



Market Research

**Transportation Omnibus
“Pockets of Pain”
Survey**

November 2006

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Executive Summary

Background and Purpose

Government Relations would like to gauge public opinion on transportation congestion. A previous study, by AAA Market Research (December 2005), showed a low level of public interest in the issue of traffic congestion. Since that study was conducted on a National basis, it was hypothesized that public opinion on traffic congestion varies based on the degree to which the public experiences it (i.e. people in rural areas are less concerned about traffic congestion than people in urban areas). The Texas Transportation Institute’s *2005 Urban Mobility Report* shows that traffic congestion “continues to worsen”, especially for “very large area” cities (US MSAs with a population greater than 3 million people, see attached definition). The survey reported here contains a sufficient sample to explore public opinion on traffic congestion in “very large area” cities, as well as on a National basis.

The results will be used in a speech by Bob Darbelnet on December 5, 2006.

Objectives

The survey addresses the following:

- Do you think transportation is a problem in your area?
- How should improvements be paid for?

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The public considers transportation to be of lower importance when compared to other public policy issues on the questionnaire (Healthcare, National Security, Education, Social Security, and Energy Independence). Nevertheless, there is consensus (64%) that traffic congestion has gotten worse over the past 3 years. Moreover, there is strong sentiment (71%) that more money is needed to maintain and improve our transportation system because we’re not keeping pace with the demands on the system.
- Among options to help pay for the transportation system, respondents preferred adding tolls (52%) to increasing taxes such as motor fuels or sales, income, and property taxes or imposing taxes on vehicle miles driven (40%).
- Among toll options proposed as ways to increase funding, adding tolls on new roads and highway lanes is preferred (39%) to adding them on both new and existing roads and highway lanes (33%).

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Transportation Omnibus – “Pockets of Pain” Survey

Executive Summary, November 2006, Project #060075

Background and Purpose

Government Relations would like to gauge public opinion on transportation congestion. A previous study, by AAA Market Research (December 2005), showed a low level of public interest in the issue of traffic congestion. Since that study was conducted on a National basis, it was hypothesized that public opinion on traffic congestion varies based on the degree to which the public experiences it (i.e. people in rural areas are less concerned about traffic congestion than people in urban areas). The Texas Transportation Institute’s *2005 Urban Mobility Report* shows that traffic congestion “continues to worsen”, especially for “very large area” cities (US MSAs with a population greater than 3 million people, see attached definition). The survey reported here contains a sufficient sample to explore public opinion on traffic congestion in “very large area” cities, as well as on a National basis.

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Objectives

The survey addresses the following:

- Do you think transportation is a problem in your area?
- How should improvements be paid for?

Key Findings

Results are presented for the total sample, and according to the metro area population size of the respondents community; very large metro areas - over 3 million in population, large metro areas – over 1 million and less than 3 million in population, all other areas – less than 1 million in population.

- Traffic congestion in the US has increased over the last three years.
 - Two-thirds (64%) of the US adults believe that in the last three years, the traffic they experience has become more congested.
 - Consistent with the Texas Transportation Institute’s *2005 Urban Mobility Study*, traffic congestion “continues to worsen”, especially for the “very large area” cities, US MSAs with a population greater than 3 million people (Table 1).

From the *2005 Urban Mobility Study*, March 2005

“The average annual delay for every person using motorized travel in the peak periods in the 85 urban areas studied climbed from 16 hours in 1982 to 47 hours in 2003”

Table 1 - Percent of US adults that feel traffic has become more congested

	Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
Become more congested	64%	68% (c)	67%	61%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Respondents were presented with five options for generating revenues to pay for the transportation system

- The public favors adding one of the toll options listed in the survey to help manage traffic congestion.
 - Two-thirds (66%) favor at least one toll options listed in the survey to help manage congestion (Table 2). Thirty-one percent (31%) did not favor any of the options presented.
 - *Adding tolls only on new roadways (34%) and Allowing solo drivers to pay a toll and ride in High Occupancy Vehicle or HOV lanes (34%)* were the options most often chosen.

Table 2 - Percent of US adults that favor each item to help manage traffic congestion

	Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
NET: ANY OPTION	66%	70% (c)	67%	64%
Add tolls only on new roadways	34%	36%	34%	33%
Allow solo drivers to pay a toll and ride in High Occupancy Vehicle or HOV lanes	34%	37% (c)	38% (c)	30%
Add tolls only on new roads and increase tolls during times of high traffic volume	31%	31%	31%	31%
Add tolls on new and existing roadways	28%	31% (c)	23%	27%
Add tolls on new and existing roadways and increase tolls during times of high traffic volume	27%	31% (b) (c)	24%	26%
NONE OF THESE	31%	28%	30%	32%
DON'T KNOW	3%	2%	3%	4% (a)

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

- Nearly three-fourths of US adults (71%) agree that more money is needed to maintain and improve our transportation system because we are not keeping pace with the demands on the system.
 - This belief is carried across all urban areas (Table 3).

Table 3 - Percent of US adults that believe more money is needed for transportation because we are not keeping pace with the demands on the system

	Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	n = 2394	n = 746	n = 338	n = 1310
AGREE	71%	74%	70%	70%

- The public generally favor raising transportation funding through the addition of tolls over non-toll initiatives.
 - Half (52%) indicate they might consider some sort of toll option to help raise money to fund the transportation system (Table 4).
 - Specifically, four of ten respondents (39%) favor *adding tolls only on new roads and highway lanes* as a way of raising money to help for our transportation system and one-third (33%) favor *adding tolls on new and existing roads and highway lanes*.
 - Only nineteen percent (15%) favor the increase of non-fuel taxes to raise transportation funding.

Table 4 - Percent of population that favor each item as a means to increase transportation funding

	Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
NET: ANY OPTION	69%	74% (c)	69%	66%
NET: TOLLS	52%			
Add tolls only on new roads and highway lanes	39%	42%	35%	38%
Add tolls on new and existing roads and highway lanes	33%	39% (b) (c)	29%	31%
NET: TAXES	40%			
Increase motor fuel taxes	21%	25% (c)	27% (c)	18%
Impose a vehicle mile tax based on the number of miles driven	19%	20%	23%	18%
Increase non-fuel taxes such as sales, income, and property taxes	15%	16%	18%	14%
NONE OF THESE	29%	25%	29%	31% (a)
DON'T KNOW	2%	1%	2%	3% (a)

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

- *Transportation* is a less important public policy issue than *Health care, National Security, Education, Social Security, and Energy Independence*.
 - *Healthcare, National Security, and Education* are the three most important public policy issues, each mentioned as “most important” by one-quarter of the population (Table 5)
 - Only three percent (3%) mention *transportation* as their most important public policy issue

Table 5 - Percent of US adults that rank each public policy issue as most important

	Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
[MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746	n = 338	n = 1310
Healthcare	26%	27%	23%	25%
National security	25%	23%	27%	26%
Education	24%	26%	23%	23%
Social Security	12%	11%	13%	12%
Energy independence	9%	8%	10%	8%
Transportation	3%	3%	2%	3%
NONE OF THESE	1%	1%	1%	1%
DON'T KNOW	1%	1%	1%	1%

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The public considers transportation to be of lower importance when compared to other public policy issues on the questionnaire (Healthcare, National Security, Education, Social Security, and Energy Independence). Nevertheless, there is consensus (64%) that traffic congestion has gotten worse over the past 3 years. Moreover, there is strong sentiment (71%) that more money is needed to maintain and improve our transportation system because we’re not keeping pace with the demands on the system.
- Among options to help pay for the transportation system, respondents preferred adding tolls (52%) to increasing taxes such as motor fuels or sales, income, and property taxes or imposing taxes on vehicle miles driven (40%).
- Among toll options proposed as ways to increase funding, adding tolls on new roads and highway lanes is preferred (39%) to adding them on both new and existing roads and highway lanes (33%).

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Methodology

This report presents the findings of a telephone survey conducted among a probability sample of 2,394 adults (18 years of age and older), living in private households in the continental United States. Interviewing for this CARAVAN® Survey was completed during the period November 16 - 20, 2006.

This study has an average statistical error of $\pm 2.0\%$ at the 95% confidence level. That means there is a 95% chance that the results found in this study are within $\pm 2.0\%$ of the results that would be found if all adults, (18 years of age and older), living in private households in the continental United States were interviewed using the research methodology and questionnaire used in this study. The actual statistical error depends on the number of respondents to each question and on the observed proportions. Completed interviews are weighted by four variables: age, sex, geographic region, and race, to ensure reliable and accurate representation of the total population, 18 years of age and older.

Some of the results are presented for “Very Large Areas” and “Large Areas” and “All Other Areas” respondents, depending on the location of their residence. “Very Large Area” respondents are those who live in or just outside urban areas with over 3 million in population. “Large Areas” respondents are those who live in or just outside urban areas with over 1 million and less than 3 million in population. The “All Other Areas” respondents live in areas with less than 1 million in population. The “Very Large Areas” results has an average statistical error of $\pm 3.6\%$ at the 95% level.

Detailed Findings

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746	n = 338	n = 1310
	Healthcare	26%	27%	23%	25%
	National security	25%	23%	27%	26%
	Education	24%	26%	23%	23%
	Social Security	12%	11%	13%	12%
	Energy independence	9%	8%	10%	8%
	Transportation	3%	3%	2%	3%
	NONE OF THESE	1%	1%	1%	1%
	DON'T KNOW	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[SECOND MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	Healthcare	28%	28%	29%	28%
	Education	20%	21%	20%	20%
	National security	17%	15%	17%	19%
	Social Security	15%	15%	12%	16%
	Energy independence	12%	14%	14%	11%
	Transportation	4%	4%	6% (c)	3%
	NONE OF THESE	2%	2%	1%	2%
	DON'T KNOW	1%	1%	1%	2%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[FIRST/SECOND MOST IMPORTANT - NET]	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	Healthcare	53%	55%	52%	53%
	Education	44%	46%	43%	43%
	National security	42%	37%	44%	44% (a)
	Social Security	27%	26%	25%	29%
	Energy independence	21%	22%	24%	19%
	Transportation	6%	7%	8%	6%
	NONE OF THESE	1%	1%	1%	1%
	DON'T KNOW	1%	1%	1%	1%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[THIRD MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746	n = 338	n = 1310
	Healthcare	20%	19%	23%	21%
	Social Security	20%	21%	16%	21%
	National security	17%	16%	19%	16%
	Education	17%	19%	16%	17%
	Energy independence	14%	15%	14%	14%
	Transportation	7%	6%	9%	8%
	NONE OF THESE	2%	2%	1%	2%
	DON'T KNOW	2%	2%	1%	2%

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[FIRST/SECOND/THIRD MOST IMPORTANT - NET]	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	Healthcare	74%	74%	75%	73%
	Education	62%	65%	60%	60%
	National security	59%	54%	63% (a)	61% (a)
	Social Security	47%	47%	40%	49% (b)
	Energy independence	35%	38% (c)	39%	31%
	Transportation	14%	13%	16%	13%
	NONE OF THESE	1%	1%	1%	1%
	DON'T KNOW	1%	1%	1%	1%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[FOURTH MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746	n = 338	n = 1310
	Social Security	22%	21%	25%	22%
	Energy independence	18%	16%	18%	18%
	Education	16%	15%	16%	17%
	National security	14%	15%	14%	13%
	Transportation	13%	14%	13%	13%
	Healthcare	12%	14%	11%	11%
	NONE OF THESE	2%	3%	1%	2%
	DON'T KNOW	2%	2%	1%	2%

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[FIFTH MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746	n = 338	n = 1310
	Energy independence	25%	25%	22%	26%
	Transportation	21%	21%	23%	20%
	Social Security	17%	16%	21%	17%
	Education	12%	11%	15%	12%
	National security	12%	13%	9%	11%
	Healthcare	8%	7%	7%	8%
	NONE OF THESE	3%	3%	2%	3%
	DON'T KNOW	3%	3%	1%	1%

Q1	I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
	[SIXTH MOST IMPORTANT]	n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	Transportation	48%	47%	45%	49%
	Energy independence	18%	16%	19%	18%
	National security	11%	13%	11%	11%
	Social Security	9%	11% (c)	11% (c)	7%
	Education	6%	5%	7%	6%
	Healthcare	3%	2%	4%	3%
	NONE OF THESE	3%	3%	2%	3%
	DON'T KNOW	3%	3%	1%	3%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q2	Over the LAST 3 YEARS has the traffic you experience on a daily basis . . . [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
		n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	Become more congested	64%	68% (c)	67%	61%
	Become less congested	3%	2%	3%	3%
	Or, stayed the same	32%	28%	28%	34% (a)
	DON'T KNOW	2%	1%	2%	2%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q3	Do you agree or disagree that more money is needed to maintain and improve our transportation system because we're not keeping pace with the demands on the system?				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
		n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	AGREE	71%	74%	70%	70%
	DISAGREE	20%	18%	21%	20%
	NEED MORE EVIDENCE	5%	5%	6%	5%
	DON'T KNOW	4%	3%	3%	5% (a)

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q4	Some states are looking at various types of toll options to help manage congestion. In choosing among the following options, which would you likely favor? I will read the entire list to you and then repeat each option to you, at which time you can answer yes or no. [READ AND ROTATE LIST. RECORD AS MANY AS APPLY. WAIT FOR YES OR NO FOR EACH]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
		n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	Add tolls only on new roadways	34%	36%	34%	33%
	Allow solo drivers to pay a toll and ride in High Occupancy Vehicle or HOV lanes	34%	37% (c)	38% (c)	30%
	Add tolls only on new roads and increase tolls during times of high traffic volume	31%	31%	31%	31%
	Add tolls on new and existing roadways	28%	31% (c)	23%	27%
	Add tolls on new and existing roadways and increase tolls during times of high traffic volume	27%	31% (b) (c)	24%	26%
	NONE OF THESE	31%	28%	30%	32%
	DON'T KNOW	3%	2%	3%	4% (a)
	NET: ANY	66%	70% (c)	67%	64%

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Q5	I am going to read 5 options to help pay for our transportation system. Assuming each of the options would raise equal amounts of money, please tell me if you support using each option as a means to increase funding for transportation. [READ AND ROTATE LIST. RECORD AS MANY AS APPLY. WAIT FOR YES OR NO FOR EACH]				
		Total	Very Large Metro Areas	Large Metro Areas	All Other Areas
		n = 2394	n = 746 (a)	n = 338 (b)	n = 1310 (c)
	NET: ANY OPTION	69%	74% (c)	69%	66%
	NET: TOLLS	52%			
	Add tolls only on new roads and highway lanes	39%	42%	35%	38%
	Add tolls on new and existing roads and highway lanes	33%	39% (b) (c)	29%	31%
	NET: TAXES	40%			
	Increase motor fuel taxes	21%	25% (c)	27% (c)	18%
	Impose a vehicle mile tax based on the number of miles driven	19%	20%	23%	18%
	Increase non-fuel taxes such as sales, income, and property taxes	15%	16%	18%	14%
	NONE OF THESE	29%	25%	29%	31% (a)
	DON'T KNOW	2%	1%	2%	3% (a)

Column letter indicates statistically significance difference at 95% level

Areas Defined

MSA codes provided by ORC International

Very Large Areas

Atlanta, GA

Atlanta, GA – 0520

Boston, MA-NH-RI

Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH – 1123

Chicago, IL-IN

Chicago, IL – 1600

Gary, IN – 2960

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX

Dallas, TX – 1920

Ft. Worth-Arlington, TX – 2800

Detroit, MI

Detroit, MI – 2160

Houston, TX

Houston, TX – 3360

Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA

Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA – 4480

Orange County, CA – 5945

Miami, FL

Miami, FL – 5000

New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT

New York, NY-NJ-PA – 5600

Newark, NJ – 5640

Monmouth-Ocean, NJ – 5190

Nassau-Suffolk, NY – 5380

Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ – 5015

Jersey City, NJ – 3640

Bergen-Passaic, NJ – 0875

Phoenix, AZ

Phoenix-Mesa, AZ – 6200

Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD

Philadelphia, PA-NJ – 6160

Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD – 9160

San Francisco-Oakland, CA

Oakland, CA – 5775
San Francisco, CA – 7360

Washington, DC-VA-MD

Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV – 8840

Large Areas

San Diego, CA

San Diego, CA – 7320

Seattle, WA

Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA – 7600

Denver-Aurora, CO

Denver, CO – 2080

Baltimore, MD

Baltimore, MD - 0720

Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN

Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI – 5120

Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL – 8280

Riverside-San Bernardino, CA

Riverside-San Bernardino, CA – 6780

San Jose, CA

San Jose, CA – 7400

St. Louis, MO-IL

St. Louis, MO-IL – 7040

Orlando, FL

Orlando, FL – 5960

Sacramento, CA

Sacramento, CA - 6920

Portland, OR-WA

Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA – 6440

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN - 1640

San Antonio, TX

San Antonio, TX – 7240

Las Vegas, NV

Las Vegas, NV-AZ - 4120

Virginia Beach, VA

Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC - 5720

Providence, RI

Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI - 6483

Indianapolis, IN

Indianapolis, IN - 3480

Columbus, OH

Columbus, OH - 1840

Milwaukee, WI

Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI - 5080

Pittsburgh, PA

Pittsburgh, PA - 6280

Kansas City, MO-KS

Kansas City, MO-KS - 3760

New Orleans, LA

New Orleans, LA - 5560

Cleveland, OH

Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH – 1680

Oklahoma City, OK

Oklahoma City, OK - 5880

Buffalo, NY

Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY - 1280

Survey

On another subject . . .

M1 I am now going to read you six public policy issues. Please tell me which of the following public policy issues is MOST important to you. Second most important? Third? Fourth? Fifth? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER FOR EACH. ROTATE]

- 01 Healthcare
- 02 Education
- 03 Transportation
- 04 Social Security
- 05 National security
- 06 Energy independence
- 98 NONE OF THESE
- 99 DON'T KNOW

M2 Over the LAST 3 YEARS has the traffic you experience on a daily basis . . . [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

- 01 Become more congested
- 02 Become less congested
- 03 Or, stayed the same
- 99 DON'T KNOW

M3 Do you agree or disagree that more money is needed to maintain and improve our transportation system because we're not keeping pace with the demands on the system?

- 01 AGREE
- 02 DISAGREE
- 03 NEED MORE EVIDENCE
- 99 DON'T KNOW

M4 Some states are looking at various types of toll options to help manage congestion. In choosing among the following options, which would you likely favor? I will read the entire list to you and then repeat each option to you, at which time you can answer yes or no. [READ AND ROTATE LIST. RECORD AS MANY AS APPLY. WAIT FOR YES OR NO FOR EACH]

- 01 Add tolls on new and existing roadways
- 02 Add tolls on new and existing roadways and increase tolls during times of high traffic volume
- 03 Add tolls only on new roadways
- 04 Add tolls only on new roads and increase tolls during times of high traffic volume
- 05 Allow solo drivers to pay a toll and ride in High Occupancy Vehicle or HOV lanes
- 98 NONE OF THESE
- 99 DON'T KNOW

M5 I am going to read 5 options to help pay for our transportation system. Assuming each of the options would raise equal amounts of money, please tell me if you support using each option as a means to increase funding for transportation. [READ AND ROTATE LIST. RECORD AS MANY AS APPLY. WAIT FOR YES OR NO FOR EACH]

- 01 Add tolls only on new roads and highway lanes
- 02 Add tolls on new and existing roads and highway lanes
- 03 Increase motor fuel taxes
- 04 Increase non-fuel taxes such as sales, income, and property taxes
- 05 Impost a vehicle mile tax based on the number of miles driven
- 98 NONE OF THESE
- 99 DON'T KNOW