

**Lower Platte South  
Natural Resources District**



**Narrative Report of the  
2015 Community Prioritization Study**

**April, 2015**

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**SECTION I  
INTRODUCTION  
AND SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS**

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## Introduction

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Lower Platte South Natural Resources District commissioned Sigma Group, LLC. of Lincoln, Nebraska to conduct a public opinion survey of the general public in the district. The study was intended to document public attitudes toward various planning and development issues facing planners and other officials in the region as plans are made for directing future growth and development in the area.

Specifically, the research objectives of the study included the following:

1. To identify and measure the preferences or priorities of constituents on various conservation issues, current and future;
2. To measure the awareness of the constituents of the Lower Platte South NRD as an agency and of its purposes;
3. To determine the perceptions of the Lower Platte South NRD and its program;
4. To identify methods and areas of opportunity for effective information communication;
5. To ascertain the best way for LPSNRD to help consumers conserve our natural resources;
6. To use the survey results to heighten citizen awareness of important natural resources issues in the region.

The further objective of this study is to provide a series of "benchmarks" against which future measurements can be compared to assess the degree of success achieved in meeting the perceived natural resources planning, preservation, and development goals identified in this study. Where possible and appropriate, comparisons are made to findings of earlier similar studies conducted by Sigma Group in '03 and '07. Studies were conducted by other firms in earlier years and in 2011, but the survey wording and approach were sufficiently different as to preclude comparisons in this narrative report. The information gained in this study will help LPSNRD to better understand the perceived needs of residents of the Lower Platte South NRD and to implement strategies that help direct the future activities of LPSNRD in a manner that is satisfactory to most of the general public.

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## Methodology

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In order to meet these objectives, a random sample of 300 respondents in the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District was selected and interviewed by telephone between March 31<sup>st</sup> and April 8<sup>th</sup> of 2015. Equal proportions of respondents were drawn from within the city limit of Lincoln and from outside the Lincoln city limits. When the adult male or female head of the household was not available during the first telephone contact, as many as five additional callbacks were made in order to complete the interview. This callback procedure is a quality control mechanism for obtaining a high response rate among area residents, which ensures a representative random sample. The interviewers involved in the project were experienced and professionally-trained Sigma Group interviewers. All fieldwork was validated by supervisory "listen-ins" and observation, and all completed questionnaires were edited and coded independently to ensure the accuracy of the data.

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## Sample Design

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The sample was designed to distribute surveys with half conducted inside the city limits of Lincoln and half outside the city limits, as shown in Table 1 on the following page. Respondents were further identified according to their phone number exchange, as to their likely community or location, and accordingly asked follow-up screeners to further identify if they fell within the Lower Platte South Natural Resource District. The specific screening questions used are presented in the survey copy in Appendix A. A map of the NRD is presented in Appendix B.

**TABLE 1  
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE**

		2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)
<b>Lincoln City Limits</b>				
Inside city limits		50%	50%	50%
Outside city limits		50	50	50
<b>County</b>				
Lancaster		71%	73%	72%
Cass		21	21	20
Saunders		4	4	5
Butler		2	2	2
Seward		1	1	-
Otoe		1	-	1
<b>Zip Code</b>				
Lincoln	68501-68588	54%	51%	52%
Plattsmouth	68048	5	10↑	10
Waverly	68462	6	5	5
Ashland	68003	2	4	3
Roca	68430	-	3	3
Hickman	68372	1	4↑	2
Raymond	68428	-	-	2
Eagle	68347	3	5	2↓
Brainard	68626	2	2	2
Ceresco	68017	-	-	2
Valparaiso	68065	2	1	2
Weeping Water	68463	3	-	2
Malcolm	68402	2	3	1
Martell	68404	2	2	1
Bennet	68317	2	2	1
Murray	68409	2	1	1
Cedar Creek	68016	3	-↓	-
Others outside Lincoln (1% or less each)	68037, 68058, 68066, 68304, 68307, 68336, 68339, 68346, 68349, 68358, 68360, 68366, 68368, 68403, 68407, 68413, 68419, 68423, 68438, 68455, 68461	11	7	10

Note: Because of the nature of the portability of telephone numbers, it is strongly recommended that LPSNRD uses zip codes in future studies, rather than telephone exchanges, to further clarify the respondent's location within the NRD area.

The sampling technique employed in the study included Random Digit Dial lists of telephone numbers, each of which may or may not actually have been an active phone number. This RDD sampling approach provides for the coverage of phone numbers that may be unlisted, unpublished, or new numbers. The RDD sample was supplemented with "listed" samples of households that were likely to be age 65 and under, and with cell phone RDD numbers, to ensure that younger respondents, and a sampling of individuals who were accessible only by cell phone, were included in the study sample.

<b>Phone Numbers Used</b>			
	# of Phone Numbers Used	% of Sample	% of Completed Surveys
<b>Land Lines</b>	<b>4049</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>94%</b>
RDD	370	8%	
Listed (age 65 and under)	3679	84%	
<b>Cell</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>

## Stability of Results

The maximum expected range of error, due to sampling variability, for a sample of 300 respondents is  $\pm 5.7\%$ . Stated more simply, if 100 different samples of 300 persons, each, were randomly chosen from the given population, 95 times out of 100 the total results obtained would vary no more than  $\pm 5.7$  percentage points from the results that would be obtained if the entire population were surveyed. As the sample size decreases, the expected error range increases; for example, the expected error range for the respondents located outside of the Lincoln city limits ( $n=150$ ) would be  $\pm 6.8$  percentage points. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation and generalization of findings based on small subsamples (e.g. for specific age, gender, or residence type groups).

The error ranges for a sample of 300 respondents and for various response distribution patterns, at the 95% level of confidence, are shown below:

<b>EXPECTED ERROR RANGE FOR MARKET SAMPLES OF 300 and 150 RESPONDENTS*</b>									
Results About:	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
Error Range:									
n=300	$\pm 3.4$	$\pm 4.5$	$\pm 5.2$	$\pm 5.5$	$\pm 5.7$	$\pm 5.5$	$\pm 5.2$	$\pm 4.5$	$\pm 3.4$
n=150	$\pm 4.8$	$\pm 6.4$	$\pm 7.3$	$\pm 7.8$	$\pm 8.0$	$\pm 7.8$	$\pm 7.3$	$\pm 6.4$	$\pm 4.8$

\* At the 95% level of confidence

In other words, if 30% of all 300 respondents answered "yes" to a particular question, 95 times out of 100 in similar studies, the results to that same item should be between 24.8% and 35.2%, or within  $\pm 5.2\%$  of the result obtained if every head of household were surveyed.



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## **Survey Instrument**

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Survey items for the study were mutually agreed upon by representatives of Sigma Group and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District, based largely on studies conducted in previous years for the NRD. LPSNRD had responsibility for identifying the topical question areas desired, while Sigma Group offered assistance in writing items that were technically correct and without bias. The average survey length was 14.9 minutes. A copy of the survey instrument is provided in the Appendix of this report.

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## **Reports Prepared**

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LPSNRD has been provided, under separate cover, a complete set of tabular results including frequencies and percentages by demographic classification. These results will serve as reference material and may be consulted for overall planning purposes. The written analysis prepared and presented herein is based upon both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses of the data and focuses on what Sigma Group determined are the most meaningful findings of the study.

## Sample Characteristics

TABLE 2 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS				
	1999 (n=301)	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	45%	46%	47%	49%
Female	52	54	53	51
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	9%	5%	-	2%
25-34	17	13	12	4↓
35-44	17	21	17	24↑
45-54	18	24	25	27
55-64	14	20	18	33↑
65+	26	17↓	27↑	11↓
Refused	-	-	1	-
<b>Education</b>				
Less than high school graduate	4%	3%	2%	1%
High school graduate	30	27	24	20
Some college	35	26↓	28	22
College graduate	19	27↑	31	39
Post-graduate work/degree	12	18↑	14	18
<b>Income</b>				
Under \$25,000	21%	13%↓	11%	6%↓
\$25,000-\$44,999	30	22↓	18	13
\$45,000-\$74,999	21	31↑	31	21↓
\$75,000-\$99,999	9	13	18	18
\$100,000 or more	6	15↑	14	34↑
(DK/Refused)	13	5↓	9	7
<b>Residence</b>				
In Lincoln/suburbs	52%	51%	50%	50%
In a small town	25	29	25	26
On an acreage	12	13	17	18
On a farm	11	7	7	6
(DK/Refused)	-	-	-	-
<b>Length of Residency</b>				
Less than 5 years	23%	15%↓	19%	12%↓
5 to less than 10 years	16	15	13	9
10 to less than 20 years	19	25	23	28
20 or more years	42	45	46	51
<b>Own/Rent/Lease Agricultural Land</b>				
Yes	25%	21%	25%	27%

Note: income was asked in more specific categories prior to 2015

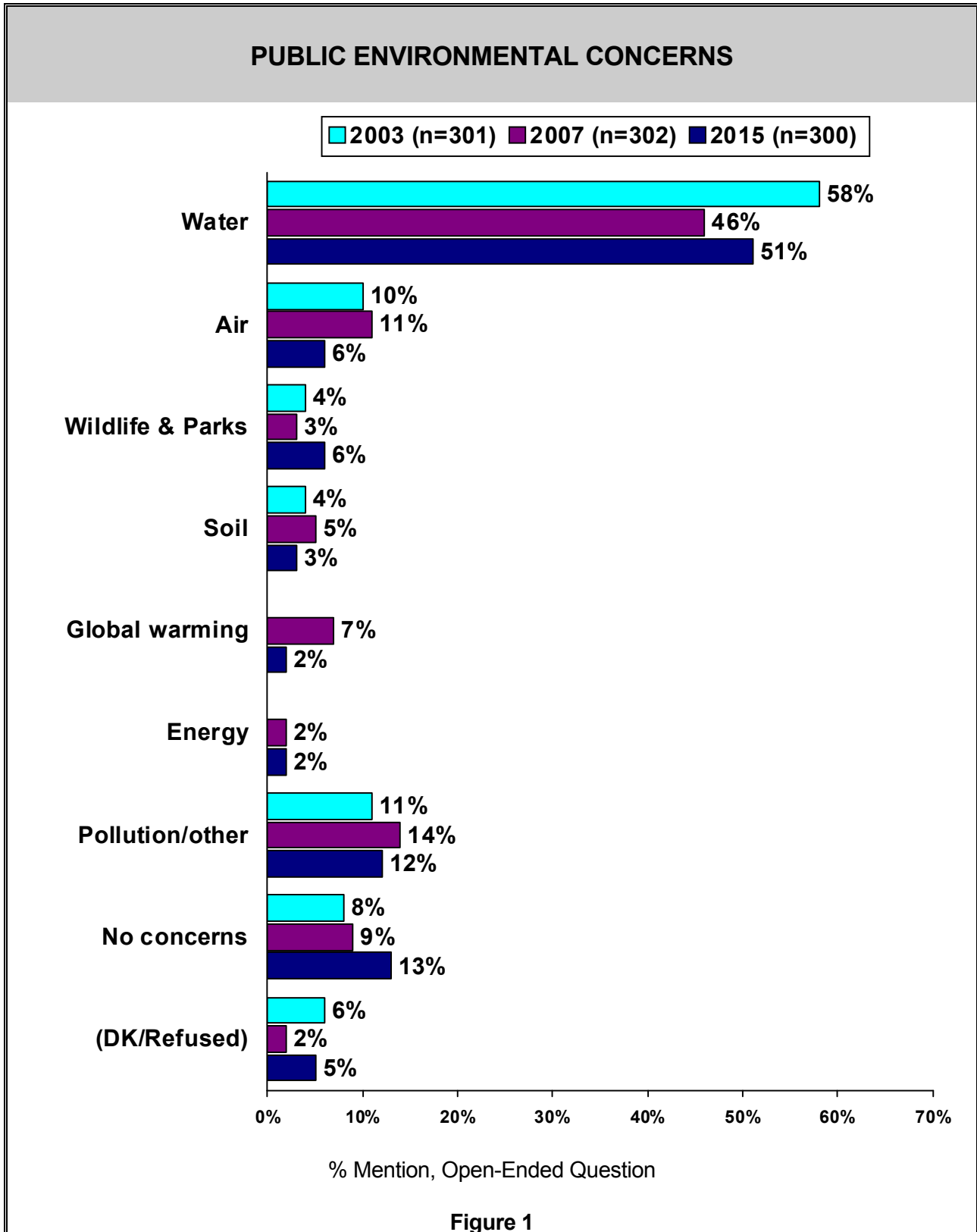
↑ Significantly higher than previous study

↓ Significantly lower than previous study

- The sample was nearly evenly split between male (49%) and female (51%) respondents.
- Nearly a third of the respondents to the study were under the age of 45 (30%), similar to what was seen in 2007 (29%). A significantly higher proportion of the sample reported being between 55 and 64 (33%) than has been seen in the other studies (14% to 20%). Only a tenth of the respondent sample was over the age of 65 (11%), significantly lower than was observed in 2007 (27%).
- Nearly three out of five respondents reported that they had completed at least four years of college (57%), substantially higher than that seen in 2007 and 2003 (45%, each). An additional fifth (22%) had some college or trade school beyond high school, with another fifth having a high school degree (20%). Only a few had not graduated from high school (1%).
- Only six percent of area residents reported annual household incomes of less than \$25,000 (6%), down significantly from what was seen in 2007 (11%) or 2003 (13%). Over half reported incomes of \$75,000 or more (52%), up significantly from 2007 (32%) and 2003 (28%). Three out of four respondents (73%) lived in households with incomes of \$45,000 or higher.
- Half of study area residents surveyed lived within the Lincoln city limits (50%), again, by design. A quarter (26%) lived in another town or city. One in six (18%) reported living on an acreage, while less than a tenth (6%) reported living on a farm. These findings were very similar to what was observed in the past studies.
- More than three-quarters of respondents (79%) have lived in the study region for more than 10 years. An eighth (12%) reported being new to their area in the last five years, significantly lower than was measured in the 2007 study (19%).
- A quarter reported owning, renting, or leasing agricultural land (27%), up slightly from 2007 (25%).

**SECTION II  
PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT VARIOUS  
NATURAL RESOURCE ISSUES**

**"When you think about your local natural resources or environment, what is your single greatest concern?"**



- The concern over water resources increased somewhat from 2007 (+5%), after declining sharply from 2003 to 2007 (from 58% to 46%), with "global warming" being named by very few area residents (2%), after being named by one in fourteen (7%), as the public's single greatest environmental concern, in 2007. Air quality was named by about half the proportion (6%) that had named that concern in 2007 (11%).
- The table below reveals that there were significant declines in the mention of air quality (-5%) and of global warming (-5%), since 2007. The proportion who said they don't know (+3%) and that said they had "no concerns" (+4%), increased significantly or at least considerably.

	1993	1999 (n=301)	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)
Water	51%	54%	58%	46%↓	51%
Air	10	3↓	10	11	6↓
Wildlife & Parks		6	4	3	6
Soil	6	9	4↓	5	3
Global warming				7	2↓
Energy				2	2
Pollution/other		21	11↓	14	12
No concerns		3	8↑	9	13
(DK/Refused)		4	6	2	5↑

**TABLE 3  
PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS  
(TOP RESPONSES NAMED)**

	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)
<b>Water</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>46%↓</b>	<b>51%</b>
Quality of ground water	11	13	23
Water	26	10	ni
Amount of ground water	8	8	10
Quality of surface water	5	4	4
Public drinking water	5	4	4
Amount of surface water	1	4	2
Drought	-	1	2
Flooding	1	-	2
Chemigation	1	1	2
Preservation of wetlands	-	-	1
Stormwater runoff	-	-	1
<b>Air</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%↓</b>
Air quality/air pollution	7	11	6
Air	3	1	ni
Farm/ag dust in air	-	-	1
<b>Wildlife/Parks</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>6%</b>
Wildlife habitat	3	2	3
Wilderness	-	-	1
<b>Global warming</b>		<b>7%</b>	<b>2%↓</b>
Global warming		5	1
Climate change/changes in weather		-	1
Ozone depletion/carbon dioxide		2	-
<b>Soil</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Chemical pesticides/herbicides	2	2	2
Water erosion	-	1	1
Loss of farm land	1	1	-
<b>Energy</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Oil (amount available in U.S.)		1	1
Cost of fuel increasing		-	1
<b>Pollution/Other</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>
Pollution/litter/roadside garbage	1	2	2
Keystone Pipeline/pipeline thru Sandhills	-	-	2
Recycling	-	2	1
Urban sprawl/over-development	2	4	1
Depletion of natural resources	-	1	1
Waste (dumps/landfills)	1	1	1
Environmentalists/movement is a threat/politics	-	-	1
Zoning/changing ag to urban or business	-	-	1
No concerns	8	9	13
Don't know/everything	6	2↓	5↑

- less than 1% mention

ni=not included, vague answers were probed more thoroughly beginning in 2015

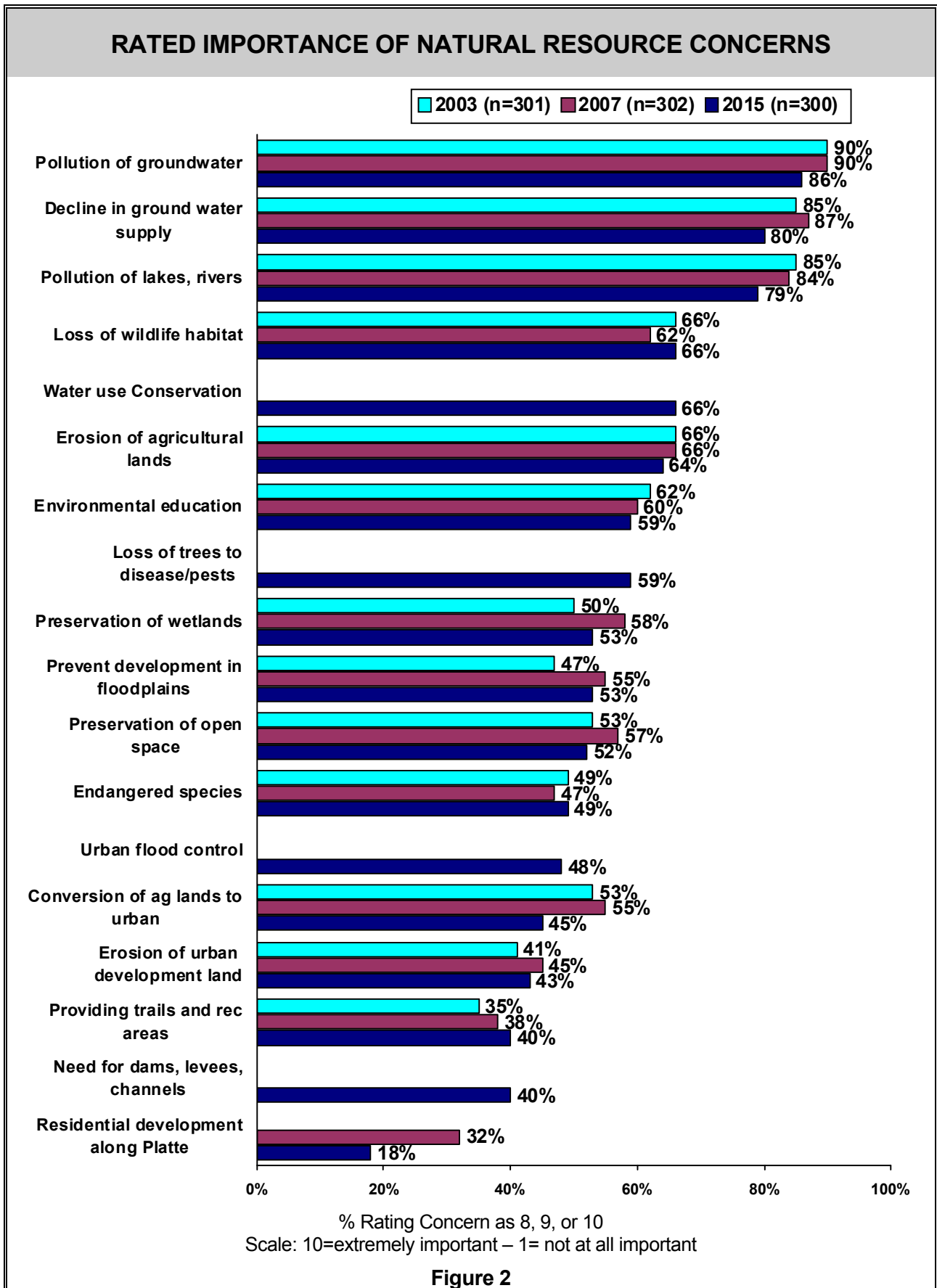
Note: significance testing was only performed on broad categories, not on individual responses

- Half of respondents were primarily concerned about water resources (51%). A quarter named the quality of ground water (23%) as their major concern, which was considerably higher than was seen in '07 (13%) or '03 (11%). The proportion naming the general concern of "water" continued to decline (-10%, to less than 1%), after declining from 26% in '03 to 10% in the 2007 study. A tenth (10%) said the amount of ground water gave them the greatest concern. The quality of surface water (4%) and public drinking water (4%) were each named by four percent.
  
- Nearly one in five said they either had no concerns about the environment (13%), or said that they didn't know (5%) what their most major concern was. Both of these responses together were somewhat higher than was seen in the two most recent studies conducted by Sigma Group (11% in '07; 14% in '03).



**"I am going to read you a list of concerns about natural resources or the environment. Please rate the importance of the following on a 1 to 10 scale, with 10 being extremely important and 1 being not at all important."**

- **Pollution of groundwater**
- **Decline in ground water supply**
- **Pollution of lakes and rivers**
- **Environmental education**
- **Soil erosion of agricultural lands**
- **Soil erosion of urban development land**
- **Preservation of wetlands**
- **Conversion of agricultural lands to urban**
- **Preventing development in floodplains**
- **Preservation of open space**
- **Endangered species (such as Salt Creek Tiger Beetle & Pallid Sturgeon)**
- **Loss of wildlife habitat**
- **Providing trails and recreation areas**
- **Residential development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth**
- **Urban flood control or prevention**
- **Need for dams, levees, and channels**
- **Water use Conservation**
- **Loss of trees to disease or pests**



**TABLE 4**  
**RATINGS OF NATURAL RESOURCE CONCERNS**  
**RESULTS OVER TIME**  
 (% Rating Concern as 8, 9, or 10)

	1988	1993	1999 (n=301)	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)	Recent Change
Pollution of groundwater	82%	83%	89↑	90%	90%	86%	-4%
Decline in ground water supply	66	82↑	69↓	85↑	87	80↓	-7%
Pollution of lakes and rivers	74	77	81	85	84	79	-5%
Loss of wildlife habitat	67	62	67	66	62	66	+4%
Water use Conservation						66	
Soil erosion: agricultural lands	62	63	66	66	66	64	-2%
Environmental education	57	61	66	62	60	59	-1%
Loss of trees to disease/pests						59	
Preservation of wetlands		53	58	50↓	58↑	53	-5%
Preventing development in floodplains			50	47	55↑	53	-2%
Preservation of open space			61	53↓	57	52	-5%
Endangered species				49	47	49	+2%
Urban flood control						48	
Conversion of agricultural lands to urban				53	55	45↓	-10%
Soil erosion: urban development land	36	43	41	41	45	43	-2%
Providing trails and recreation areas	41	41	36	35	38	40	+2%
Need for dams, levees, channels						40	
Residential development along Platte					32	18↓	-14%

↑ Significantly higher than previous study

↓ Significantly lower than previous study

- When specifically asked about a list of eighteen environmental concerns, the pollution of groundwater continued to be the greatest public concern, with 86% rating it as an eight or higher on a 10-point scale of importance. Only two other concerns approached that proportion of concerned respondents, with 80% and 79% in the 8-10 rating range, both of those also dealing with water-related issues (decline in ground water and pollution of lakes and rivers).

- Concerns about the decline in the ground water supply had increased steadily from 1999 to 2007, from 69% to 87% who rated their concerns as an 8, 9, or 10 on a 1-10 importance scale. That proportion declined significantly in the current study (-7%).
- Loss of wildlife habitat (66%), water use conservation (66%), erosion of ag lands (64%), loss of trees due to disease/pests (59%), and environmental education (59%) were named by three-fifths to two-thirds, very similar to the '03 and '07 findings. Three other issues were rated as an 8, 9, or 10 by over half (52% to 53%) of respondents.
- Residential development along the Platte (18% rating as "8" or higher), the need for dams, levees, and channels (40%), providing trails and recreation areas (40%), the erosion of urban development land (43%), and conversion of ag lands to urban (45%) were rated as extremely important by the fewest share of respondents of any of the eighteen potential areas of concern.
- The biggest changes in the distribution of responses to this "top concern" question, from the 2007 to 2015 study, included declines in mention of residential development along the Platte river (-14%), of conversion of ag lands to urban settings (-10%), and of the decline in ground water (-7%). The largest increase in mention was seen for just the loss of wildlife habitat (+4%).

**TABLE 5**  
**2015 RATINGS OF NATURAL RESOURCE CONCERNS**  
**RESULTS BY AGE GROUP**  
**(% Rating Concern as 8, 9, or 10)**

	Total (n=300)	Age 18-44 (n=87)	Age 45-54 (n=80)	Age 55-64 (n=99)	Age 65+ (n=34)
Pollution of groundwater	86%	83%	91%	87%	<b>76 L</b>
Decline in ground water supply	80	75	84	84	76
Pollution of lakes and rivers	79	75	80	85	<b>71 L</b>
Loss of wildlife habitat	66	61	71	66	65
Water use Conservation	66	<b>53 L</b>	64	<b>78 H</b>	68
Soil erosion: agricultural lands	64	<b>55 L</b>	68	69	65
Environmental education	59	60	58	60	59
Loss of trees to disease/pests	59	45 L	65	<b>66 H</b>	65
Preservation of wetlands	53	48	59	53	50
Preventing development in floodplains	53	<b>43 L</b>	58	57	59
Preservation of open space	52	47	55	49	<b>62 H</b>
Endangered species	49	<b>56 H</b>	44	51	<b>41 L</b>
Urban flood control	48	43	45	52	<b>59 H</b>
Conversion of agricultural lands to urban	45	<b>34 L</b>	46	49	<b>56 H</b>
Soil erosion: urban development land	43	<b>34 L</b>	48	47	41
Providing trails and recreation areas	40	40	44	<b>33 L</b>	<b>50 H</b>
Need for dams, levees, channels	40	34	39	39	<b>56 H</b>
Residential development along Platte	18	<b>11 L</b>	20	24	12

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- Across all age groups, the pollution of groundwater, the decline in ground water supplies, and the pollution of lakes and rivers were rated by 75% or more of respondents in the 8-10 range on importance. Older respondents placed less importance on each of the factors, that were considered to be the most important concerns (no higher than 76% gave a rating of 8 or higher on any factor, among those age 65+, compared to 83% to 91% of the other age groups). Younger respondents placed greater importance on endangered species (56% among those age 18-34 compared to 41% of those age 65+).
- For the most part, the oldest respondents (65+) were most concerned about issues dealing with preservations of open space, urban flood control, conversion of ag land into urban, the need for dams, levees, and channels, and providing trails and recreation areas. Notably greater proportions of the 65+ group rated the importance of those items an 8, 9, or 10 than was seen for the total sample of respondents (+10% to 16%).

**TABLE 6**  
**2015 RATINGS OF NATURAL RESOURCE CONCERNS**  
**RESULTS BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP**  
**(% Rating Concern as 8, 9, or 10)**

	Total (n=300)	Lincoln City Limit (n=150)	Outside City Limit (n=150)	Male (n=147)	Female (n=153)	Own/ Rent Ag Land (n=80)
Pollution of groundwater	86%	89%	83%	82%	89%	83%
Decline in ground water supply	80	84	77	79	82	83
Pollution of lakes and rivers	79	83	75	76	82	81
Loss of wildlife habitat	66	66	65	63	68	60
Water use Conservation	66	<b>76 H</b>	<b>55 L</b>	61	70	63
Soil erosion: agricultural lands	64	64	64	66	62	<b>73 H</b>
Environmental education	59	65	53	<b>52 L</b>	65	59
Loss of trees to disease/pests	59	58	61	59	59	<b>66 H</b>
Preservation of wetlands	53	56	49	50	55	48
Preventing development in floodplains	53	58	48	50	56	48
Preservation of open space	52	56	47	46	58	54
Endangered species	49	54	45	44	55	43
Urban flood control	48	53	43	<b>39 L</b>	<b>56 H</b>	43
Conversion of agricultural lands to urban	45	43	47	44	46	49
Soil erosion: urban development land	43	45	41	41	45	40
Providing trails and recreation areas	40	46	34	37	43	35
Need for dams, levees, channels	40	<b>48 H</b>	<b>31 L</b>	40	39	36
Residential development along Platte	18	18	18	21	15	18

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

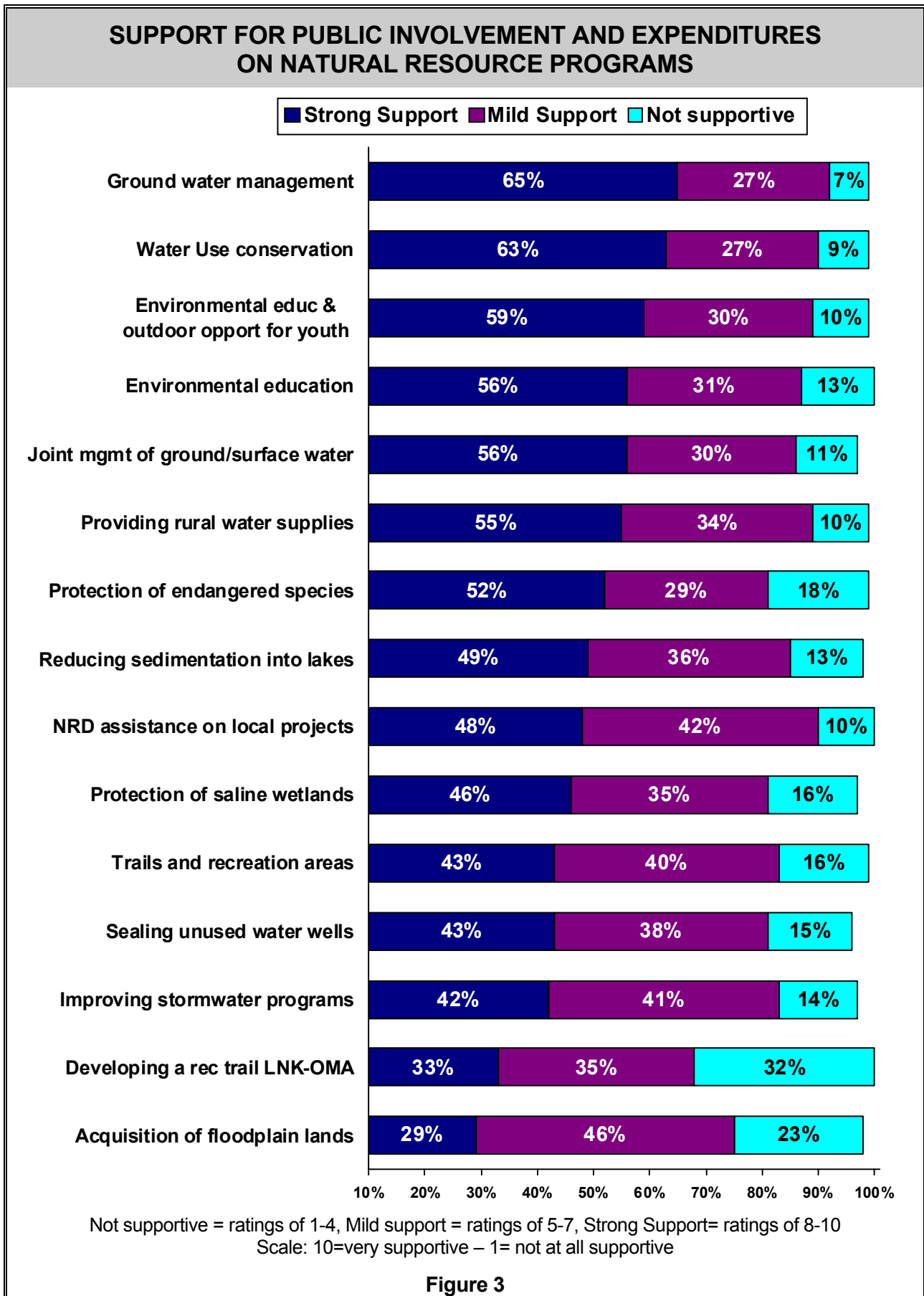
- Respondents from inside of Lincoln showed slightly more concern for 14 of the 18 issues, with residents outside of Lincoln showing greater concern on only two issues and the two areas being tied on two others. The variation in responses between those inside and outside of Lincoln were relatively slight, except that Lincolniters were notably more likely to rate water use and conservation (+21%), the need for dams, levees, and channels (+17%), providing trails and recreation areas (+12%), and environmental education (+12%) as extremely important.
- Women were more concerned than men on every issue, except three (tied on one), especially on urban flood control (+17%), environmental education (+13%), preserving open space (12%), and endangered species (+11%).
- Respondents who owned, rented, or leased ag land were more likely than the average to place great importance on soil erosion on ag lands (+9%), and loss of trees to disease/pests (+7%).

**SECTION III  
PERCEPTIONS OF  
GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT  
IN NATURAL RESOURCES ISSUES**

***"NRDs and other natural resources agencies are being asked to provide more services and programs to the public. On a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being "Very Supportive" and 1 being "Not at all Supportive," please rate how supportive you are of public involvement and expenditures on..."***

- ***Reducing sedimentation into public lakes***
- ***Protection of endangered species***
- ***Protection of saline wetlands***
- ***Trails and recreation areas***
- ***Improving urban stormwater programs***
- ***Ground water management***
- ***Providing rural water supplies***
- ***Sealing unused water wells***
- ***Acquisition of floodplain lands***
- ***Joint management of ground and surface water***
- ***Environmental Education***
- ***Water Use conservation***
- ***Developing a recreational trail connecting Lincoln and Omaha***
- ***Providing environmental education and outdoor opportunities for youth***
- ***NRD assistance to communities on local projects***





**TABLE 7**  
**SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND EXPENDITURES**  
**ON NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS**  
**RESULTS OVER TIME**  
**(% Rating Support as 8, 9, or 10)**

	1993	1999 (n=301)	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)	Recent Change
Ground water management			71%	73%	65↓	-8%
Water use conservation					63	
Environmental education & outdoor opportunities for youth <sup>a</sup>				71	59↓	-12%
Joint management of ground and surface water				62	56	-6%
Environmental education	56	63	60	61	56	-5%
Providing rural water supplies	65	57↓	58	63	55↓	-8%
Protection of endangered species			50	57	52	-5%
Reducing sedimentation into public lakes	40	54↑	55	60	49↓	-11%
NRD assistance on local projects					48	
Protection of saline wetlands	51	54	45↓	48	46	-2%
Sealing unused water wells	75	55↓	51	60↑	43↓	-17%
Trails and recreation areas <sup>b</sup>	36	40	33	37	43	+6%
Improving urban stormwater programs			40	48↑	42	-6%
Developing a recreational trail connecting Lincoln and Omaha					33	
Acquisition of floodplain lands			33	34	29	-5%

↑ Significantly higher than previous study

↓ Significantly lower than previous study

<sup>a</sup>2007 wording was slightly different: "Providing education and opportunities for kids to play & explore outdoors"

<sup>b</sup>2007 wording was slightly different: "Recreation trails"

- Residents of the LPSNRD region were most supportive of public involvement and spending on ground water management (65% rating as 8, 9, or 10), despite a significant decline in the share of respondents who rated that item as an 8, 9, or 10 (-8%), from 2007. Water use conservation (63%) was the next most highly supported area of concern, followed by environmental education and outdoor opportunities for youth (59%), which also declined significantly from the 2007 finding (-12%).

- Fewer than half were very supportive (8-10 rating) of public expenditures and involvement in eight of the 15 issues or concerns that were rated by area residents (29% to 49%). The degree of support, as measured by the percent that gave each issue an 8, 9, or 10, declined on all but one of the twelve areas that were repeated from the '07 research. In addition to the two significant declines already noted, three other factors declined significantly.
- The lone increase from the 2007 findings was on spending time and resources on trails and recreation areas (+6%).
- Fewer than a fifth (18%) indicated that they were on the "not supportive" side of the scale (1-3) on any issue, except on developing a recreational trail between Lincoln and Omaha (32% rated it as a 1-3) and on the acquisition of floodplain lands (23%). Less than a tenth (7%; 9%) gave that indication on two of the fifteen items, with eleven of the items being given a 1, 2, or 3 rating of support by between 10% and 18% of area residents.

**TABLE 8**  
**2015 SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND EXPENDITURES**  
**ON NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS**  
**RESULTS BY AGE GROUP**  
**(% Rating Concern as 8, 9, or 10)**

	Total (n=300)	Age 18-44 (n=87)	Age 45-54 (n=80)	Age 55-64 (n=99)	Age 65+ (n=34)
Ground water management	65%	60%	63%	71%	65%
Water Use conservation	63	60	64	<b>70 H</b>	<b>53 L</b>
Environmental education & outdoor opportunities for youth	59	64	61	57	<b>50 L</b>
Joint mgmt of ground/surface water	56	55	53	60	53
Environmental education	56	55	54	60	50
Providing rural water supplies	55	54	54	59	50
Protection of endangered species	52	54	53	52	50
Reducing sedimentation into lakes	49	48	48	48	<b>59 H</b>
NRD assistance on local projects	48	48	50	47	44
Protection of saline wetlands	46	52	43	43	44
Sealing unused water wells	43	37	43	46	<b>53 H</b>
Trails and recreation areas	43	48	43	39	41
Improving stormwater programs	42	45	38	41	<b>50 H</b>
Developing a rec trail LNK-OMA	33	37	<b>26 L</b>	33	35
Acquisition of floodplain lands	29	25	33	29	29

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- Across age groups, relatively slight variation in response was observed, much of it appearing to be fairly random. Respondents over 65 appeared to be more supportive of efforts on several water-related issues and were less supportive regarding water use conservation and environmental education & outdoor opportunities for youth.
- Those between the ages of 45 and 54 were much less supportive of public involvement or investment in the development of a recreational trail connecting Lincoln and Omaha (-7%).

**TABLE 9**  
**2015 SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND EXPENDITURES**  
**ON NATURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS**  
**RESULTS BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP**  
**(% Rating Support as 8, 9, or 10)**

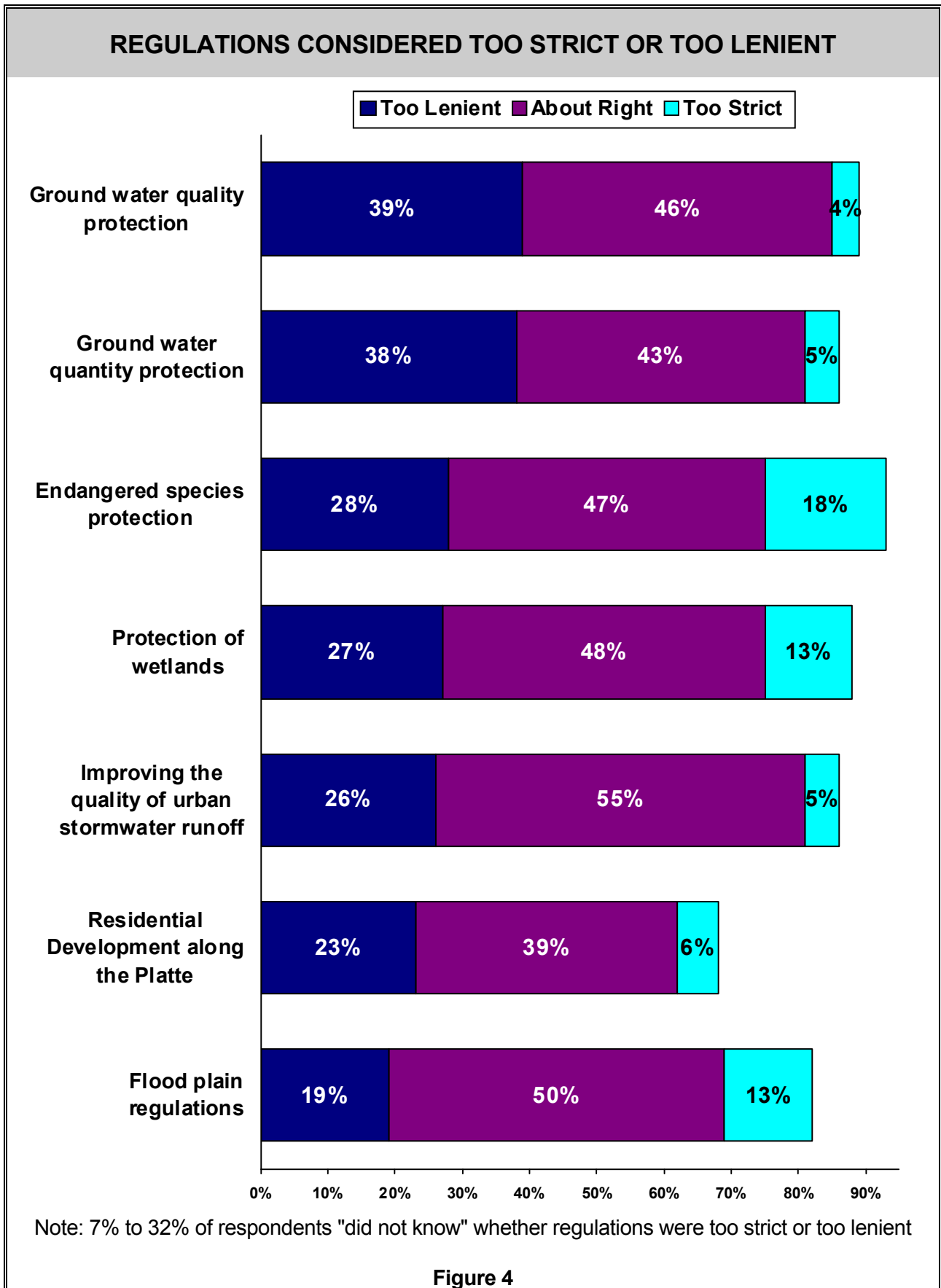
	Total (n=300)	Lincoln City Limit (n=150)	Outside City Limit (n=150)	Male (n=147)	Female (n=153)	Own/ Rent Ag Land (n=80)
Ground water management	65%	69%	60%	65%	64%	<b>58 L</b>
Water Use conservation	63	<b>70 H</b>	57	59	68	<b>54 L</b>
Environmental education & outdoor opportunities for youth	59	65	54	54	65	54
Joint mgmt of ground/surface water	56	59	52	50	61	50
Environmental education	56	<b>65 H</b>	<b>47 L</b>	50	61	50
Providing rural water supplies	55	54	56	51	59	53
Protection of endangered species	52	57	47	46	58	<b>44 L</b>
Reducing sedimentation into lakes	49	53	45	49	50	<b>41 L</b>
NRD assistance on local projects	48	50	46	45	51	43
Protection of saline wetlands	46	50	41	41	50	<b>38 L</b>
Sealing unused water wells	43	41	46	46	41	<b>36 L</b>
Trails and recreation areas	43	<b>50 H</b>	<b>36 L</b>	39	46	<b>31 L</b>
Improving stormwater programs	42	47	37	44	41	39
Developing a rec trail LNK-OMA	33	<b>40 H</b>	<b>25 L</b>	29	36	29
Acquisition of floodplain lands	29	35	23	26	32	30

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- Residents within the Lincoln city limits were more supportive of public involvement and spending than were those outside Lincoln, on 13 of the 15 programs mentioned to respondents. Those living outside of Lincoln showed greater support than did Lincolnites for providing rural water supplies and on sealing unused water wells.
- Females were more supportive of twelve of the 15 programs than were males, seven of them by a difference of eight percentage points or more (8%-12%).
- Those who owned, rented, or leased farm land were less supportive than average on all but one of the items: acquisition of floodplain lands (+1%).

**"Certain natural resources issues are regulated. In your opinion, are the following regulations Too Strict, About Right, or Too Lenient? How about ... are those regulations too strict, about right, or too lenient?"**

- **Flood plain regulations**
- **Improving the quality of urban stormwater runoff**
- **Protection of wetlands**
- **Ground water quality protection**
- **Endangered species protection**
- **Ground water QUANTITY protection**
- **Residential Development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth**



**TABLE 10**  
**RESPONSE TO REGULATIONS ON NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**RESULTS OVER TIME**  
**(% Rating Regulation as "Too Lenient")**

	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)	Recent Change
Ground water quality protection	43%	42%	39%	-3%
Ground water quantity protection		46	38↓	-8%
Endangered species protection	21	26	28	+2%
Protection of wetlands	28	32	27	-5%
Improving the quality of urban stormwater runoff			26	
Residential Development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth		32	23↓	-9%
Flood plain regulations	21	31↑	19↓	-12%

↑ Significantly higher than previous study  
 ↓ Significantly lower than previous study

- On four of the seven regulatory issues, a majority or substantial plurality (39% to 55%) said that the current regulations are about right. On ground water protection issues, a considerable share of respondents felt that the current regulations are too lenient (39% on quality; 38% on quantity), with about a quarter saying that regulations are too lenient on four of the other areas that were named as being regulated (23% to 28%).
- The public was much more apt to think that regulations on residential development along the Platte were about right (39% vs. 32% in 2007) and less likely to think they were too lenient (23% vs. 32% respectively), than was measured in the 2007 study.
- The proportion of respondents who said that the regulations were too lenient declined on all but one of the areas measured in the current study: endangered species protection (+2%). Three of the declines were statistically significant (-8% on ground water quantity protection; -9% on residential development along the Platte; and -12% on flood plains regulation).
- No more than a sixth (4% to 18%) thought that regulations were too strict on any of the seven natural resources regulatory items.



**TABLE 11**  
**2015 RESPONSE TO REGULATIONS ON NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**RESULTS BY AGE GROUP**  
**(% Rating Regulation as "Too Lenient")**

	Total (n=300)	Age 18-44 (n=87)	Age 45-54 (n=80)	Age 55-64 (n=99)	Age 65+ (n=34)
Ground water quality protection	39%	33%	<b>48 H</b>	38%	35%
Ground water quantity protection	38	32	40	42	32
Endangered species protection	28	33	25	28	<b>18 L</b>
Protection of wetlands	27	25	31	24	26
Improving the quality of urban stormwater runoff	26	20	29	28	26
Residential Development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth	23	17	28	25	21
Flood plain regulations	19	14	<b>29 H</b>	14	24

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- Across age groups, the variance in response patterns was relatively minor, on the seven areas of regulation. The notable exceptions were that those between the ages of 45 and 54 were considerably more likely to think that the regulations on flood plains were too lenient (29%, vs. 19% for the total sample) and to think that those pertaining to ground water quality protection were also too lenient (48%, vs. 39%). Those over the age of 65 were less apt to view the regulations around protecting endangered species as being too lenient (18%, vs. 28% of the total sample).

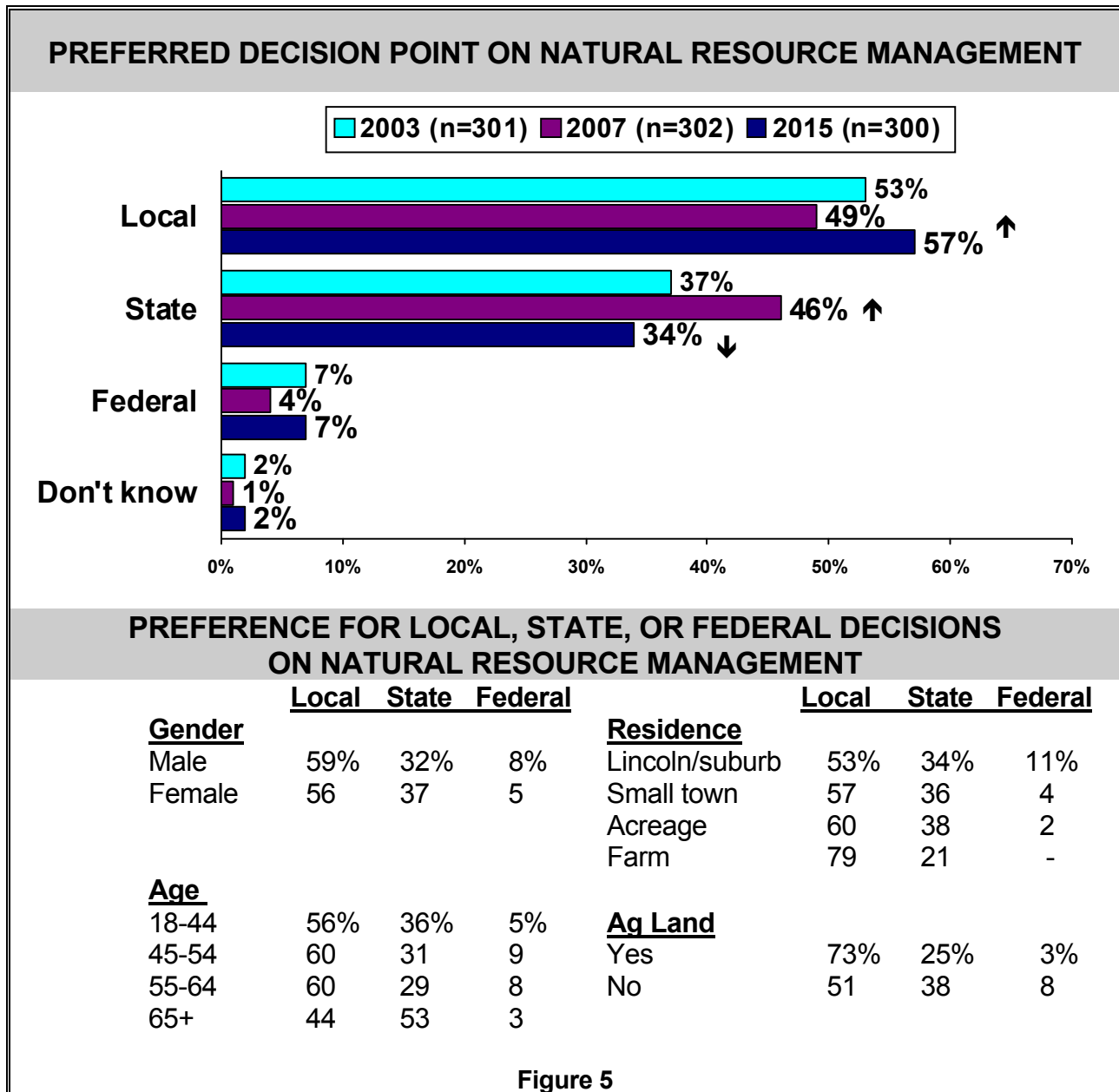
**TABLE 12**  
**2015 RESPONSE TO REGULATIONS ON NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**RESULTS BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP**  
**(% Rating Regulation as "Too Lenient")**

	Total (n=300)	Lincoln City Limit (n=150)	Outside City Limit (n=150)	Male (n=147)	Female (n=153)	Own/ Rent Ag Land (n=80)
Ground water quality protection	39%	39%	39%	37%	41%	33%
Ground water quantity protection	38	40	35	35	40	39
Endangered species protection	28	28	27	23	32	<b>19 L</b>
Protection of wetlands	27	26	27	26	27	26
Improving the quality of urban stormwater runoff	26	25	27	25	26	24
Residential Development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth	23	23	23	21	25	25
Flood plain regulations	19	18	20	17	21	20

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- Lincoln residents were more prone to think that regulations were too lenient, than were those in outlying areas, only on the regulations to protect ground water quantity (40%, vs. 35%). The two groups were within  $\pm 2\%$  of each other on the other six factors assessed.
- Females were at least slightly more likely than males to think regulations were too lenient on six of the seven factors, with females (32%) being substantially more likely than males (23%) to think the regulations are too lenient regarding the protection of endangered species.
- Those who own or rent ag land were notably less likely to think regulations to protect endangered species were too lenient (19%) than was the total sample (28%).

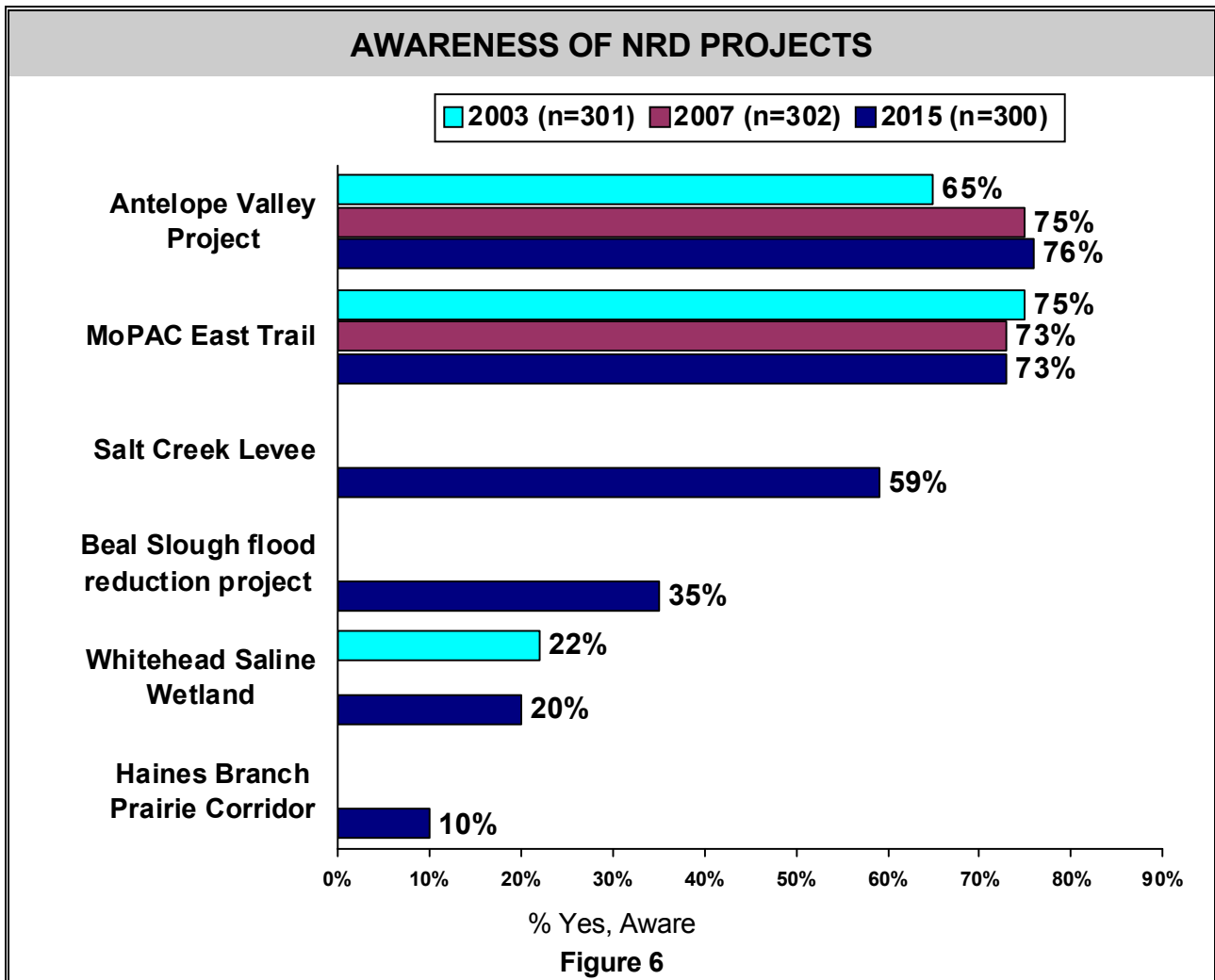
**"At which level of government are you more comfortable having decisions made on natural resource management: local, state, or federal?"**



- A majority of area residents felt that natural resources management decisions should be made at the local level (57%), a significant increase in that response (+8%) from 2007 (49%), following a slight decline from 2003 (53%). The proportion who thought such decisions should be made at the state level (34%) declined significantly from the level seen in 2007 (46%). Only a few felt that those decisions are best made at the federal level (7%). Those living on a farm (79%) and those who owned ag land (73%) were more likely to prefer that decisions be made on the local level. Those over 65 were more likely than the average to prefer that they be made at the state level (53%), than were those under 65 (29% to 36%).

**SECTION IV  
AWARENESS OF  
NRD PROGRAMS & INVOLVEMENT**

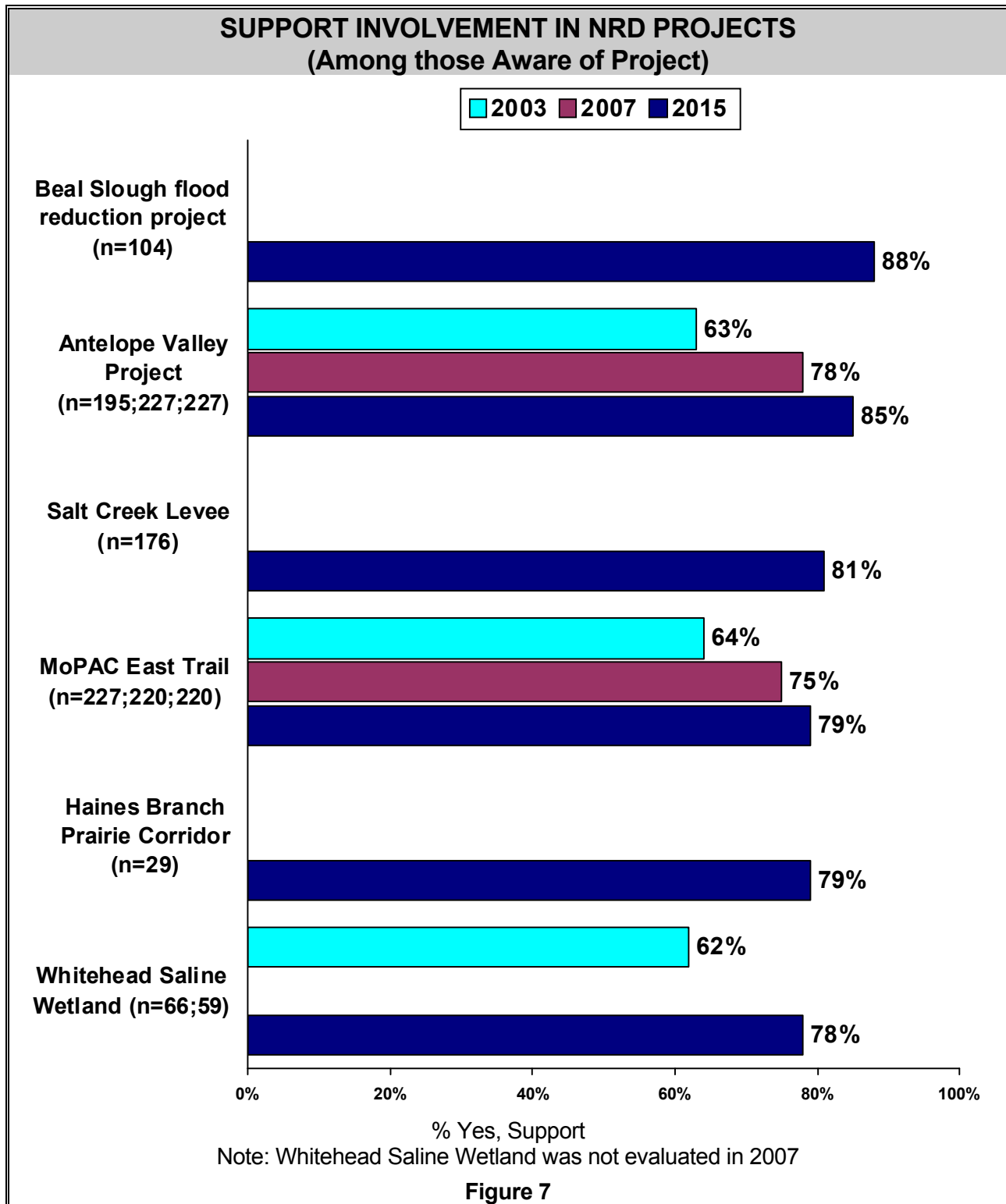
**"Have you heard of the following local NRD projects? Have you heard of...? Do you support the NRD's involvement in that project?"**



	1993	1999 (n=301)	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)	Recent Change
Antelope Valley Project			65%	75↑	76%	+1%
MoPAC East Trail	62	73↑	75	73	73	0%
Salt Creek Levee					59	
Beal Slough flood reduction project					35	
Whitehead Saline Wetland			22		20	-2%
Haines Branch Prairie Corridor					10	

↑ Significantly higher than previous study

- Three-quarters of respondents had heard of the Antelope Valley Project (76%) and the MoPAC East Trail (73%). About three out of five were aware of the Salt Creek Levee (59%). A third had heard of the Beal Slough flood reduction project (35%) and a fifth had heard of the Whitehead Saline Wetland (20%). Only a tenth had heard of Haines Branch Prairie Corridor (10%). These results were very similar to the levels of awareness that were measured in past studies, on those that had been asked previously.
- The awareness of the Antelope Valley Project increased substantially from 2003 to 2007 (from 65% to 75%) and remained relatively unchanged in the current study (76%).



- Of those aware of each project, more than three-quarters supported the NRD's involvement in each of the projects, with more being supportive of the Beal Slough (88%) and Antelope Valley (85%) projects. The level of support increased for NRD's involvement in each of the three projects that were asked in the 2003 and/or 2007 studies.

**TABLE 14  
2015 AWARENESS AND SUPPORT OF NRD PROGRAMS**

<b>% AWARE</b>						
	Total (n=300)	Lincoln City Limit (n=150)	Outside City Limit (n=150)	Male (n=147)	Female (n=153)	Own/ Rent Ag Land (n=80)
Antelope Valley Project	76%	<b>93 H</b>	<b>59 L</b>	74%	77%	71%
MoPAC East Trail	73	<b>83 H</b>	<b>64 L</b>	73	74	78
Salt Creek Levee	59	60	57	58	59	65
Beal Slough flood reduction project	35	38	31	41	<b>28 L</b>	40
Whitehead Saline Wetland	20	21	19	19	20	<b>29 H</b>
Haines Branch Prairie Corridor	10	11	8	14	6	15
<b>% SUPPORT (Among Those Aware)</b>						
	Total	Lincoln City Limit	Outside City Limit	Male	Female	Own/ Rent Ag Land
Beal Slough flood reduction project	88%	89%	85%	84%	93%	84%
Antelope Valley Project	85	87	81	83	86	82
Salt Creek Levee	81	81	81	<b>88 H</b>	75	83
MoPAC East Trail	79	84	<b>72 L</b>	77	81	<b>71 L</b>
Haines Branch Prairie Corridor	79	<b>88 H</b>	<b>67 L</b>	80		83
Whitehead Saline Wetland	78	77	79	79	77	74

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

Note: results are not presented for responses based on fewer than 10 respondents

- Lincoln residents were more likely to be aware of each of the six NRD projects (notably so on the Antelope Valley Project and the MoPAC East Trail) and were also at least slightly more supportive of four of those projects (by 4% to 21% difference).
- Those in Lincoln were much more supportive of the Haines Branch Prairie Corridor (88% vs. 67%) and the MoPAC East Trail (84%, vs. 72%). Those outside of the city limits were slightly more apt to be supportive of the Whitehead Saline Wetland Project (79% vs. 77%) than were those in the city limits. The two groups tied on their support for the Salt Creek Levee (81%, each).



- Females were more aware of four of the six projects, and were more supportive on three. Men were more apt to be aware of only two of the NRD programs. Females were less likely to be aware of the Beal Slough flood reduction project, by quite a bit (28%, vs. 41% of men).
- Those controlling ag land were more familiar with all projects, but the Antelope Valley Project (-5%), but more supportive of only the Salt Creek Levee (+2%) and the Haines Branch Prairie Corridor (+4%).
- By age group, those in the 55-64 age group were most aware of four projects and those in the next youngest group – 45 to 54 – were most aware of the Salt Creek Levee project. Those over 65 were just slightly more apt to be aware of the Beal Slough project (41%) than those in the 55 to 64 group (40%). Otherwise, differences in awareness by age group were fairly inconsistent, with those under 45 being notably less aware of the Beal Slough project (26%; vs. 35%, overall).

	% Aware of NRD Project				
	Total	18-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Antelope Valley Project	76%	70%	79%	81%	<b>68 L</b>
MoPAC East Trail	73	72	68	79	74
Salt Creek Levee	59	57	65	55	59
Beal Slough flood reduction project	35	<b>26 L</b>	34	40	41
Whitehead Saline Wetland	20	17	20	22	18
Haines Branch Prairie Corridor	10	9	8	13	6
	% Who Support NRD Project (Among those aware)				
	Total	18-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Beal Slough flood reduction project	88%	87%	<b>81 L</b>	93%	86%
Antelope Valley Project	85	87	81	84	91
Salt Creek Levee	81	84	83	76	85
MoPAC East Trail	79	<b>90 H</b>	78	<b>69 L</b>	80
Haines Branch Prairie Corridor	79			85	
Whitehead Saline Wetland	78	<b>87 H</b>	81	77	

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted  
(H=higher, L=lower)

Note: results are not presented for responses based on fewer than 10 respondents

- Those under 45 were more supportive of NRD involvement in the projects, on average, than were the other age groups, on average. That was especially true for the support for the MoPAC East Trail (+11% vs. total sample) and the Whitehead Saline Wetland (+9%).

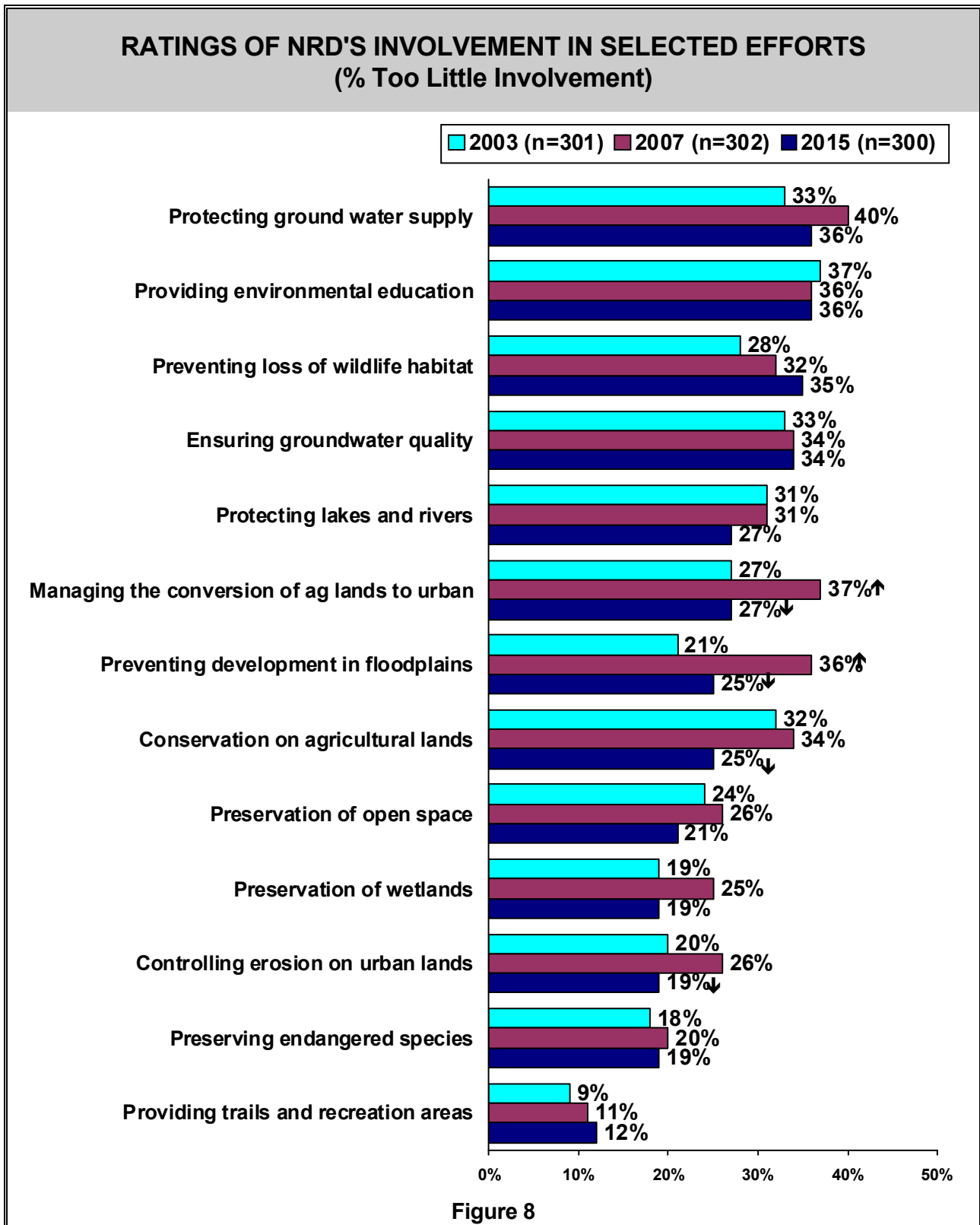
***"In your opinion, is the level of involvement of the Natural Resources District in the following areas too much, about right, or too little? Is the NRD's involvement in...too much, about right, or too little?"***

- ***Ensuring groundwater QUALITY***
- ***Protecting ground water SUPPLY***
- ***Protecting lakes and rivers***
- ***Providing environmental education***
- ***Conservation on agricultural lands***
- ***Controlling erosion on urban lands***
- ***Preservation of wetlands***
- ***Managing the conversion of agricultural lands to urban***
- ***Preventing development in floodplains***
- ***Preservation of open space***
- ***Preserving endangered species (such as Salt Creek Tiger Beetle & Pallid Sturgeon)***
- ***Preventing loss of wildlife habitat***
- ***Providing trails and recreation areas***

**TABLE 15**  
**RATINGS OF NRD'S INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED EFFORTS**

	Too Much	About Right	Too Little	Don't Know
Protecting ground water supply	1%	53%	36%	10%
Providing environmental education	3	50	36	10
Preventing loss of wildlife habitat	7	48	35	10
Ensuring groundwater quality	2	54	34	10
Protecting lakes and rivers	2	63	27	8
Managing the conversion of ag lands to urban	10	48	27	15
Preventing development in floodplains	6	56	25	13
Conservation on agricultural lands	7	54	25	14
Preservation of open space	5	60	21	14
Preservation of wetlands	9	63	19	9
Controlling erosion on urban lands	5	62	19	14
Preserving endangered species	14	59	19	8
Providing trails and recreation areas	10	69	12	9

- On each of the thirteen NRD efforts, a majority (11 items = 50% to 69%) or plurality (2 items = 48%) of respondents thought the level of involvement by NRD was about right.
- About a third or more of respondents felt that the NRD had too little involvement in protecting the ground water supply (36%), providing environmental education (36%), preventing loss of wildlife habitat (35%), and ensuring ground water quality (34%).
- No more than one in seven thought that NRD had too much involvement in any of the projects or efforts on which they were queried. Preserving endangered species was the effort that was most often judged to be "too much" (14%), with managing the conversion of ag lands into urban and providing trails and recreation areas each being named by a tenth (10%, each).
- A tenth felt that there was too little NRD involvement in trails and recreation areas (12%), with one in ten saying they have too much involvement in that effort (10%). More than two-thirds said their level of involvement was about right (69%).



- The proportion who thought that NRD had too little involvement declined significantly, since 2007, on four areas of NRD activity (by 7% to 11%), and at least somewhat on five other factors (by 1% to 6%), was unchanged on two and increased slightly on one (+3% on preventing loss of wildlife habitat).

- Those areas in which respondents were much less prone to think NRD's involvement was too little, than was seen in 2007, included:
  - Preventing development in flood plains (-11%);
  - Managing the conversion of agricultural lands to urban (-10%);
  - Conservation on agricultural lands (-9%);
  - Controlling erosion on urban lands (-7%); and
  - Preservation of wetlands (-6%).
  
- By age group, there were some noteworthy differences in response patterns. Those over age 65 thought that the NRD had "Too Little" involvement in preventing development in floodplains (35%, vs. 25%, overall), controlling erosion on urban lands (32%, vs. 19%), and providing trails and recreation areas (21%, vs. 12%), at a higher level than did other age groups.

	% "Too Little" Involvement				
	Total (n=300)	18-44 (n=87)	45-54 (n=80)	55-64 (n=99)	65+ (n=34)
Protecting ground water supply	36%	31%	40%	37%	32%
Providing environmental education	36	32	34	40	41
Preventing loss of wildlife habitat	35	34	34	37	32
Ensuring groundwater quality	34	<b>24 L</b>	<b>41 H</b>	37	32
Protecting lakes and rivers	27	24	28	27	29
Managing the conversion of ag lands to urban	27	29	30	22	29
Conservation on agricultural lands	25	23	28	26	24
Preventing development in floodplains	25	<b>17 L</b>	21	<b>32 H</b>	<b>35 H</b>
Preservation of open space	21	26	23	17	18
Controlling erosion on urban lands	19	16	13	23	<b>32 H</b>
Preservation of wetlands	19	18	14	22	24
Preserving endangered species	19	25	15	19	<b>12 L</b>
Providing trails and recreation areas	12	14	10	8	<b>21 H</b>

	% "Too Much " Involvement				
	Total (n=300)	18-44 (n=87)	45-54 (n=80)	55-64 (n=99)	65+ (n=34)
Preserving endangered species	14%	9%	18%	13%	18%
Managing the conversion of ag lands to urban	10	5	13	12	12
Providing trails and recreation areas	10	6	14	11	12
Preservation of wetlands	9	5	8	12	15
Conservation on agricultural lands	7	7	6	6	12
Preventing loss of wildlife habitat	7	3	8	6	<b>15 H</b>
Preventing development in floodplains	6	5	6	6	12
Controlling erosion on urban lands	5	5	5	3	9
Preservation of open space	5	6	5	5	6
Providing environmental education	3	2	5	2	3
Ensuring groundwater quality	2	2	3	2	-
Protecting lakes and rivers	2	5	4	-	-
Protecting ground water supply	1	2	3	-	-

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- Those over 65 felt there was too much effort by NRD on preventing loss of wildlife habitat (15%, vs. 7%, overall).

**TABLE 16**  
**2015 RATINGS OF NRD'S INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED EFFORTS**  
**(% "TOO LITTLE" INVOLVEMENT)**

	Total (n=300)	Lincoln City Limit (n=150)	Outside City Limit (n=150)	Male (n=147)	Female (n=153)	Own/ Rent Ag Land (n=80)
Protecting ground water supply	36%	36%	35%	35%	36%	33%
Providing environmental education	36	35	37	38	35	36
Preventing loss of wildlife habitat	35	37	33	39	31	33
Ensuring groundwater quality	34	32	36	35	33	40
Protecting lakes and rivers	27	25	28	28	25	26
Managing the conversion of ag lands to urban	27	25	29	29	25	28
Conservation on agricultural lands	25	29	21	27	24	31
Preventing development in floodplains	25	27	24	24	26	24
Preservation of open space	21	23	20	20	23	21
Controlling erosion on urban lands	19	21	18	17	22	<b>28 H</b>
Preservation of wetlands	19	19	19	19	19	13
Preserving endangered species	19	23	15	18	20	15
Providing trails and recreation areas	12	9	15	12	11	14

Note: any responses 7% points or more above or below the total are highlighted (H=higher, L=lower)

- While any differences by residency or gender were rarely noteworthy, those outside of Lincoln were considerably more likely to think NRD had too little involvement on providing trails and recreation areas (+6%), while Lincolnites were more apt to think NRD's involvement was too little on conservation on ag lands (+8%) and on preserving endangered species (+8%).
- Males were substantially more likely to think the NRD role wasn't substantial enough on preventing the loss of wildlife habitat (39% vs. 31%) and were similar in their response patterns, to those of women on the other twelve factors (within 5% on each one).
- Owners and renters of ag land were notably more prone to see the level of NRD involvement as being too little on controlling the erosion of urban lands (28%, vs. 19%).

**"Is there one area where you would like the Lower Platte South NRD to be more involved?"**

<b>TABLE 17 PERCEIVED NEEDED INVOLVEMENT FROM NRD (TOP RESPONSES NAMED)</b>			
	2003 (n=301)	2007 (n=302)	2015 (n=300)
<b>Water issues</b>			
Protecting ground water supply	7%	7%	9%
Ensuring groundwater quality	6	6	2↓
Protecting lakes and rivers	7	5	2↓
Flood control	-	-	2
<b>Land issues/land use</b>			
Preventing loss of wildlife habitat	3	2	2
Creating wildlife habitat areas/fishing areas/family habitats	-	-	2
Preventing development in floodplains	2	1	1
Preservation of open space/habitat	2	2	1
Providing trails and recreation areas	3	1	1
Conserving agricultural land	4	5	1↓
Controlling soil erosion in ag areas/improving crop rotation	-	-	1
Clean up of damaged areas (erosion, polluted areas)	-	-	1
Preservation of wetlands	1	2	-
Preventing erosion (urban & rural)	-	1	-
Conversion of agricultural lands to urban	2	1	-
Controlling urban development	1	1	-
<b>Other issues</b>			
Providing environmental education	3	5	6
Preserving endangered species	2	-	1
Represent public safety against Keystone pipeline/fracking	-	-	1
Involvement in hunting regulations	-	-	1
Protecting wildlife (bees, etc)	-	-	1
Public information about what NRD does	-	1	-
Don't know	18	15	9↓
Everything	1	-	-
None, nothing, should not be more involved	36	47↑	53

- less than 1% mention

- Over half of respondents did not identify any particular area where the NRD should be more involved (53%). This was a notable increase in that response following a significant increase in the "nothing" response from '03 to '07 (+11%). An additional tenth said they didn't know what the NRD should be more involved in (9%), down significantly from that response level seen in 2007 (15%). Those combined proportions saying that NRD should not increase its involvement in any area and that said it "didn't know" where NRD should have more involvement was unchanged from 2007 (62%, each).
- The remaining respondents were fairly evenly split between efforts involving primarily water issues (15%) and those dealing with land use (10%) and other issues (10%). The mention of conserving ag land (-4%), ensuring groundwater quality (-4%), and protecting lakes and rivers (-3%), declined significantly from the share that cited each of those needs in the 2007 study.

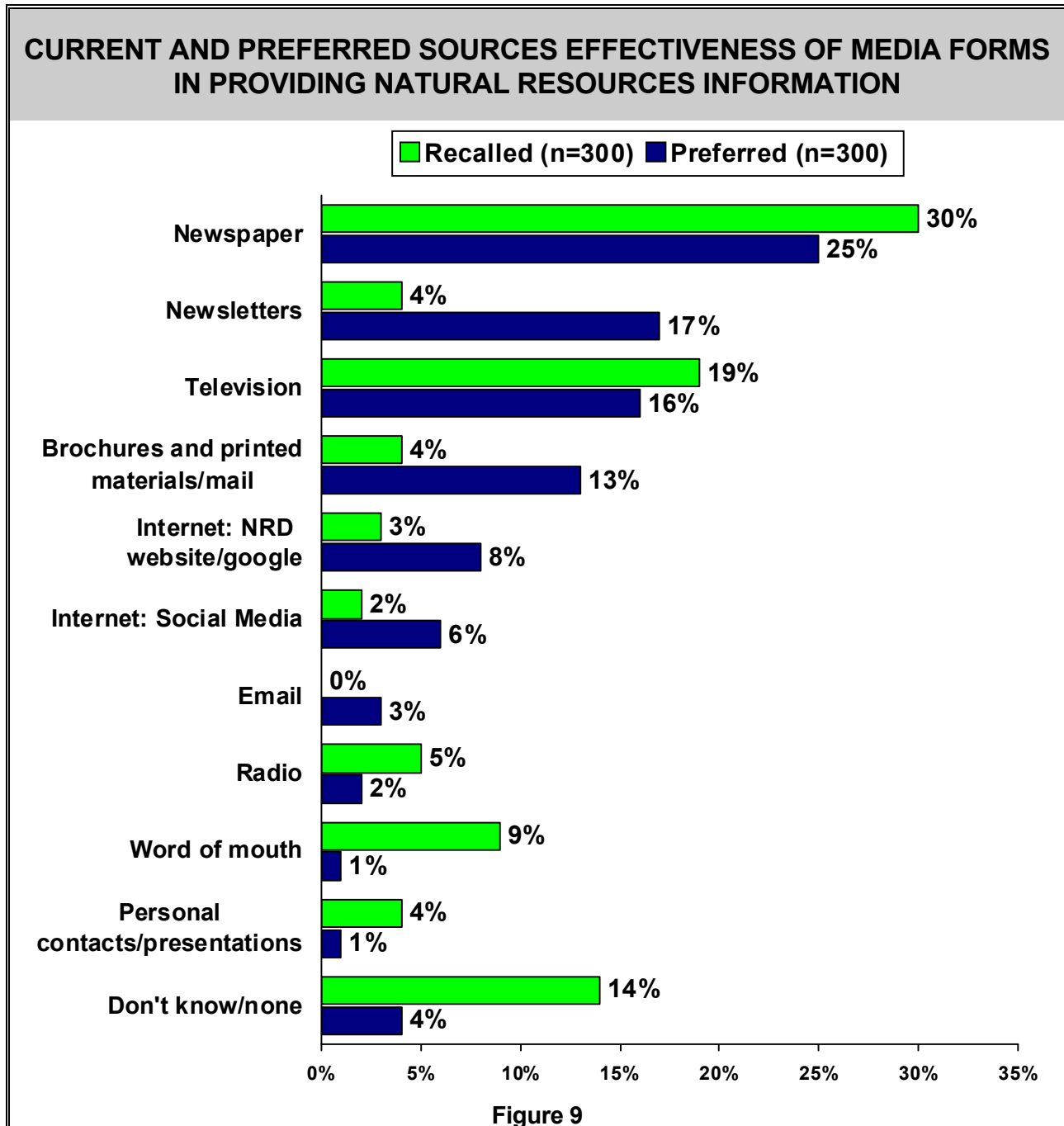


**SECTION V  
SOURCES OF INFORMATION  
ON NRD EFFORTS**

**"When you have heard about the efforts of the NRD to preserve our water and soil resources, where do you recall hearing about those activities most often?"**

**and**

**"How would you PREFER to get information about the NRD's activities in the future? (If necessary, ask:) Do you prefer a newsletter by mail or e-mail, or something on TV or the radio, or in the newspaper, or on NRD's website, or on social media such as Facebook or Twitter?"**



- Nearly a third of respondents said they have usually seen information about NRD efforts in the newspaper (30%), with a fifth saying they saw something on TV (19%). Word of mouth (9%) was the only other source mentioned by more than five percent (5%). One in seven said they didn't know where they saw or heard something about NRD's efforts (14%).
- When asked how they would prefer that NRD communicate with them and when several possible choices of communication were suggested to respondents, newspaper was still the number one response (25%), but followed closely by newsletters (17%), TV (16%), and brochures or printed materials in the mail (13%). About one in seven named something pertaining to the Internet: 8% named the NRD website or Google, while slightly fewer mentioned social media (6%). An additional few (3%) cited "e-mail" as the best way to communicate NRD's effort to them.
- The table below reveals that those between the ages of 45 and 64 were most prone to name newspaper as the place they saw something about NRD's efforts (36%, 33%). The mention of "word of mouth" declined as the age of the respondent increased (from 17% in the youngest, to 0% in the oldest, age group). As far as the preferred means of communication, those under 45 were much more apt to name an Internet/on-line source (31%) than were others (20%, down to 9% and 6% of the other age groups).

	Total (n=300)	Age 18-44 (n=87)	Age 45-54 (n=80)	Age 55-64 (n=99)	Age 65+ (n=34)
<b>Recalled</b>					
Newspaper ads or stories	<b>30%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>24%</b>
Television ads or stories	19	13	18	26	18
Word of mouth	9	17	9	5	-
Radio shows	5	5	3	6	9
Newsletters	4	3	1	6	6
Brochures/printed materials/mail	4	1	4	5	6
Personal contacts and presentations	4	5	3	4	3
Internet: NRD website/Google	3	5	4	2	3
Internet: Social Media	2	2	4	1	-
Don't know/none	14	18	15	8	21
<b>Preferred</b>					
Newspaper ads or stories	<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>35%</b>
Newsletters	17	14	19	19	15
Television ads or stories	16	8	15	23	21
Brochures/printed materials/mail	13	<b>15</b>	11	13	15
Internet: NRD website/Google	8	<b>15</b>	9	4	3
Internet: Social Media	6	10	8	2	3
Email	3	6	3	3	-
Radio shows	2	2	1	3	3
Don't know/none	4	5	5	3	6

**APPENDIX A:  
SURVEY INSTRUMENT**


**Lower Platte South Natural Resources District**

Lincoln, Nebraska

Date Approved By Client

Community Prioritization Study

Date Approved By Project Director

March, 2015

n=300/15 minutes

SURVEY CASE ID #:

\*\* Area code and telephone number:

\*\* Interview length: (in minutes)

**Screeners**

Hello, this is \_\_\_\_ with Sigma Group in Lincoln. We are a research firm conducting a study of people's thoughts and concerns on environmental quality and natural resource preservation in eastern Nebraska.

(only if needed:)

Your valuable input in this survey can affect how such issues as wetland preservation, wildlife habitat, erosion and pollution are regulated and funded in future years. This is not a sales call and no sales calls will come from this survey.

S1. Are you the (male/female) head of the household?

1 Yes, male

2 Yes, female

3 No

**(Ask to speak to that person)**

4 No one available

**(Set time to call back)**

S2. What is your age? (If needed, ask:) Are you over or under age 55? Etc.

0 Under 18 - thank and terminate

1 18-24

2 25-34

3 35-44

4 45-54

5 55-64

6 65-74

7 75 or older

8 (Refused, but at least 18 yrs old)

9 (Refused, can't confirm at least 18)

**Find the telephone exchange of the respondent and ask the appropriate Screening question.**

S3. Based on your phone number and the area where you live, I need to get some more specific information on whether or not you are in the district we are studying.

(If no, Don't know, or refused to any A-O, Thank and terminate)

- A. If 234,949-Louisville exchange, ask:  
Do you live south of the Platte River?
- B. If 275-Avoca exchange, ask:  
Do you live in Avoca, or no more than 2 miles south of Avoca?
- C. If 296, 298, 297, or 804 -Plattsmouth exchange, ask:  
Do you live south of the Platte River and in Nebraska?
- D. If 443,607,277-Swedeburg/Wahoo exchange, ask:  
Do you live south of Swedeburg?
- E. If 545-Brainard exchange, ask:  
Do you live within the city limits or east of Brainard?
- F. If 566-Dwight exchange, ask:  
Do you live east of Dwight?
- G. If 588-Garland exchange, ask:  
Do you either live in Lancaster County or within 5 miles of the county line in Seward County?
- H. If 781-Eagle exchange, ask:  
Do you live within either Lancaster or Cass County?
- I. If 782, 783, 785, 786, 787, 791, 794, 796, 797, or 792 exchange, ask:  
Do you live in Lancaster County?
- J. If 787-Hallam ask:  
Do you live within either the city limits of Hallam, west or north of Hallam?
- K. If 788-Panama exchange, ask:  
Do you live either west or north of the city of Panama?
- L. If 795-Pleasant Dale exchange, ask:  
Do you live in Lancaster County or within 5 miles of the county line in Seward County?
- M. If 873,713,874,600,209-Nebraska City exchange, ask:  
Do you live four or more miles north of northwest of Nebraska City?
- N. If 944,521-Ashland/South Bend exchange, ask:  
Do you live within the city limits or south of Ashland or South Bend?
- O. If 994-Elmwood exchange, ask:  
Do you live within either Lancaster or Cass County?
- P. If 789,901-Greenwood exchange, ask:  
Do you live within either Lancaster or Cass County?
- Q. If 665-Ceresco exchange, ask:  
Do you live in Lancaster County or within 5 miles of the county line in Saunders County?

S4. What is the zip code where you live?  
 (Note: if their mailing address zip is different from the zip where they LIVE, get zip code for their HOME.)

S5. (If any Lincoln phone exchange, or Lincoln zip code, ask:)  
 (phone exchange: 202, 217, 219, 261, 304, 309, 310, 314, 318, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 333, 400, 405, 413, 416, 417, 419, 420, 421, 423, 429, 430, 432, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 441, 450, 458, 464, 465, 466, 467, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 486, 488, 489, 499, 525, 540, 560, 570, 580, 601, 610, 613, 617, 639, 730, 739, 742, 770, 790, 802, 805, 817, 820, 840, 853, 858, 875, 889, 890, 904, 937, 975, 999)  
 (zip codes: 68501, 68502, 68503, 68504, 68505, 68506, 68507, 68508, 68509, 68510, 68512, 68514, 68516, 68517, 68520, 68521, 68522, 68523, 68524, 68526, 68527, 68528, 68529, 68531, 68532, 68542, 68544, 68583, 68588)

Do you live within the Lincoln City limits?

- 1 Inside Lincoln City Limits (n=150)
- 2 Outside Lincoln City Limits (n=150)
- 3 DK/RF - thank and terminate

S6. What county do you live in?

- 1 Butler
- 2 Cass
- 3 Lancaster
- 4 Otoe
- 5 Saunders
- 6 Seward
- 8 OTHER (Dodge, Douglas, Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Polk, Saline, York, etc) - thank and terminate
- 9 (DK/RF)

1. When you think about your local natural resources or environment, what is your single greatest concern? (open ended)

- 01 Other (list)
- 02 (DK)
- 03 (RF)
- 04 (None, no concerns)

**(Air)**

- 11 Acid rain/snow
- 12 Air quality/air pollution
- 13 Lead in air

**(Soil)**

- 21 Chemical pesticides/herbicides
- 22 Loss of farm land
- 23 Water erosion
- 24 Weed control
- 25 Wind erosion

**(Water)**

- 31 Chemigation
- 32 Drought
- 33 Flooding
- 34 Preservation of wetlands
- 35 Public drinking water
- 36 Amount of surface water (lakes/rivers/reservoirs/etc)
- 37 Quality of surface water (lakes, rivers reservoirs, etc.
- 38 Amount of ground water
- 39 Quality of ground water (nitrate content, etc.)

**(Wildlife/parks)**

- 41 Chemical/Thermal poisoning of fish
- 42 Development of parks
- 43 Endangered species
- 44 Predators (needed to reduce deer/rabbit populations)
- 45 Protecting native prairies
- 46 Wilderness
- 47 Wildlife habitat

**(Global Warming)**

- 51 Global Warming
- 52 Polar ice caps melting (icebergs, etc. melting)
- 53 Ozone depletion/carbon dioxide

**(Pollution/Other)**

- 61 Contamination of food supply
- 62 Environmental education
- 63 Fracking/getting gas and oil from shale
- 64 Hazardous waste (chemicals)
- 65 Keystone Pipeline/pipeline thru Sandhills
- 66 Noise pollution
- 67 Nuclear waste (high or low level)
- 68 Pollution from factories/businesses
- 69 Pollution/litter/roadside garbage
- 70 Recycling
- 71 Tree planting
- 72 Urban sprawl/over-development
- 73 Waste (dumps/landfills)

2. When you hear the term "Natural Resources District" or "NRD", what comes to your mind? (If needed:) What do you think a Natural Resources District is or does? (open-ended, code) (one response)



3. I am going to read you a list of concerns about natural resources or the environment. Please rate the importance of the following on a one-to-ten scale, with ten being **extremely important** and 1 being **not at all important**. How great or important of a concern would you rate (read and rotate A-P)?

Rating 1-10

98=dk

99=rf

- A. Pollution of groundwater
- B. Decline in ground water supply
- C. Pollution of lakes, rivers, and streams
- D. Environmental education
- E. Soil erosion of agricultural lands
- F. Soil erosion of urban development land
- G. Preservation of wetlands
- H. Conversion of agricultural lands to urban
- I. Preventing development in floodplains
- J. Preservation of open space
- K. Endangered species (such as Salt Creek Tiger Beetle & Pallid Sturgeon)
- L. Loss of wildlife habitat
- M. Providing trails and recreation areas
- N. Residential development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth
- O. Urban flood control or prevention
- P. Need for dams, levees, and channels
- Q. Water use Conservation
- R. Loss of trees to disease or pests (such as emerald ash borer, pine wilt, etc.)

4. NRDs and other natural resources agencies are being asked to provide more services and programs to the public. On a scale of one-to-ten, with ten being "Very Supportive" and one being "Not at all Supportive," please rate how supportive you are of public involvement and expenditures on **(read and rotate A-O)**.

Rating 1-10

98=dk

99=rf

- A. Reducing sedimentation into public lakes
- B. Protection of endangered species
- C. Protection of saline wetlands
- D. Trails and recreation areas
- E. Improving urban stormwater programs
- F. Ground water management
- G. Providing rural water supplies
- H. Sealing unused water wells
- I. Acquisition of floodplain lands
- J. Joint management of ground and surface water
- K. Environmental Education
- L. Water Use conservation
- M. Developing a recreational trail connecting Lincoln and Omaha
- N. Providing environmental education and outdoor opportunities for youth
- O. NRD assistance to communities on local projects

5. Certain natural resources issues are regulated. In your opinion, are the following regulations "Too Strict," "About Right," or "Too Lenient." How about **(read and rotate A-G)**, are those regulations too strict, about right, or too lenient?

- A. Flood plain regulations
- B. Improving the quality of urban stormwater runoff
- C. Protection of wetlands
- D. Ground water quality protection
- E. Endangered species protection
- F. Ground water quantity protection
- G. Residential Development along the Platte River between Columbus and Plattsmouth

- 1 Too strict
- 2 About right
- 3 Too lenient
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

6. Have you heard of the following projects, in which the NRD is involved? Have you heard of: **(read and rotate A-F)**?

- A. MoPac East Trail
- B. Haines Branch Prairie Corridor
- C. Salt Creek Levee
- D. Beal Slough flood reduction project
- E. Antelope Valley Project
- F. Whitehead Saline Wetland

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

(If yes:)

7. Do you support the NRD's involvement in that project? (Read A-F, as appropriate)

- A. MoPac East Trail
- B. Haines Branch Prairie Corridor
- C. Salt Creek Levee
- D. Beal Slough flood reduction project
- E. Antelope Valley Project
- F. Whitehead Saline Wetland

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

8. At which level of government are you more comfortable having decisions made on natural resource management: local, state, or federal?

- 1 Local
- 2 State
- 3 Federal

- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

9. In your opinion, is the level of involvement of the Natural Resources District in the following areas too much, about right, or too little? Is the NRD's involvement in **(read and rotate A-M)** too much, about right, or too little?

- A. Ensuring groundwater quality
- B. Protecting ground water supply
- C. Protecting lakes and rivers
- D. Providing environmental education
- E. Conservation on agricultural lands

- F. Controlling erosion on urban lands
- G. Preservation of wetlands
- H. Managing the conversion of agricultural lands to urban
- I. Preventing development in floodplains
- J. Preservation of open space
- K. Preserving endangered species (such as Salt Creek Tiger Beetle & Pallid Sturgeon)
- L. Preventing loss of wildlife habitat
- M. Providing trails and recreation areas

10. Is there one area where you would like the Lower Platte South NRD to be more involved? (open ended and code)

- 01 Other (list)
- 02 (DK)
- 03 (RF)
- 04 (No, nothing should not be more involved)
- 06 Conversion of agricultural lands to urban
- 07 Conserving agricultural lands
- 08 Providing environmental education
- 09 Preserving endangered species (e.g. Salt Creek Tiger Beetle & Pallid Sturgeon)
- 10 Preventing development in floodplains
- 11 Protecting ground water supply
- 12 Ensuring groundwater quality
- 13 Preventing loss of wildlife habitat
- 14 Protecting lakes and rivers
- 15 Preservation of open space
- 16 Providing trails and recreation areas
- 17 Controlling land erosion in urban areas
- 18 Preservation of wetlands

11. When you have heard about the efforts of the NRD to preserve our water and soil resources, where do you recall hearing about those activities most often? (open-ended)

- 01 Other (list)
- 02 (DK)
- 03 (RF)
- 04 (No/none/no communication from NRD)
- 06 Booth or display
- 07 Brochures and printed materials
- 08 Internet: NRD website/google/web sites
- 09 Internet: Social Media, such as Facebook, Twitter, You tube, etc.
- 10 Newsletters
- 11 Newspaper Advertisements or stories
- 12 Personal contacts and presentations
- 13 Radio shows about natural resource issues
- 14 Television ads or news stories
- 15 Word of mouth (from people talking)

12. How would you prefer to get information about the NRD's activities in the future? (If necessary, ask:) Do you prefer a newsletter by mail or e-mail, or something on TV or the radio, or in the newspaper, or on NRD's website, or on social media such as Facebook or Twitter?  
(use codes from Q11)
13. What is the most important thing you do to help preserve our natural resources? (Open-ended and code, allow one response.)
14. What can NRD do to help you conserve our natural resources? (Open-ended and code, allow one response)
15. In what way do you think "climate change" will affect you the most in the future? (Open-ended and code)
16. What can NRD do to help manage the effects of climate change? (Open-ended and code, allow one response)

<b>DEMOGRAPHICS BEING HERE:</b>
---------------------------------

I have just a few more questions, and they are designed to determine if we have reached a representative sample of residents in the area.

- D1. What is the highest level of education you have achieved?  
(Open ended and code)
- 1 Less than high school graduate
  - 2 High school graduate
  - 3 Some college
  - 4 College graduate
  - 5 Post-graduate work/degree
  - 8 (DK)
  - 9 (RF)
- D2. RESIDENTIAL TYPE: Do you live ...
- 1 In Lincoln (can be on acreage)
  - 2 In a Small town (Ceresco, Cheney, Plattsmouth, etc)
  - 3 On an Acreage
  - 4 On a Farm
  - 8 (DK)
  - 9 (RF)

D3. LENGTH OF RESIDENCY: How long have you lived in that immediate area?

- 1 Less than a year
- 2 1-less than 3 years
- 3 3 to less than 5 years
- 4 5 to less than 10 years
- 5 10 to less than 20 years
- 6 20 years or more
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

D4. Do you own, rent, or lease any agricultural land?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

D5. Please stop me when I read the range that best describes your household's total annual income? Is your family household income, before taxes, over or under \$45,000 per year.

If under, ask: Is it over or under \$25,000

If over, ask: Is it over or under \$75,000

If over, ask: Is it over or under \$100,000

- 1 Under \$25,000
- 2 \$25,000 - \$44,999
- 3 \$45,000 - \$74,999
- 4 \$75,000 - \$99,999
- 5 \$100,000 and over
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

D6. Did I reach you (today/tonight) on a cell phone or a land line?

- 1 Cell phone ... or mobile/digital/satellite phone
- 2 Land line
- 8 (DK)
- 9 (RF)

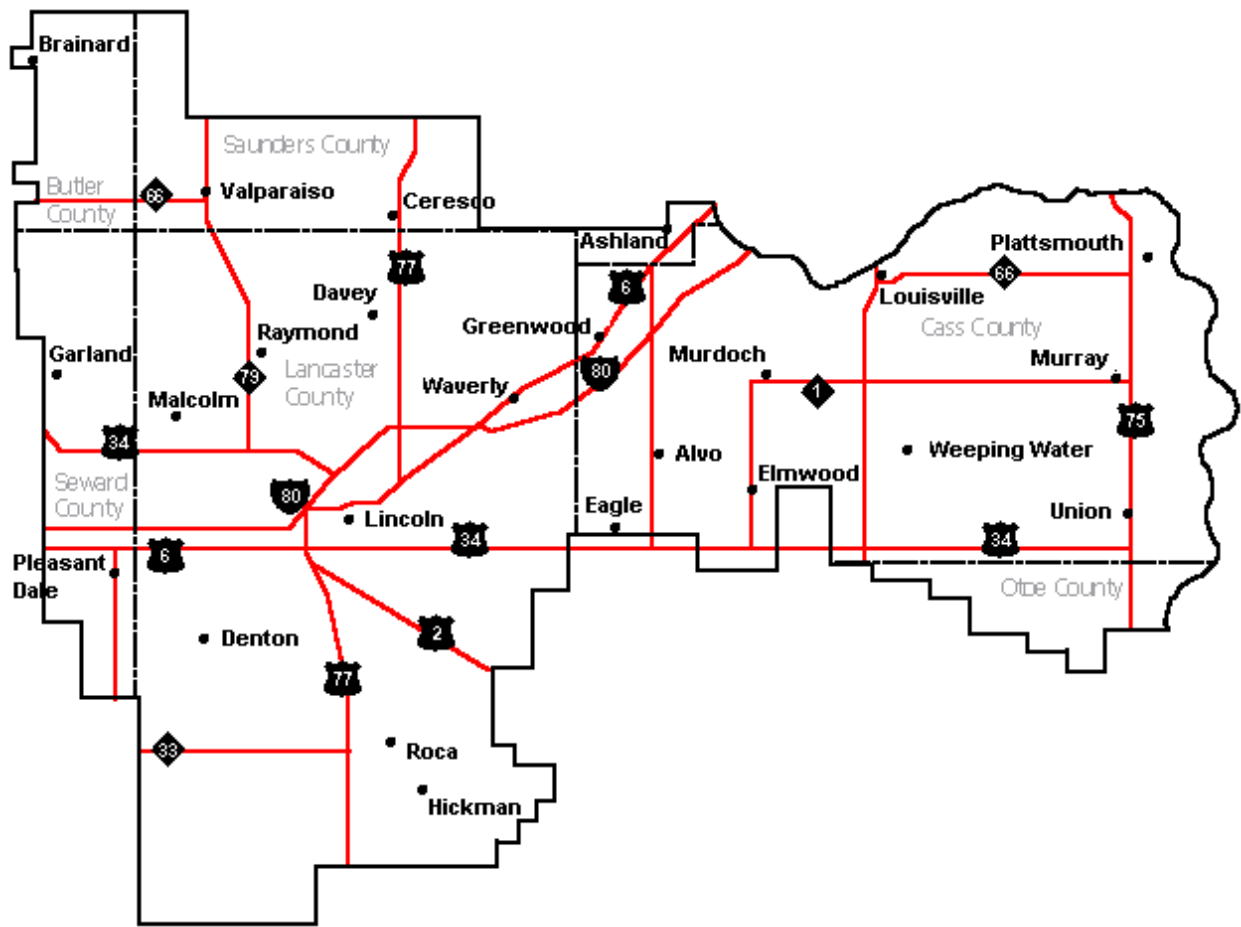
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**(Interviewer Read:)**

Again, this is \_\_\_\_ with Sigma Group. Thank you very much for your time and your willingness to share your opinions with us. I need to confirm that we reached you at \_\_\_\_\_. **(Validate phone number.)** Thank you again, and have a nice evening/day.

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**APPENDIX B:  
MAP OF LPSNRD BOUNDARIES**





**APPENDIX C:  
VERBATIM RESPONSES**

***"When you hear the term "Natural Resources District" or "NRD," what do you think a Natural Resources District is or does?"***

15% of respondents replied that they "did not know"

The remaining responses are presented below.

- A government agency that regulates natural resources in the area
- A group of folks that help manage water resources locally
- A lot more dams
- A lot of water and land management
- A lot to do with lakes and water
- A lot, family member worked for them
- A national park, protecting wildlife and natural resources.
- A public entity responsible for ensuring environmental quality within the district of the state
- Acquire green space easements, trail easements
- An oversight body to protect the quality of water, habitats, etc
- Assist in financing dams & water facilities.
- Build ponds & water sheds
- Builds small dams for fishing and water preservation.
- Camping, enjoying the surroundings of nature.
- Can call them to get cheap trees
- Clean up the place
- Cluster of Counties that work on environmental studies to save the environment
- Conservation projects, like soil conservation and erosion control
- Conserves ground water
- Control a lot things. Water. Everything.
- Control flooding from pond & lakes.
- Control natural resources
- Control the water shed
- Control the water, dam and creeks, and keeping the water from eroding.
- Control water and gas
- Controls floods
- Controls the amount of wells that can be put in place.
- Controls the water in Missouri river and were involved in the flooding
- Controls the water ways and helps conserve water
- Creating lakes and maintaining them
- Deals with water
- Deals with wild life and other natural resources
- Develop and implement policies related to natural resources such as ground water use and quality. Along with a recreational aspect
- District that protects the natural resources in that area.
- District where they protect and conserve the natural recourses in
- Do whatever they can to protect and conserve supplies in the Lincoln district.
- Doesn't think about it a whole lot. Looking at ground water and air quality
- Educational extension, they look for new ways to replenish our own natural resources

- Either maintain or be in charge of our natural resources like rivers and lakes.
- Elective body that is tasked with managing natural resources
- Establish and enforce laws governing natural resources, water, clean air, minerals, and vegetation.
- Flood prevention
- Governs all of our natural resources
- Governs and controls all the environment we live in.
- Governs things like water and natural gas. Doesn't know how it works
- Group of people elected to help maintain environmental quality in rural areas, help with planting trees, help maintain bodies of water, and just making sure no one does toxic dumps
- Group that is concerned about the water
- Handles power and resources
- Has to do with any type of land, windmills (turbines), water, and the pipeline.
- Has to do with preserving what Nebraska has such as waterways, soil, farmland, etc
- Has to do with the environment, water, electricity.
- Has to do with the lakes.
- Has to do with the water, like landscaping and the way things look. The appearance of things.
- Help control quality of water aquifer, and help with quality of land & erosion. Areas that will flood, they put in hills and build dams. Irrigation wells, limit the number of new wells so there is still water in the aquifer.
- Help preserve and maintain the natural resources in our area.
- Help with infrastructure in the cities or counties try to protect natural resources
- Helps maintain and preserve the quality of earth and water.
- I guess they work with waterways and lakes, land and all kinds of different stuff.
- I haven't had a lot of experience with them, but I think the nature of it is to protect and help our environment. I have heard of the NRD helping someone with their pond, for instance.
- I think of it more to do with the land, preserving the natural part, environment, quality of the ground.
- I think they deal with ground water. I'm sure they have other issues.
- I think they should be helping maintain water quality, flooding and things like that. They have gotten off into trails.
- I think they take care of our ground water by rationing.
- I would assume that they have programs that deal with natural resources, and conservation of those resources.
- I would imagine it supplies my energy.
- In charge of things such as making sure we do have clean drinking water, making sure air quality is suspect and biodiversity. Keeping the legislature/govern up on these things including endangered species
- Involved in water usage and regulation
- Issuing information and monitoring and management of natural resources
- It helps to ensure and protect the natural resources.
- Keep water flowing efficiently through various tributaries.
- Keeping things proper, to prevent overflow of waste
- Keeping trees, rivers, land clean and usable for recreation/transportation and for all the ways we use water without polluting
- Keeps an eye on the water quality

- Keeps quality of water and recreational stuff. Takes care of natural resources
- Keystone Pipeline and farmland
- Knows they encourage planting trees. She thinks it's ridiculous. They put in ponds on farms.
- Land & water management.
- Maintain bike trails
- Maintain public grounds and water ways
- Maintain the water ways
- Maintains grasslands, fertilizer control (organic vs. chemical) water purification.
- Make sure the environment is safe
- Makes sure our natural resources are kept in good quantities and conditions
- Makes sure that things are good and that our resources are well protected.
- Making sure air ground stay clean most of the time
- Manage flood related Issues, and trail system. Purchase land to keep floods from happening.
- Manage overall water & storm water.
- Manage water quality and air quality
- Manages natural resources, like water.
- Manages our local natural resources
- Manages wildlife
- Mange water conservation
- Monitor air and water quality
- Monitor natural resources and say who can use what and when and where they can use them.
- Monitor our natural resources to make sure that we are getting the most out of our natural resources. Taking samples of ground water to make sure it is safe
- Monitors the natural resources.
- Natural Gas
- Not sure, deals with water, air, minerals, etc
- Not sure, something to do with the land and the water and everything like that
- NRD controls several lakes. Also preventing erosion
- NRD is charge of the natural resources of certain district. How the resource are taken care of.
- NRD monitors water chemicals.
- NRD protects the water soil.
- NRD research monitors the natural resource including water & land.
- NRD uses more natural resources, along with water conservation. The environmental impact of the oil pipeline
- Observes the quality of wildlife, and protecting it in particular areas
- Organization that helps protect areas of land, water, and wildlife
- Oversight of natural resources of water air and soil they also oversee the pollution quality control
- Parks and Recreation dept.
- Plant trees
- Power, electricity, but I don't really know.
- Preserving wildlife habitat, and endangered species
- Promote good use of land.
- Protect groundwater, has everything to do with the way water flows

- Protect our water and our land.
- Protect the environment and keep it from being abused
- Protect the environment and make sure things are good around our area
- Protect the environment from erosion and chemicals.
- Protect the environment. Helped to put in grasslands
- Protect the natural resources and keep them safe.
- Protect water quality
- Protection from flooding
- Protects habitats including water
- Protects natural resources and helps farmers conserve.
- Protects natural resources in area.
- Protects our water and our environment
- Protects the rivers & streams & works with environment.
- Protects water mostly.
- Provide different recreation and natural water quality for lakes
- Provides natural resources for homes & cars.
- Provides tree service. They over see some water issues in the area.
- Quality in general. Protecting our water, our land, and making sure everything is okay.
- Regulate and manage water control.
- Regulate irrigation, natural resources and the lakes ponds and streams
- Regulate something that does with natural resources.
- Regulate the use of and oversee the stewardship of soil and water.
- Regulate the water and environment
- Regulates issues related to water and soil conservation.
- Regulates safety, does inspection, and provides environmental education
- Regulates the resources
- Resources for power supply, they also do conservation projects with lakes.
- Responsible for conservation in the area
- Responsible for endangered species in a particular area
- Several county area that groups according to water shed along streams. Main concern is water quality and soil erosion.
- Should be flood control and conversation of water and land
- Something to do with studying the earth
- Something with protecting the water
- Storm water handling, trees, soil erosion, flood control
- Subdivisions of the state of Nebraska, they deal with the natural resources and put regulations in place for water conservation, and work with farmers for optimum natural resource preservation.
- Support the ground and the environment and keep everything in check.
- Take care of our water ways and wet lands
- Take care of ground water, trails, wildlife
- Take care of lakes, ponds, and rivers.
- Take care of the land, keeping the land free from pesticides, and not allowing people to do whatever they want to abuse the land.
- Take care of water we have, the aquifer, and build dams
- Takes care and try to improve the resources we have.
- Takes care of the environment, animals, plants, rivers & fish, preserves it all.

- Takes care of the lakes, parks and trees.
- Takes care of the power, and the water
- Takes care of underground water supply. Helps with flood plains.
- Takes care of the parks and areas
- Teach us to take care our land, a way that will build everything up instead of tearing everything down.
- Testing the water to see if it's good
- The agency that monitors the natural resources
- They are a government agency, usually regional, that provides for usage and regulation on water, primarily, and probably other environmental factors, too.
- They are actually involved with groundwater, created by the state of Nebraska district legislature.
- They are responsible for the management of the natural resources of their district
- They are supposed to be concerned with the condition of the water, where it is going and the cleanliness of it.
- They can control the quality of rivers, wetlands, and things around the area.
- They control the surface water more than anything. I don't know what all they do
- They control the water flow make dams and lakes
- They control trees animals
- They deal with floodplains, they dictate where they can build them and the different designations of the floodplains.
- They deal with issues such as flooding
- They deal with lakes
- They deal with lakes
- They deal with natural resources in the area
- They deal with the water.
- They determine how much water gets diverted from the river and delegate it.
- They do educational things for children, and a lot of other things. They put eggs in incubators for kids at school
- They do farms and reconstruct and control the flooding. They put in ponds.
- They do legislation and make policies.
- They educate children and the general public on how to take better care of the environment.
- They elect a bunch of rich republicans to control water issues but don't do anything to protect water.
- They enforce government regulations.
- They have something to do with controlling dams, soil erosion prevention, ground water access
- They help control the water quality
- They help maintain the land around the creeks and streams, also supply people with trees
- They help preserve the water and things like that.
- They help to preserve wildlife and parks.
- They help to preserve, control and utilize the natural resources we have here.
- They keep the resources clean
- They maintain water quality is the first thing that comes to mind
- They make paths and hike/bike trails. They are supposed to do flood prevention, but don't do a very good job of it.
- They make sure public parks and lakes are sufficient enough for people to use

- They manage all of the natural resources within their boundary
- They manage soil and water in their district. Also game habitat
- They manage the resources.
- They monitor water level in the river, and they figure out which are floodplains.
- They oversee the environment and help protect land from erosion and protect water from contamination.
- They pester farmers I think... Gas, oil, coal, water.
- They preserve the land like the 9 mile prairie... And national parks. Should build the pipeline in North Dakota so it doesn't have to go through here (Nebraska)
- They protect certain areas from human intervention that could destroy the quality of it.
- They protect natural resources
- They protect the environment and make sure there isn't destruction of those natural areas in the district, and also water protection: from pollution and overuse.
- They protect the water
- They put in lakes, have effects on trees
- They regulate water
- They spend a lot of money trying to build things that we don't need and it wastes money
- They take care of crops, land and parks
- They take care of farming. She also thinks of gas and gas stations.
- They take care of natural resources and ground water.
- They take care of NRD dams, terraces, waterways
- They take care of our natural residential parks & water.
- They take care of the environment and the quality of the resources. They also take care of drainage and water usage.
- They take care of the ground and the water. Make decisions on building dams.
- They take care of the lakes
- They take out the bad, referring to bacteria and anything that causes infection and that is unnatural
- They try to keep our natural resources safe.
- They try to protect the environment.
- They try to protect the ground water. Add recreational value by putting in trails. They advertise so people don't take resources for granted
- They try to regulate the use of ground water and other natural resources
- They use natural resources to make things better
- They watch out for the environment for us in this area
- They work with farmers and local entities, as well as put in big lakes to conserve water, and control water conservation
- They would keep our water clean, make sure we are not running out of gas and other natural resources, and monitor water usage during drought.
- Thinks that they have way too much power, a very large taxing unit. Is not always in favor of what they do. NRD can out tax any city no matter how large.
- Thinks water towers have NRD written on them
- To make sure water is running naturally, make sure environment is clean
- To manage the natural resources of the state of Nebraska and to advocate for those equities for Nebraska interest working with the federal government
- To preserve natural resources, and take care of streams and rivers. I believe they also have to do with the public like regulating fishing and hunting.
- Trees, in 1982 trees for sale and planting of shelter belts, NRD offered that.

- Try to eliminate soil erosion. I don't think they are too concerned with wild animals
- Try to preserve the wetlands, decide where to put dams
- Use the natural resources we have to hopefully help our environment.
- Waste tax payers money
- Watches over natural resources. Dirt, water to natural wildlife & plant growth.
- Watches over our resources, ground water, runoff, soil, urban sprawl and flooding
- Water
- Water and conservation
- Water and land conservation
- Water clean up
- Water conservation and water quality
- Water conservation. Sells trees and shrubs. Maybe something to do with state parks
- Water control, watersheds
- Water programs
- Water protection
- Water purification, keeping it clean, getting rid of the garbage that goes in it.
- Water quality
- Water quality management
- Water system, lakes & natural habitat, trees.
- Work for them (not LPS but another district) so he knows they do a lot
- Work with the water quality and the use thereof
- Would police the water, soil, lake not being polluted.



***"What is the most important thing YOU DO to help preserve our natural resources?"***

4% of respondents replied that they "did not know," and 2% said they did "nothing"  
The remaining responses are presented below.

- A lot recycling, glass and plastic products, also using reusable grocery bags.
- Allowed pond to be built
- Anytime she sees trash she cleans up and picks up litter along the roads.
- Be very careful with trash, make trash as compact as possible to take up less space
- Being careful with pollution
- Being careful with water, such as in the house and maintaining the lawn.
- Bicycle commuter
- Bought more efficient appliances. I don't water lawn after July.
- Builds terraces. Contour farms, no till when possible.
- Buying hunting licenses
- Careful about water usage and I am pretty careful about anything that has to do with our natural resources
- Communicates the importance of conserving water, and communicates the importance of water regulation.
- Conservation of water
- Conservation, minimize use of water
- Conserve as much water as she can, garden with no chemical usage, be "as natural as she can be."
- Conserve my water.
- Conserve of ground water, by public education
- Conserve usual household water and waste
- Conserve water
- Conserve water
- Conserve water
- Conserve water and discard waste like oil and paint that can go into the environment.
- Conserve water and recycle
- Conserve water and recycle
- Conserve water and recycle and drive a hybrid car
- Conserve water by interior use
- Conserve water by not watering outside unless it's necessary.
- Conserve water by not watering the yard, garden and do fewer loads of laundry.
- Conserve water inside and outside.
- Conserve water low flow faucets, energy efficient home, geothermal, compost, garden, heavy insulation
- Conserve water, being mindful of how I use it.
- Conserve water, for example when respondent is brushing teeth she turns the water off when she is not using it.
- Conserve water, reduce use, does not water the lawn often.
- Conserve water.
- Conserve water. Making sure that things like the shower heads or toilets don't drip
- Conserve water. Uses Rain Barrels.
- Conserves and keeps groundwater clean

- Conserves resources (probed for more) is a member of several organizations, and volunteers at the "parks commission."
- Conserves water through limitation of use, and recycles paper, glass, cans, and shoeboxes for human society, clothes, and helps with the clothing exchange.
- Conserving Energy. Extra bag in the tank of the toilet. Shutting off water when brushing teeth. Shorter showers
- Conserving water as much as possible, such as not let garden hose run forever, plant trees
- Conserving water by only flushing when necessary. Use dishwater to water plants. Short showers and no baths
- Dedicated career to it, for 28 years
- Do not over use the land.
- Does not pollute water in streams, does not litter so that animals do not come into contact with it.
- Does not pollute, picks up garbage along highways and roads, teaches family to not kill animals that they do not plan on eating.
- Does not water the driveway when waters the grass and does not let water just run and run
- Doesn't let the water faucet run, generally conserves water.
- Doesn't litter & pick up other people's litter around lakes & ponds when there.
- Doesn't litter, does not pollute
- Doesn't pollute. Living in rural area careful of what they put down the toilet.
- Donate to habitat organizations
- Donations to organizations who are involved in that kind of work.
- Don't drive a car that uses a lot of gas. Live in mobile home. Mind my own business
- Don't litter in the parks keep it clean and the same at home
- Don't litter. Conserve as much water.
- Don't litter. Pick up trash that I see.
- Don't put trash in the natural resources
- Don't water our lawns. We don't wash our car weekly. Use water sparingly.
- Don't water the grass. Don't drive the car that much.
- Educate his children on the importance of land & water.
- Educating kids on a household level.
- Educating kids on protecting the environment
- Efficient and conscientious about making sure the house is energy efficient. Recycling and not overusing water by not leaving water on and monitoring the sprinkler making sure how long it's being running and if it has rained.
- Fight the pipeline and conserve water, pay attention to the chemicals in our farm land, and we also have our own garden.
- Follows regulations
- Fully follow the regulations that are put for by the NRD.
- Good at managing water and not using toxic chemicals. Pick the right plants for my acreage. Good at conservation. Hardly use any chemicals.
- Ground water preservation, "keep the groundwater clean"
- Ground water protection. Doesn't use chemicals on his lawn and also doesn't waste water
- Have a lot of grass, plant a lot of trees on farm to help with the soil erosion. Cut down on grass water waste.
- He conserves water, through home landscaping

- He farms and is more aware of erosion
- He recycles plastic, aluminum. He has his own garden, planted trees, waters on restricted days, use organic fertilizer.
- He recycles plastics, metals and conserves water through minimal water usage, such as less frequently flushing toilets.
- He said NRD needs more money
- He works with Boy Scouts training & teaching youth about conservation, soil management, anything environmental.
- Helped build walking trails in Ashland
- Helps keep trails clean
- Hunter and fisherman teaches hunter safety and promotes wise use of the land
- Hunting turkeys to help control the population. Hunt deer to help with herd management. Hunt does when there are more instead of always going for the trophy buck.
- I always have been a big outdoorsman. I have done brushpile and trash collection projects, as well as keeping the place clean where I fish and hunt, and so on.
- I always try to save water any way I can
- I conserve water, we have a land fill, and I recycle.
- I do no till work on my farm to preserve the soil.
- I do take care of my own house and land.
- I don't do much as the full-time employed mother of six children. I don't litter or dispose of toxic chemicals in the drains.
- I don't leave my water on when I brush my teeth.
- I don't litter
- I don't litter.
- I don't litter.
- I don't litter.
- I don't litter. I only use what I need with water. I dispose of oil and chemicals properly to preserve groundwater quality.
- I don't use a lot of water. I'm feeding birds.
- I don't waste anything. I ride a bike or walk. I use everything sparingly.
- I don't waste things.
- I don't waste water or contaminate it
- I don't waste water.
- I don't water my lawn as regularly as my neighbors do. Use distilled water out of my dehumidifier to water the plants, rather than tap water.
- I educate my children
- I have a wetland habitat that I maintain and I maintain the grasslands.
- I help vote and support the NRD
- I live on an acreage, I try to conserve how much oils and chemicals I use, I also recycle
- I make sure I do not waste anything. Take care of the land I have.
- I pay taxes.
- I pick up after myself and don't litter. When doing laundry use natural chemicals and the same for the dishwasher detergents
- I plant a lot of trees
- I plant a lot of trees
- I preserve the land and I work with the NRD. I feel I'm a good caretaker of land. I have a natural prairie on my land.

- I recycle and do not use a lot of electricity
- I recycle.
- I recycle. Don't drive a gas guzzling car.
- I recycle. I make sure my environment refuse is as little as possible. I work at the university, I discuss these issues with my students
- I recycle. Monitor our water use in the house. When I hunt I don't hunt too much, I only kill what I get permits for.
- I try not to waste water.
- I try to conserve water.
- I try to conserve water. I donate items instead of wasting them. I try to pick up litter.
- I try to obey a lot of rules and laws considering wildlife and turn in wrong doers
- I try to recycle. I try to conserve water whenever I can.
- I try to reduce, reuse and recycle.
- I watch the usage of my water
- I'm conscious of water conservation, how much I use water, and how much laundry I do.
- I'm willing to pay more taxes for better environment for future generations. Ban more guns
- Involved in the conservation programs via farms
- Involved in zoning of agricultural lands and quality of drinking water
- Keep it clean, as in the environment
- Kill geese.
- Limits use of chemicals, and tries to live as green as possible.
- Living on an organic farm
- Love mother earth, use less gasoline.
- Maintain our own land
- Make sure that the water isn't dripping. I turn off all lights before I go to bed.
- Makes short educational films for you tube. Videoed the introduction of the Salt Creek Tiger Beetle
- Manage the water supply by determining where we are going to put in wells and the quality of water we are going to get out of them.
- My family has been involved in soil erosion control for many years
- Not contaminate land, don't pour chemicals on land, makes sure that grass is not eroding, we have terraces to help prevent eroding
- Not litter & do not put chemicals in the ground and don't waste water
- Not littering, not leaving junk to clog up the area
- Not waste and recycle anything you can. Try not to expend and conserve energy and water as much as I can
- Not waste water, recycle.
- Not water my lawn.
- Observes all the regulations and laws, observe the waste and disposal products, enjoys recreational areas and he loves the country
- Only use the water that I need
- Our household is very water conservative.
- Picking up trash that's been left on ground
- Picking up waste.
- Picks up litter and doesn't use pesticides
- Plant a few trees and garden.

- Plant a lot of trees. Don't allow hunting on my acreage. Husband and I have planted broad leaf habitat vegetation for wildlife habitat. Don't water our yard in the summer. Acreage has never been tilled, is all natural prairie grass.
- Plant flowers
- Plant trees
- Plant trees
- Plant trees, keep an eye on water levels, and keep ground covers
- Plant trees, keep good soil, don't dump paint down sewer. Don't throw plastic out. Make sure my boat is clean before putting it another body of water.
- Planted only native plants & they require less water.
- Plants grass to prevent runoffs.
- Practice water conservation while gardening
- Preserve quality of lake/shoreline by putting up rocks by shoreline to not lose soil, recycle with local waste management/church, gardening, member of arbor association, planting trees, quality control of water to keep out hazardous slime
- Proper disposal of compost, and recycling
- Rather careful with water, grow indigenous plants, and don't water grass more than necessary. Careful with pesticides and herbicides, Recycle and hardly have any trash. Keep people from dumping trash on ground and keeping weeds down.
- Recycle
- Recycle
- Recycle
- Recycle
- Recycle
- Recycle
- Recycle and compost
- Recycle and I'm very picky about the water usage at my house.
- Recycle and try to save water conservation
- Recycle cans & anything she can put into her recycle bins.
- Recycle cans with in the household and try not to pollute
- Recycle cans. Conserve the water when I need to.
- Recycle cardboard, cans, paper
- Recycle completely, at home and office
- Recycle everything
- Recycle everything
- Recycle everything she can and compost whatever she can.
- Recycle everything. Try to conserve water, doesn't water grass.
- Recycle everything: aluminum cans, newspaper, glass & everyday household products.
- Recycle paper, glass and plastic.
- Recycle paper, plastic, rain water
- Recycle plastic and cans within the household
- Recycle plastic, aluminum, paper, etc
- Recycle plastic, glass & everything.
- Recycle through recycle link at home and at work
- Recycle whatever household items she can.
- Recycle, don't run water when brushing teeth, only wash clothes/dishes once/twice a week, don't water yard, recycle tin, plastic, foil, etc, don't use a lot of propane in winter

- Recycle, don't waste water.
- Recycle, keep garden pesticide free
- Recycle, no pesticides in garden, totally organic, no pesticides at all through our 5 acres of land. Put everything like coffee grounds back in the ground. Everything we can save we put back into the earth.
- Recycle, Reduce what I use and reuse things that can be reused
- Recycle, try to use less energy. Make sure all the lights are shut off leaving rooms. Be conscious about how much water you are using and use less. I do not use pesticides on the yard.
- Recycle, use less water by not watering lawn.
- Recycle.
- Recycle. I do not water lawn with underground sprinklers I turn them off.
- Recycle. We try to limit our water consumption.
- Recycle. Conserve as much water as I can. Do more walking than driving.
- Recycles almost everything, plastics, paper, glass, magazines, newspaper, and aluminum. Owns a rain barrel that she uses to water her garden during the Summer.
- Recycles plastic paper metal, anything she can.
- Recycling
- Recycling
- Recycling cans and paper
- Recycling everything I can.
- Recycling includes both curbside, and drop-off
- Recycling paper and cans within the household
- Recycling paper, plastic, composting
- Recycling plastic, cardboard, scrap paper, newspaper, cans.
- Reduce waste & reuse anything we can & recycle
- Reduce, recycle, and vote. Try not to buy so much and be such a consumer. I also bike to work.
- Reduce. Reuse resources such as water use and recycling.
- Remove invasive species of plants and brush
- Ride a motorcycle to conserve fossil fuels and try to keep heat turned down to conserve energy.
- Ride my bike everywhere.
- Save the soil no till conservation
- Save water: Shower once a week.
- Sensitive with their farm, I watch and make sure to keep up with quality of ground and crops that get taken out of the soil. I have also done conservation work on one of our farms.
- She is involved in an organization called Citizens Climate lobby, which puts prices on carbon, she grows pure grass instead of turf. She tries to address climate change. Her household composts their food scraps. She also purposely drives a Prius.
- She recycles everything that is able to be recycled.
- She recycles, plants trees, composts, and gardens. Reduce fertilizer and water usages.
- She votes for politicians that will protect the natural resources in the area
- Shoot turkeys
- Shower together
- Stop soil erosion and do conservation work to protect surface water in farming operations.

- Support environmental protection policies, conserves water in the household.
- They do not litter
- They do not use the up the land, they plant the trees, clear out dead wood in forests
- They recycle paper, cardboard, cans and plastic. Her husband takes care of and works with plants.
- Trains businesses to reduce waste
- Trees & habitat
- Tries to conserve water, he controls and monitors what he puts down in his drains into the sewers. For example, he doesn't put oil down his drains.
- Tries to farm away from streams and not on wetlands
- Tries to minimize her carbon footprint. Tries to live green but it's hard because they have no recycling system.
- Tries to save water through restriction of use. Recycles anything that she can
- Try not to be wasteful, try to recycle.
- Try not to contaminate water, mainly
- Try not to disturb any of the natural resources.
- Try not to use too much water. Don't water lawn. Worried about loss of water
- Try not to waste water and recycle
- Try not to waste water. Hates running water
- Try not to waste. Recycle a lot. We feed leftovers to chickens. We use plastics and aluminum and recycle everything.
- Try to be a good steward of the land
- Try to be aware of what I'm using water wise. Little things like have a high efficiency showerhead, don't let water run when brushing teeth, use a high efficiency washer and toilet, and refuse to water grass.
- Try to be friendly to our environment by not dumping garbage where it shouldn't go and not overusing water
- Try to conserve water
- Try to conserve water by not watering the yard
- Try to conserve water, limit amount of time in showers, don't water yard when it's not necessary
- Try to cut back on water
- Try to limit water and electricity usage and recycle.
- Try to make my 3 children aware that our resources are precious (not leave water running while brushing teeth)
- Try to reduce water consumption, turn off water when not using it. Have a high efficiency washer.
- Try to use natural products avoid chemicals
- Try to watch how much fertilizer I put on my lawn.
- Try to watch where he dumps his oil. Garbage: recycles plastic/cans. Takes oil to stores such as Wal-Mart auto parts store to recycle. He wishes that garbage would pick up recycling.
- Trying to grow more natives in landscape
- Turn off lights to preserve electricity. Preserves water by not water the lawn.
- Turn off our water, like when brushing teeth
- Use a sprinkler system to automate schedules
- Use common sense
- Use less water
- Use terraces to prevent erosion. I have a pond. I don't use excess water.

- Use water wisely
- Watch the water usage.
- Watches the chemicals he uses and how much water he uses to water his lawn.
- Water conservation
- Water conservation
- Water conservation
- Water conservation
- Water conservation
- Water conservation by taking showers instead of baths and making sure have full loads of laundry. Don't water lawn very often. Recycle
- Water conservation. No lawn chemical usage. CRP: plant one year & then no crops for a few years, owns in Nance county.
- Water quality and conservation of water
- Waters the yard wisely
- We are aware of conserving water and use the MoPac trails
- We are part of CRP which stands for Crop Reservation Program.
- We conserve water and have green space around our home. We do our part for water erosion control.
- We have planted trees and created a pond on our property, and we plant things that are good food and a protection to the animals in the area. We have tried to be good to whatever lives in our area, and to keep the grasses growing to prevent erosion.
- We live close to where we work
- We recycle
- We recycle aluminum cans. In Omaha they gave us free bins for recycling and were making a profit on that, but in Lincoln they charge you for those same bins and that would be in addition to the profits they make on the recycling. If it were free I would do it and so would a lot of my friends.
- We recycle cardboard, newspaper, plastic, and glass. We conserve water in the family. We are conscientious of minimal impact of our family on the earth
- We use the low water toilet, shower heads less water and limit water use in house, recycle and use less environmental products
- When at home try to conserve water and electricity
- Work the ground and use livestock. We use all of our land and rotate crops.



***"What can NRD do to HELP YOU conserve our natural resources?"***

25% of respondents replied that they "did not know," and 16% said "nothing"  
The remaining responses are presented below.

- Advertise about what is taking place as far as what they are doing.
- At home recycling programs. The ability to have recycling put out with the garbage to be hauled away at the same time.
- Be more in the news more apparent. More verbal to hear about what they're doing.
- Better education in the form of newsletters
- Better education on water conservation and pollution
- Better education, about what they do
- Better information in regards to reducing water consumption for personal needs
- Better the education, or publicize better
- Build dams to help water from running off.
- Build more ponds or lakes for flood control.
- Buy me some trees
- Check ponds on farms and lakes so they don't get polluted
- Concerned about what goes into the ground. More guidelines need to be set and followed and later checked and followed up on.
- Consult with her about her trees when they are sick
- Continue doing cost share assistance with farmers
- Continue education of the younger generation in regard to resources
- Continue to supply information on applicable topics in general
- Crack down on people who are watering the cement and not just the grass
- Dissolve. She does not like the NRD. Thinks they have too much power anyway.
- Do what's right
- Educate him as far as what the inspection process is on the prairie cutting process for statewide approval. Send a list of free clinics on agricultural education and NRD regulations.
- Educate in ways that we can reserve the current natural resources that we currently
- Educate me more about how energy consumption affects the environment and that kind of stuff.
- Educate more
- Educate people in all age ranges.
- Educate the youth
- Educate us
- Educate, offer more ideas to help us be aware of not being wasteful
- Educate. Keep us educated and informed
- Educate. Tell people what the problems are and give suggestions as to what they can do to help preserve
- Educating people on natural resource issues
- Education
- Education about things I could do to conserve water or help others conserve water.
- Education for the community, providing a newsletter, possibly through email.
- Education for the public, for adults on TV
- Education is the primary thing.

- Education of adults.
- Education of young people on the survey topics.
- Education on the programs they offer
- Education on TV about ground water contamination and how to prevent it
- Education on wildlife habitat preservation. People don't care about things they don't know about.
- Education programs
- Education, educate the public on what we need to do
- Education. Public awareness
- Encourage recycling by making recycling more accessible and increase participation.
- Enforcement of regulations and rules
- Explain to people how important water is
- Flood control
- Force the general public to address the issue of water conservation.
- Further mandate water control regulations.
- Generally more public awareness about situations on what they can do to help preserve our environment
- Get involved in government to regulate potential pollution
- Get stronger ties with federal or state programs. Give people choices with what will happen either by incentives or punishment.
- Get the education going and make the people aware of it. Can't fix it we don't know about it.
- Get the information out there. Educate people.
- Get the word out there, let kids know how to conserve and give back to the environment
- Getting opportunities out to the public more.
- Give information on how to conserve via email
- Give more information on ways to preserve.
- Give us more information about the water and animals.
- Give us more information on how to conserve
- Giving information out about ways to do better with the things we can control.
- Have a higher profile. Doesn't know how they would accomplish that
- Have more information on how to do that
- Have people not be slobs. Make people recycle, education increase
- He wants to add an NRD pond to his property.
- Help with awareness
- Help with preserving things for the environment.
- Help with the water ways
- I would like more education/information. I see some billboards on picking up your dog poop, and other contamination issues. There might be something anyone can do that is really easy but I just don't know about it.
- I would like to see the NRD host more of a town hall meeting and get out in the public eye, and hear the public's concerns more. We never hear of the NRD or see the NRD, and I don't think the NRD understands the public's concerns.
- Inform us.
- Information in a newsletter
- Information, make information available on how to do things, websites where they give you names of people how can help you maintain a good balance, attract birds, put the right trees in

- Just make the projects they are working on more widely known. Make people more knowledgeable of the NRD's plans.
- Just to keep us informed on what they're doing to keep our land and water good
- Keep doing a good job of what they are doing. Educate the public.
- Keep doing their job
- Keep doing what they are doing.
- Keep educating the public, and working as they do with Game and Parks.
- Keep groundwater clean
- Keep me informed of the worst possible cases of drought
- Keep me informed, media coverage
- Keep me informed.
- Keep me more aware
- Keep more chemicals from being dumped in the water in the ground
- Keep people abreast of what's going on in a quarterly newsletter. Important to educate middle school age because they can think about the future because they are the future
- Keep people informed. There are always changes taking place.
- Keep people updated on what they are doing for the water supply and what they are discussing. Water regulations.
- Keep putting out information to us so we are aware of what is going on
- Keep sending publications
- Keep the recycling bins all over town
- Keep urban development out of the country and inside city limits
- Keeping awareness through advertising, mailing, or anyway they contact the public
- Knowledge
- Let me know what we can do to help more and do more.
- Lobby for the interests of the public in regard to water quality issues
- Lower water bill.
- Make free recycle pick up
- Make it easier to drop off our recycling
- Make more areas public assessable for recreation areas
- Make more native trees and bushes available to small homeowners
- Make neighbors shut off their sprinklers when it's raining out. But that might be the city's job and not the NRD
- Make sure the governing bodies do what they say they will do.
- Making sure we have good water for the future and land for the next generation. Teach education to the public
- Making their mission of protecting resources known which makes it easier for others that are concerned to get their message out.
- Maybe a tree program like the arbor day foundation, help with native prairie grass and trees
- Maybe if they provided some sort of container that you could use to collect rainwater to be used for watering the lawn or the garden.
- More awareness thru social media, about different projects they're doing and why.
- More education
- More education
- More education as far as daily regulations.
- More education as to the projects the NRD is involved by more advertising so people can find it if they want

- More education in everything. Start education early with the school aged kids.
- More education on their involvement on environmental programs
- More education, don't know much about what they do
- More education, open education, or even inspection of property.
- More education.
- More education. Example, program where you can go online and it tells you everything for a project you might want to start and who to contact. Respondent also mentioned that NRD has a low budget and not enough manpower.
- More educational material
- More floodplain management involvement
- More information
- More opportunities for cost sharing or assistance for tree planting, and erosion control
- More PR on ground water supply and soil erosion
- More public awareness, ground water quality and quantity
- More recycle sites.
- More studies
- More things like the rain barrel demonstration at the Lawn and Garden show. More public education at county fairs, etc.
- Not having people light their prairies on fire and prairie education. All the carbon in the grass goes into the atmosphere when lighting the prairie on fire but by mowing it, it goes into the soil.
- Not sure where to find the information on local environmental issues especially on water
- Not sure. They should talk to the public more
- NRD can add more people like himself to advise others about what he sees and observes from personal experiences.
- Offer programs and education for all ages
- Pay more attention to what people are saying. Pay attention more to the laws that protect our water and help keep them clean, and also protect our levees and things like that.
- Program to assist in the purchase of native trees, seeds and grass at affordable prices to replace the areas left after removal of invasive species
- Provide a list of practical tips and things to do around the house that would be beneficial.
- Provide education on all topics to everyone
- Provide environmental education
- Provide free recycling bins for households.
- Provide me with information on how I can be involved.
- Provide me with more information on how to.
- Provide more education starting with younger people. Education on preservation so world will go on.
- Provide more information in general.
- Provide public information
- Providing more classes/training. Advertise on TV, internet & newspaper.
- Public education regarding water conservation
- Public education they do is helpful.
- Publications with ways to improve conservation
- Publicize natural resource education.
- Publicize ways public can help environment

- Publish information in the local paper
- Push for more efficient public transportation. Try to start educating businesses about the usage of wind and solar energy. During the summer months make the water restriction for watering lawns more severe. Instead of every day, maybe every third or fourth day.
- Put more limits on the amount of hunting tags the public is able to get. The family farm is rapidly disappearing. I'm not sure what they can do about it. I would like to see the land stay in families.
- Put out public awareness. It would benefit her to know what they are supporting or not supporting.
- Regulate and monitor the quality of ground water.
- Regulate lakes, regulating size of fish
- Send us more money (the city of Ashland).
- Some kind of grant money available for local people so they could start up their own projects for their area.
- Start paying me to recycle
- Strongly make the public aware of what they do
- Their education and their earth wellness festival
- They can have laws passed at a state level to ban the selling or using of chemicals that hurt the environment. And ban more guns
- They can protect more land.
- They could help by educating him on issues he is unaware of.
- They do a good job now
- They helped terrace and tile the land.
- They need to regulate what goes into the ground. Plant more trees.
- They need to talk more on the news about natural resources
- Tips and suggestions in newsletter
- To get off the Salt Crete Tiger Beetle. People trying to get rural water in their subdivision. They make it impossible to get rural water. It's like if you didn't get rural water in your subdivision you don't get water and that's not fair. They need to look at things in the point of view of farmers and people who have lands that are trying to take care of them. There is no reason people can't live where they want to live, they are unrealistic about things.
- Try to keep flooding down throughout the entire area
- Try to keep us informed about environmental concerns and let less informed people know about the concerns.
- Update their practices on how they determine what needs to be done for soil erosion.
- Watching the use or abuse of resources by public surveys of areas that have had trouble.
- Water control, such as controlling runoff.
- Water quality has improved and soil erosion has decreased, so feels they are doing a good job
- Watersheds put in. Maybe look after farmers' waterways, water shelters on private property. Trees.
- Work with us

***"In what way do you think "climate change" will affect you the most in the future?"***

18% of respondents replied that they "did not know," and 14% said "nothing"  
The remaining responses are presented below.

- A lot, in a bad way. Warming is going to take over, not a lot of rain, plants dying
- An increase in storm damages and severe weather like blizzards and tornadoes
- As they are predicting, we might become a warmer climate, and that could affect everything in our environment.
- Bad weather. Last couple of years the weather in Nebraska has been bananas. Last week it snowed, yesterday it was in the 70's.
- Causing more drought and that has other negative consequences
- Change of growing seasons.
- Change the seasons, affect growing, agricultural wise
- Change the use of air conditioning and heating, more ac less heating
- Changing our seasons. Weather patterns are different
- Climate change is a natural change. Doesn't know how it will affect her.
- Climate change will not be all that bad
- Competition of resources will increase especially water. Cost of living will increase.
- Completely eradicate human life if we don't get on top of it.
- Concerned about global warming
- Concerned about water supply, loss of water.
- Control what I can control, keep the lands that I'm on stable. I don't worry about it, I think it's a political thing
- Cost will increase
- Cost will start going up in certain areas
- Costs: it will make things more expensive, at least the idea, but I don't think man is causing climate change. I think our attempt to fight it will get expensive. It is bad science.
- Day to day life, agricultural production, long term droughts, climate changes
- Depletion of water.
- Don't believe in climate change.
- Don't cut grass too short
- Don't foresee any change
- Drought
- Drought
- Drought will be worse.
- Dry land farming-hard on crops
- Environment will be too hot
- Everybody from the east and west coast will move to the middle of the country. The economy, everything will go up.
- Everything is going to dry up. You have to have water to sustain life.
- Excessive heat. Too hot outside, and husband has seizures, so he cannot be in direct sunlight too long or be exposed to high temperatures because it will trigger a seizure. Respondent cannot tolerate excessive heat so will not be able to be outside for very long.

- Farmers' water supply and food. Will need to find ways to help farmers water crops, will need to find ways to help farmers conserve water when watering crops. Will need to do research to develop these methods of crop water conservation.
- Federal funding will go deeper in debt
- Fresh water. Temperature and global warming.
- General temperatures will affect our activities.
- Get China to change their ways
- Global warming affects us. Changes of the weather. The climate. Agricultural business.
- Groundwater supply
- Growing periods are affected, planting later, cold is lasting long, hot then cold, how we farm to keep ground viable for crops, water, either flooding or dry
- Harder for earth to support all the humans.
- Having to conserve more water
- He has seen a drier pattern lately which will dry up the ground.
- He said he has no control over what happens.
- He said no such thing.
- He will be dead before it is a worry.
- Health, conditions continue to change in climate, leading to things like asthma because of the pollen, or drought affecting the water quality, which could affect younger kids, because they don't have a strong immune system as adults do.
- Health, the change in temperature hurts my joints
- Heat will have a greater effect on the respondents' body due to older age.
- Higher energy cost: It will get warmer.
- Higher utility bills
- Hopefully I'll be dead by then.
- Hotter and drier local climate will put pressure on food supply
- Hotter and hotter summers. Scared of water shortage
- How we use our water for conservation
- Hunting, in general
- I don't believe in climate change.
- I don't believe in climate change.
- I really don't believe in climate change. I believe it is changing, but that is just the natural cycles it goes through. I don't believe we have any control over that.
- I think by changing amounts of precipitation, or longer or shorter winters, it would change how we think about living in Nebraska, it would affect which car I drive, or where and how I live, what kind of garden I plant.
- I think it is going to send us into a drought.
- I think it's going to affect how much water we have for irrigation for food production
- I would like us to get off fossil fuels
- If global warming is actually occurring, it will affect me with much hotter summers and higher air conditioning bills.
- If it causes less rain and drought, she thinks that would affect her the most. Or even air quality.
- If it gets warmer for longer lengths of time in Nebraska that would be great.
- If it got warmer she would head North. Things start drying up, people moving closer to water. Move North to a higher elevation.
- If it's for real, growing season will be impacted
- If there is damage we will not have work

- If we get more dry years, vegetation will be dying off
- I'm not sold on that theory, it's not a big issue for me
- I'm on the fence on climate change, I think the fear of climate change is going to affect me more than the actual change of climate
- Impact the way we eat, how crops are grown, how farmers use the water we have, and the water available to use if there is much left.
- In every day bills are getting higher. It depends if it is hotter or colder out
- Inclement weather.
- Increase in gas and electric bills.
- It could have an effect on the economy.
- It depends on the climate change. If it is hotter, we will required to use more water
- It depends on the season.
- It is too hot. Humidity keeps rising. Global warming.
- It might get hotter, it might get colder
- It will affect all of us in a negative way
- It will affect food supply/agriculture, food will be more expensive, it will be dryer, quality of life will go down
- It will affect her children & grandchildren more.
- It will affect me very much when global warming takes effect.
- It will affect the economy of the city and the country. The longer we wait to do anything, the more expensive it will be.
- It will be difficult for farmers, the food supply. Growing seasons will change.
- It will be much harder to deal with the climate here, hotter summers, colder winters.
- It will be too fricking hot, and I will simply die because I can't take the heat.
- It will be warmer in the summer causing fuel costs to rise
- It will become too hot but won't affect this individual personally.
- It will change the rain pattern and cause the land to be drier.
- It will destroy a lot of property, be costly, and take lives
- It will get bitterly cold, or hot, or too much rain or not enough snow. I don't know how it will affect me personally.
- It will get dryer, less water
- It will have a change on our ground water and growing season for food
- It will help our health overall
- It will increase the temperature. Reduces rainfall, makes thing generally more miserable.
- It will make a big difference in our ability to be outside and what kind of plants and animals will be able to live.
- It will probably alter the quality of life for coming generations. Extreme weather patterns can make a major difference.
- It would affect the crops and that would affect us.
- It's causing more extreme weather problems and cause more problems with conservation practices being stable.
- It's getting too doggone hot. Already affecting us.
- It's going to be all over.
- It's going to get hotter and windier.
- It's going to get hotter. Storms are going to get bigger.
- I've always been a little skeptical, it doesn't seem to be significant. I just hope it doesn't wipe us out.
- Lack of rain.



- Lack of water
- Less moisture, lower ground water table, which will result in less water in lakes and hurt agriculture irrigation.
- Less snow and less precipitation. The climate will become dry.
- Less water
- Less water
- Lesser availability of groundwater
- Limitations on water use
- Lose all of our trees, not enough wooded areas
- Loss of ground water
- Loss of natural resources
- Loss of natural resources
- Makes him use his air conditioner more.
- Maybe there will be more droughts.
- Money. The weather will change probably more heat than normal, his cost of utilities will increase.
- More drought and less yield on crops. Dying trees. Hopes it's just a trend. That's why NRD is so important.
- More government involvement into our lives
- More severe storms as well as droughts
- Natural change, we have to adapt to it.
- Natural disaster
- Not a believer in climate change. Believes it's a natural cycle that no one has any control over.
- Not sure if there is climate change.
- Not too concerned about climate change, it's an evolution thing that comes every few years.
- On a personal income standpoint, agriculture, in terms of drought. My family relies on farming
- Paying for the cost of heating and cooling bills in extreme temperatures.
- Pollution in water sources
- Pollution of air and poison air that is breathed.
- Potentially ruin the environment that we live in due to global warming, and pollution of the ocean.
- Preserving resources that may not be available later.
- Prices on food and utilities going up.
- Probably change in that we can cause a drought like California. No more gardening. Brother won't be able to raise cattle with no grass to feed. Things like that.
- Probably going to get hot. Effect livestock and garden because we will have to use more water and the water will go down and will affect everyone.
- Probably health, and resources will cost more.
- Probably in costs of heating and cooling.
- Prolong droughts. There are dry periods but brief and intense storms which will probably increase. Extremes of temperatures.
- Quantity of water available
- Rain, snow and wind, and because of the land erosion and farmers keep cutting trees, the wind is going to blow dust. All we'll have is dust.
- Reduction of our natural resources
- Rising cost of food.

- Severe weather
- Shorter winter
- Storms and drought will occur. I think we could be looking at another dust bowl.
- Temperature swings.
- The availability of the different kinds of foods and how they grow and when they will become available, seasonal.
- The change in the climate of Nebraska and more storms. And there could be more rain and flooding in Nebraska.
- The climate is going to burn us up through global warming and there is not much we can do about it anyway.
- The freezing of our plants
- The heat is more unbearable. Nothing to stop wind
- The heat, make natural resource preservation difficult
- The required amount of money for heat
- The severe weather and drought will affect resource availability
- The use of water. We will be restricted on water usage in the future of households.
- The winter will be more cold. Summers will be hotter and drought
- There will be less water
- Things are becoming worse. Heat is hotter. Cold is colder. Less rain.
- Things are getting dryer
- Thinks it will affect Nebraska by shortening out water. She heard on TV that Las Vegas will be a ghost town because of lack of water, thinks it might happen on Great Plains too
- This could affect farmers and their processes in the future in general.
- This would cause colder winters and hotter summers which would affect gas and electricity use.
- Through drought
- Through drought and extreme temperature change
- Through drought if we do not use water correctly
- Unless emissions are slowed down we're going to hit a tipping point & the changes we'll see in our environment will be devastating.
- Unpredictable weather
- Utility bills will increase, gas, water, electricity. Vehicle gasoline increase in price
- Warmer climate, water conservation issues, and harsher drought
- Warmer winters, wouldn't get seasons, plants won't grow properly. Lose good bugs and keep bad ones, pretty much throw everything off
- Warmer/hotter in summers, colder in winter. Get extremely hot in spring time and effects people's health. Careful in the heat. He came down with 3 different cancers.
- Water resources, surface water might dry up. Says we have been getting blue algae because of how hot it is out.
- Water seems to be less and less
- Water shortage and weather changes. California drought
- Water usage such as the amount of water that will be available to the public.
- Water usage will be affected personally
- Water will be an issue especially with the California drought
- Water, which would lead to everything. Everything will get dried up affecting everything.
- We aren't addressing the way we grow our food. Cost of insurance. Amount of water that comes down will not be able to be controlled. The geopolitical fault in the entire world. Poorer countries will look to the US for help financially and with our military.

- We have been dealing with a lot of heat.
- We may be required to put solar panels on our houses in the long run.
- We will have a lot less water. Not as much rainfall as years before.
- We will see drastic weather and a lot more droughts.
- Weather changes
- Weather changes
- Weather will change, either too hot or too cold, not enough rain
- Weather wise. We already don't get enough rain when we need it.
- Weather, temperature, climate getting hotter, global warming
- Weather: extremes of the seasons.
- When it's hot we'll need a lot more water
- Where we live will get warmer. We will have to change what we produce & grow in the farms.
- Will affect agricultural because it is important in Nebraska whether you are personally involved or not. Agricultural is going to be a major blow.
- Will become warmer. Droughts which would affect the farming operation
- Will destroy the wild life and destroy the human race
- Will have a bigger effect on air quality.
- Will need to use more energy to keep cool or to heat home
- Will probably be more expensive to live. Thinks it is just part of the natural cycle.
- With the lack of ozone layer leading to a lot more uv rays and greater chance of cancer and diseases like that.
- Worry about lack of moisture & lack of rain.
- Worrying about my children and grandchildren. Adapting to the way the world changes.
- Would need to buy a more expensive car because of emission controls. Gas will also be taxed heavier

## ***"What can NRD do to help manage the effects of climate change?"***

30% of respondents replied that they "did not know," and 14% said "nothing"  
The remaining responses are presented below.

- Advertise to people to conserve with news blast.
- Advocate for more regulation of carbon emissions in Nebraska
- Advocate for renewable energy sources, wind and solar power
- Awareness of the different problems there are and the ways they can help with it.
- Be a strong voice for carbon caps
- Be proactive with legislations to ban use and selling of chemical agents that hurt the environment and generations to come. Look out to the future. Ban more guns
- Become aware of chemical trails.
- Being a good steward of our natural resources
- Better insulation of homes. Apartment housing regulations.
- Broader public education
- Can't think of anything other than what they're trying to do, more carbon saving.
- Climate change is fictitious.
- Climate change is over rated
- Closely monitor the science and stay well-informed and make informed decisions by talking to real experts, not pop science. Critically evaluate the evidence and don't let extraneous concerns get in the way of the decisions made (since NRD is elected, they may have other reasons for wanting to be in that position that aren't related to the public good).
- Compiling list of ways for people to help keep it at bay
- Conservation of natural resources. They need to make us rainbow powered cars.
- Conservation of water.
- Conserve water.
- Conserving water which has nothing to do with heat waves but conserving water by more efficient irrigation. Crops take less water now.
- Continue to do what they are doing
- Continue to educate people on the importance of natural resources & conservation & effects on planet.
- Continue to educate people to use resources wisely
- Continue to educate public conservation & protection.
- Controlling gas emissions.
- Convince people it's actually happening. Help our political party realize this and hammer it into our legislature and be willing to speak up. NRD needs to be more active
- Create more strict regulations
- Cut down on automobile transmissions and factories. Have people cut down on water pollution and factory pollution
- Do the best they can to educate people.
- Doesn't know what you can do to change it. She is glad we cleaned our air up and wishes foreign countries would do the same.
- Educate and encourage water conservation
- Educate him on what is happening and what they are doing to our water wastes.

- Educate people
- Educate people of the effects of climate change, and the emission of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Educate people on the effects of climate change.
- Educate the communities. Make sure they know what is going on. He knows a lot of people that know nothing.
- Educate the public to not abuse nature.
- Educate the public.
- Education
- Education
- Education
- Education
- Education
- Education about the carbon footprint we leave and how to reduce it
- Education and not propaganda. Educate on weather patterns
- Education and preservation of the environment.
- Education awareness. Get creative on making people want to learn or battle climate change.
- Education for adults & children.
- Education for people is huge.
- Education for the public
- Education in regard to overall effects of climate change as some people doesn't think it exists
- Education of adults.
- Education of public and bring about awareness of climate change problems.
- Education starting with the younger people.
- Education the people
- Education, a greater involvement, a way to enforce penalties and regulations
- Education, things people can do on a local level to help change the effects climate change.
- Education. Adults need to be taught the same things the kids are being educated about at school.
- Education. Get people to conserve water.
- Encourage the reduce of fuel but generate co<sub>2</sub> (green house gas)
- Ensure we have plenty of trees because the reductions of trees have caused increase of temperatures
- Find a way to reduce green house gases
- Flood control
- Further put forth conservation of water.
- Get everyone aware and let them know what we can do to prevent it
- Get involved in regulation
- Get more involved in water issues
- Get the public more involved by having meetings to let people know what is going on. Boost up a little bit.
- Getting the message out more that this is happening and put a lot more pressure on the political party both local state and federal level
- Give more information and tell how the make the needed changes.
- Got to watch pollution and whatnot. We have had a climate issue for a long time, doesn't think that there is anything we can do differently.

- Hard to say what they can do. Conversation about climate change with the public
- Have a workshop and speaker to educate public on water conservation
- Have to be at a higher level than the NRD. Government will have to be involved
- Help conservation
- Help switch to cleaner energy resources.
- I am not very educated on that either, I guess they could prepare for it and help us to be prepared.
- I don't believe in climate change so nothing
- I don't believe in it so they can do nothing.
- I don't think it is an issue.
- I don't think they can do anything on the local and state level, with federal government above them
- I don't think they have enough control, more of a federal level
- I think climate change is overstated and inaccurate
- I think we need to focus on the things at hand, preserve green space, wildlife habitat, erosion control, all of that will help to manage any effects.
- If they could encourage or promote a local greenhouse, for fruits and veggies in winter. Financial incentive to save expenses on importing
- If they had grant money for people to do solar power and wind power around their farms and land
- If they were able to change that climate, that would be great, but I don't really know what they can do about it.
- Increasing the opportunity for non-vehicular traffic
- Inform more people. Put it out there for someone to hear them and to change their attitudes.
- It can be controlled by controlling carbon emissions
- It's going to be what's going to be. It will be a long time before it gets bad.
- Just do more to conserve water, lower soil erosion.
- Just stay on top of things and keep people informed in case of drought. Teach us how to preserve our water. Can't control mother nature
- Keep doing what they are doing
- Keep doing what they are doing. Check rivers, lakes, ponds on farms
- Keep people informed
- Keep records of what's happening in the environment and closely watch trends of certain activities.
- Keep the lakes, rivers and oceans cleaner.
- Keep the public informed about the best way to use the resources that are available at that time.
- Keep waterways open, try not to take water from the Platte River when developing along the Platte River
- Leaving open space so it doesn't create a heat zone in the urban area
- Look at solar & wind. Reduce use of coals & oil.
- Maintain supply to conserve what we have in the area
- Making people aware of issues. Make regulations and following through
- Manage water for irrigation as much as they can
- Maybe plant more trees. Not allow them to tear the land up for irrigation purposes.
- Monitoring the natural resources and provide education
- More controls over water supply
- More education

- More education.
- More public education.
- More regulations on pollution, especially involving Freon and car exhaust.
- More shows so people can learn about soil, more education and information that's easier to find, more "How To's" on how to do things to make it better for average people who aren't farmers
- Move farmers to drip irrigation, water education, encouraging to acquire water saving heads in their households.
- New on innovations. Believes there are smart people out there will be able to figure it out.
- Not sure if there is climate change.
- NRD keep you informed and figure out ways to fix it. Don't put it off. Let people know what is going on right away by sending information in mail.
- Pay more attention to the issues that the feds are concerned with.
- Pesticides. If they could help control that that would be greatly appreciated.
- Plant more trees.
- Preach more in schools when the kids are young and impressionable
- Prevent removal of trees.
- Promote less energy waste.
- Protect the natural resources we currently have
- Provide education in all areas and education on how the negative decisions impact them.
- Public education and awareness
- Public education and awareness. Information on how we can prepare.
- Public education regarding water conservation
- Putting the word out about local effects of climate change in a newsletter
- Raise awareness, talk to farmers, and citizens in urban and rural areas. A great place to reach out to would be University of Nebraska.
- Ration water if they can. She heard on TV that it's the businesses that use our water. They water the grass even while it's raining.
- Reduce pollutants, greenhouse gases.
- Regulate making unfarmed ground farmable
- Set up dams and reservoirs. Regulate the water the farmers and city people use. We need to manage it now.
- Should do something with wind and solar power
- Stay out of it.
- Stop fossil fuels, pipelines need to stop, fracking is sending waste water here. Help fight all these.
- Stop spraying chemical out of the air plains. Stop putting heavy metals in the environment lead, mercury, and aluminum
- Stricter regulations on air pollution
- Students misunderstanding science, even adults, people making laws don't understand the science
- Study all of the data available from scientific studies
- Supervise the area
- Support federal efforts. There is an international effort to control what we are doing to contribute to climate change, our government is fighting against that international effort, and we should be supporting it.
- Teach people how to adapt, and gear people for conservation.

- They can do very little.
- They can only work with what they are given, so they can't. It is going to happen because of people's decisions.
- They could monitor the water usage, and try to grow more trees in the ground.
- They lowered the amount of pollution and litter in my area.
- They need to monitor factories so they do not pollute the air so much
- Through education would be best
- Torn on subject. Weather goes in cycles
- Try to convince the people that it is real and is happening and we can do something about it. We should do something anyways.
- Try to create more awareness of climate change. Change the minds of skeptics
- Try to educate on conservation of water or find ways to conserve water.
- Try to figure out what we can do
- Try to get more input or involved in making shelter belts
- Try to help preserve trees. We need something to keep the air quality up.
- Use money elsewhere
- Use our resources better and that could lower those.
- Very little
- Very little they can do. Focus on the land, not the politics. Keep our water good
- Watch so there are not a lot of pollution/chemicals going into the environment.
- Watching rivers and reservoirs now
- Water conservation is very important because of intrusion of salt water on the coasts and drought.
- Water management, reduce water, hold water in the fields, and work with chemical control.
- We can't change mother nature. Limit pollution, stricter consequences, plant more trees
- Work with local, state and federal governments finding solutions.
- Working to sustain water supply. Support sustaining practices, and general public education about climate change