

COLORADO



Centennial state voters are most enthusiastic about a candidate who supports renewable energy or enhancing protections for public lands, while they are well aware but fairly divided over oil and gas development issues.



More Likely

A candidate who wants to promote more use of renewable energy - like wind and solar power	76%
A candidate who supports enhancing protections for some public lands like national forests	72%
A candidate who wants to continue tax incentives for land owners who willingly agree to keep their land as working farms, forests or in a natural state	68%
A candidate who votes to increase funding for agencies like the U.S. Forest Service	57%
A candidate who wants to reduce government red tape so that there can be more oil and gas development in your state	47%

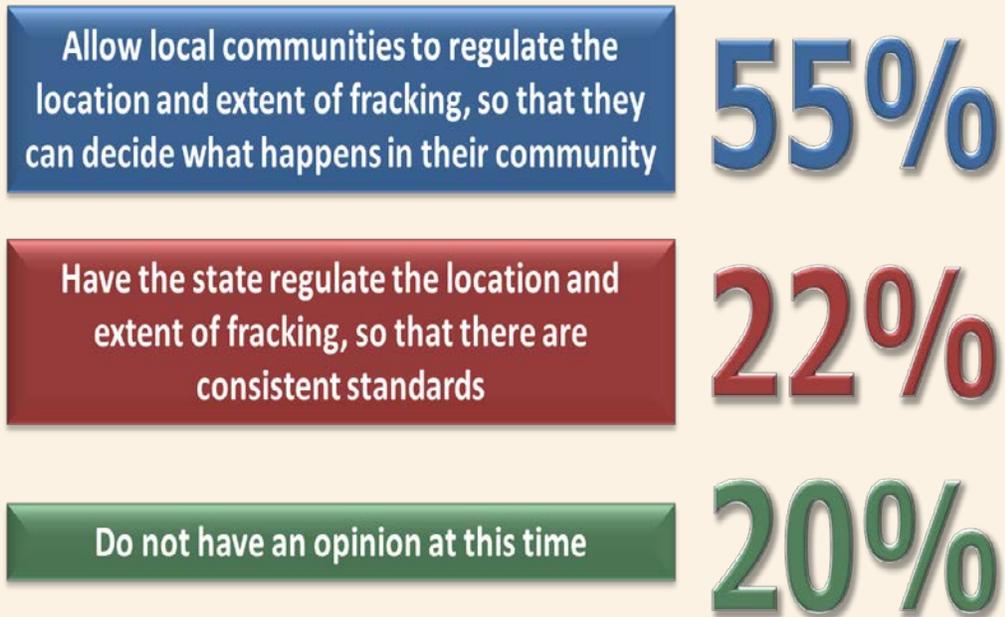
- The positive response to a candidate perceived as bolstering public lands may be connected to the closure of these areas during the government shutdown. Fully 87% say that the closure hurt Colorado small businesses and the economy of nearby communities.

Pro-conservation candidates generate enthusiasm among Colorado voters.

- Coloradans stand out for being the most enthusiastic toward a candidate who wants to promote greater use of renewable energy, or who “supports enhancing protections for some public lands like National Forests,” as evidenced in the accompanying graph.
- Conversely, Coloradans will hold anti-conservation positions against a candidate. They are the most likely to say they will not support a candidate who voted to reduce funding for federal agencies which oversee public lands (74% less likely to vote for that candidate).
- Colorado voters are more likely to be divided over a candidate who wants “to reduce government red tape so that there can be more oil and gas development” in the state (47% more likely, 41% less likely).

Hydraulic fracturing is clearly on the radar for most Coloradans.

- Colorado voters are on par with Wyoming residents in their reported awareness of hydraulic fracturing. Fully 84% of Coloradans and 85% of Wyoming voters say they have heard a lot or something about the practice. That contrasts with only 59% in Arizona and Utah. A majority of Colorado voters who are aware of the practice say that there either needs to be tougher laws (28%) or enforce existing laws better (29%) in respect to this practice.
- With a potential ballot measure facing voters in Colorado, we asked voters there to tell us their inclinations on the dynamics of that issue. Fully one-in-five in the Centennial State are not even willing to provide an opinion on this issue yet, but of the remainder, twice as many opt for local control over statewide regulations.



Coloradans reject diversions of river water to more populated areas, instead preferring to focus on conservation and recycling of water.

Using our current water supply more wisely, by encouraging more water conservation, reducing use, and increasing recycling of water



Diverting more water from rivers in less populated areas of the state to communities where more people live



- Fully 82% of Coloradans view the low level of water in rivers as a problem, rivalling the economy. But, more than three-quarters, say the way to address water shortages is to invest time and resources in finding ways to use the current water supply more wisely, rather than diverting more water from rivers in less populated areas of the state.