't have any idea.

11111 It has to do with their spill.

11112 The questions seem to be pro-environment and questions about the money.

11113 Well they would want to get the problem solved and yet it stopped. They are very active to get environmental disaster stopped.

11114 Just from the way you presented things. It was an avenue to inform what went on and ways to prevent further occurrences of it.

11115 They seem to be the most concerned. (X) Because they gave a lot of detailed information.

11116 The questions were based on their problems, basically. (X) no

11117 Just because it leans that way, the whole environmental deal

11118 I just don't know.

11119 Because the study was about environmental issues.

11120 It seems to be in favor of the environment.

11121 Chevron is trying to assess public opinion. They are trying to improve their public image.

11122 Because Exxon wants the government to see that the public would shoulder some of the burden.

- 11123 Because you were talking about the wildlife and oil spills.
- 11124 Because of the questions asked.
- 11125 Because you are trying to determine how much the public is willing to pay.
- 11126 Because they are doing the process (the survey) for the State of Alaska. They are trying to build the study of Alaska.
- 11127 'Cause there wasn't many questions about whether or not we should pay the money. It sounded like public relations, a sales pitch, to see if we would pay the money. They are seeing if they can get away with it.
- 11128 Just the thought I had. (X)
- 11130 The way some questions were worded, like what programs they could undertake with the least amount of resistance and with a little PR on the side.
- 11131 To protect the Alaska coastline
- 11132 I couldn't imagine anyone else being interested, since there is a election year coming up, one party or the other is looking for something.
- 11133 Well, the nature of the questions and trying to explain that it wasn't as bad as proclaimed.
- 11134 I try to think of reasons behind. Many companies are on environmental kicks but do nothing about it except for their commercials.
- 11135 Your orientation (X) It just sounded like it might be the government.
- 11136 Because they are the ones that care about the world, and it's survival. They want to protect our environment for the future generations
- 11137 They tried to ask questions about highways, drugs, education, to take the mind off of what they really wanted to know, and all the questions or most of them was really about the oil not on various issues. The oil was the issue. See, they are trying to fool us in talking to you. Why they just didn't ask about the oil in the beginning? See, they are not right, and they want us to pay. No, no, see. (X) I think they understand what I am saying.
- 11138 I figured they are the only ones that would be concerned. (X) About what happens to people and animals.
- 11139 They are affected by the oil spill.
- 11140 Because they're the ones that had the oil spill.
- 11141 These are funded through a grant and based on the things you asked me.
- 11142 Because New Jersey, right now, are heavy on the environment.
- 11143 (X) Just the type of questions
- 11144 I listen to television and the channel on the Congress, and I haven't heard anyone from the government status doing such a thing.
- 11145 They are wanting people to pay for their mistake.
- 11146 By the route of reasoning, questions and explanations

11147 They always use money like this instead of doing something worthwhile.  
 11148 The type of questions indicated it to me.  
 11149 Well, it is an environment subject.  
 11151 Just sounded like questions the government would ask. (X) no  
 11152 Because of the camping and hiking  
 11153 It's something they should know about, and when you mention taxes who else would  
 you thing about?  
 11154 I just do.  
 11155 Because it is mainly about the oil spill.  
 11156 What kind of programs will they have to put into effect so they look good.  
 11157 They are probably in some hot water. It's a problem for them for sure.  
 11158 I really can't answer that. It just came to my mind. (X) I don't know.  
 11161 Try to find out people opinion, I guess.  
 11163 Because it was all about Exxon, the whole survey. (X)  
 11164 They would be the people most interested in doing this kind of program.  
 11165 They always think we got money to pay out on all kinds of things and to bail others  
 out.  
 11166 They are looking for ways to save some of their own money.  
 11167 They want us to pay for part of it so they won't have to pay for all of it.  
 11168 They want to know if the people would be willing to pay for it.  
 11169 They were mentioned in the interview.  
 11170 Mainly because of taxes (X) That it would be involved with that.  
 11171 To get some people to help get that stuff over there. (R means that Alaska may have  
 sponsored the study to get support/funding for the program.)  
 11172 I think they're more concerned with the oil spill and want to correct it than what the  
 rest of the U.S. is.  
 11173 Because about taxes  
 11174 Because I know they appropriate money before they vote.  
 11175 It was intimated in the questionnaire.  
 11176 Because they are probably trying to think of a way to not have this happen again.  
 11177 Because of the questions asked by your pamphlet.  
 11178 I think the way, the way things were presented.  
 11179 The slant of the questions, the emphasis was on Exxon. It was real easy to pick that  
 up.

11180 U.S. Government is considering a one time tax and the oil companies might want to see what public feels about their carelessness.

11181 I think they are worried about what they did. (X) no

11182 Because they want to protect the environment.

11183 They will want to know if they are in the clear, and I hope they want to make things better.

11184 It was clearly geared toward the Valdez (X) and the data regarding damage. (X) Some of the phrasing was designed to play down the damage.

11185 Everything was about the oil spill. (X) Well, because Exxon caused the spill so I guess they would want to know people's opinion.

11186 Those are the ones who initiate the proceedings to correct the wrong doings of others.

11187 You were not biased about anything but since the questions were about Exxon's accident I think they would want to know how people felt.

11188 I'm not agreeing with them but that's all I can think of now.

11190 Just sounds like them

11192 Maybe they put our tax money into something good for a change.

11193 Because so many questions were about the Alaskan oil problem.

11195 Just the way the questions were worded.

11196 I work there, and they are very much into environmental themselves.

11201 Just by the type of questions asked. (X) no

11202 The concern of the questions

11203 Because the topic was about their oil company.

11204 Because the main thrust in the environment

11205 Because it's in a sense protecting them, and I think, in a round about way, it makes them look good and for them not to spring for the full amount of the cost.

11206 I think they run a lot of programs like this.

11207 To get a feel of the public's reaction

11208 Somebody's got to employ you.

11209 I think they would be concerned.

11210 Have no idea unless it's the government. They're always spending money needlessly.

11211 'Cause it seems to concern environment.

11212 To see if we want to pay more taxes. They got their fingers into everything.

11213 Way questions were worded.

11214 They are the ones that profit from this.

- 11215 Because of the information on the spill and the information to avoid a spill. They would fund this to avoid a spill. I think this relieves a lot of their guilt. This shows good P.R.
- 11216 Because the president has his nose into everything.
- 11217 Because of the environmental issues, I think Alaska needs extra help from environmental people.
- 11218 Because they seem to be trying to find out how the people feel about the damage they did.
- 11219 Everything pointed to it.
- 11220 Because the only concern is for Prince William Sound. The rest of the coastline needs to be protected. Foreign ships pose a bigger danger than our ships, and they should be monitored. Liberian ships are known to be bad. I would be happy to pay twice as much to develop good sources of alternative energy.
- 11221 From the questions
- 11222 I am not sure of my thinking. I am only tracking it down. Don't use my saying as the source.
- 11223 I think it's obvious. (X) Don't know, I just think so.
- 11224 Cause it was all about the oil spill. Maybe the State of Alaska, they want the are clean.
- 11225 The oil companies want to know if people care to share in expenses of program.
- 11227 They're the one's that always taking money from us.
- 11228 Because it deals with the environment, went on to state, it was probably some environment group.
- 11229 Don't know. (X) I have no idea, just think so.
- 11230 All the questions lead up to this.
- 11232 Just guessing from the question that were asked.
- 11233 Just because it was so much about the oil spill and preventing another one later on.
- 11235 They had the problem in Alaska. Don't think anyone else would be asking for help for the Alaska area.
- 11236 The way the questions were asked. Sounds like they are crying for someone to pay their expenses.
- 11237 (X) Just a guess (X) no other reason
- 11238 They had a problem now they want the public to bail them out.
- 11239 The estimates were conservative of the government because that's who would be implementing the program.
- 11240 (X) It seems likely.
- 11241 They have the most to loose or gain from it.



11268 No one would think of a tax like this but the oil companies. I would not pay one dime for this.

11269 Because they're going to collect money.

11270 Because it deals with nature. (X) Saving it.

11271 Because of the questions about taxes, if we would pay.

11272 Because the questions are slanted in that direction.

11273 It's logical. They are concerned with what happens to our environment.

11274 All the questions about oil spills.

11275 Just everything you said it doesn't make the spill sound too bad and that what Exxon would want.

11276 Because they're trying to find out if we would pay on extra tax.

11277 Well, petroleum because of the thrust of the survey. (X) I was going to say from Alaska but that isn't pertinent.

11279 Just a guess, I don't know.

11280 I could sense Exxon's concern for their company.

11281 Because it isn't critical of the problems Exxon caused. It isn't strongly oriented to restriction on ship with exception of the double hull. It is putting emphasis on Coast Guard containment instead.

11282 Just from all the questions I've been asked.

11283 All the questions about the spill and what my views were.

11284 Because they want help with a problem then maybe there's more than anyone else's.

11285 Because your from Texas

11286 Because they're concerned about what people think of them.

11287 Because they pay for everything big guys screw up on.

11288 It would seem the most logical according to your questions.

11289 They seem to have the most to gain by having someone else pay for their mistakes.

11500 You have read a lot about Exxon.

11501 Trying to get back on their feet and regain their public imagine.

11502 Because it pertains to the environment. I don't think the oil companies would give a hoot.

11503 Because of the questions.

11504 Because the subject of the survey was the Alaska spill.

11505 The nature of the questions and explanatory material.

11506 The questions that were asked.

11507 The nature of the questions.

11508 If it's the government they want to know if there will be support for this tax. If it's the oil companies they want to know if they fight this will they have popular support.

11509 Who would spend this kind of money on the survey unless they were involved in some way.

11510 I think they are trying to get government help. I really think Exxon should pay.

11511 For the environment

11512 The number of times Exxon was mentioned was ten times that of anyone else.

11514 The way it was presented and the way questions seemed to have sympathy for the oil companies.

11516 Because they want to know if people will help them pay for it.

11517 If you don't take care of where you live why should you take care of Prince Sound.

11518 There name is mentioned several times throughout the interview.

11519 The questions about the taxes.

11520 They would be more inclined to get something like this pushed through the bureaucracy. I'm sure the oil company would wish it would disappear. The oil company don't want anything that will did into their profits. The oil company don't really care. The only thing the oil companies care about oil spills is that they see their money disappear.

11521 They probably want to find out about the cost of the oil spill and what people think of it.

11522 Some ideas as to how to protect the environment from future oil spills.

11523 Because the government asks a lot of questions.

11526 Just the way the questions were worded about the damages. (X) The way you described the damages.

11527 That's what the whole thing is based on.

11528 The part that it was done with animals cards and the prediction of another oil spill, or the people at Prince William Sound, or the State of Alaska

11529 It seemed like the kind of think they'd do to see if the public would agree with it.

11530 They should be concerned about this. (X)

11531 A good amount of the questioning leans toward the government. I felt if you were from an oil company you'd have been more bias in that direction. (X) There's a lot of emphasis put on wilderness lands, environmental protection, the wildlife statistics, all these things I think our government is more concerned about than an oil company. (X) no

11532 Because it deals with environment, maybe, I will guess Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- 11577 It sounds like a government grant to let the oil companies do a research study just so the oil companies won't have to pay all that money out. I think the government wants to help them with the expenses.
- 11578 Because I think the government would like Exxon to do more than they're doing, and they want Exxon to know people's opinions. I, myself, returned my Exxon card with a letter after the oil spill.

## **INTERVIEWER EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

**D-1. How informed did the respondent seem to be about the Alaskan oil spill?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10392 A lot of information, some of it misinformation**

**10696 Skipped evaluations (section D) questions in error.**

**10780 Once I mentioned it.**

**11513 Correct respondent was not interested at all. Husband was extremely.**

**D-2. How interested did the respondent seem to be in the effects of the Alaskan oil spill?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10027 Extremely**

**10312 She wanted to tell me about it after saying in the beginning A-6 not aware of it.**

**D-3. How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the beginning of the study?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

10076 Hostile

10148 Not (hospitable at all), very rude

10188 Didn't want to do if I didn't tell him who Westat was doing survey for. I assured him the questions I would ask would answer if someone asked me.

10305 Had a cold, didn't feel well.

10313 Never really changed his attitude.

10327 Was in a hurry, in process of moving today.

10503 Interview was conducted in the home inside a house not in the door or in the cold.

10549 During screening

10550 During screening

10629 Initial contact

10631 My first contact with her was bad. She had a bad day.

10642 At first they said they didn't want to be interviewed but then they agreed.

10864 During screening

10865 At first contact

10967 Once he agreed.

11060 When I first talked to him about the screener, he refused saying his wife would talk to me. (Somewhat cooperative/hospitable) This is at beginning of main questionnaire.

11063 This case was a refusal by avoidance at first.

11101 Very busy

11104 Was a refusal at first, converted on second visit.

11143 I pleaded for his cooperation.

11183 (Very cooperative/hospitable) With me. (Not cooperative/hospitable at all) To original interviewer.

11577 He really didn't want to be bothered.

**D-4. How cooperative/hospitable was the respondent at the end of the study?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10026 She remembered the letter, thought it would be something about the draft.
- 10076 Hostile
- 10133 He received the letter. Didn't think anyone would show up!
- 10148 Pleasure to leave out of this house.
- 10156 Wife wanted to leave.
- 10279 Made me have a piece of her birthday cake.
- 10304 Didn't want to do it. Said she had just go out of the hospital. Seemed "out of sorts". Held mean dog on her lap. Dog growled and snapped when I tried to show maps and photos.
- 10307 He had told me to come back two different time. Then when finally I waited for him he didn't want to do it.
- 10502 Let me in her home out of the cold.
- 10532 I had to sit on staircase and juggle interview. He said everything was in a mess. He stood up during entire interview. I placed photos on staircase, propping them on upper stair.
- 10549 End of interview
- 10662 Losing patience, got tired.



**D-5. Not counting you and the respondent, was anyone else present during the interview?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

10012 Just an 18 month old infant in his play pen.

10058 Small child (about 4) playing on the floor and watching TV.

10060 She called her grandson into the room to get the dog, left right away.

10061 Her daughter came in from outside and asked what she was doing then went to another room.

10098 At the end of interview spouse

10119 Part of time.

10133 Wife sat quietly. Didn't make a single comment.

10156 Two children came in and out of room not distracting at all.

10167 Two small children, one about one and a half and the other four or five

10168 Wife and small child watching television.

10169 Three other men in small kitchen area, which was open, drinking beer.

10172 But only for question A-1 then he (her husband) left.

10173 Her child about one and a half years old who caused her some distraction as he was not feeling well and wanted her undivided attention, for first half of interview, then her husband and arrived and took over the child. End of problem

10175 Her husband was present.

10178 Only during first 4-5 questions.

10184 Husband in wheel chair halfway through the interview (second half).

10186 But husband came in at end of interview.

10188 Wife came home on about page 28.

10189 Only at the screening left before interview.

10194 R did have company but I stopped interview, and they talked in the other room.

10225 Wife could hear the survey from the kitchen.

10226 A lot of distraction from small child.

10229 Just a small child in another room.

10249 Only a big dog!

10251 Just a tiny baby

10272 Mom and grandmother

10276 Husband and daughter

10280 Child watching TV.

10303 Barking dog, could hardly hear.

10311 Her husband and his friend in next room moved because they couldn't hear the TV over me.

10324 Two small children

10348 Ann Burn

10380 Two children, they were very interested also and very quiet.

10414 His sick wife

10440 Wife was in the room.

10442 Husband and friend drinking coffee.

10443 Friend walked in wanting to get a song book. Daughter in and out.

10486 His wife was cooking in the same room at the time of the interview.

10487 Small daughter and my observer from Westat

10532 Wife in other room.

10535 Toddler son

10551 Her small boy

10560 A cable TV repair man was in and out of the room from time to time.

10571 However, interview was conducted on a table in a restaurant at a private table.

10575 One daughter and wife passed through but did not linger.

10578 Wife watching TV

10615 Two year old child

10622 Small boy, his son who visits on weekends, asleep on couch, awoke part way through, said nothing.

10635 Her husband was in the room the entire time. At one question, she asked him, and I explained this had to be strictly her opinion.

10656 Wife and daughter-in-law.

10661 Screener only and then left

10713 There were three young neighbor children who he was preparing breakfast for. The youngsters were making a lot of noise and TV was blasting, but John kept going into them and quieting them, because he was very interested in survey and, as result, I had to reread questions.

10718 Children

10720 Three children at first then went outside and played.

10775 A small child

10787 QC Thompson

10796      Wife  
10803      Daughter  
10811      Except customers.  
11015      Three small children were in an adjacent room.  
11031      Only for a few minutes, people that work for him.  
11041      Wife  
11072      Wife  
11116      Husband in other room.  
11138      Non-English speaking  
11167      Wife  
11169      Husband  
11170      Three kids  
11179      Her dad came in during the interview.  
11209      A small son, approx. 3 or 4.  
11225      Another interviewer was there as an observer.  
11513      Child  
11532      But an interruption, neighbor came to the door and chatted.

**D-6. Did any other person who was present while you administered survey ask questions or offer answers during the interview?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10125 (X) Wife insisted on husbands presence.
- 10153 Note: R's wife kept urging him to break off the interview.
- 10172 Only once on question A-1A
- 10175 C-4 & C-7 only
- 10198 See D-12
- 10216 His daughter interpreted meaning for him on a couple of questions.
- 10272 Only spoke Italian
- 10282 Young child present.
- 10283 Young children present
- 10286 One exception: R asked wife if she had ever been to Alaska.
- 10291 Only present until Q. A-5 then went to answer phone.
- 10304 Live in male friend, couldn't understand what this was about and why she needed to answer questions. She ignored him, mostly.
- 10305 Son was there during maps and photos. Just looked, made no comment, only, "It's your interview, mom. You're doing good."
- 10307 Wife was in kitchen, only one, comment, "We don't pay taxes. We are on assistance."
- 10312 Grandmother was talking on phone or caring for baby during interview.
- 10360 Her son and brother. I kidded her about no kibitzing
- 10387 Just for the first question and then I said something.
- 10393 A three year old kept interrupting.
- 10426 Two young children
- 10452 Child about four years old.
- 10486 But she did show great interest in the presentational material, but without comment.
- 10498 She asked a question, and her husband told her to be quiet so we could finish. She was a little slow and on oxygen. She listened to him and sat quietly until we were finished.
- 10551 Her small child (five years old) kept giving answers, but it was mostly gibberish.
- 10659 Just told too hurry up and him not to talk so much.
- 10682 Only small child, husband in adjacent room sleeping, had to speak very quietly.
- 10786 Six year old

10787      Comments about respondent  
10791      Only asked to see a letter to see if legit.  
10796      She listened to every word. Said it was really interesting.  
10831      Child under 18 maybe around twelve years old.  
10857      Wife who doesn't understand English.  
10885      Only to question A-15, she thought the oil companies should pay total bill/cost.  
11009      Her son was very interested so I kept saying, (her name) when I asked the questions.  
             This kept him from trying to prompt his mom.  
11037      Son  
11043      Son  
11098      She's not understanding English.  
11224      Three month old.

**D-7. How much effect on the respondent's answers do you think the other person(s) had?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

10104 Said we think alike when I kidded them and said this time I can only get his opinion.  
10118 She told him she'd think for herself  
10125 Husband did most of answering.  
10172 Only possibly on question A-1A  
10224 Just the question B-13, he made R laugh and talk about falling birds.  
10276 I ask them not to answer for her. (Politely)  
10290 R understood everything I said, but I had to repeat some things several times. It took him a little more time to think it out.  
10307 He kept glancing at her in the kitchen because we could tell she was angry I was there.  
10451 Five kids  
10460 I recorded her's, and she kept her own!  
10480 Husband present only during screening then we left that room to do main interview.  
10568 She had a two year old son running around.  
10652 At first she looked to them, but they offered no help. The daughter and I told her it was her opinion only I wanted.  
10659 Very little  
10708 Only offered one answer to question A-2, he said nuclear. She then responded with Chernobyl.  
10793 One of her children  
10865 Where indicated in margins of interview.

**D-8. What was the reaction of the respondent as you read through the material beginning with A-6B and ending at A-15? (This is the descriptive material including the maps and photographs.)**

**D-8A.           How distracted was the respondent?**

**CASE    VERBATIM**

10230    Small children in room.  
10276    From dog and bird  
10456    Tired, had been sleeping  
10461    Large dog barking  
10482    Cooking supper  
10593    Husband and daughter both asked household questions and came in and left again.  
10622    By a couple of phone calls  
10660    Then he cut off TV.  
10694    Young children  
10713    Ultimately ("Not at All")  
10718    With phone calls, children  
10774    His cat and dog kept trying to get me to pet them.  
10829    TV on but he cut down  
10864    TV was on, but R paid attention to interview throughout.  
10886    At phone call  
11034    Time to put children to bed.  
11038    By dog  
11055    Due to his small son playing nearby.  
11124    Worried about sick friend  
11201    Her dog kept barking at me.  
11210    Attention on his dash.  
11277    We were having an electrical snow storm.  
11284    Two telephone calls during interview.  
11519    Dogs trying to lick my face.

**D-8B.           How interested was the respondent?**

**D-8C.           How bored was the respondent?**

**CASE       VERBATIM**

**10111       While reading to her**

**10305       Didn't feel well.**

**10307       Think he was more afraid of his wife.**

**10316       Really didn't want to be bothered.**

**10452       Tired, works third**

**11222       She was interested because she said, "I know how important national surveys are."  
But all the pictures should be shown to people that don't know. Not the ones who do  
know.**

**The next items refer only to the questions about the respondent's vote on the escort ship program (A-15 -  
A-17).**



**D-9. Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding the vote questions?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

**10148 He did not but when I was reading he said, "They must be crazy. We can't afford a house, and they are asking us about helping a oil spill. What a waste of time."**

**10175 Not absolutely sure.**

**10177 But had a great deal of difficulty deciding now to vote.**

**10189 Mention of money turned her off to the interview completely.**

**10389 Adamant about paying any more taxes. "I'm taxed to death."**

**D-10. Describe the difficulties.**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10054 This is an elderly gentleman and seemed to have some trouble in understanding what we were asking on some of the questions.
- 10074 Respondent was not too knowledgeable about current events.
- 10127 More concerned with money than effect of program.
- 10128 Although interested in the problem, religious beliefs prevented her from being involved. (Jehovah's Witness)
- 10160 This is an 87 year old lady. Although she seemed pretty sharp for her age, she still had some trouble following some of the questions.
- 10175 She seemed to understand the questions when repeated but then claimed she didn't know anything about it. Finally R said she was not sure. See D-12.
- 10182 Respondent didn't seem to understand what the questions were asking. She was unwilling to pay any money out of her pocket.
- 10216 Although he speaks English well enough, his ability to comprehend much of this study pertaining to the environment was something he was not interested in and about his intellectual ability. The only affect it has is how it effects him monetarily in the gas market.
- 10221 R had a language barrier and did not fully understood the questions or was able to express herself.
- 10222 Did not speak English very well and was anxious to terminate.
- 10228 She had a tendency to talk about other ways of dealing with the program rather than her vote on the proposed program.
- 10272 Seemed to have to translate questions in his head.
- 10333 Hearing impaired, I had to repeat questions very slowly so she could understand clearly. No difficulty after I repeated the amount.
- 10338 After voting, she said she thought the \$30.00 was for each month.
- 10339 Respondent spoke English well but thought in Taiwanese and sometimes had to have the questions repeated.
- 10342 However, she knew she didn't want to spend the money, but on A-18, she said she didn't understand that much about it.
- 10346 She is just scraping by to make ends meet. Her grandson borrowed all her savings and then went bankrupt. She couldn't get past being able to afford.
- 10356 His English is not very fluent, and I did have to translate a few words. I don't really know if he understood.
- 10384 I had to repeat questions. Respondent spoke with Filipino accent and had difficulty expressing himself. Believe he may have been thinking of the Saudi oil spill at times as it is currently on TV news.

10392 She interrupted the text several times to explain how she thought the program should work, so when we got to the voting questions I had to emphasize the program was being proposed was what she was voting on, not her idea of how it should work.

10457 Somewhat unsure about how to answer about the amount that she would pay for the program.

10458 Respondent she needed her husband approval before she could vote.

10482 Ms. Siglar was cooking and told me several times she was very busy, she was not really paying close attention also she is of limited education.

10497 I don't think she paid attention enough. She really wasn't interested. She seemed distracted as her daughters had just moved home. People were going in and out of the house. Daughter had a friend with her. The respondent interrupted the interview to have her daughter get her cigarettes. This was kind of a low class household, the partying type.

10586 The respondent thought the program was a good idea. She just thought that if everyone had to bear the cost the whole U.S. should be protected.

10639 R said she never votes because of her religion, so I said, "How would you vote if you could vote?" She said, "Not sure."

10690 This lady was extremely uniformed and did not seem to comprehend very much from the reading of the materials.

10881 Hard of hearing, very old.

10883 This woman is uneducated, reads only a little and had difficulty following my reading. The kids all understood.

10884 She is hard of hearing and wanted to talk about other subjects.

11008 She asked me to go over it several times. She acted "sleepy."

11019 Kept saying the oil company should pay the whole thing.

11031 He told me he cannot express himself too well in English. Although he speaks well, I had to interpret some words. In A-5A, I'm sure he meant the Alaskan oil spill, but couldn't remember too much about it or where it happened.

11052 R seemed slow. I had to read all the questions at least twice. He couldn't believe that anyone might expect him to pay money for protecting Alaska.

11118 I truly feel that this lady was either heavily medicated or taking drugs. She seemed very spaced out!

11159 Not interested at all. Very hard to interview respondent.

11274 Only wanted to know why Exxon wasn't paying for it.

11279 At B-9 she said more than one year. This was the only thing she did not understand.

11524 R seems as if he felt like he was obligated to pay something for the program. He act as if he didn't want to appear to be broke.

**D-11. How serious was the consideration the respondent gave to the vote questions?**

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10173 I would say extremely serious but her reaction was spontaneous and immediate. However, she is a bright MA degreed, informed person who may have given this problem enough consideration prior to the survey. Also, money is unlikely to be a problem for her.
- 10337 As I read the material on the map she pointed out the places before I was directed to do it. That's how interested she was.
- 11008 This young lady quite inattentive.
- 11052 The R was adamant in saying he couldn't afford to spend any money. The amount or the cause didn't matter as much as the fact that he just couldn't afford any money at all.
- 11131 She definitely said she couldn't afford it. Didn't seem very interested in program. I think mainly she couldn't afford it, so, therefore, it didn't concern her.
- 11219 2 or 3, see D-12

D-12. Do you have any other comments about this interview?

**CASE VERBATIM**

- 10003 No, R has two brothers living in Alaska so more interested.
- 10005 R was extremely concerned about the program, and how it could save the animals life and creatures in the area.
- 10006 R was from Norwegian background and fully understood the program that had been used in Norway.
- 10008 This R said she never watches television and doesn't care about the news "so much of it is bad."
- 10013 The respondent was a 74 year old woman who at first was very scared about me coming to her door. After the main interview she turned out to be a peach!
- 10015 Outside of saying oil companies are doing this survey, and they are responsible.
- 10016 She seemed to be unaware of what is going on around her. Not informed on any subject matter.
- 10017 I woke him up, maybe that's why he wasn't very concerned about the study.
- 10022 Good R paid close attention.
- 10026 She was very interested in the entire presentations. Gave thought to her answers
- 10027 A true environmentalist, he gave good answers and wanted to hear every word. He was in favor of anything to preserve the environment for future generations.
- 10046 Although R and spouse are in their eighty's they are currently well informed and have no symptoms sometimes found in their peers. Mentally and physically healthy people.
- 10047 The respondent had slight problem in that she works 11:00pm to 7am and had just gotten up. She was somewhat groggy as she was during screening.
- 10048 R kept TV on very loud. I asked her to lower volume. She did some but I was screaming the whole interview. Received phone call, and insurance salesman came while I was there.
- 10049 R quit school in ninth. This is a low income area. Government housing project. Drugs everywhere in area.
- 10050 R thought all the material was very long. She asked if we had to go through this whole book. I told her there was a skip pattern and I probably wouldn't be asking very question.
- 10051 The R was very, very cooperative.
- 10052 R was on fixed income, and very concerned she couldn't afford anything more.
- 10053 I think he was genuinely concerned about effects of oil spills.
- 10055 Good interview!
- 10057 R was 77 year old w m. He never appeared actually bored but his answers sometimes went off into other subjects, and he had to be brought back on track.

- 10058 At first I thought this D.U. was vacant, and when I asked the man next door he said someone had just move in about a week ago. R was poverty level. The child was clean, and he said she lived with him about half the time, because he was also responsible for her.
- 10059 Said because he was handicapped (walked on crutches) he knew everything about all these questions and answers are too complex. He went into long tirades about the oil companies after each question asked. He wanted to orate after each question asked about all world issues, and the amount of knowledge he had on everything.
- 10060 Seemed to be distracted by the roast she was cooking. Left room once to check on it.
- 10061 Seemed extremely interested and when finished said she enjoyed it.
- 10062 He commented after the interview. He was against the large oil companies. Because crude oil was down but prices still raising at gas pumps.
- 10075 The respondent knew nothing about the Exxon Valdez accident. Knew nothing about the environment.
- 10076 Hostile respondent
- 10079 Elderly spouse present, very ill and needing frequent assistance.
- 10081 Children underfoot, interrupting occasionally.
- 10083 R waiting for call from daughter from Spain so at first little distracted.
- 10085 Respondent repeated taxes and money in U.S. not spent in proper channels. Children, environment neglected, too much greed, environment, animals should be given more attention, but this program is worthless.
- 10087 R seemed extremely concerned about protecting a perfect wilderness in Alaska. he hoped some day to visit there.
- 10091 The lady was very talkative and very opinionated. She had no difficulty with any part of the questionnaire.
- 10092 R very adamant about paying for program in the form of a federal tax. In the form of a fund or a gasoline tax he found the program sound. The word tax irritated him, especially, if it was from his pocket.
- 10098 The spouse was sitting in the living room. She became very upset when I asked question C-4. She couldn't understand what business it was to know yearly income. I gave her Rita Stone's number and told her that she was the project manager and she would answer any questions for her also the respondent did not want his last name reveal nor his phone number. He said if this was N.O.S. there was no reason why anyone should know who he was. The interview was very long as I don't think the respondent liked me knocking at his door. He did not receive a letter, which I gave before I started the screener. He said he only does survey from government agency (example, congressman) but needless to say I got him to agree. Hoo-ray.
- 10099 I think the respondent would have paid for the program if it was a little less money. \$120.00 was too much to start with, even \$60.00. Questionnaire A is the best. The respondent was quite old.

- 10100 The respondent thought that if the oil company check the depth of water at different times that the tanker would not run aground at all.
- 10101 Sophie has had a stroke which made her incapable for interview. Ann was their daughter who I conducted the screener with. Charles was the one I conducted the main survey with. He seems to be very knowledgeable as he retired from a chemical plant. He was a dear sweet man. Enjoyed interviewing him.
- 10102 This household has been the only household that was waiting for me. They had received the letter. They were nice people.
- 10103 Her son-in-law has something to do with DNR so she is well informed.
- 10104 None just that they were very nice people
- 10106 I don't believe she liked being read to. She seemed to wonder. However, she thought the programs was a good one but not sure we should pay. Also since she is more interested in how we humans survive more than the animals and wildlife.
- 10107 Lonely lady who just lost husband in the past couple weeks. Reads a great deal and keeps up on things. Lovely home also. She is a fantastic artist.
- 10108 Super nice. He is a principal of a school.
- 10109 She was very busy so I hurried through interview. She is a former teacher and taught her students about oil spill.
- 10110 Bored with interview, I think.
- 10111 Both are very ill, R with cancer and husband is on oxygen part of time. However, they were kind enough to do interview and were very nice to me. In fact, they talked a long time after the interview. I kind of inched my way to the door without being rude. I enjoyed meeting them.
- 10112 No, except he was very nice and thinks people should pay fees for each time they use oil products.
- 10113 Didn't take any interest at all in beginning and certainly didn't like being read to but softened after awhile as the felt more comfortable with . Told me all about wild animals that they feed after interview.
- 10114 R is a very well informed and well read and traveled, retired farmer. He expounded on every single question I asked. I couldn't get him to just answer question without being rude. He went on and on. He didn't want me to leave I had to tell him I had a appointment I had to keep. However, he is a charming gentleman.
- 10116 Very concerned about the environment. Very talented young man, he works but is a great artist and also builds sports cars and sells them. Interesting young man.
- 10117 He thinks the oil companies should take are the responsibilities and that the program, if it works, is good, but it's their responsibility. he is a very nice man . They have a lovely home. Wife had a stroke recently and is in a wheelchair. She, too, is very nice. Three kids in college.
- 10118 Very nice lady but not too interested in what happens in the world.

- 10119 She said she just doesn't pay much attention to what's going on. Her daughter scolded her for not being more aware. The daughter wanted to do interview. She is any aware. Super nice family.
- 10121 R was a strong animal rights enthusiast.
- 10123 She felt the costs should be shared more fairly
- 10124 Had been on oil tanker in Alaska during war.
- 10125 Wife would not interview without husband.
- 10126 Although anti-tax he voted for.
- 10127 Household seemed unconcerned.
- 10128 Unusual
- 10133 Very nice young man. Had just moved in. He had had all his teeth out and was embarrassed to talk to me but did. Gave me a good interview.
- 10134 Left "missed you" note. Male called that evening, called back for appointment on sunday. Wife was selected respondent. She met me and was very nice. Did not receive letter as they do not have a street number just P.O. Box 228. Made pot of coffee and gave me her undivided attention.
- 10147 No (X) She is poor, interview was conducted sitting at the kitchen table on, a couple of boxes.
- 10148 Very, extremely hard to interview, although he was a good listener, if anything, ask us to help people fighting in the war. Yeah, just tell them to call, I'll tell them off good. Thank God for escort service allowance, Westat.
- 10149 More attention should be put toward programs for the homeless. The respondent wanted this to be known.
- 10150 Wife of the respondent was in and out of the room.
- 10151 Very glad she participated once she decided to let me in. Stated later she likes doing surveys.
- 10152 Very hard to contact. Know she was home at 1:30, refused to answer the door at that time, very suspicious.
- 10153 The R seemed to want to do this interview. His wife (since she couldn't understand it all) did not want him to continue it.
- 10156 R speaks with Indian accent and expresses in less detail than most others. he has an engineering degree which influences his thinking.
- 10157 R was/is very concerned about oil pollution in her area that influenced her responses to these questions.
- 10158 R was informed and interested!
- 10159 He was reluctant to do interview but as we went along he became more interested.
- 10160 Very nice lady!



- 10161 This lady had some difficulty staying with me as we went through the survey. She could not see too well and seemed to have some other problems associated with age, however a very gracious lady!
- 10162 R was convinced Exxon was doing the study to get out of paying it "fair share" to protect the environment from oil spills. This made him rather aggressive. He also thought the material I read was slanted in favor of Exxon.
- 10163 Although R has only a high school education, she seemed intelligent and well educated.
- 10164 R slightly distracted by daughter age approximately three.
- 10165 R had TV on at start. News of war was on, telling of Persian Gulf oil spill. I asked her if I could turn it off. She agreed but it was obvious during the interview that it was on her mind and causing some distraction. She mentioned several times how terrible it was and how much worse than the Exxon spill.
- 10166 R had young son about 4 or 5 years old with him during interview, slight distraction.
- 10167 Extremely distracted, chasing a toddler, phone rang three times, stopped to dress 4 or 5 year old, grandparents came in to pick him up.
- 10168 Appeared to be very nice young man, seemed more concerned with "putting bread on the table" rather than spending money elsewhere.
- 10169 He had been drinking but seemed to understand the questions. I probably didn't probe as deeply as I should have because I wanted to get out of there.
- 10170 No, except the respondent was very interested in doing the interview.
- 10171 R is a truck driver who says he never has time to keep up with the news. However, he did have fair knowledge of the Exxon Valdez spill and seemed genuinely sensitive to environmental issues, though somewhat inarticulate.
- 10172 R is a fire tower watcher of 18 years experience who fishes avidly, hikes, etc. and claims great concern about the environment. Though she was not very articulate during the interview, she loosened up on the way to the door and conveyed the above information enthusiastically.
- 10173 Not sure she gave herself enough credit on question B-17 for strength of her environmental views.
- 10174 R was in a hurry to conclude interview and leave her place of business. Therefore, she gave very terse responses at the start of the interview. Consequently, she did not voice her strong feelings that oil companies should pay to clean up their own messes, like all other people/companies do, or should do. Her answer to A-18 reflects this attitude and her terse responses. However, when the interview concluded (and she apparently felt more at ease with the objectivity of the questionnaire). She was happy to chat about her feelings concerning oil company responsibilities. In short, she made truthful, but incomplete responses. In the end, however, we have the complete story.

- 10175 Nearly 83, R wasn't sure of anything. She looked to her husband for guidance on nearly everything. However, due to my superbly diplomatic entreaties at the outset, he refrained from relieving his wife of her pain except on the two questions previously noted (C-4 & C-7). And it was, seriously, painful to see her agonize over the judgement questions. This is not entirely explicable by age. This couple have lived all their live within one mile of the interview site, attended school together (2 miles away) and the nearest crossroads, as well as this segment, are named, Staley, after them. R has obviously been a traditional wife for whole business/political questions were not in her province. She was actually more interested in what she had in the oven then in the interview, but she did give it her best shot. I must emphasize that she was neither senile nor dull, just unaccustomed to being asked to express her views on such matters. After the interview, both she and her husband were kind, cheerful and chatty, even asked me to stay for lunch. I'm sure it would have been a delightful experience.
- 10177 R is a retired school teacher, married to a minister, gave great consideration to all judgement questions. Though reasonably concerned about environmental issues, she was difficult to steer away from human relationship issues and to focus on the environmental. For example, in the opening questions re highway safety, she immediately focussed on the crime/assaults at rest areas. In the spill damage area, she was concerned about jobs for Alaskans, more than the effects on wildlife. Though not impairing the survey results, she clearly is people, not nature oriented.
- 10178 R is disabled Korean War vet, unable to work (as a truck driver for 35 years) since 1986. In early part of interview he had strong focus on the social environment in some of the questions which addressed only the natural environment. he is rather inarticulate and did not respond well to probes intended to heighten specificity. Had been to Alaska 15-20 times as a trucker, hauling fish, among other products, so saw damage in fishy terms, but not exclusively. Also was, for a time, hauling waste material, including hazardous wastes and believes, along with accidents, our waste treatment/dumping policies need revision. Says he is a self-educated man and can hold his own with anyone. Also, please note question A-5A , R brought up the current Iraq oil spill in response to this question. At the time, I had been on the road interviewing all day and knew nothing of it, so took his answer literally. However, at the time of this editing I have now received, word-of-mouth, information that Saddam Hussein has deliberately opened the valves on an off-shore Kuwaiti oil rig to release into the sea large quantities of oil. Though R did not have the information correct, the significance of the response is that this atrocity (not accident) will skew the views of many subsequent (attentive) respondents and may impact the results of this survey.
- 10179 R didn't seem to understand a lot of the narrative and asked what some words meant.
- 10180 Nothing unusual
- 10181 Cooperative R, interview went well.
- 10182 Respondent was pleasant and was willing to cooperate with me in completing this interview. However, her daughter was distracting at times but no big problem.
- 10183 Respondent was very nice and seemed to keep up with world events and the news by the television. I enjoyed conducting this interview.
- 10185 He was very interested in the survey and was in a hurry.
- 10196 A very pleasant interview with a very interested person!

10197 No, it went very smoothly.

10198 R's wife listened almost the entire time and answered her husbands questions of me, e.g. clarification, before I could. She helped clarify things for him but never suggested answer. Both were very interested. After I was finished wife said she would have voted for either amount.

10209 Nice lady, friendly

10213 Respondent said he is an environmental lawyer and indicated that (?) the approach to the survey and the way the questions are posed is not the best or most proper way.

10215 Respondent had Japanese accent but spoke English well and communicated well. Believe she understood all.

10216 He was a very nice gentleman, gracious, but material did not interest him as all he and his family do is work to pay their bills. Travel is beyond them, and the environment only if it were in his own backyard, which would be directly.

10217 No, all went well, nice lady.

10219 An old woman who wanted to talk. It was hard to keep her focused on the questions.

10221 This was not a very informative interview as there was a slight language problem.

10223 Nice young couple, two dogs in fenced front yard.

10224 Pleasant, father-in-law watched TV in another room. Football game had started. Big barbecued turkey on table.

10225 Looked as if he just had gotten home from work. Tie still in his hand. As I was going out the door he asked me how everyone else was voting.

10226 R was coping with a very boisterous sick child during A-15 - A-17. I repeated sections it seemed she hadn't been able to hear. Considering the noise level, she paid very close attention to the material.

10227 Husband was present in another room during interview but did not interfere. R answered somewhat hastily but was interested overall.

10228 R was interested during the presentation of material but generally had a short attention span and continually digressed in her answers.

10229 Ideal interview

10231 Surfing is a sport he participates in regularly, and he was very aware of the effects of the Huntington Beach spill next to Newport Beach where he lives. He also expressed a lot of interest in the wetlands they have enlarged next to his trailer court.

10235 Screaming baby, noisy kids, baby spilt bottle of milk over all my papers. None of this phased the father.

10236 R didn't seem very knowledgeable about the spill. She was very friendly.

10237 Husband was present and told his wife he wouldn't have answered questions. I think it made her a little nervous. He also told her not to answer the yearly income question. He said it is no one's business. He did not try to answer any other questions for her.

- 10238 Friendly man. His wife and two small sons were in and out of room occasionally but did not interfere.
- 10243 Respondent does not think much of government or programs. Would prefer a religion based country. Feels present war is God trying to get our attention. Man has little impact or effect on the world.
- 10247 R willing to do something on a one time basis try.
- 10250 She doesn't listen at all. Took great pains talking slowly but she'd go off on something else. Had to ask and read when she took a breath.
- 10251 Nice young man, makes beautiful furniture
- 10252 Met R at his office. He has an insurance agency. Very pleasant but a bit aloof.
- 10253 R was a renter disabled and poor. Taxes would not have affected him.
- 10254 She had a three year old daughter there while the interviewer was going on. She was well behaved child.
- 10257 This man was fixing an electrical switch and had all the electric off. It was freezing cold, and I know he wanted to get back to his work but did not hurry me at all and was very interested. He carefully looked at the maps and photos.
- 10271 Had not received letter, townships are not mailing addresses.
- 10272 Had not received letter.
- 10274 Older woman, fixed income, living in trailer that had belonged to sister who is dead, had little income, considered voting question carefully. Couldn't afford much, also, due to fact she is eighty, felt it would not be her worry.
- 10275 She seemed to feel because she was 82, it was nothing that concerned her too much.
- 10276 Small room, Husband just home from hospital, daughter and big dog who wanted to sit between me and respondent. Cockatoo flying about. Everyone was interested in the interview. Very congenial group.
- 10277 This young woman was very interested and did not want to see pictures of oiled animals and birds. She said the wildlife meant a great deal to her.
- 10278 This R was very adamant that the oil companies should pay for any oil spills. He said if he knew whom to contact to vote against being taxed for this program he would.
- 10279 Had visited her home twice while in area. Called and she said come on out, 10 p.m. She would be going to work at 7 a.m. Her mobile home had three daughters, two sons-in-law and four grandchildren there celebrating her birthday, and she had worked until 5 p.m. She was a lovely person. Did not rush, walked me to the car. Said she had a headache, so would I with that many people in small space. Wanted me to have coffee and a piece of her birthday cake. Very nice. Her daughters listened. She wanted nine year old to see the photos. Lots of confusion but she listened to entire presentation and remembered the Valdez after we began.
- 10280 Gave me her attention even though was early in the morning and she wasn't dressed yet. Gave questions thought before answering.

- 10289 R seemed a little eccentric, wouldn't allow me in house, finally convinced her to do interview outside by the car. Had to do the interview in sections as she had to leave. R stated she didn't know much about Alaskan spill. It was too far away and didn't concern herself with that problem. Never watches TV and doesn't get complete coverage of news and current events.
- 10290 Respondent was a little slow in comprehending some of the questions. After much thought, he gave me an answer to each question. I think perhaps it was translating his thoughts into English, although he spoke the language well.
- 10293 She is a very bright woman. Works at a place where they had chemical spill and the company she works for took great pains in correcting the damage and paid for it themselves. Super lady and lovely home.
- 10294 No problems.
- 10295 No problem, nice gal, lovely home
- 10296 Seems well informed. Nice lady. Has several mental retarded and disturbed children she and her husband have taken in. When making appointment she was a bit hesitant so I suggested she call 800 number to verify I was legit. I don't know if she did or not. Didn't ask. Lovely home.
- 10297 No problems, nice family
- 10298 None, the questions he asked that I couldn't answer. I suggested he call number on letter sent and may be they could help him out.
- 10299 The husband is very well informed and had many questions. I gave him 800 number to call as I couldn't answer them. Nice couple.
- 10301 She thought the government wasted too much money doing all these useless studies. She had heard about some really "dumb" things they did studies on.
- 10302 Not sure she gave good answers due to fact she was afraid she would give wrong answer. Tried to reassure her I didn't care which way she answered, was her opinion, no right or wrong.
- 10303 He gave a lot of thought to his answers.
- 10304 She would have been against most anything presented to her. Seemed to be very negative, maybe, just having a bad day. I believe without the male friend and mean dog present she might, have not hurried through and given more thought to it.
- 10305 She was very nice and invited me to sit in her kitchen. She was not feeling well but did not hurry, considered her answers.
- 10306 She listened without interruption to entire presentation, gave it her undivided attention, wanted to know if she hadn't mentioned oil spill in Alaska (A-2) if I would have asked her about another topic. As if I had other topics up my sleeve! I thought this was an unusual question after seeing all the maps and photos I was carrying and had showed her.

- 10307 Conducted in mobile home where six children and two adults live plus wife's mother from mobile home next door. Followed R into home down mud path. He said, "Do I have to do this interview?" I said, "Of course not, but you were selected to represent the people like yourself all over the U.S., and, besides, you will find it interesting." "But I don't want to do it." I said, "Let's just sit here at the kitchen table, and I'll begin and see if you don't enjoy it." He went through it while wife was banging pots and pans and giving him dirty looks. He did seem to enjoy it and was not going to give his phone number, then even convinced him to do that. He gave his answers thought. he is out of work and on welfare, so wife wanted to make sure we knew they paid no taxes. He had been very friendly the first time we met.
- 10308 He had just come home from work, was tired, wanted to eat dinner which was ready but was very nice and did not rush.
- 10309 The R said this was very interesting, listened carefully to entire presentation.
- 10310 Very nice gentleman! Thoughtful, gracious
- 10311 She paid close attention throughout. Seemed to be very interested.
- 10312 She first said she didn't know about Valdez oil spill then she had discussed it at her AA meetings and when she drove a catering truck her customers were near the docks of Cleveland, and she discussed it with them and other tanker crew. She wanted to tell me all about the Alaskan area where polar bears lived in caves under ground when I showed he the photos of uninhabited Alaska.
- 10313 He wasn't happy from the mention of the word taxes.
- 10316 He mellowed a little before I left, but is anti-government. "All congressmen in office now should be thrown out. They are terrible at what they are doing now. Most of them are more worried about being elected again rather than doing what is right."
- 10317 Interesting to run into someone who had actually worked at Valdez. He also showed me his pictures of parents home in the area and lots of beautiful scenery in the area. His feeling is, "Even with escort ships you can expect collisions in these waters because many areas is shallow and have so many fishing boats, as well as pleasure boats, in the water. Also, it rains a lot there, and the whole area is covered frequently with heavy fog.
- 10320 Was very nice to start then when questions zeroed in on Alaskan oil spill, he got a little upset. Said, "Are you now telling me this survey is about Alaska, instead of education, crime, aid to poor countries, etc. like you told me earlier." I explained that I did ask him about these things and, now, I also need to get his opinion on another subject also. He then calmed down so we could finish the interview.
- 10326 She feels instead of being so dependent on oil that other types of energy should be researched, such as geothermo, wind, sun, etc.
- 10328 R felt a little out of place. He was in pajamas and no robe, but I told him that it didn't bother me.
- 10330 Wife listened and commented at end that her answers would have been totally different from her husband.
- 10332 She had checked out Westat through the better business bureau before I got there.

- 10336 (X) Needed the money
- 10337 The interview was done in office and there was no place to lay my interview except my lap. So my writing is a little fuzzy. Sorry. Respondent was very interested from beginning to end and intelligent as to the environmental surroundings of Alaska. She lived in Seattle most of her life and always loved anything about Alaska. She also told me a few of her friends had worked on the pipeline.
- 10338 She is from India, and only in this country five years. Her English is fairly good, but has some difficulty explaining herself. Her husband was home and was constantly on the phone in same room speaking on phone, loudly in Hindi. I believe this was a distraction, and she was also asked to speak on the phone to this relative. I also believe she had other things on her mind and wanted to get this over with.
- 10339 Respondent very nice, some difficulty with English but not much. I was able to understand her well.
- 10340 There were two small children there at the time, and the respondent was trying to watch them.
- 10341 My most enthusiastic, interested R
- 10342 R lives in a locked apartment. Spoke to her through intercom. She said she had a cold perhaps another time. She gave me her phone number. I sent her the letter and called back and set the appointment. She and her sister were very neatly dressed. R was very proud and sensitive, very careful not to say anything "wrong".
- 10343 First warm day, R was wiping his car down in garage, agreed to do survey, used car as a desk.
- 10344 An instructor at the university, well informed, interested.
- 10346 Elderly lady, it was very difficult to get her to answer any of the questions with answer categories. I had to read and reread answer categories.
- 10347 His wife stayed there the entire time offering her opinion. He and I both made an effort to have her stop then just ignored her and her answers.
- 10348 Did not believe government would only tax it one time!
- 10349 Wife doing dishes created noise problem for awhile but, other than that, okay.
- 10356 Respondent expressed resentment of big business not always paying for all their needs and passing it on to the general public.
- 10357 There were three children running around, particularly a little two year old, who kept coming over to us. But R kept his attention on interview. At beginning, he said he didn't know too much about current issues, but he did. He is a nice young man.
- 10359 Respondent was an environmental engineering major at the university, knew more than I did.
- 10360 Nice lady. Had many comments to make all through interview, not pertaining to questions.
- 10361 He didn't want to do this interview so appeared not to interested in it. He helped put the pipeline in up there.

- 10363 The R love fishing and hunting and the outdoors. Seemed to care a lot about wildlife.
- 10364 R said this was very interesting. She seemed to enjoy the interview and discussed several questions. Friendly.
- 10365 Nice person. Thought about answer before he responded. Hospitable
- 10367 Lovely lady. Agonized over each question. Asked questions about each question. Very concerned.
- 10368 Extremely well informed couple. Do not believe government will spend money where it says.
- 10369 Said that she didn't vote any more so wasn't to interested in this. A little too old to be interesting.
- 10373 R was very friendly. Her husband, son and grandchild were there. At first, her husband asked a couple of questions and offered one answer until I said it is supposed to be R's opinion. He did not interfere again. The grandchild wanted to see the pictures, needed Grandma twice and two phone calls.
- 10374 R was very talkative, wanted to give reasons for every answer he gave. I think he was lonely and glad to have someone to talk to. When I came to the door he said he had been expecting me. Very opinionated.
- 10375 I felt like the R wanted to keep her vote for the program, but she said, "My husband would probably vote against." Seemed like she thought she should vote the way he would. Nice person.
- 10376 R was very opinionated had a negative attitude, thinks none of us are going to even be here for very many years.
- 10377 R gave a lot of consideration to her vote, fluctuated back and forth. Took time to think very friendly and said questionnaire was interesting.
- 10379 During this the TV was going and a young boy and a young girl (1-4) were in and out of room and up and down on R's lap.
- 10382 He felt there was no serious damage, only temporary damage.
- 10383 Respondent knew a lot about this topic and responded well. She did not want to do survey when first approached but in the end enjoyed participating. A nice lady.
- 10384 Respondent understood and spoke English but was not very literate. His wife stayed nearby and occasionally tried to answer for him or would walk away and speak in Filipino, after which he would respond in English. It appeared she tried to coach him on occasion.
- 10385 This interview was conducted in respondent's office after repeated efforts.
- 10386 R had three small children who were in and out of the room at all times.
- 10387 Small apartment, R was watching TV. There were two dogs, one cat. The other roommate was home caring for her grandchild that lived there, and her daughter, also, under the age of eighteen lived there.
- 10388 Watching national news, said if it wouldn't take too take but R stuck with it.



- 10389 R was working in garage. He said he preferred doing interview outside. Laid books on his car in driveway. His wife came out and listened to most of it. She would answer and he gave his own. She stopped him from answering the income question.
- 10390 Poor household, TV going but did turn it off. R wanted me to interview his wife. She seemed listen intently. R did not completely understand the survey but glad to have me come in. R did have me leave a note from Westat with my name and phone number when I left. This was an issue that was too removed from this household's world. They did mention that they had ten children and lots of grandchildren.
- 10392 R gave immediate responses to questions sometimes before being asked. Very opinionated and thorough answers but not really seriously considered. I had to redirect her attention to what was being asked many times, she wanted to expound endlessly without responding to a specific question.
- 10396 Respondent was a very alert older lady.
- 10399 As I was leaving he mentioned he works for Arco. He also said he thought the oil companies had enhanced the area near the pipeline and that they attracted wildlife.
- 10400 Her son is a botanist and works for an Environmental Protection Agency in the Greater San Diego area. He is primarily concerned with land development and the effects it has on wildlife, i.e., birds and animals as well as flowers, etc.
- 10401 The "sorry I missed you" notes paid off. He knew I was serious and persistent.
- 10404 The respondent had just awakened from a nap, and, therefore, seemed somewhat groggy yet willing to respond.
- 10412 Hard to keep these older people's attention.
- 10423 Elderly lady well cared for by her family. She watches TV and reads a lot. Her son was visiting when I arrived, welcomed me into the mother's home and seemed comfortable with my being there as he left. She's active, cleans her own home, cooks, seems to be healthy in every way. She led an active working life.
- 10424 The respondent's sister was present. The respondent had been to the doctor and had been slightly medicated.
- 10425 The respondent's daughter was present. The respondent would not comment on the questions at A-1 and A-3 because of religious beliefs (Jehovah's Witness).
- 10427 Respondent quite uncomfortable, not feeling well but did a good interview.
- 10428 No, it went well.
- 10429 Had quite a problem convincing her to participate. Was glad she did after it was completed.
- 10430 Was pleased he did the interview.
- 10432 The R didn't want to participate in survey at first but after the survey was completed he said he was glad he participated. R's wife wanted to be interviewed.
- 10433 The respondent was somewhat restless. She wasn't very interested in the survey.
- 10436 R was a forest fire fighter.

- 10437 R was a Vietnamese with some limitation on speaking English, also a pollution control specialist with the city.
- 10440 Really nice people, married 46 years, insisted on showing me all the quilts he makes, below average income, but so very kind and what talent. I sent them a "Thank you" card.
- 10441 Said her husband was on disability. Another son with two kids just laid off his job. Another son working part time at Walmart and trying to go to college.
- 10442 Husband who was present said "I'm glad you asked her, because I sure wouldn't answer any questions like that."
- 10443 Somewhat distracted, friend came in, phone rang, she kept telling her son to get dressed because they were leaving shortly.
- 10444 Very nice lady, talked about her son who lives with her and can't find work and important to watch every penny spent.
- 10448 Not the quickest R in the world. Had to take the things at a slower than normal pace.
- 10449 R did not want to do interview at all. Said he had no time. Worked from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. for utility company and spent time off with girlfriend. Was only home to repair fishing boat. Said there was no time to come back. Only agreed to interview if it could be done in backyard while working on boat. I sat on boat to show pictures, maps, etc. so he had to stop work to look at them.
- 10451 Respondent said she recalled nothing of the Valdez affair.
- 10455 R was in a hurry to go "do the ashes". The question C-9, she said, "Yes, I would still vote for it." B-5, I think refers to the experience rather than the ships. R works for an insurance company that paid money for this spill.
- 10456 R was very cooperative, but since I couldn't say who the sponsor was didn't want to give income or last name.
- 10457 R was cooperative but not too inform of the oil spill.
- 10458 Respondent was interested in the information provided about the Valdez oil spill.
- 10461 This respondent had a large (barking) dog in the next room. His wife was nearby, also.
- 10462 This R was an intelligent thoughtful person. She really felt that in her list of priorities this oil spill did not merit her financial contribution.
- 10463 The only time the wife answered was when asked who was thought to be responsible for survey. She answered Exxon, but he still gave his own answer.
- 10469 The respondent had several telephone calls doing interview which prolonged the time. They were business related calls which had to be dealt with, phone company, etc.
- 10470 Sitting outside next to Highway 301 the noise was a little distracting.
- 10473 This young mother had a two year child that required some of her attention, other than that, good interview.

- 10476 Uneventful, straightforward and self-explanatory. R was friendly, hospitable, and very interested in the survey.
- 10479 Appeared to have been drinking. He kept making references to the fact he was divorced and did not have any family anymore, and he did not understand why we would pick him.
- 10481 R thought the Alaskan's should pay for this program.
- 10483 R distracted by call and by her ancient poodle about to get sick on the floor.
- 10484 R lived in a gigantic house probably worth \$500,000. Her questions were well thought out, frequent, and , so far, unique in most cases.
- 10485 Quite straightforward. The amount of money involved was a major consideration to this respondent, as indicated at A-15.
- 10486 R is a former U.S. Navy Submariner and comments after the interview showed he placed great blame on the tanker crew for poor seamanship, holding them and Exxon quite accountable for the spill. Really believes Exxon and other oil companies should pay most of the costs. This explains the low dollar figure he would be willing to pay.
- 10487 Respondent and her daughter had the flu. It was difficult for respondent to talk without coughing. I was somewhat reluctant to probe for lengthy explanations. Respondent sat on the floor to avoid contaminating us, but I had to lean to show maps , cards and photos. Awkward but accurate interview.
- 10488 R said she had a very hard day and was exhausted, therefore, feared her answers were not very good. But she was very interested and attentive.
- 10489 This R babysits and there were five preschool age children in the room during the interview.
- 10491 R was reluctant at first to let me in to do interview. She thought I was selling something.
- 10493 This R has had a stroke, and she said her vision was affected so she had trouble with show cards and some of the maps.
- 10495 She said that she never does surveys, but her daughter asked her to do it because of the fact the way the sample wouldn't be accurate if people refuse.
- 10497 The respondent did the interview to help me out. She really wasn't interested in the subject much.
- 10498 Called interviewer: She said, "He had not comments on the interview, wanted to get finished."
- 10499 Very nice R
- 10501 R's wife was skeptical at first because I think she thought I was a salesperson. Later, they both were very polite to me.
- 10502 The respondent was wearing her shirt from Alaska all over it. She told me, "See, I was expecting you."

- 10503 In this area the respondent stressed, if more jobs were available our Indiana area would build up much better. Education is fine but we have friends with degrees and still no jobs. This is our concern how we can help our local people improve their lives.
- 10528 Although respondent indicated she spoke and understood English, and she basically did, I still felt that she answered a few of the questions without fully understanding it, such as A-2, A-6A.
- 10530 Respondent seemed a bit annoyed at first but settled down as we got into the interview and was fine there after.
- 10531 Respondent really wanted to refuse survey but did agree to go ahead. She said she would have liked to have had advance notice I was coming. I explained and thanked her for her time and cooperation.
- 10532 The man was very well informed, very intelligent, stated all the environmental tragedies caused by humans. Was very emphatic about paying for the spill caused by the oil company.
- 10534 Waited at door at second floor apartment, poorly maintained building, for several minutes. Respondent came to door and reluctantly let me in, since I called her by her name. Had finally screened the day before. Screener was done reluctantly the day before, and husband had mentioned that, that day he turned thirty. I told him that was special and if his wife would see me the next day, Sunday, her day off, I'd bring something. I had a decorative sack with English muffins and little prizes for the children. Apartment was very musty smelling, very cluttered. R apologized, gruffly abolished children to their bedroom, and agreed to do interview. With time relaxed and seemed to enjoy interview.
- 10535 Nice young man, C.P.A., busy with tax season, survey done early sunday a.m.. We did survey in kitchen and watched his cute toddler who stayed in the high chair for most of interview.
- 10536 Retired accounting professor. Has definite opinions on things. Already knew 98% of information and was a little bored.
- 10537 Yes? I did the wrong question type!
- 10545 R called 800 number on letter and asked about survey. Someone told him questions were about all problems in U.S. He said that was not the truth. This made the interview difficult for me.
- 10547 Screener done on porch. Hesitantly let me in. Wanted to know how long interview would take. R spent time editorializing many of the questions. Many questions, when he spoke of graft, waste of government, big business, he got very angry, voice was loud. By coincidence he and his wife had just been to Alaska driving all that way in R.V. In fact, his wife said that's what she was doing putting pictures of their Alaska, Canada trip in photo album. R mentioned as I was leaving that the natives or Alaskans wanted another spill. It generated so much income in cleaning up.
- 10549 R seemed very hesitant during the day of screening but cooperated and seemed involved during interview.
- 10550 R was very interested and asked intelligent questions about upcoming sections (A-6 - A-15). Ideal interviewing conditions.

- 10551 R's young boy kept distracting her, but she made a concerted attempt to follow the material. Once or twice during A-6 - A-15 she digressed to another subject entirely (news items about bald eagles or local news stories about wild fires) but all in all followed along.
- 10552 Even though I feel R gave serious considerations to the vote questions there was no hesitation in his answers. He answered immediately. After the interview R explained that he was a government employee and has very strong opinions about government assistance in areas that are "better left to private industry."
- 10554 She was very quiet and didn't say much.
- 10555 He was really interested and very serious.
- 10556 Respondent did a paper for college on double hulled tankers.
- 10558 Respondent listened very carefully, studied the photos well and answered all questions but didn't make any comments, and I really had to probe for answers to open ended questions. She thought no one was interested in her opinions, and she didn't want to do it in the beginning.
- 10559 He was a very serious and thoughtful respondent.
- 10560 R was extremely hostile and suspicious. She wanted to know why she should answer questions and, "What is in it for me? How will it benefit me?" Nevertheless, she seriously considered and answered all the questions except for income and her last name.
- 10565 Respondent did interview because husband requested. Complained the whole length of interview.
- 10577 R lived there for sometime, probably worked on pipeline.
- 10581 R has thought through energy problems and wants other sources researched.
- 10585 The respondent was a college student. She was very nice. I enjoyed interviewing her.
- 10592 They simply can't afford anything else. Husband has extensive medical bills!
- 10595 She was rude and strange. I don't think she lived alone either but took her word for it.
- 10603 I rethought D-3 and D-4 as wife was concerned after the interview was done that they don't know who hired us, who I am, without a card to leave them. So I gave them a copy of the Westat lead letter. Westat may hear from them. Her mother was visiting, and I believe she may have instigated their "after" behavior. During the interview everything went well enough, exception being they wouldn't let me/us situate ourselves at a table. The data is honest and good interview with a knowledgeable R.
- 10605 This was a very hospitable lady.
- 10606 This respondent stated he had worked in the oil fields since he was sixteen years old. He had a lot of technical knowledge, very interesting interview.

- 10607 Respondent on medication for severe headaches and nausea. Can't drive or ride train, plane or cars without medication. Wanted me to leave card or she would not remember I was ever there. She can't remember when she goes off medication and stays off medication on week ends when possible.
- 10608 After finishing the interview, he wanted his two daughters to see the maps and photos, and he explained in detail the booklet, and they were very interested in the subject. One looked to be about twelve and one about nine years old. Very, very cooperative and interested. I'm glad he was as there were so many duplicate pages to contend with.
- 10610 R was not terribly interested. She was civil, but less than enthusiastic about the whole thing.
- 10611 I started with daughter and realized she either has alzheimer's or is slow. The mother would not like it if I asked that, so I asked mother and daughter for answers and put down mother's answers without them knowing what I was doing. However, when it got to age and schooling mother was standing near me and could see what I wrote down, so I put daughters information and, then tactfully and without her knowing what I was doing, asked mother demographic questions also in a matter of conversation. They do not keep up with what's going on in the world. Nice people, just misinformed.
- 10612 When I got screener he said he has to talk to his wife. Looked it might be a refusal, so I said I'll stop by in the morning if that's agreeable to you and bring some "schneks." How could he refuse? I brought them the next morning. It turned out they are great couple, and they did like the, "schneks" chuckle!
- 10613 Nice gal. No problems.
- 10614 No problems. Nice man.
- 10615 Her two year old son was in need of some attention toward the end of the interview, which I don't feel effected the R's replies. She was for the program. I don't believe the error of interviewer at C-7 corrected to \$30.00 would change her reply. At A-16 she did not hesitate at the increase to \$30.00.
- 10616 R commented he works for a utility.
- 10622 Very much an environmentalist, fascinated by briefing, perceptive comments.
- 10623 Very hard to catch at home, opening branch office for his company, working twelve hour days, very environmentalist, pleasant and interested. Pleasant interview.
- 10624 Slight distraction noted in D-8a. Due to her concern about a neighbor that keeps watching her. He acts strangely and this unwanted attention disturbs her. Otherwise, she was extremely cooperative and very interested in interview. Do not believe the distraction affected validity of the interview at all.

- 10626 R is a city policeman with a highly developed social conscience, very patriotic Does not consider himself an environmentalist, but his comments indicated he is actually an environmental preservationist. His comments, both to questions and informally, were well thought out if not elegantly articulated. He was very talkative, especially between sections A & B, during which time he talked about this issue. (Hopefully, I have captured that flavor in my comments.) Then drifted into crime and the impact of race relations in that area, including certain racial issues affecting the apartment complex, some of which I had witnessed. Therefore, I did not discourage this dialogue. The kind of cop I'd like in my neighborhood. I liked this guy! This apartment complex is racially mixed, but a white supremacist group lives and is active here, causing friction and distrust. This may account for much of the problem we're having in the segment.
- 10627 Many interruptions, visitors, phone ringing, child interrupting
- 10628 I woke up the respondent! Very reluctant at first, thought I would lose her. Later said her brother lives in Alaska.
- 10630 R comes from South Africa but is now an American citizen.
- 10631 The distraction was R's cat. I finally put the cat in my lap where it remained until the end of the interview.
- 10632 R understood voting questions but did not understand certain words like "environmental" or "environmental accidents." R lives in a very poor area.
- 10635 Lovely people. She was not at all informed about the environment and seemed to not know what I was talking about when I said environment.
- 10637 R is a veterinarian who seems to have a deeper grasp of ecological issues than most and a deeper concern that he admits for the environment.
- 10639 The interview took so long because R kept talking about her religion.
- 10640 R was pleasant and plan the interview so she could focus all her attention on the interview. However, her two girls kept coming in and distracting her.
- 10641 R seem to be informed on events that happen in the new.
- 10642 R asked me to write that if they asked every household in the U.S. to contribute ten dollars to the cure cancer that they could eliminate cancer in our time. She feels this is more important than helping oil companies clean up their messes.
- 10645 Very good interview, respondent very attentive thoughtful, expressed concern that tax money is now being spent on government programs he doesn't approve of.
- 10646 Excellent interview, respondent highly educated and informed, very much at ease and comfortable to talk with.
- 10647 Respondent was interesting and enjoyable to talk with.
- 10648 A good interview other than one phone call and small toddler at home needed attention a few times.
- 10649 Excellent interview, well read and informed respondent, charming couple with varied interests, very comfortable to talk with!

10652 She stated she was not too smart on these things. I assured her and told her she represented other people of her age, and we wanted her opinion.

10653 He was really interested in the whole topic. Very good interview, one of the nicest interviews I've had.

10654 No, she was not really very interested. She had her mind on other things.

10659 He said we didn't have all the facts, but the pictures were good.

10680 She wanted to give me very little time to begin with, but she did pay attention to the presentation to the photographs and maps.

10681 Nice couple. Gave serious thought to each questions.

10682 Several times during A-6B - A-15 R said, "You know you don't have to do this," and rolled her eyes. I explained that this was information she needed to have to base her answers on in an upcoming question. She settled down but never became interested in any of the material. I think she answered truthfully but very unconcerned throughout. The TV was on, and she was more interested in the game show even though the sound was off.

10683 Very cooperative and attentive, gave considerable thought to voting questions.

10684 I did half of this interview standing besides a truck the R was cleaning. When he finished he invited me in.

10685 R was very interested but had trouble putting his responses into words. He might have been distracted by child climbing on him, telephone ringing and wife interjecting her thoughts.

10687 This bright and alert lady was a pleasure to interview!

10688 This interview was with an extremely nice lady. Although somewhat uninformed, she seemed interested in the presentation.

10689 A pleasant interview with a nice lady. She seemed very interested in the welfare of animals and sea life.

10690 This interview was difficult to conduct, as it was necessary to reread several questions to this lady.

10694 It was difficult to speak over one child singing and the other roller skating in the house.

10697 R said he would like to hear how this survey ends up, very interested in outcome.

10698 This lady seemed highly intelligent and had no trouble answering any of the questions.

10699 He really gave it serious thought.

10701 This R was particularly dense. Some of her answers didn't make too much sense.

10703 This man hates the government, and he's not too fond of oil companies either.

10704 Feisty opinionated old lady

10705 When I first approached her, her large dog attacked her small dog, and she was very irritated but after awhile she calmed down.



10708 After interview was over he asked why we only take women to ask. I explained selection procedure

10709 R did not feel too well, but once we got started she was interested enough to think and give honest answers.

10713 He was a very vocal young man, and it seemed to hit him where he lives. He got into survey at once while preparing breakfast for boys. He stood up during entire interview and talked on and on. Although, he didn't want to do interview in the beginning, at the end he loved opportunity to voice his opinion.

10715 Young woman said she had two jobs and went to school. She called me several times at home to find out more about survey and to change the time. I met her at the VA hospital where she worked.

10716 The rent for the house was included with her jobs she was very nice and extremely interested especially in the bird kill and the escort ship program. She answered questions directly and understood questions directly and understood questions.

10717 R liked to talk. She stated a lot of things, and I had to keep pulling her back to the questions, especially in the beginning. Once we got to pictures and voting questions, she was interested and answered pretty direct.

10718 Very interested in the program, stated that at the time it happened her husband wondered why we didn't have that program, for he had seen it in operation around twenty years ago in the North Sea while he was in service.

10719 He felt that it was a good program but, definitely, should be paid for by the oil companies. Had a negative attitude toward environmentalists as a whole and, also, toward government not being truthful in saying one year and once they start they won't quit. He was very friendly and very interested in the program but that it wasn't his responsibility to pay for it.

10720 She was very interested and took time considering the vote questions.

10721 I caught him in the midst of his house cleaning, and he tried to put me off to another time. Once we got into the interview he was very cooperative and interested in the study. He did not appreciated question C-10. He said they should not be asking this after you already voted. He was ready to go back and change his answers to the voting questions.

10722 She thought it was a good program but definitely should be used in other places than Alaska.

10723 R was in a hurry so his answers were short.

10727 Respondent was very, very tired, did not really want to do the interview.

10731 R was doing his laundry and, at times, interrupted his train of thought as he tended the washing machine.

10732 R was watching a soap opera on TV as we did interview.

10766 Had visited Alaska and enjoyed it.

10769 None. This young man is a lawyer who works for a judge, belongs to several environmental groups, has a gorgeous apartment. Very good taste.

- 10770 Smart business man
- 10776 Too many long narration. R gets nervous about finish.
- 10778 She had a daughter and son-in-law who went to Alaska for the clean-up and stayed a year and a half. She said at her age she didn't worry about these things, was for the younger generation to worry about. She didn't pay taxes.
- 10779 He was a little hesitant when I met him in the backyard. Said he had to go pick up his son. Didn't have much time. Son was in the house and once we started he was friendly and interested. Wanted a program to help the coal mines sell their coal.
- 10780 The respondent became very distracted during the interview. He would get so far off the point I was asking him that the interview took a very long time. He owns his own business, and he really likes to talk! I contacted his wife at home on Saturday. She said I could go to his place of business which was approximately ten miles away.. When I got there he had left and would no return for an hour and a half. So I left and went to another segment approximately fifteen miles. Then I came back to his office. He agreed to the interview at that time.
- 10781 The interview was conducted in the respondent's place of business.
- 10782 This woman did believe in the survey, but she was very nice.
- 10787 Thompson seemed to have problems with allowing the respondent to give complete answers because they didn't fit interview format. Knowledgeable respondent with thoughtful ideas and commitment to the future.
- 10788 The respondent drove an oil (and/or gas) truck for thirty-seven years. He knew quite a bit about grades of oil.
- 10791 Respondent not hospitable at all. Didn't want to do interview. Child opened door, and I was able to talk to respondent and conduct interviews.
- 10793 Small apartment, Saturday noon, children, friends, husband around.
- 10794 Respondent disinterested, mentioned repeatedly, "Let oil companies pay."
- 10795 Respondent said when I started to show pictures, "Don't show me any pictures of dead birds."
- 10796 Very nice couple. She met me in the yard, checked my car license, said her husband would never talk to me. He didn't like to talk to people. He was extremely nice and interested. Tried to make him feel really important, representative of many others with his answers.
- 10797 A very bright old lady
- 10798 Little difficult but we talked our way in.
- 10801 Respondent unaware of current events.
- 10804 First stated environmentalists hired Westat, and I wrote comments and then changed to say oil companies must have hired Westat.
- 10805 This is an elderly woman who's attention span is somewhat short.

- 10806 Respondent was distracted by her, I would say, nine month old baby whom she was breast feeding when I first appeared at the door. The grandma of the respondent children answered the door. I explained to her who I was and why I was there. She stopped the feeding to do the interview with me. In addition to her nine month old, there was also a, I would say, eighteen month old. Half way through interview, R began to show concern for the length of the interview because she had to get to the bank. She was very aware of the oil spill.
- 10808 R spoke fluent English. Her husband could not understand English. He was present during the interview. She translated all the questions into Spanish for him. He kept nodding his head, but he never made any comments.
- 10809 She digressed a lot. But I couldn't cut her off unless I was rude, and that would never happen. She is a charming lonely lady.
- 10810 Nice couple. Just feel no matter what the outcome of this is the public will pay one way or another. They are on a limited income and are tired of being taxed.
- 10811 Met R at fast food place near where he works. He refused at first but I got him to do it. Bored with whole thing and I believe he is a bit hard of hearing, but I talked as loud as permissible in restaurant. He is a retired banker who now works in a retail chain discount department store. Said he is more concerned with people then animals and birds in regard to the oil spill. Talks at you not to you. He was good looking though (chuckle). I was there early and hardly pulled up in car when I heard him yell to me, "Come on, come on, let's go" so I grabbed my stuff and only took one pen which ran out of ink so did interview in pencil and redid later in pen.
- 10812 R is a teacher but didn't seem to be very interested in interview. Mind was elsewhere. Pleasant by bored.
- 10813 Very well informed and great to interview. She "thinks." Some thought to each question. Nice home and she was very pleasant.
- 10814 Respondent said, "The public always foots the bills that we should not. Also, with the first spill, I hope they (whoever is asking or who's responsible for these questions and information) will be on their toes to prevent this from happening. They asked about homeless, drugs, space. I wonder why? If more money is spent it's going to do any good. Forget a space orbit, they don't have any business in space at all."
- 10816 Very skeptical until I started the survey.
- 10818 Had strong ideas and well thought through.
- 10820 R had better than average knowledge of the accident and was noticeably pro-environment.
- 10821 Extremely nice people. Very alert for her age.
- 10831 The respondent was in the middle of packing. She was going out of town but agreed to do survey now because she was not sure when she would return. Husband in Saudi.
- 10832 Great respondent!
- 10846 Man was extremely interested. Could not believe we were interested in his opinion, wanted copies of the pictures.

- 10848 R was more interested in her cooking than the interview, thought her husband should have done it. Sorry, about the pencil, "accidents happen."
- 10851 Very concerned about program being only to protect one small area.
- 10852 Pleasant interview with a nice family man.
- 10853 A good interview with an extremely interested lady.
- 10854 What a character this man was. A good interview!
- 10855 Right in the middle of the interview a newscast of the Gulf oil spill came on TV, and it showed men throwing what looked like a Norwegian sea fence into the water. The respondent's friend called our attention to it less than a minute after I'd shown card #6 and they were very impressed.
- 10856 This R was so slow to get an answer out of him took forever. Question C-11 I believe he answered Texaco because Texaco gas station at end of street. He saw the sign.
- 10859 Two friends came to visit about halfway through the interview, but they went right to the front room to watch TV. Did not pay attention to R and myself.
- 10860 R said this was very interesting and apologized for not being able to do it sooner. Very friendly and cooperative.
- 10861 R said it was interesting, and she was attentive but seemed a little in a hurry to finish towards the last. However, when we did finish she asked questions about my job and was a little "chatty".
- 10864 Very smooth interview.
- 10865 Although R kept his attention on the interview, the general attitude was that topic concerned him very little. The other person in the room (person 02) was much more involved by the topic but kept to herself and let him answer (except where indicated).
- 10867 She wasn't against the program, thought it to be a good, safety program. However, thought the oil companies should pay the total cost. They were the ones making the millions and it was their mistakes. She didn't see why the little guy had to pay to help them bail out.
- 10868 I had to explain the meaning of a few words. I read slowly, and she comprehended most of the material.
- 10869 She is from Japan. She used a dictionary to look up a couple of words, i.e., "species" I read slowly, and she understood the content. However, I think she misunderstood B-5 because her opinion was that the program should be available in other parts if the U.S.A. I couldn't use selected respondent because he didn't understand English, very well.
- 10870 This interview was a pleasure to do as the respondent seemed genuinely interested in the material presented.
- 10871 A good interview with a single parent of two small boys. He seemed very concerned about the environment.
- 10872 A good interview with an out spoken young man!
- 10873 This young was extremely interested in the presentation.

10874 A very informed lady, a great interview.

10875 A fantastic interview with a very bright lady!

10876 What a great sweet lady, 79 years old and so informed!

10880 The interview was done while R was making egg rolls. He said it was then or never. After interview as over, he wrapped six egg rolls and gave them to me. He also asked me how I would have voted, told him I didn't know. He then told me the Coast Guard up there is really hated. Young kids try to play God, causing trouble. He then reiterated that the Coast Guard should stay out of it.

10883 This was done outside a shack on an old rusty truck with eleven children and a strange husband.

10886 Son came in half way through. He never stated anything and she wasn't distracted by him. She answered phone once and was slightly distracted for a short time (several seconds).

10887 Well informed, considered vote question from different angles, decided oil companies should pay the total costs.

10888 She really could care less about the spill or the damage. Said it was interesting, the interview.

10889 She would not consent to do interview at home, only at her work, a bakery. Therefore, we were interrupted by an oven bell, three times to remove baked goods from oven. One phone call and several customers. She never lost the train of thought we were talking about, and I would go back and pick up card number or question number from the beginning.

10923 Respondent was disabled war veteran (Korea). Against oil companies. Many interruptions with his army career. Family in the Alaska area, although never actually there went by it in service.

10924 Only about screener, R was very insistent it was his house.

10927 He is head of the Multi-Cultural group at Olympic College (that's why the equal opportunity plug in one answer).

10932 Spent about one hour converting R. He did not want to do it because, "too many personal guess." I would guess income to be "B." He really enjoyed the interview once he got into it.

10933 A good interview with an interested attorney.

10963 Young woman lives alone and is afraid to give name and phone to anyone, said would respond to letter. She is real nice.

10966 This man was of very few words, answered questions and that's all. He remembered getting the letter (express).

10967 He asked a lot of questions before starting. I joked with him along with answering questions. He agreed. When we finished the interview he stated that he had asked same questions to the other representative, and he got bent out of shape. He said, since you handled yourself he would agree. He added a lot during interview, only put in what is pertinent to this study.

- 10968 Very nice, very cooperative, thought out before answering questions. Interrupted by two telephone calls.
- 10969 No, very nice, kind of hard of hearing, I had to talk loudly.
- 10997 R had the flu and not feeling very well.
- 10999 He did not want to do it. Kept trying to get me to give up. I told him I would read it as fast as I could. After just starting he commenting that the might have to break it off, but I kept reading. Try speed reading with a dry mouth. After it was all done he apologized for being so hard nosed about doing it, but he just had so little time for work and getting ready to go out of town.
- 11010 Wife constantly interrupted with her ideas delaying and influencing R's answers. I finally moved the interview to the doorway, away from the wife.
- 11011 Mexican migrant worker family
- 11012 Mexican migrant worker family
- 11019 Sure was hard to get in the door. She kept telling me she didn't want to get involved. Since she didn't shut the door in my face, I just opened up the questionnaire and kept asking questions, then she finally let me in. When it was over she said had she known it was so simple she would have invited me in sooner rather than let me stand in the cold. She wouldn't even give me her name or anything. I got it in general conversation with her. Too many surveys have been in this area in person and, also, by phone. The people are simply afraid to talk to anyone.
- 11030 This lady turned out to be a delight after a rude beginning at appt. arranged by husband. She apologized again and said she really enjoyed the interview.
- 11031 He is a very nice man, proud of what he has accomplished in the fifteen years he has been in this country, and very proud of his family. He owns a large repair shop of automobiles and works hard. In C-12 at end of interview, shows how he is grateful. Also tries to better his English himself.
- 11032 R assertive. Did apologize for being so hard to get a hold of. She said her time was very valuable. Telephone rang while I was there. She said for me to continue, and she did not answer it. She chatted with me a few minutes at the door. So I did ask her about the Federal Express mailing. She said, "yes", it did help her change her mind and give us the half an hour for the survey.
- 11033 Older gentleman, sat in wheelchair, dog in yard, escorted me to the gate, uses walker, dressed well, had been to church, noticed Federal Express letter was sitting on his table.
- 11034 Very nice and pleasant. He answered most questions directly. It was time to put children to bed, so he was in hurry.
- 11035 This was a doctor who had requested I call and he would make time for interview but gave me the run around. He was irritated that I finally caught him at home. First thing he said was I should have called him first.
- 11036 This man was not well informed of the issues. However, the interview was a pleasant one.

- 11037 Fiance started to ask questions then said he would wait until the end of the interview. Offered to give me \$20.00 if he could answer the questions for R.
- 11039 R was very courteous and gave thoughtful responses.
- 11040 Talkative!
- 11042 Respondent was very bored and kept asking, "How can I help pay for oil in the water, and I have to live in the project. If I could help with some ships, I would ship myself out of this living conditions. This is crazy to ask project people questions like this..."
- 11043 The R stated her son-in-law is now serving in the Coast Guard, so he might have a new job if this idea is made into a law.
- 11044 The respondent's small child and husband caused distraction and kept her from concentrating.
- 11045 The respondent was reluctant at first then impatient during the interview, telling me he had other things to do with his time.
- 11047 Her teenage daughter was in and out of the room.
- 11050 R would only do interview in my car!
- 11051 R very distressed about wildlife killed.
- 11052 At first the R was very suspicious. He wouldn't admit that he was Jeremiah. Then he said he doesn't live here. It took a great deal of persuasion to get him to participate. He wouldn't let me come in the house. We did the interview in my car. By the end he was much more relaxed and seemed genuinely interested in the maps and the cards.
- 11053 No problems. Nice couple.
- 11054 Interview conducted inside of home, very nice. She really enjoyed the pictures.
- 11055 R is undereducated, not very bright, said his wife is smarter and should have responded, and somewhat self-conscious about being quizzed on these questions, but he did understand all the essentials. I also got the impression the amount of money bothered him on the voting question even more that doubts about the efficacy of the plan.
- 11057 Respondent was very concerned as to whether others would be able to afford this program.
- 11058 R was very hurt by the fact the first interviewer said he was ineligible, because he couldn't read. He did an excellent job and was most thoughtful.
- 11060 Suffered an abdominal aortic aneurism four weeks ago and is just home from the hospital a few days. He had difficulty talking and concentrating. I had to repeat the answer categories on Q. A-1 and Q. A-3 for every question.
- 11061 Thought it was strange that we could not say what the study was about (at first) and who the client was, so she thought I was checking up on her blind mother (something to do with benefits for the blind) and refused to talk to me. She also said if you had sent the refusal letter first telling more about Westat's studies she would have participated initially.

- 11064 The respondent appeared to be a person who was not at all aware of current events, appeared not to grasp the purpose behind the whole line of questioning.
- 11065 None, not a problem interview, went well.
- 11067 This respondent did not know what a fed. ex. was . He did not grasp that an interviewer works for pay. Thought it was nice of us to do this type of thing for the general good.
- 11072 I call R "the Mountain Man," because he lives on top of a mountain, keeps a pack of hounds, several raccoons, a copperhead, and a five and a half feet rattlesnake. He claims not to be an environmentalist, but his definition must be askew. He won't kill snakes because of their role as useful predators, decries the widespread cutting of trees, never kills the raccoons he hunts (turns some into pets) and maintains an environmentalist ethic about hunting deer, which he does avidly. Very interesting fellow!
- 11073 R is eighteen years old, currently a high school junior. Her husband is in prison. It took some talking to get her to admit she lived at the selected DU when I caught her outside. Inconsistency of her answers reflects her somewhat limited mentality. Would not interview in selected DU, but escorted me to sister's home, four doors down the row, tried to pass me off to sister for answers despite my repeated assurances that I wanted to talk to her. I finally said sister could be present but wanted her answers. There was no interference or comment from sister. Believe R's answers were more what she thought was the "proper" answer than what she really felt. For example, I don't believe she could afford \$60.00 charge without pain. On the other hand, she may have only a limited appreciation of the value of money or may wish not to admit it would be more than she can afford, due to very poor living circumstances.
- 11088 Is aware of current events. He doesn't speak perfect English, comprehends it well.
- 11090 The respondent was somewhat frustrated by the questions not allowing for answers she wanted to give, so I wrote them in as comments.
- 11091 Respondent was so glad she finally agreed to be interviewed if had know more about subject earlier would had made better arrangements to be interviewed.
- 11093 No, oh yes, I do. I screened this household on January 30th made an appointment for February 1, at 11:00 with respondent spouse. When I arrived stated she had never seen me before. It was the third house I called on, and I'm no crazy. She was the woman I saw on the 30th. At that time she stated her name was on the deed.
- 11094 There were at times three other adults and two children in the room a lot of noise and confusion. R was not informed about environmental issues and kept saying she had three children and that she had no extra time to devote to learning about environmental issues.
- 11095 Respondent stated had fed. ex returned when no name and only a form letter inside. Wasn't home to sign for fed. ex. and requested they open and read it to her. I had to buy her lunch to get her to do it. She was glad she finally consented to participate.
- 11096 Very cooperative. Insisted I have a cup of hot tea as temperature was negative six degrees wind chill, and by this time, he could tell I was most stressed out. This seg. has been the pits for refusals. Drank tea after completing interview.



- 11098 R speaks somewhat broken English. He's from Czechoslovakia. Intelligent and certain/strong as a person.
- 11099 The fed. ex. letter influenced R to participate I believe. Also, the fact she was waiting on husband to go out to dinner, and the baby was sleeping.
- 11102 R's age and educational background made it difficult to administer the questions. R did not understand the use of the answer categories on the show cards. R became very upset at the mention of extra taxes.
- 11103 Completed the eighth grade and works as a postman.
- 11111 Thought oil companies should be totally responsible. Wife refused at door. While I was still in driveway husband came, approved to do it, so got screener and interview from him outside. Wind was blowing fiercely!
- 11112 Very cooperative, gave a lot of thought to vote questions. Wife was very nice, said I could wait until (R) got home, so I could get the interview for she said on week nights and Saturday they wouldn't bother. Offered popcorn and drink to me while waiting.
- 11113 Seemed to be very interested in the Alaska environment of the Sound and also the other coastline of U.S. Thought about questions before answering. Answered directly with unnecessary comments.
- 11114 Answered questions directly, took time considering voting questions, and if he would agree to more than one year. He is a backpacker and stated he has traveled to areas and know what effects mankind has on the environment.
- 11115 She said after the interview that she thought the taxing of families should be over a five year period and like for ten dollars a year. She said then many more families would be able to help.
- 11116 She was very nice. Listened attentively, and seemed to know about spill and it's cause. Hard to get longer answers from her or more explicit ones.
- 11117 Yes, you might want to check the validity of my work! It was all I could do to concentrate on the answers as this man was the closest double to Tom Selleck I've ever seen! Seriously, it was a very good interview. This man thought through his answers carefully.
- 11118 This was very strange household! The lady had two little children who played on the floor during the interview. Also, her significant other was visiting and sat in the living room with his sunglasses on (at night!). She had no telephone and yet the house was filled with very expensive knick-knacks and objects. I really feel that I might have stumbled onto some sort of drug dealing base! Very scary!
- 11119 A good interview, however, I would note that throughout the interview the lady continually told me of her lack of intelligence. A very low esteem person, poor thing!
- 11120 A very pleasant interview with a thoughtful nurse. She seemed very interested in giving well thought out answers.
- 11121 A very good interview with a well-informed respondent.
- 11122 A good interview with an extremely concerned lady. Very well thought out answers.

- 11123 This young mother, although courteous, did not seem informed of the information that we asked.
- 11124 She was very concerned about the environment. When I tried recontracting her for interview she left attached note, caught her on phone. She was very cooperative.
- 11125 Intelligent young many very interested in study.
- 11126 A most unusual interview! A group home with six schizophrenic age 50+ women. As I was doing the interview one lady came to me and gave me a Catholic absolution and blessing. Another lady asked me how many questions was I going to ask (R), the group leader of the home. A third lady asked me to buy her a chocolate Easter bunny. You guys owe me for this one? Time and one half at least! Ha!
- 11130 R had 14 dogs and cats in the home.
- 11131 She had just gotten home, really didn't want to take time, told her we would hurry, wouldn't invite us in, we stood in the hallway.
- 11132 She was quite a talker, had to keep bringing her back to the questions.
- 11133 They are a very environmental conscious family. They won't eat when they use styrofoam.
- 11134 Respondent a M.D. resident, very interested in environment and carefully considered each question.
- 11137 Interview was conducted inside her home, and she was very interested as she became more knowledgeable about the oil spill. She said to me, "I am speaking my feelings only. Shame on them to say they are asking questions on health, education, drugs and etc. when they really want to know if we will pay to prevent the oil spills. I am no an educated lady, but I have common sense, see. Ask what you want to know. Don't mix us up." Very nice lady. See.
- 11140 The R kept flirting with Line # 1 during the entire interview. She acted so silly that I was shocked to hear that she had six years of college. During the interview she got up and went out of the room and was gone about fifteen minutes. She didn't say where she went. I sat in her house for one hour and forty minutes waiting for her to come home.
- 11144 She was very spry lady and very alert! A very clear headed lady.
- 11145 This R knew what he was talking about on the subject of the oil spill.
- 11146 He was very knowledgeable on the subject matter. He is quite concerned about all facets of the environment. He would not give out his name nor phone number, however. Other interviewer sat in car while I was conducting the interview.
- 11147 He wasn't going to participate at first. Got him to change his mind. He was very upset thinking that the American people had to help out big corporations out of trouble. He is very concerned about the environment. I caught him outside, and he was preparing a garden space which will be done all naturally. He was very adamant of refusing his name or phone number. (Other interviewer) sat in car while I conducted interview.

- 11154 R said he was old, as would like to leave things like this to younger people because he would not be around for very much longer.
- 11156 It ended up that she was very interested and a well informed R. Asked a lot of questions, so I told her to call 800# as I wasn't qualified to answer. I enjoyed interview. R originally refused because she is a government investigator and is leery of answering questions, she said.
- 11159 Very glad to complete this interview. This interview was conducted on a porch. Very rude person.
- 11160 Respondent was a grouch all the way through the interview.
- 11161 Good R, just feel it is not his problem.
- 11162 R didn't care about oil spill at all.
- 11165 He really didn't want to answer questions. He really wasn't concerned with the oil spill or the damage it caused or future damage/oil spills. He was dogmatic that we (the people) shouldn't have to pay for it.
- 11170 This R is a Native American who was adopted off of the reservation, given a good education that exceeds her present environment/status. I learned this when a child present at the time asked about her giving the above last name. Apparently she's used her adoptive parent's name.
- 11171 R is undereducated, but possesses a degree of wisdom that he cannot articulate. Though his answers sometimes seemed off the mark, somehow, I knew the meaning implicit in his verbatim comments was very much on target. I'm not trying to be cryptic. You just had to be there.
- 11172 Though uniformed about the spill, she was very interested in the briefing. I believe she knew more prior to briefing than she was about to articulate. Lady is very shy and this may have had an effect upon her answers early in interview.
- 11173 She would have tried to help any animals being hurt or killed if she could. She stated she loved all animals.
- 11174 And good interview with a well-informed young man. He thought through the questions before answering.
- 11175 This was a very interesting interview with a newspaper owner. His answers were very deliberate.
- 11176 This was a pleasant interview with a nice lady who was very willing to do the interview.
- 11177 This was a very pleasurable interview with a somewhat informed young man. He listened and answered carefully.
- 11180 They were just leaving when I arrived. (This was a refusal.) He was very cooperative, and she left for work in his car, and I did interview outside on hood of car.
- 11181 I did this at his place of employment. Was very nice and cooperative, no problems.

- 11182 I think this was a refusal before I got there by previous interviewer. When I first rung bell, I was a little early. It looked like no one was home. Dog didn't bark. Kids didn't say boo. So I sat in car in front of his house thinking either they weren't home yet or they were giving me the run around. I was ready to leave when I glanced at window and saw a shadow in unlit house, so I casually got out of car, looked at my watch and rang bell, and then they answered. Must have thought I was going to sit there all night (chuckle).
- 11183 I sweet talked her into doing interview. She was pleasant and polite and said yes when I said I'd meet her at her lunch hour. She works for the government, has contact with DNR and when she said Prince William Sound instead of oil spill it surprised me as I never mentioned what study was about. It's not an answer I expected. She was an enjoyable interview.
- 11188 Sea fence seemed to interest him but he hurried me and complain about me having to go through this whole book, and he was tired and had just gotten home. Didn't want to look at the pictures of the spill. Said he was in a rush for me and for me to just skip them. Said he had seen them on TV and they just took up more of his time.
- 11193 She has been sick and away from home for two weeks.
- 11194 I think the landlady is a grouch. I spoke to her one the way out but she didn't speak back.
- 11195 Turned out to be a very nice person. We stood outside so the dogs would not disturb us.
- 11196 He works midnight shift. Apologized for being so hard to get. Usually sleeps until about 2:00 p.m. Other person just kept coming at a bad time. Kept telling her to wait until 2:30 p.m. so he could get his sleep.
- 11197 See listing sheet and note. There are four bells at front numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and there is one apartment in rear which would have to be considered #5 even though there is no number on it. There is not apartment 6 as is shown on listing sheet. The 6th electric meter which the lister is going by is the laundry room in the basement.
- 11198 Caught her on a nice sunny day. Commented on the birds arriving from south and the daffodils blooming and she just mellowed and was very nice to talk to.
- 11200 Got into building where lunch is served. R was working on a craft project. I sat down and visited for sometime and bought some craft items all before the name of Westat came up. After establishing a good rapport she was sweet as could be.
- 11202 She was just leaving said she didn't have time, was leaving with her friend who was present during the interview, and he offered his opinions. She stated that she never paid any attention to the spill for she works all the time and doesn't listen to any news. She said she was concerned about the environment, tries to do her share. But believes the oil companies should be totally responsible for their business. It is not the tax payers to bail out big business, savings and loans, farmers, etc. But it has to stop.
- 11204 Respondent stated she is several weeks older than her husband.
- 11206 Wasn't invited in, done at door.
- 11208 He continued to cook dinner as we discussed the questionnaire.

- 11209      Stood at the door.
- 11210      This man was in pickup working on dash, didn't have time, wouldn't give me a time for an appointment, said he worked all the time and he didn't have time. I asked him questions in a conversational matter. Stated he didn't need to see any pictures. He had seen all he wanted on TV. I circled not sure for questions he refused or I could sense he would quit talking. Told him in conversational matter everything pertaining to pictures, animals killed and the safety plan. He did not want to talk but as I continued he would give answers.
- 11212      Daughter stuck her head around corner was sick, requested R, stated she had two girls both over eighteen did not help with rent. We were already at door so didn't push further, since they didn't pay rent.
- 11213      Stood at door outside.
- 11214      This single mother of four gave a very serious and thoughtful interview.
- 11215      A fantastic interview! This lady truly listened well and gave very well thought out answers!
- 11216      This was a fun interview with a cute older couple. The respondent seemed to well understand the questions.
- 11217      A very pleasant interview with a neat "gramma". She seemed very well-informed about the environment.
- 11218      Respondent was very cooperative. I somewhat gather the impression that he felt guilty about not being available and having so many call back to complete the interview.
- 11219      I never could decide whether R was dumb, sullen, or angry. Believe I woke him (after interview he said I wouldn't have caught him at all if he hadn't worked late the previous night). When I introduced the survey through the locked screen door, he had almost no reaction, just looked at me through half-closed eyes in such a way that I couldn't decide if he was awake, on drugs, or was trying to decide whether to shoot me. After prolonged explanation, I finally pressed to be let in to do the interview. He didn't make a move or say a word for approximately twenty seconds (I just kept looking at him), then finally said "fair enough" and unlocked the screen. A genuinely weird interlude. The inside of the house was obviously need just to keep things out of the rain and was a mass of disorderly piles. He found a straight chair for me and moved antifreeze containers off the couch so he could sit. No tables were in sight, so the interview/briefing was done off our knees. His answers to all questions were preceded by prolonged silence while he seemed to be making up his mind. Several questions had to be repeated. Then I was amazed to find in Section B that he had understood all critical points in the briefing. After the interview he walked me back out to the front porch, responded positively (but with typical flatness of expression) to my attempts at courteous comments about the weather and a fire in nearby woods. As I reached my vehicle, he said, "Tell you man I definitely want to be called about the interview." I replied that I would make a note of it in the care and bade him goodbye. I would appreciate feed-back on that conversation if you are able to reach him. I still haven't figured this guy out.
- 11220      She put me off for week and finally did the interview on her college spring break after finals.

- 11221 She put me off for days. Did it finally at the hospital after her shift was over.
- 11222 Respondent was very concerned about the problem of the oil. However, she felt more concern must be placed on humans, health, homes, medicare then the people would be in better condition to help with world problems because their needs are better. She also realized it will never be completely 100% taken care of, but fight to have seniors to get medicine, at least. Soon, we will be laying around like the animals.
- 11223 R asked a lot of questions at the door and didn't want to let me in to do the interview. After I talked her into doing it, she was very nice.
- 11225 Respondent was interested in the interview but expressed her opinion that the client need not be kept anonymous after the completion of the interview.
- 11226 The respondent was in the middle of writing boyfriend in Saudi Arabia. She would never completely put the letter down. Did not want interviewer to schedule an appointment. Says she stays busy.
- 11227 She had company inside the house, so we done the interview with her sticking her head out until it came to the pictures. She became more open as we continued. She wasn't going to do interview at first for she was not going to give out any personal information of any kind. We would not open the door to (other interviewer) just 15-20 minutes before, however, she finally came to door when I rang bell and knocked on door several times.
- 11228 She had company. We done the interview outside on the steps. She glanced through the pictures, said she knew all of that for she is a teacher and has it in the classroom sitting.
- 11229 We done this outside. She was in a hurry, didn't want to mess with A-1 or A-3. She wasn't up on that. Her mother-in-law is in the hospital seriously ill, and she was fixing dinner so when husband got home they could go to hospital. She said to go ahead this evening if it wouldn't take too long, for they would be hard to find to home now with her mother-in-laws condition.
- 11233 An arrogant individual.
- 11238 Ended up doing this by phone. Discussed this area with the supervisor. After going into the area. We decided it was not safe to keep going back even with as escort. Do it by phone or skip it was the agreement. Even trying to reach him by phone was difficult, four shootings took place today only a few blocks from this area.
- 11239 She was in a hurry and her dog was distracting, but I think she gave it serious thought.
- 11240 Nice interview.
- 11241 Conversion!!! He was a university administrator and was very nice. He was sorry his wife had refused me earlier. The Fed Ex letter really helped.
- 11268 This respondent wasn't very cooperative at first. Later he became very talkative and outspoken.
- 11269 This family came to the U.S. less than two years ago in Mexico. They did not have a T.V., so he knew very little about oil spill.
- 11270 Interviewers dream respondent. She thanked us for choosing her!

11271 At B-6 it was obvious he did not understand that the escort program would be confined to Prince William Sound.

11272 This interview with this nurse took me longer to complete as she insisted on doing this over lunch in a restaurant. She did not, however, seem distracted by our waiter interrupting. This lady seemed very concerned about the environment and displayed much compassion toward the animals life as I showed her the pictures.

11273 A good interview with a nice black man who very courteously granted me the interview late in the evening.

11274 She felt that better radar was needed.

11275 Five small children grabbing at photos, TV blaring

11276 This was done in office, constant interruption but R was interested in interview.

11277 It seemed to me that the more the R thought about it, the more he thought the oil company should be responsible for the clean-up cost and protection.

11278 Respondent seemed a little strange and I'm not too sure how much he understood about what I was saying. His thought seemed to drift and I had to try to get him to listen to the narrative but he was decisive about the voting.

11282 Young couple, jobless, asked if Westat was hiring.

11283 This was done while a two year old was alternating or whining or crying or trying to walk off with my card book!

11284 Very pleasant, very concerned about the rich not paying any more than the poor!

11287 R did not do this interview willingly. I interrupted his basketball game.

11288 A great interview! This businessman gave well thought out answers!

11501 R mentioned that the oil companies should pay but not at the indicated places in questionnaire.

11502 Very nice older couple

11505 R member of wildlife group, very concerned about animals and environment.

11507 Teacher, well informed, interested

11508 The husband was the chosen respondent. Toni, the wife, said I will never be able to catch up with him. So I went ahead and interview her. She is very intelligent and up to date with environmental issues.

11509 The respondent would pay \$120.00 but would pay anymore just because it wants to see how the program work and was concern that the program would not help any other part of the U.S. Said a lot of people would never go to Alaska so what difference would it make. Think the program should be used all over the U.S. if the tax payer have to pay this kind of money.

11514 Strong opinions! Friendly.

11516 Seemed to give serious thought to most questions. Friendly.

- 11517 She was not interested in seeing the pictures. It was very cold and I stood outside during the entire interview. She was only interested in the oil spill that recently happened in Whiting on Thursday 1-14-91.
- 11520 His work history include working on a ship, nineteen years traveling between Nova Scotia and the Caribbean. During the '73 oil crisis he was on ships and observed oil tankers up and down the easter seaboard. He felt they purposely didn't go into port to keep the long lines at the pump. At one point in time he managed a shell oil company. He cares about the environment but is basically leery of oil companies and their motives.
- 11521 R apparently felt there would be more in a one time tax even though I read info concerning it.
- 11524 R was very friendly and didn't hesitate in anyway to answer questions to the best of his ability.
- 11525 Respondent said she barely went to grammar school, always sick. Respondent nervous, said she and friend share expenses but apart in #02 name.
- 11528 Very opinionated person
- 11530 Respondent, a young, pregnant, Hispanic girl was preparing to move to a new house prior to delivery of her first child next month. She seemed very pleasant but not totally excited with this survey.
- 11532 R cooperative, friendly, long interruption when neighbor came over and two chatted at the door.
- 11577 It was almost impossible to obtain this interview, but once he agreed he was very cooperative and very much interested.