

# A Post Fossil-Fuel America:

## Are Americans Ready to Make the Shift?

*A National Opinion Survey Produced for*

**Citizens Lead for Energy Action Now (CLEAN),  
A Project of the Civil Society Institute**

*Prepared by*

**OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION**

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## Methodology

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted among a sample of 1,003 adults (501 men and 502 women) age 18 and over, living in private households, in the continental United States. Interviewing was completed during the period of September 27-30, 2007.

Completed interviews of the 1,003 adults were weighted by four variables: age, gender, region and race, to ensure reliable and accurate representation of the total adult population of the country.

The margin of error at a 95 percent confidence level is plus or minus 3 percentage points for the sample of 1,003 adults. Smaller sub-groups will have larger error margins.

## Executive Summary

- 75 percent of Americans -- including 65 percent of Republicans, 83 percent of Democrats and 76 percent of Independents -- would “support a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants in the United States if there was stepped-up investment in clean, safe renewable energy -- such as wind and solar -- and improved home energy-efficiency standards.” Women (80 percent) were more likely than men (70 percent) to support this idea. Support also was higher among college graduates (78 percent) than among those who did not graduate from high school (68 percent).
- 84 percent of Americans -- including 78 percent of Republicans, 92 percent of Democrats and 73 percent of Independents -- agree with the following statement: “a national energy strategy based on a ‘phasing in’ of new technologies and a ‘phasing out’ of carbon based energy sources would require specific actions. America should commit to a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired plants and, instead, focus on aggressive expansion of wind, solar and other renewable energy sources. Tax and other incentives should be provided for all new construction to help reduce energy consumption. Homeowners should get incentives to make their homes more energy efficient to help reduce energy demands.”
- Americans recognize the need to act now on global warming. Only 12 percent say “global warming is a problem and we have plenty of time to figure out the solutions.” By contrast, 70 percent of Americans – including 75 percent of women and 64 percent of men – said “global warming is a problem and we have limited time to figure out the solutions to it.” Over half (55 percent) of Republicans, 83 percent of Democrats and 70 percent of Independents think we have limited time to figure out solutions to global warming. Only 4 percent of Americans think it is too late to do anything about global warming.

## Executive Summary

- If Americans could tell their power company/utility “where to get the power to run your house,” nearly three out of five (58 percent) would say “use wind, solar and other clean-energy technologies,” 26 percent had no preference. 11 percent picked nuclear power and only 3 percent opted for “coal-generated power.” Women are more likely than men to support clean power (66 percent versus 49 percent), whereas men are much more likely than women to express interest in nuclear power (17 percent versus 6 percent). Nearly one in five Republicans (19 percent) picked nuclear power, versus 6 percent of Democrats and 12 percent of Independents. Coal has no friends along partisan lines: Republicans (4 percent); Democrats (3 percent); and Independents (3 percent).
- Only 15 percent of Americans think the federal or state governments should be investing in “converting U.S. coal into diesel fuel or synthetic natural gas.” By contrast, 66 percent of Americans -- including 53 percent of Republicans, 75 percent of Democrats and 68 percent of Independents -- said “if the government is going to invest in an energy solution, it should be in renewable technologies such as wind and solar ... and only in the context of conservation steps designed to eliminate the wasting of energy.”
- Nearly two out of three Americans (65 percent) think “the United States is behind other nations in the research and development of new technologies, but we should be the world leader in global warming solutions -- and get the resulting benefits of taking action. Only 24 percent think the U.S. is behind but that “we should just focus on ‘playing catch up’ to other countries.”

## Executive Summary

- More than four out of five Americans (81 percent) -- including 72 percent of Republicans, 90 percent of Democrats and 72 percent of Independents -- think the U.S. should “lead by example” and reject the notion of waiting on global warming action until other nations – such as China and India also act.
- Awareness varies among Americans about “the problems that can be associated with the mining of coal used by coal-fired power plants that generate electricity.” While 89 percent of Americans had heard of coal mine collapses causing injury and death to miners, awareness levels were much lower for water pollution due to mining techniques such as coal sludge (60 percent), floods resulting from trees and other vegetation being stripped away during the mining process (55 percent) or mountain top removal coal mining (53 percent). One in 20 Americans said that they were unaware of any of these problems.
- 88 percent of Americans – including 53 percent who definitely agree – think that “the reliance on fossil fuels is the product of the industrial revolution of the 19th and early 20th centuries” and that it is time for “our nation to start thinking in terms of the concept of a “new industrial revolution,” one that is characterized by the orderly phasing out of fossil fuels and the phasing in of clean, renewable energy sources - many of which are available now, such as wind and solar for electricity, hybrid and clean diesel technologies for cars.
- More than four out of five Americans (81 percent) think that that action on global warming will either have a beneficial (49 percent) or neutral (32 percent) effect on the U.S. economy. Only 14 percent of Americans -- including 21 percent of Republicans, 10 percent of Democrats and 15 percent of Independents -- think that “action on global warming will hurt the U.S. economy” (14 percent).

## Executive Summary

- Only about one if four Americans (24 percent) think “coal-fired power plants are not necessarily linked to global warming -- we should continue to use them.” By contrast, a majority of Americans (53 percent) say “coal-fired power plants are dirty and contribute to global warming -- we need to reduce the number of them through increased energy efficiency and available clean-energy technologies, such as wind and solar. That share of Americans is more than three times larger than the group (16 percent) who say “coal-fired power plants are dirty and contribute to global warming, but we should continue to use them.
- Far more Americans trust scientists (37 percent) than national environmental groups (13 percent), Al Gore (6 percent), local or state level groups, elected officials and celebrities (both at 1 percent) for information about global warming. Scientists are most trusted by 37 percent of Republicans, 41 percent of Democrats and 29 percent of Independents.
- Half of Americans (50 percent) prefer to see “steps to reduce U.S. energy consumption and cut down global warming pollution should be determined by science-based and political considerations, versus just science (42 percent) or politics alone (3 percent).
- Most Americans have a small degree of confidence (43 percent) or no confidence at all (28 percent) that current elected officials will act decisively on global warming issues. By contrast, a total of 25 percent of Americans have good or very high degree of confidence that this will happen.

## Executive Summary

- More than two out of three Americans (67 percent) -- including 53 percent of Republicans, 80 percent of Democrats and 65 percent of Independents -- say we need leadership on global warming from Washington, D.C. because it is a national problem that will require national solutions. Only 13 percent of Americans think that current state and local leadership on global warming is sufficient.
- 80 percent of Americans -- including 70 percent of Republicans, 88 percent of Democrats and 79 percent of Independents -- agree that “the effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps for renewable, safe and clean energy sources. We need transitional technologies on our path to energy independence. There are tough choices to be made and tradeoffs. We cannot afford to postpone decisions since there are no perfect options.”
- More than two out of five Americans (42 percent) -- including 48 percent of Republicans, 33 percent of Democrats and 65 percent of Independents -- think that an Independent is more likely to “take decisive leadership on the problems of global warming” than Democrats (36 percent) or Republicans (10 percent). Interestingly, only 58 percent of Democrats and 25 percent of Republicans see their own parties as being likely to exercise decisive leadership on climate issues.

## Executive Summary

- About nine out of 10 Americans (89 percent) – including 50 percent who say “definitely yes” – are “prepared to reduce energy demand and global-warming pollution from electricity - generating power plants by taking additional personal energy-efficiency steps” at home. Support for personal action is a largely bipartisan proposition, including 85 percent of Republicans, 94 percent of Democrats and 89 percent of Independents.
- About nine out of 10 Americans (89 percent) would favor “enhanced home energy-efficiency standards for new homes and other construction in the United States in order to decrease heating and cooling energy consumption and related bills for consumers.”
- Over four out of five Americans (81 percent) -- including 77 percent of Republicans, 89 percent of Democrats and 70 percent of Independents -- would “favor state and federal tax incentives for new construction that uses available home energy-efficiency technologies and construction methods in the United States in order to decrease heating and cooling energy consumption and related bills for consumers.”
- About three out of four Americans (73 percent) would favor “federal legislation that sets a uniform building code in order to establish national standards that will reduce energy demand and help to create the conditions for phasing out fossil fuels such as coal.”
- Nearly three out of four Americans (74 percent) -- including 63 percent of Republicans, 85 percent of Democrats and 67 percent of Independents -- would support “using a significant portion of those federal funds generated from gasoline sales to accelerate research and development into alternative fuel and energy sources that could reduce dependence on Middle East oil and also cut global warming pollution.”

## Executive Summary

- Just over half of Americans (53 percent) -- including 43 percent of Republicans, 64 percent of Democrats and 47 percent of Independents -- would support a hike in federal gasoline taxes "if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean, alternative energy sources. Among such people, 71 percent would support up to a dime in tax increases.
- Three out of four Americans -- including 68 percent of Republicans, 83 percent of Democrats and 69 percent of Independents -- think "President Bush and Congress should increase the federal fuel-efficiency standard NOW to 40 miles per gallon," rather than waiting to achieve more modest fuel-efficiency increases over a longer period of time. Men are more likely than women -- by a margin of 47 to 36 percent -- to support such immediate action on higher fuel efficiency standards.
- More than four out of five Americans (81 percent) -- including 52 percent who feel strongly about it -- agree that "we need higher federal fuel-efficiency standards for vehicles now in order to conserve more energy, making us less dependent on Middle Eastern oil, and to reduce the ill effects of global warming."
- About three out of four Americans (74 percent) -- including 71 percent of Republicans, 81 percent of Democrats and 58 percent of Independents -- agree with the following statement: "I am concerned that American automakers are falling further and further behind European, Japanese and Asian car companies when it comes to new fuel-saving technology and other advances. America can't afford to lose the jobs and investments that would be jeopardized if Detroit allowed itself to be overrun by foreign competitors." Only 10 percent of Americans strongly disagree with the statement.

## Detailed Charts

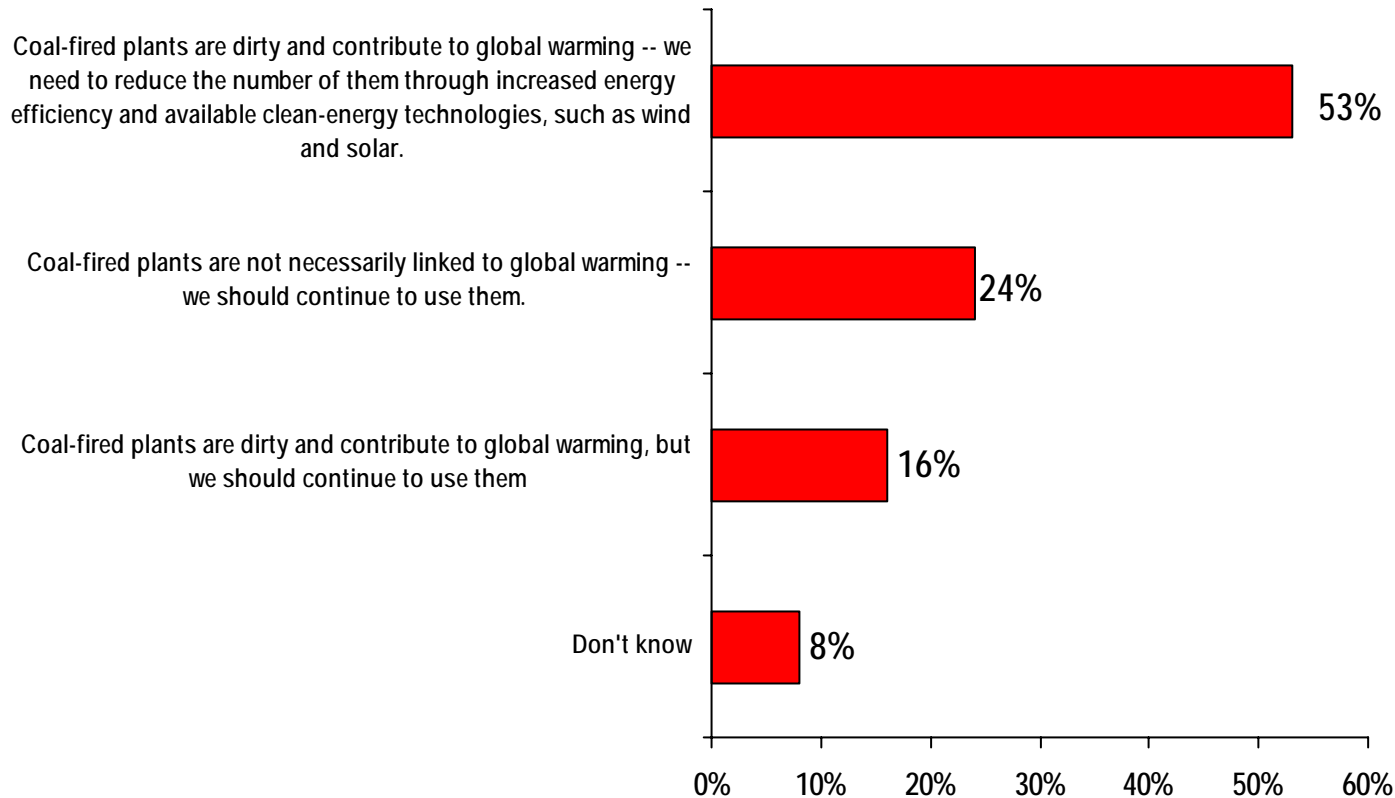
# Attitudes Toward Coal-Fired Electricity Generating Power Plants

- A majority of Americans (53%) feel that coal-fired electricity plants are dirty and that they contribute to global warming. They would like to see the number of coal-fired plants reduced through increased efficiency or the use of alternative clean-energy technologies. About one-fourth think coal-fired electricity plants are not necessarily linked to global warming and that we should continue to use them. Sixteen percent feel that coal powered plants are dirty and are linked to global warming pollution but we should continue to use them.
  - Younger respondents age 25-34 are the most likely to think coal-fired electricity plants are dirty and should be reduced in number (73%).
  - Those in the Northeast (60%) are more likely than those in the Midwest (47%) to think coal fired plants are dirty and should be reduced in number.
  - Certain types of respondents are more likely to think that coal fired plants are dirty and this includes: those who think it is time to think of a new industrial revolution (57%), those who support a moratorium on new coal plants if we invest in alternative energies (61%), those who think the Democrats are the most likely party to take action on global warming (64%), and those who describe themselves as Liberal (78%).

# Attitudes Toward Coal-Fired Electricity Generating Power Plants

L1: I am going to ask you a question about coal-fired power plants that generate electricity. Today, more than half of power plant-generated electricity comes from coal. Which one of the following statements do you think is true?

## Some Think Coal Plants are Dirty, While Others Think They are Not the Biggest Concern



Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults.

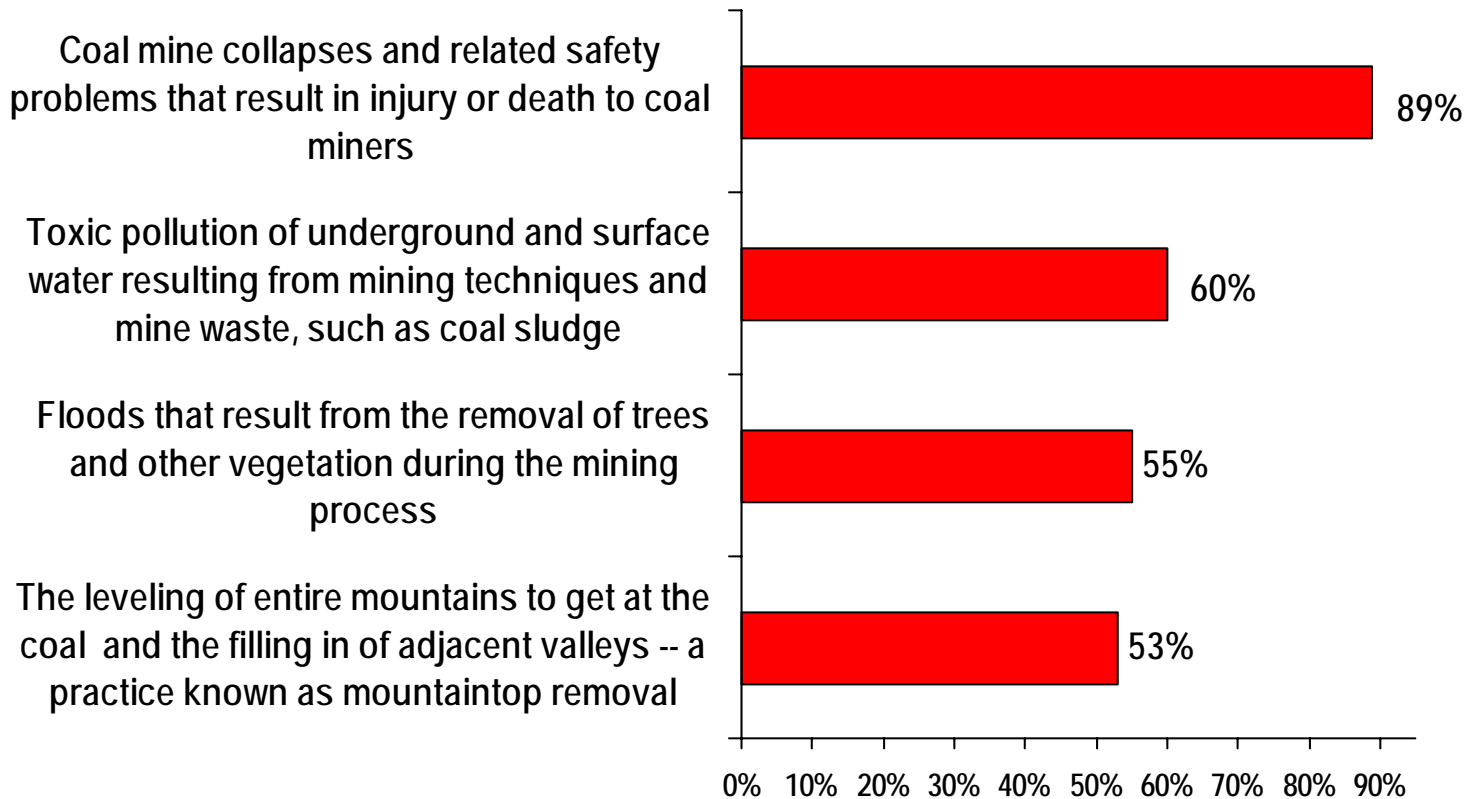
# Problems Associated with Coal Mining

- A large majority of Americans have heard of the many problems associated with coal mining including collapses and safety issues (89%), water pollution from sludge (60%), floods resulting from the removal of trees and vegetation in the mining process (55%), or removal of entire mountaintops to get to the coal underneath (53%).
  - Men are more likely than women to have heard of the floods (60% vs. 50%), water pollution (66% vs. 56%) or the removal of mountain tops (60% vs. 46%) that are associated with coal mining, than are women.
  - Respondents with a high school education or more, are more likely to have heard of each of these issues, than are those who have less than a high school education.
  - Households with incomes of less than \$25,000 are less likely to have heard of the toxic pollution of underground or surface water (59%) than are households with \$75,000 or more in income (70%). This same disparity in opinion exists about the poorest and the wealthiest households for the issue of mountaintop removal coal mining (49% vs. 64%).

# Problems Associated with Coal Mining

L2: I am going to list several of the problems that can be associated with the mining of coal used by coal-fired power plants that generate electricity. Please tell me how many of them you have heard of before. Have you heard of...?

## Half at Least Have Heard of Each of These Issues Related to Coal Mining



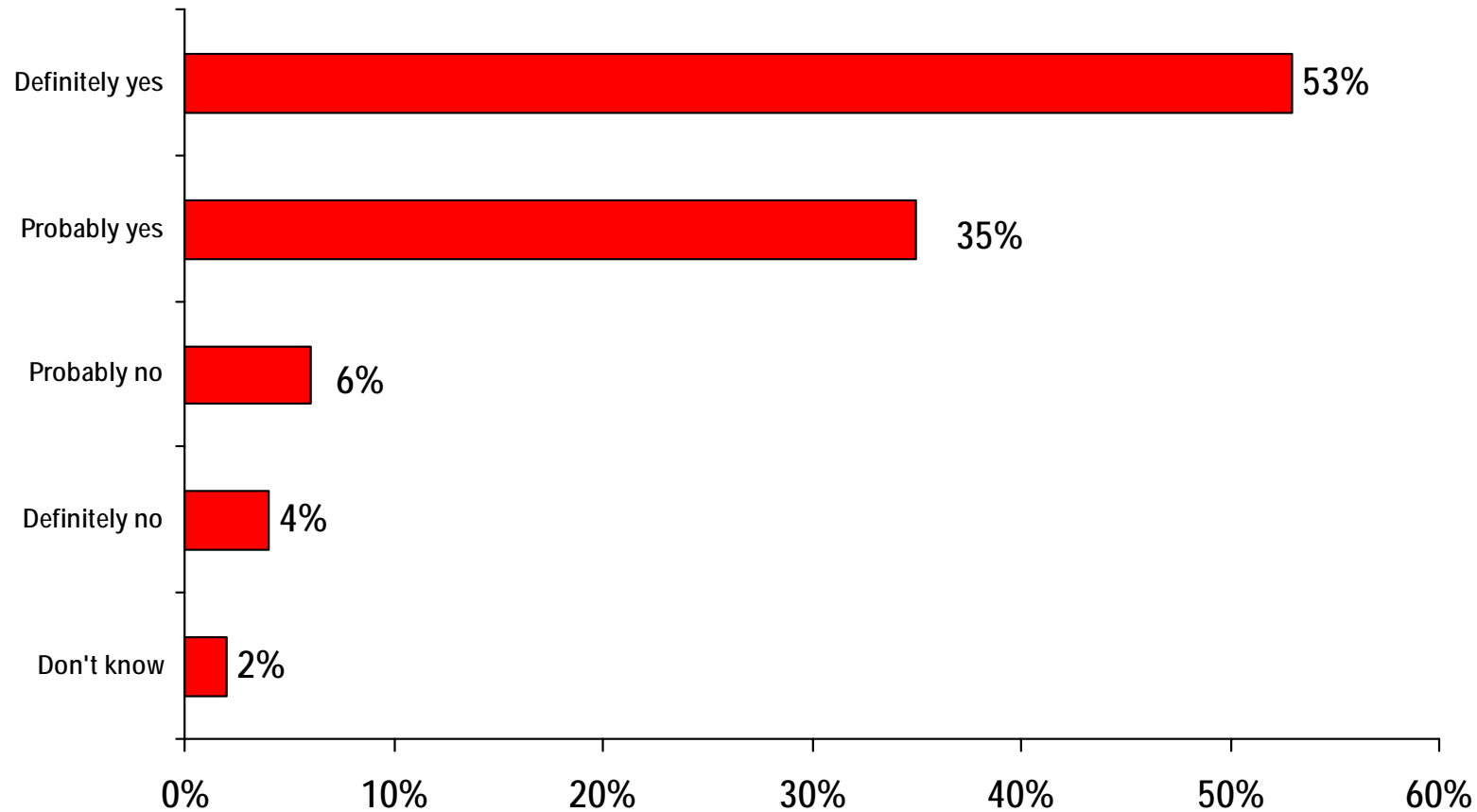
Base = Total respondents, 1,003.

# Time For a “New Industrial Revolution”

- The vast majority of respondents (88%) think it is time to think in terms of a “new industrial revolution.” They are of the opinion that the reliance on fossil fuels is a product of the industrial revolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and it is time to phase these fuels out and phase in clean, renewable energy sources. Only 9% do not think it is time to do this.
  - Even among those of different party affiliations, there is agreement. Ninety-three percent of Democrats think it is definitely or probably time to think about a new industrial revolution, compared to 87% of Independents and 84% of Republicans.
  - Ninety-three percent of those who support a coal moratorium in favor of investment in alternative fuels think it is time to think in terms of a new industrial revolution.
  - Ninety-five percent of those who think coal-fired electricity plants are dirty also think it is time to think in terms of a new industrial revolution.
  - Ninety-six percent of those who describe themselves as Liberal, also feel that it is time for talk of a new industrial revolution.

# Time For a “New Industrial Revolution”

L3: The reliance on fossil fuels is the product of the industrial revolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Do you think it is time for our nation to start thinking in terms of the concept of a “new industrial revolution,” one that is characterized by the orderly phasing out of fossil fuels and the phasing in of new, clean renewable energy sources – many of which are available now, such as wind and solar for electricity, hybrid and clean diesel technologies for cars? Would you say... ?



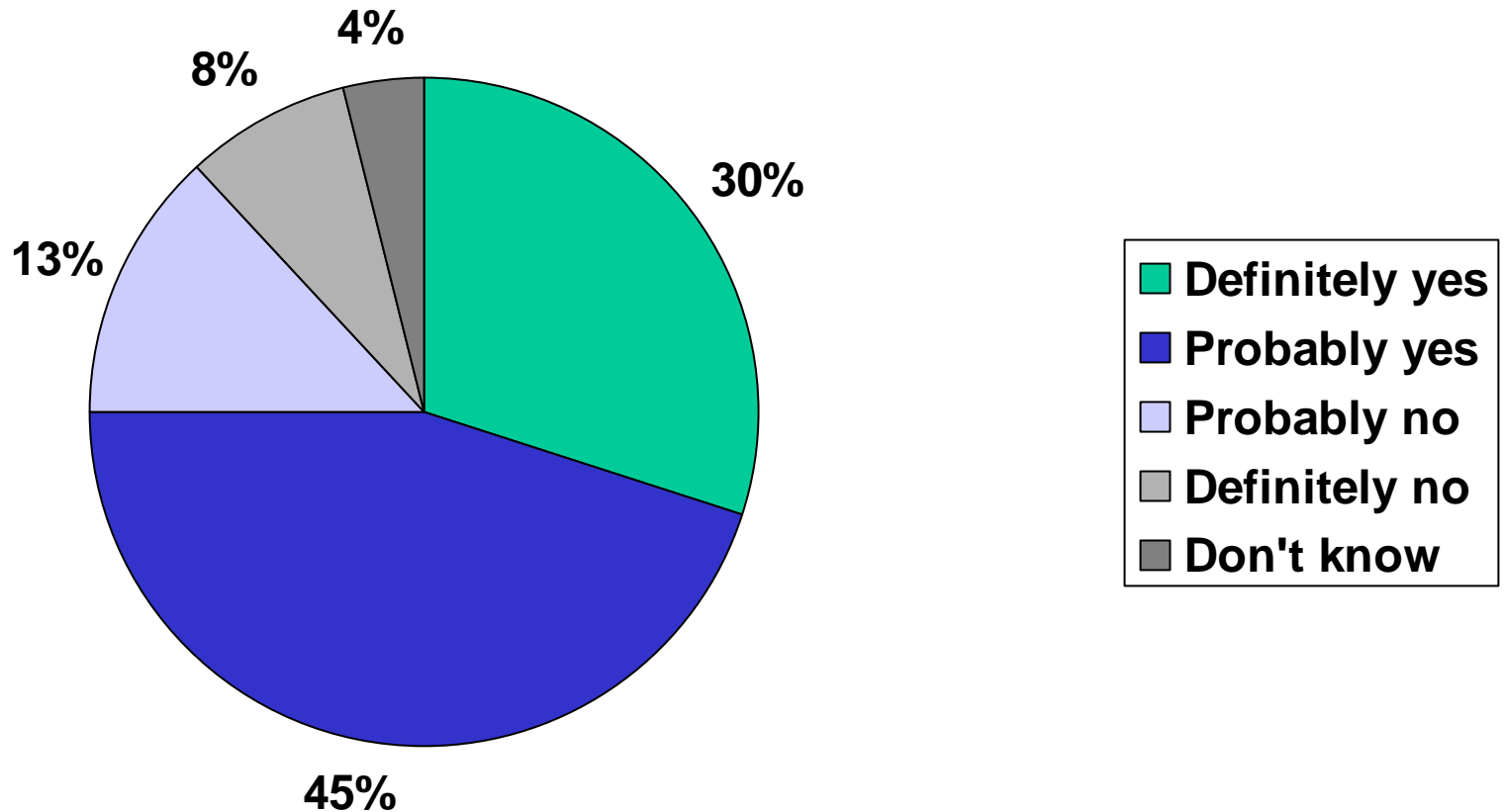
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# A 5 Year Moratorium on Coal-Fired Electricity Plants -- #1

- Respondents were asked to indicate if they were in favor of a five year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants if there is stepped-up investment in clean, safe, renewable energy. Three-fourths (75%) say definitely yes or probably yes, indicating a strong desire for a moratorium on new coal-fired plants in exchange for investments in alternatives. Only 21% would not support the moratorium.
  - Women are more likely to support the moratorium than are men (80% vs. 70%.)
  - Those on the Northeast are much more in favor of the moratorium than those in the Midwest (80% vs. 71%).

# A 5 Year Moratorium on Coal-Fired Electricity Plants -- #1

L4: More than half of power plant-generated electricity comes from coal. Experts say that power plants are responsible for about 40 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide pollution linked to global warming. There are plans to build more than 150 new coal-fired power plants over the next several years. Would you support a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants in the United States if there was stepped-up investment in clean, safe and renewable energy – such as wind and solar – and improved home energy-efficiency standards? Would you say... ?



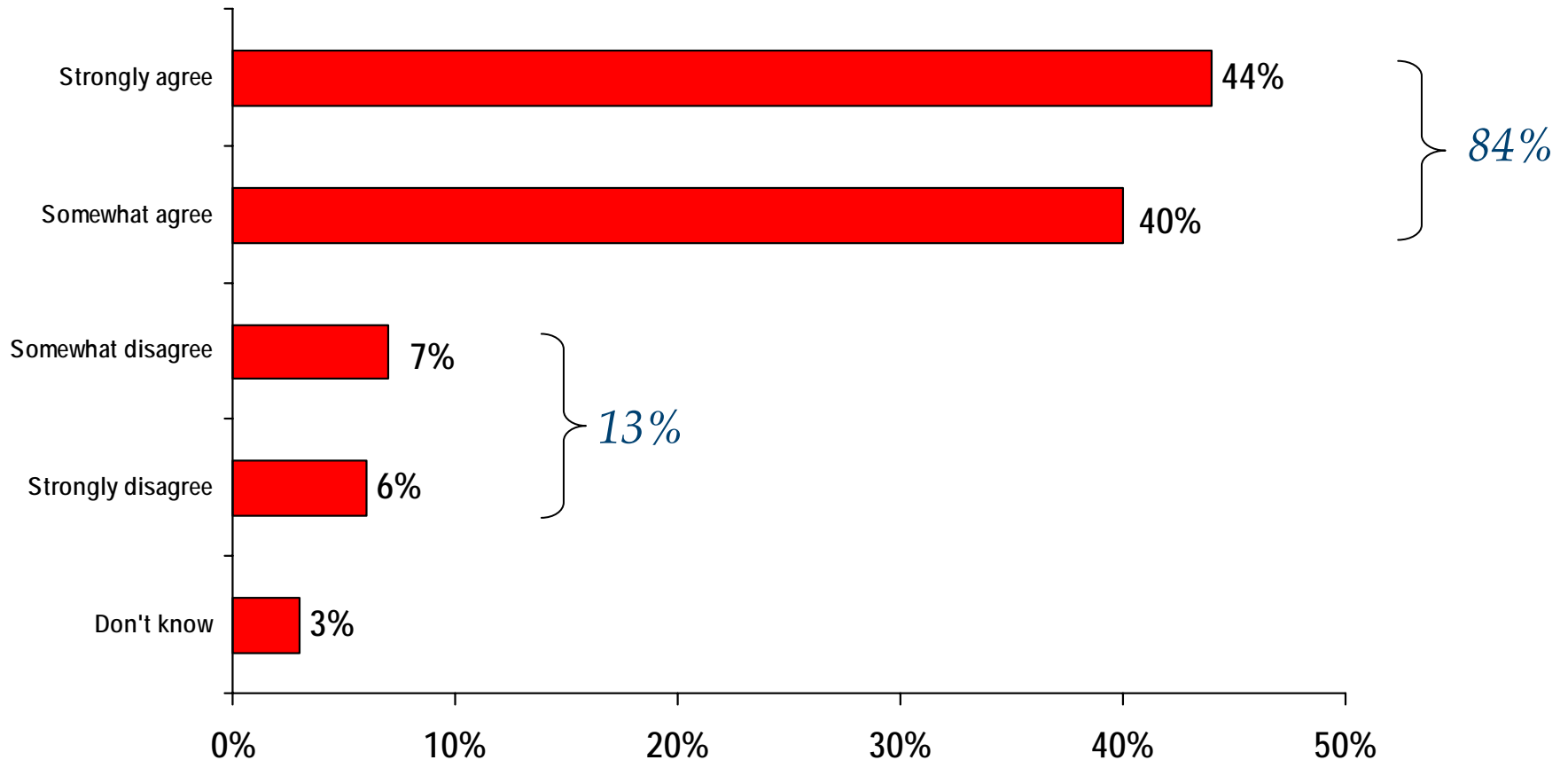
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults.

## A 5 Year Moratorium on Coal-Fired Electricity Plants -- #2

- A majority of Americans (84%) agree that a national energy strategy that phases in new technologies and phases out old ones would require specific action. Some of the actions required would be a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired plants and a focus on wind, solar and other forms of renewable energy. Only 13% disagree with that statement.
  - Those who agree with each of these positions are more likely to agree with this statement: coal plants are dirty and should be replaced (95%), those who support a coal fired plant moratorium with an investment in renewable energy (92%), those who describe themselves as Liberal (93%) or Democratic (92%).

# A 5 Year Moratorium on Coal-Fired Electricity Plants -- #2

L5: Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A national energy strategy based on phasing in of new technologies and phasing out of carbon based energy sources would require specific actions. America should commit to a five year moratorium on new coal-fired plants and instead, focus on aggressive expansion of wind, solar and other renewable energy sources. Tax and other incentives should be provided for all new construction to help reduce energy consumption. Homeowners should get incentives to make their homes more energy efficient and to help reduce energy demands. Would you say you... ?



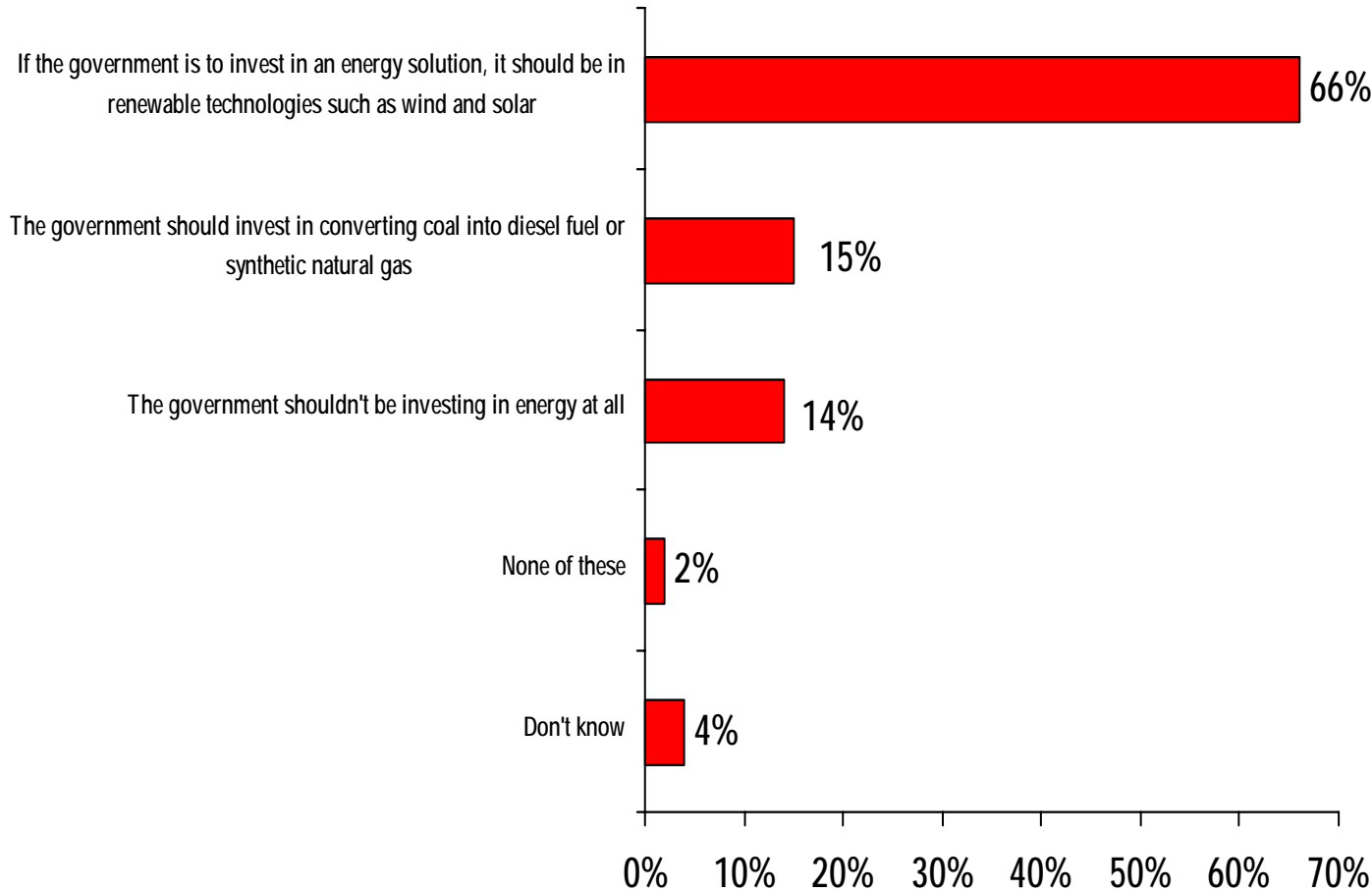
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Government Investment in Energy Alternatives

- Most respondents (66%) think the government should limit its investments in alternative forms of energy to those that are renewable and only in the context of how to eliminate the wasting of energy. Only 15% think the government should invest in converting coal to diesel fuel and as many (14%) think the government shouldn't be investing in energy alternatives at all.
  - Those age 65 and over are the least likely to think the government should be investing in alternative energy solutions (56%) and the most likely to say they shouldn't be investing at all (22%).
  - Those who agree with each of these positions are more likely to think the government should only invest in renewable technologies: those who think coal fired power plants are dirty and need to be replaced (77%), those who support a moratorium on coal-fired plants and an investment in alternatives (74%), and those who think the Democratic party is more likely to take action on global warming (75%).

# Government Investment in Energy Alternatives

L5A: Some companies and politicians favor converting U.S. coal into diesel fuel or synthetic natural gas. They argue that “coal-to-liquid technologies” and other coal-conversion approaches would create jobs, use an abundant U.S. natural resource and reduce our dependence on foreign energy. Critics object to this because they say it requires stepping up environmentally damaging mining, the use of large amounts of fresh water and also generate more, rather than less of the greenhouse gas linked to global warming. Which ONE of the following statements do you think is true?



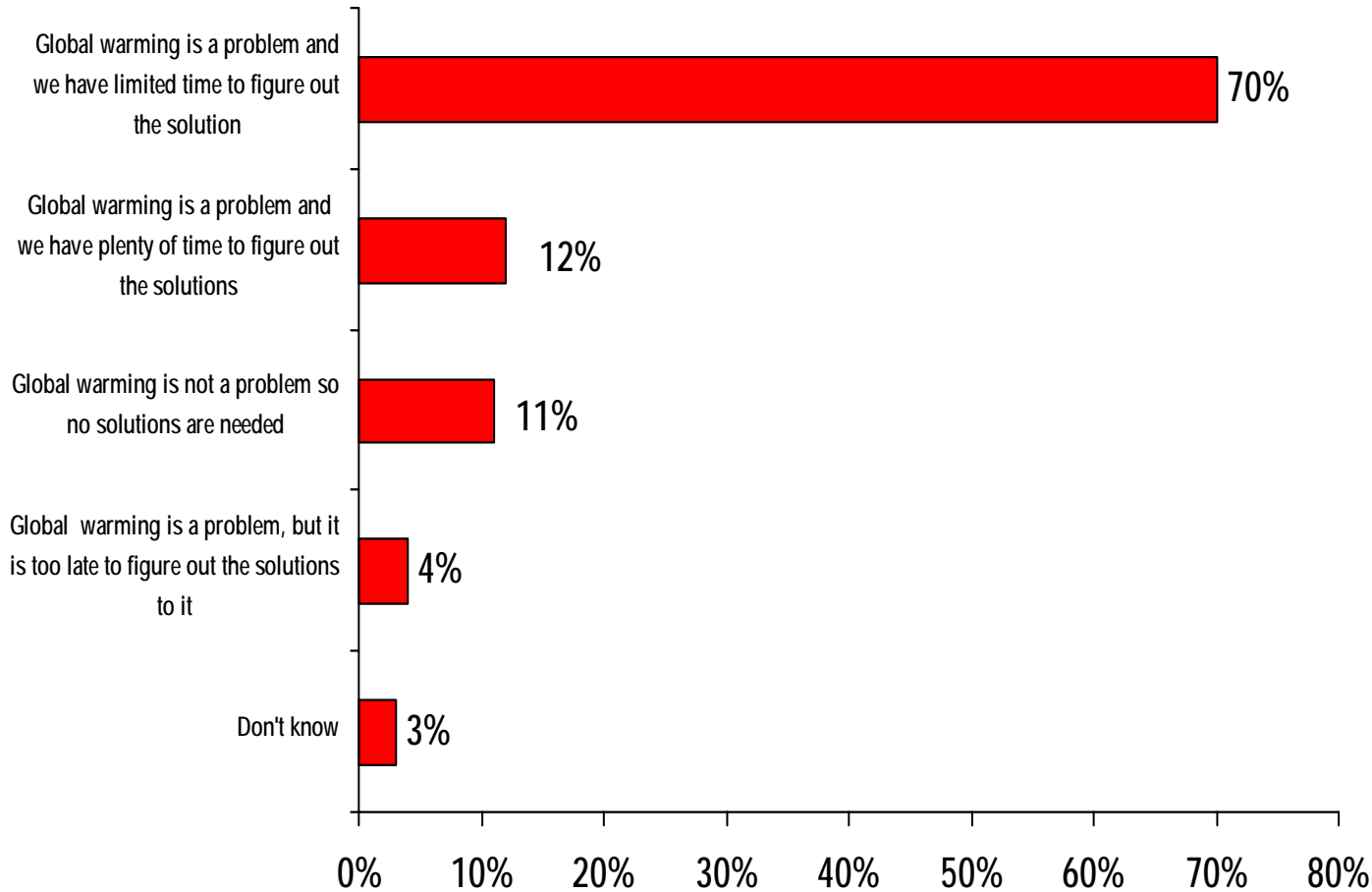
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# The Truth About Global Warming

- Most respondents (70%) think global warming is a problem and there is a limited amount of time to figure out a solution. Twelve percent think it is a problem but we have plenty of time to figure out a solution and only 4% think it is too late to figure out a solution. There are 11% of adults who do not think global warming is a problem.
  - Women are far more likely than men to think global warming is a problem and we have a limited amount of time to think of a solution (75% vs. 64%).
  - Men are more likely than women to think we have a long time to figure out a solution (16% vs. 9%) or that it isn't a problem at all 14% vs. 9%).
  - Those age 65 and over are the most likely to say that global warming isn't a problem (21%) or the least likely to say it is a problem and we have to figure a solution to it (58%)
  - Those who agree with each of these positions are more likely to think global warming is a problem and we have a limited amount of time to think of a solution: those who think coal fired power plants are dirty and need to be replaced (84%), those who support a moratorium on coal-fired plants and an investment in alternatives (77%), those who think the Democratic party is more likely to take action on global warming (79%), and those who are willing to take action and reduce energy consumption in their own home (73%).
  - Those who identify themselves as Democratic (83%) or Liberal (86%) are a lot more likely to think global warming is a problem and we have a limited amount of time to think of a solution.

# The Truth About Global Warming

L6: Which one of the following statements do you think is true about global warming?



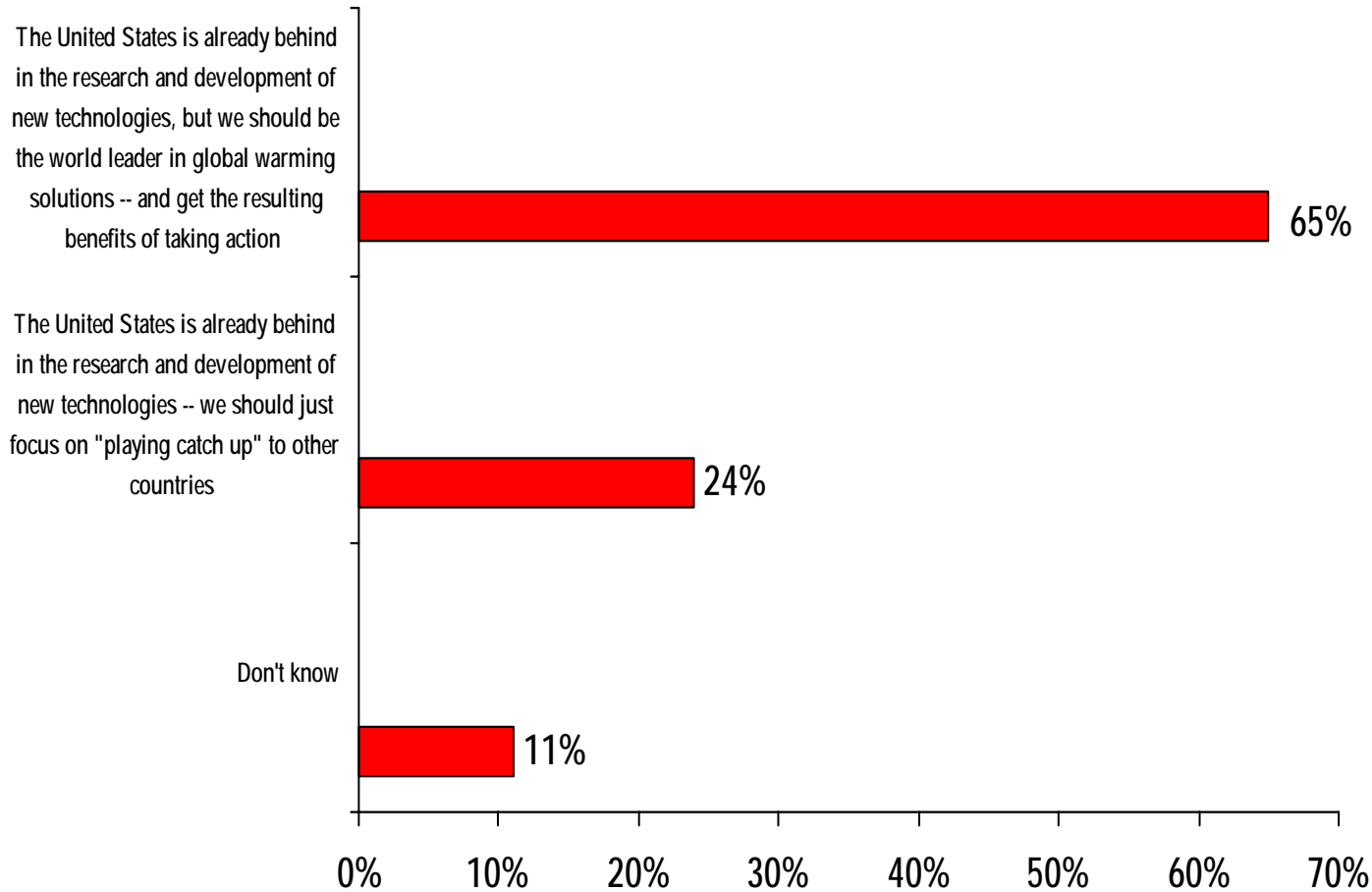
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Taking the Lead in Developing Clean Energy Sources

- Most respondents (65%) feel that the United States is behind other nations in the research and development of new, clean energy technologies and that we should be a world leader in global warming solutions. Only 24% think that because this country is already behind in these technologies, that we should focus only on catching up to other countries and not worry about taking the lead.
  - Those who agree with each of these positions are more likely to agree that the United States should take the lead in this area: coal fired power plants are dirty and should be replaced (72%) and a five year moratorium on coal fired plants should be imposed and increased investments made in alternative energies (69%). Seventy-three percent of those who think the Democratic party is more likely to take action on global warming think the U.S. should be in the lead.

# Taking the Lead in Developing Clean Energy Sources

L7: Some experts see the potential for a major economic plus for the United States if it takes the lead in developing new, clean energy sources. Which of the following approaches do you think makes most sense?



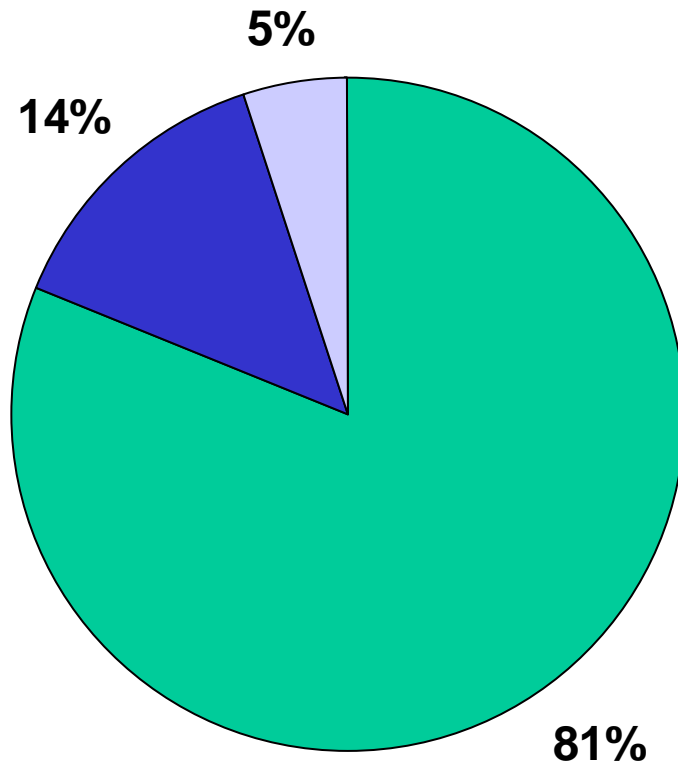
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# The US Should Lead by Example on Global Warming

- A majority of Americans (81%) want this country to lead by example when it comes to taking action on global warming. Only 14% think we should wait for other nations to take action first on this issue.
  - Women are more likely than men to favor the US taking the lead (85% vs. 76%.)

# The US Should Lead by Example on Global Warming

L8: Some politicians say that the United States should not proceed with tough global warming legislation until other nations – such as China and India – act first or at the same time that we do. Do you think the United States should be a leader or a follower when it comes to action on global warming? Would you say...



- The United States should lead by example when it comes to curbs on global warming**
- The United States should wait for other nations to take action first on global warming**
- Don't know**

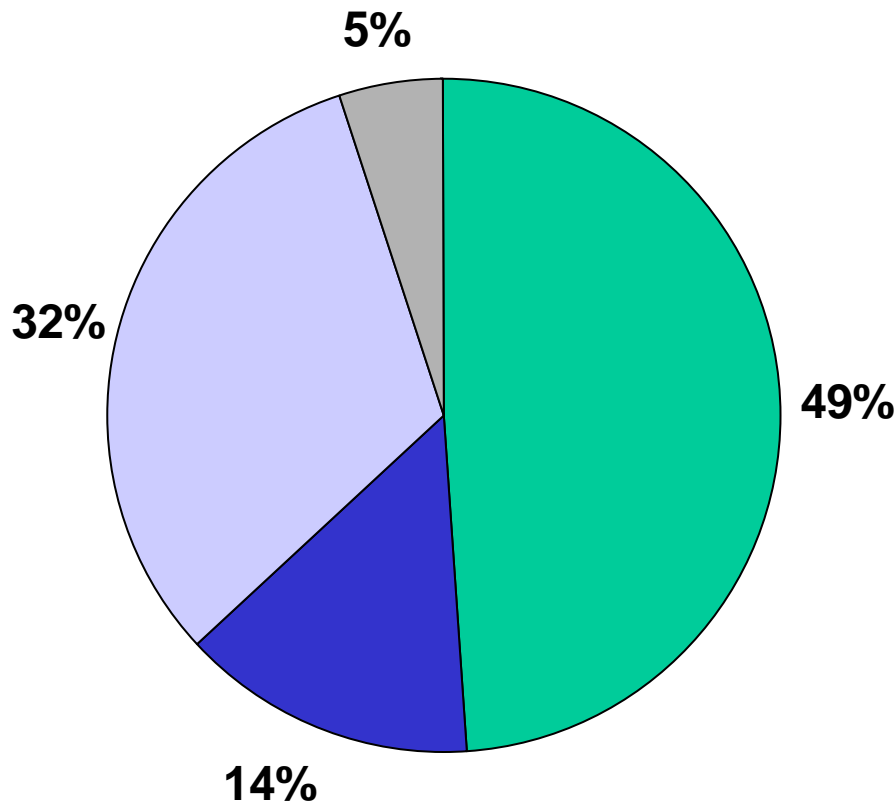
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Does Acting on Global Warming Help or Hurt the Economy?

- When asked to choose, most Americans think that acting on global warming would either help the economy by creating new jobs and investments (49%) or not have a positive or negative effect either way on the economy (32%). Only 14% think it will have a negative effect on the economy.
  - Men are more likely than women to think strong action will harm the US economy (20% vs. 9%).
  - Those who think coal fired power plants are dirty and should be replaced, and those who support a moratorium on coal burning plants are more likely to think that strong action on global warming will help the US economy (both 55%.) Also, those who think the Democratic party is more likely to take action on global warming, are more likely to think action on global warming will positively benefit the economy (57%).

# Does Acting on Global Warming Help or Hurt the Economy?

L9: Some people say that steps to restrict global warming pollution in the United States would hurt the U.S. economy. Other people say that all of the investments and construction associated with new clean energy sources, green-building of new homes and businesses and retrofitting of existing homes and other facilities would create millions of new jobs. What do you think is the most likely to happen?



- Action on global warming will create new jobs and investment**
- Action on global warming will hurt the US economy**
- Action on global warming will neither hurt nor help the US economy**
- Don't know**

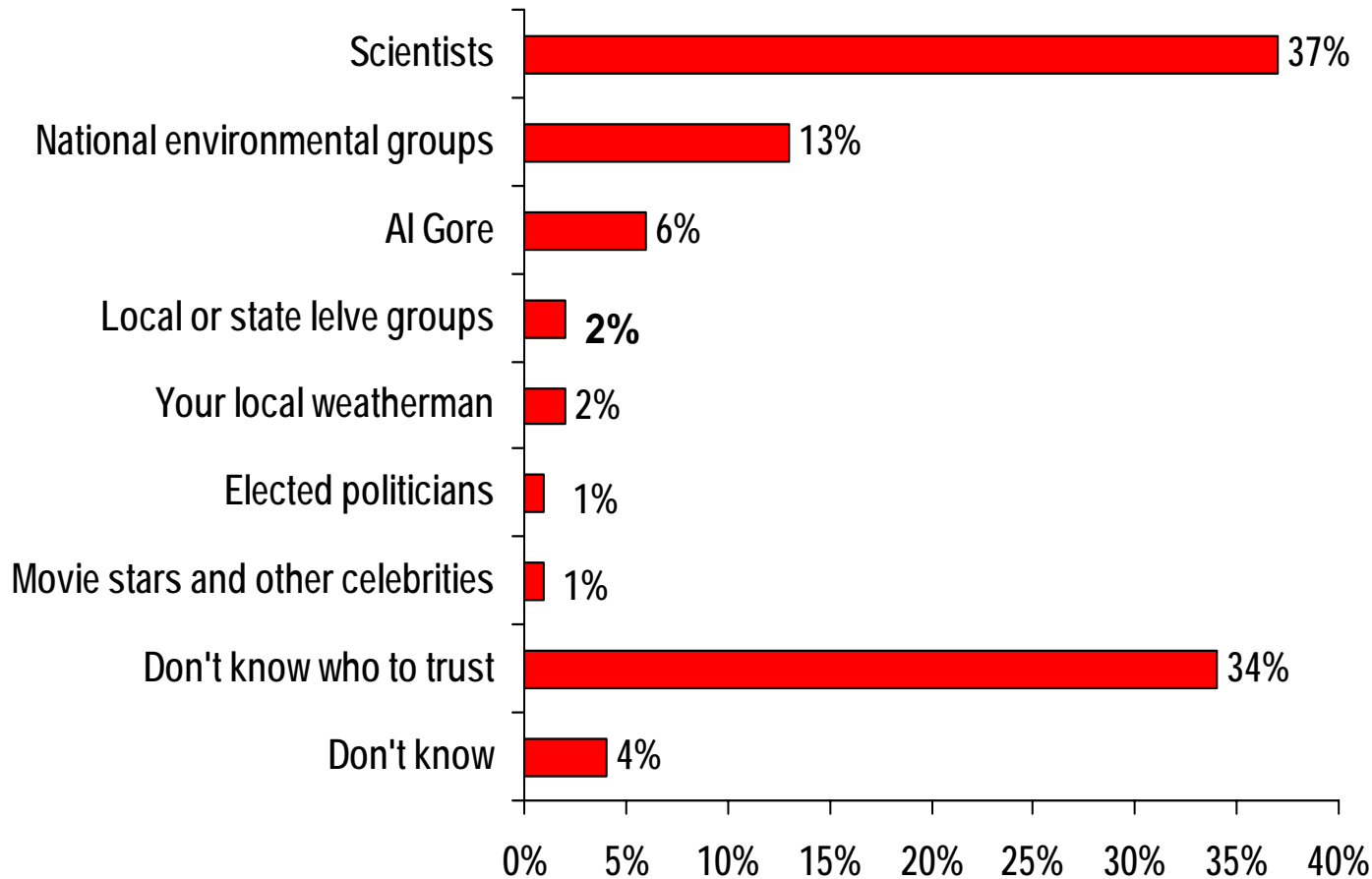
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Who Americans Trust Most on Global Warming Issues

- The most trusted person when it comes to global warming issues would be a scientist (37%). Distantly in second would be national environmental groups (13%), followed by Al Gore (6%). All other choices -- local or state-level groups, local weatherman, elected politicians or movie stars/celebrities, were chosen by one or two percent of respondents. Interestingly, 34% don't know who to trust on this issue.
  - Younger respondents age 18-24 and those age 65 and over are less likely to say they trust a scientist (30% and 29% respectively) when it comes to global warming, than any other age group.
  - Respondents with a college degree are more likely to chose any of the people named on the list (71% vs. 51%) than are those with less than a high school degree. The difference is also striking for trusting a scientist on this issue. Fifty percent of those with a college degree trust a scientist most on this issue compared to only 25% of those with less than a high school education.

# Who Americans Trust Most on Global Warming Issues

L10: Who do you trust the MOST on issues related to global warming?



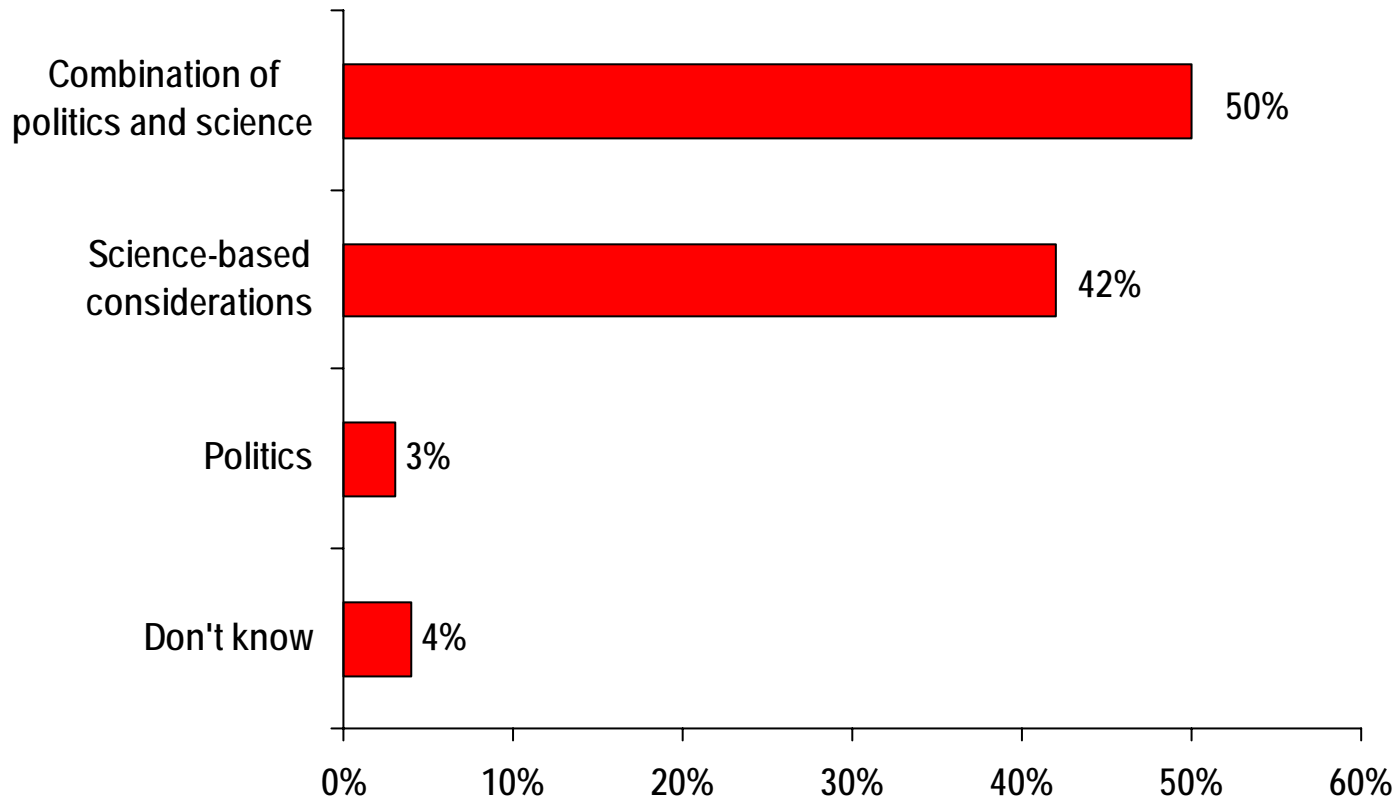
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Should Global Warming Action be Based on Politics or Science-Based Consideration?

- One question in the survey asked if global warming solutions should be determined by politics or science-based considerations. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of Americans see politics as having a part in the solution to global warming issues. Just about half (50%) of respondents think the solution lies in a combination of politics and science.
- Forty-two percent think the solution is science-based only, 4% think politics only and 50% think it is a combination of both. When the answers are combined, 93% mentioned science alone or in combination and 53% mentioned politics alone or in combination.
  - The younger respondents – aged 18-24 – are more likely than any other age group to see the solution lying in a combination of politics and science (65%).
  - Thirty-three percent of respondents with less than a high school education think the solution is in science based considerations, compared to 47% of those who are college graduates.
  - Independents and Republicans are equally likely to see the solution lying in science based considerations only (45% and 46% respectively) while Democrats are more likely to see the solution coming from a combination of science and politics (58%).

# Should Global Warming Action be Based on Politics or Science-Based Consideration?

L11: Some people say that the science on global warming has gotten wrapped up in partisan politics in recent months. Do you think steps to reduce US energy consumption and cut down global warming pollution should be determined by politics or science-based considerations? Would you say...



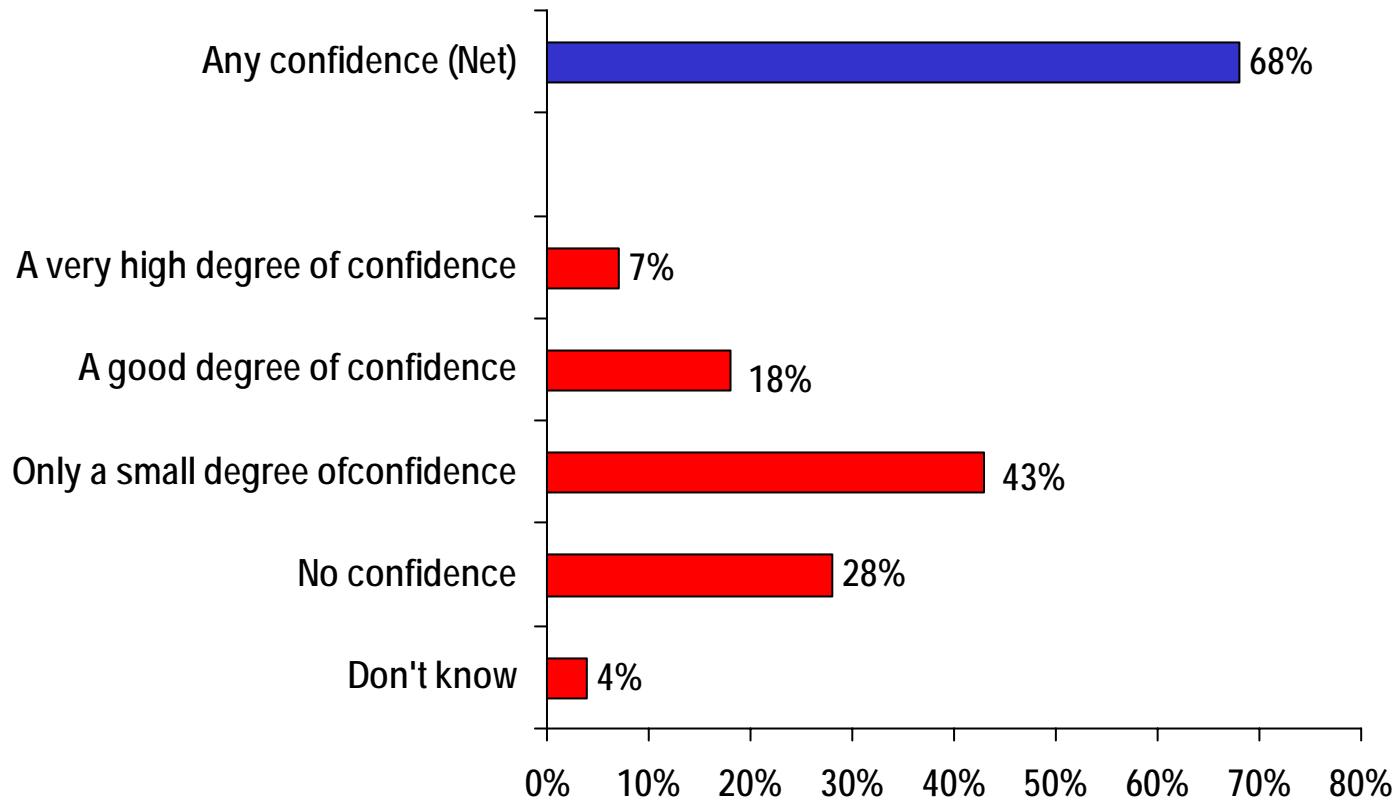
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Confidence in Elected Officials to Act Decisively on Global Warming Issues

- About seven in 10 respondents (68%) have any level of confidence that the elected officials in this country will act decisively on global warming issues. About one fourth (25%) have a very high or good degree of confidence, while 43% have only a small degree of confidence. Another quarter (28%) say they have no confidence in the elected officials in this area.
  - Women are far more likely than men to say they have a very high or a good degree of confidence (30% vs. 19%).
  - Interestingly 33% of those aged 18-24 say they have a very high or good degree of confidence in elected officials to act decisively on global warming issues. This level of confidence decreases as the age of the respondent increases and finally drops to 22% among those 35 and over.
  - Republicans are the most likely to say they have very high or a good degree of confidence in elected officials to act decisively on global warming issues (31%) especially when compared to Democrats (22%) or Independents (19%).

# Confidence in Elected Officials to Act Decisively on Global Warming Issues

L12: With what degree of confidence do you think our current elected officials in the United States will act decisively on global warming issues? Would you say...



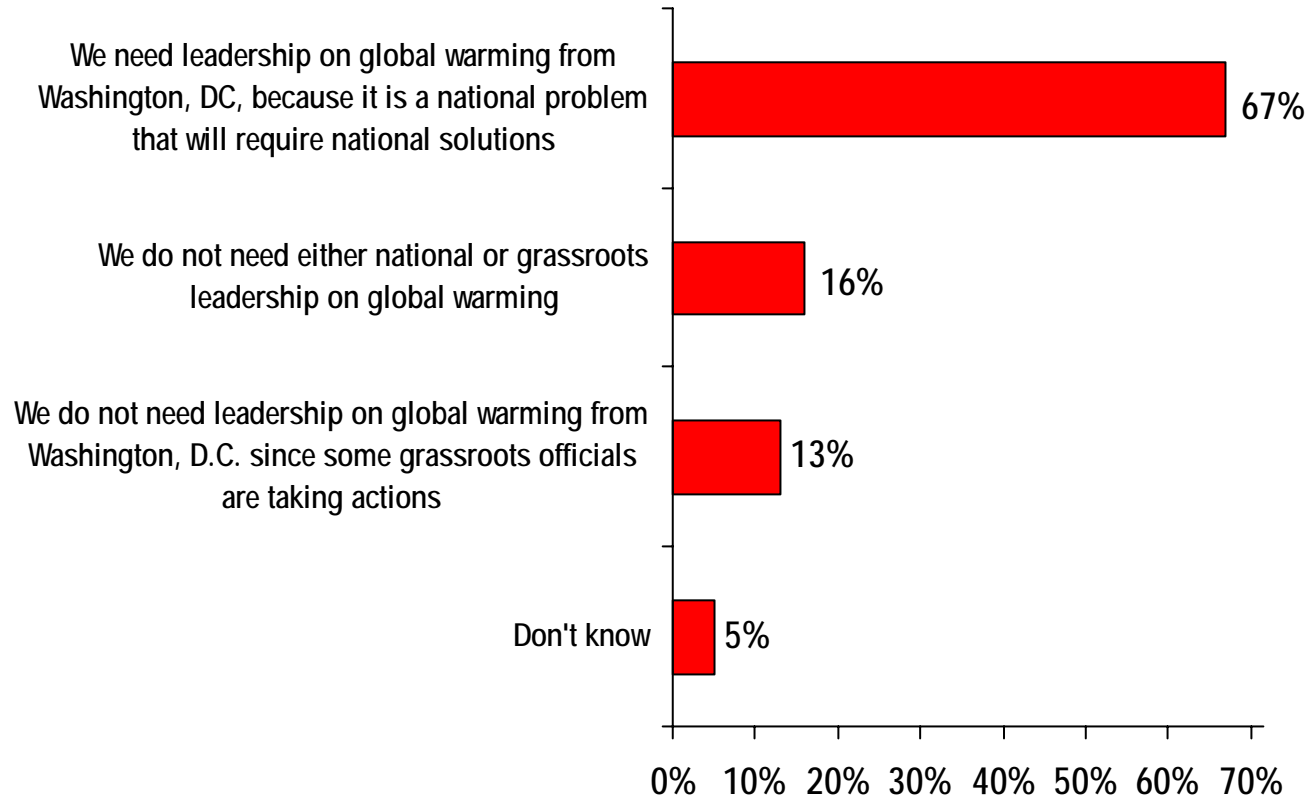
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Who Should Lead on Global Warming Solutions?

- Most Americans think leadership on global warming needs to come from Washington, DC because it is a national problem and requires national solutions (67%). Sixteen percent do not think leadership is needed on global warming from either the local or the national level, while 13% think the leadership does not need to come from the federal level since it is coming from the grassroots.
  - National leadership is most strongly desired by those age 18-24 (81%) and those 25-34 (76%). Far less interest in national leadership on global warming is expressed by those age 65 and over (53%).
  - Those who think that coal fired power plants are dirty and should be replaced are the most likely to want leadership on this issue from Washington (83%).

# Who Should Lead on Global Warming Solutions?

L13: In recent years, much of the leadership on global warming has come from state lawmakers, governors, mayors and city councils. Until recently, federal elected officials have been relatively inactive on global warming matters. Which of the following statements reflect your view?



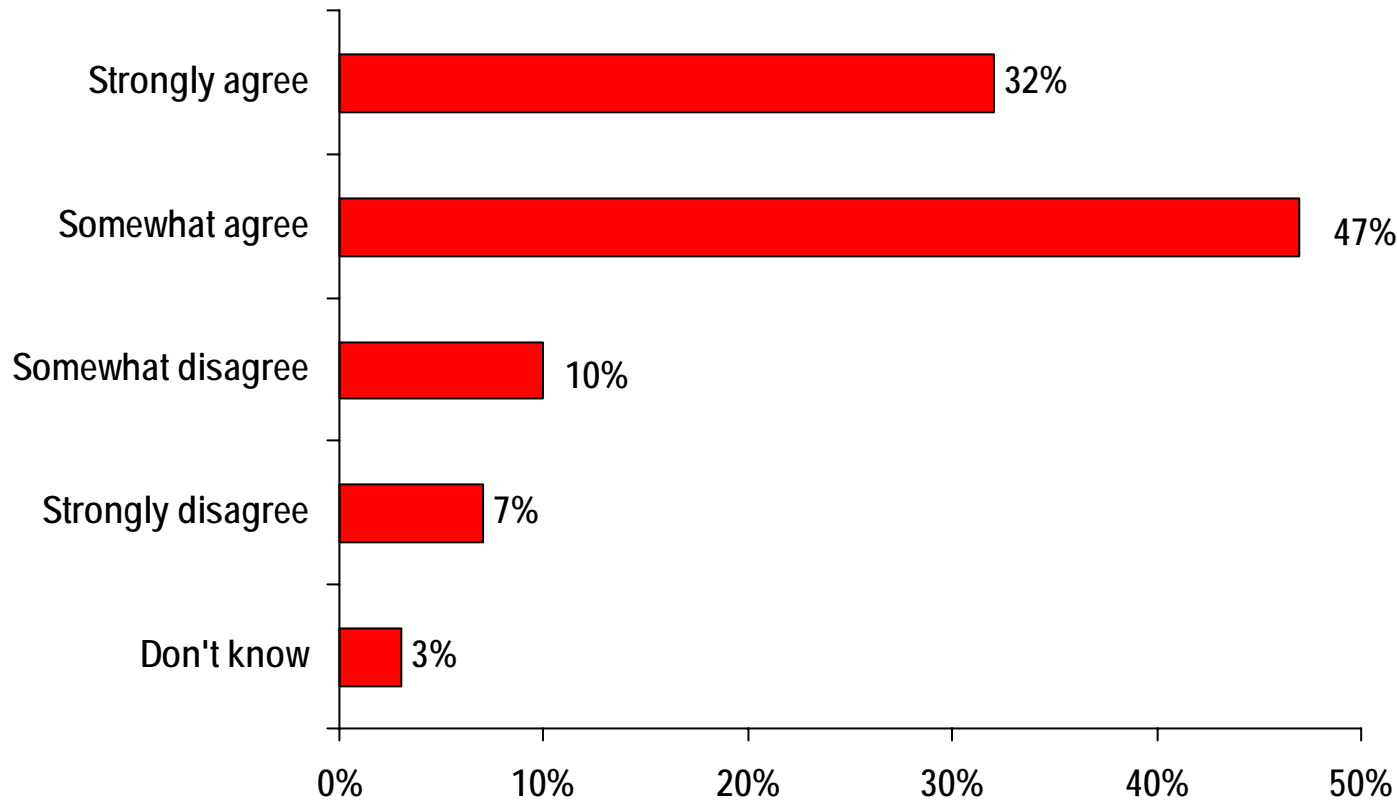
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# There is No Time to Postpone a Decision on Global Warming

- A majority of adults (80%) agree that the effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps to develop renewable energy and that we cannot postpone decisions since there are no perfect options. One in five (17%) disagree with this statement.
  - Those who think that coal fired power plants are dirty and should be replaced are more likely to think there is no time to wait on this issue (88%). Those who support a moratorium on coal fired plants and investment in alternatives, those who think the Democratic party is the most likely to take action and those who are willing to take action to reduce energy use in their home, are all more likely to think there is no time to wait on this issue (86%, 89% and 85% respectively).
  - Democrats are strong proponents of not waiting to take action on global warming (88%) as are Liberals (91%).

# There is No Time to Postpone a Decision on Global Warming

L14: Please listen to this statement. "The effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps for renewable, safe and clean energy sources. We need transitional technologies on our path to energy independence. There are tough choices to be made and trade offs. We cannot afford to postpone decisions since there are no perfect options." How much do you agree with this statement? Would you say you...



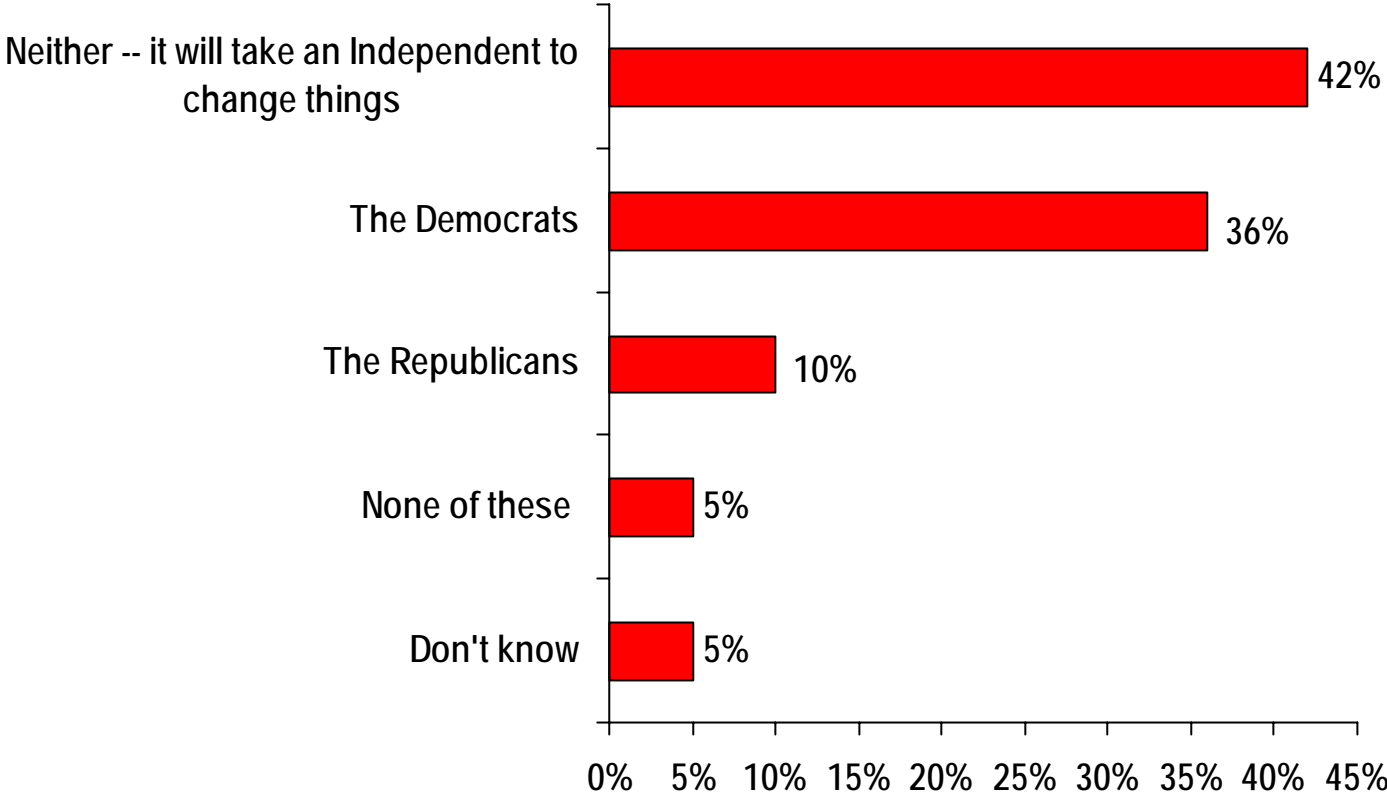
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Which Party Will Take Decisive Leadership on Global Warming?

- Americans are split in their opinion of which political party will take decisive leadership on global warming. The largest proportion, but not a majority – 42% - think it will take an Independent to take decisive leadership on the issue. One third (36%) think the Democrats are the party most likely to do so and 10% think it will be the Republicans.
  - Those in households with lower levels of income are less likely to think the Democrats will take decisive action than are those in households with incomes of \$75,000 or more (34% vs. 44%).
  - The results to this question by Party ID are very interesting. Sixty-five percent of Independents think it will take an Independent to take decisive action. Fifty-eight percent of Democrats think it will take a Democrat and interestingly 48% of Republicans think it will take an Independent to take action. Republican respondents were the only ones to not have a majority mention their own party as the one most likely to take decisive action.

# Which Party Will Take Decisive Leadership on Global Warming?

L15: In your view, which political party is more likely to take decisive leadership on the problem of global warming?



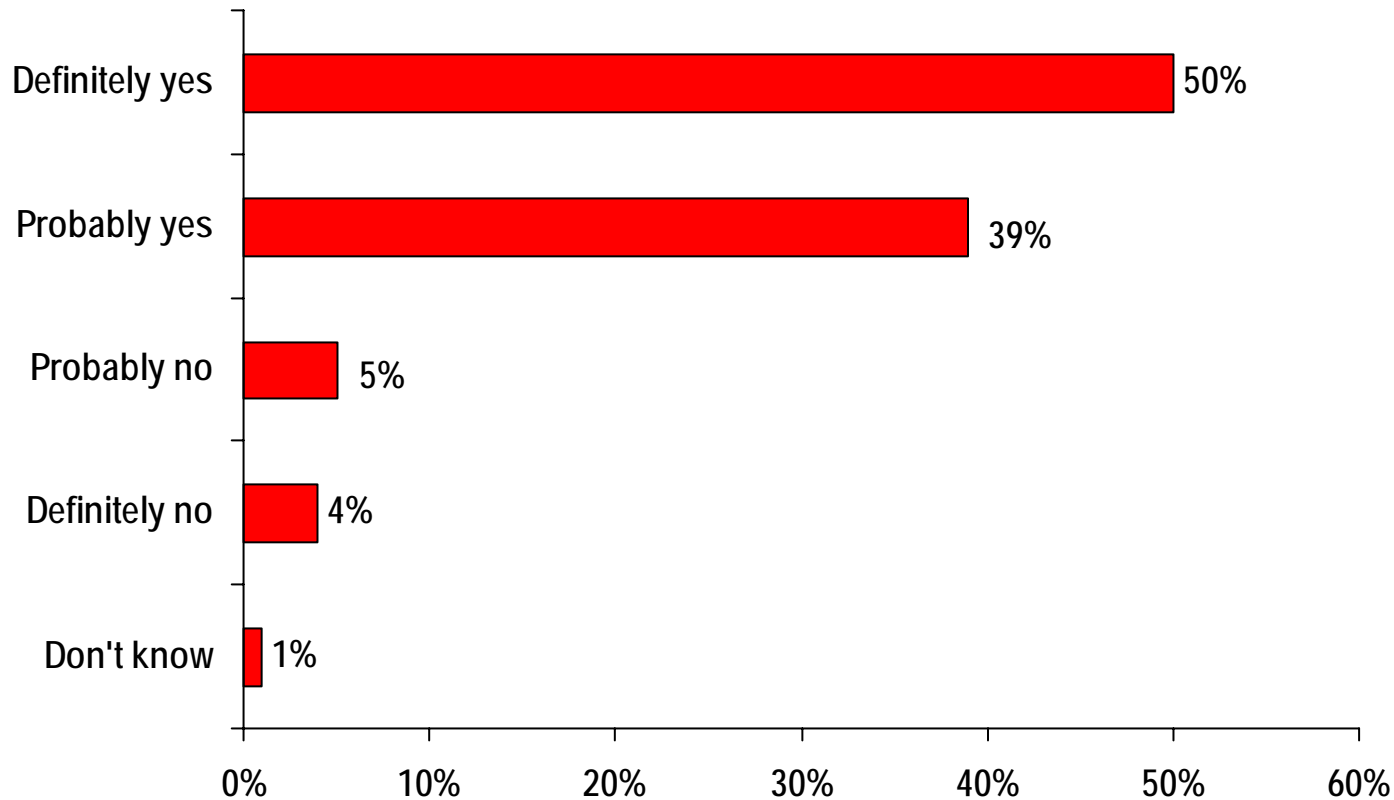
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Willingness to Take Personal Energy-Efficiency Steps in the Home

- The vast majority of respondents (89%) say they are willing to take steps in their own home to reduce energy demand thus reducing global-warming pollution from electricity generating power plants.
  - Although a majority of both men and women said they would be willing to reduce energy demand, more women than men said they would be willing to do this (92% vs. 86%).
  - Respondents in households with incomes of less than \$35,000 are less likely to say they will take this action than respondents in households with \$35,000 or more in income ( 87% vs. 93%).
  - Along partisan lines, Democrats at 94%, Independents at 89% and Republicans at 85% are all equally likely to take energy saving measures at home.

# Willingness to Take Personal Energy-Efficiency Steps in the Home

L16: Are you prepared to reduce energy demand and global warming pollution from electricity generating power plants by taking additional personal energy efficiency steps in your home? Would you say...



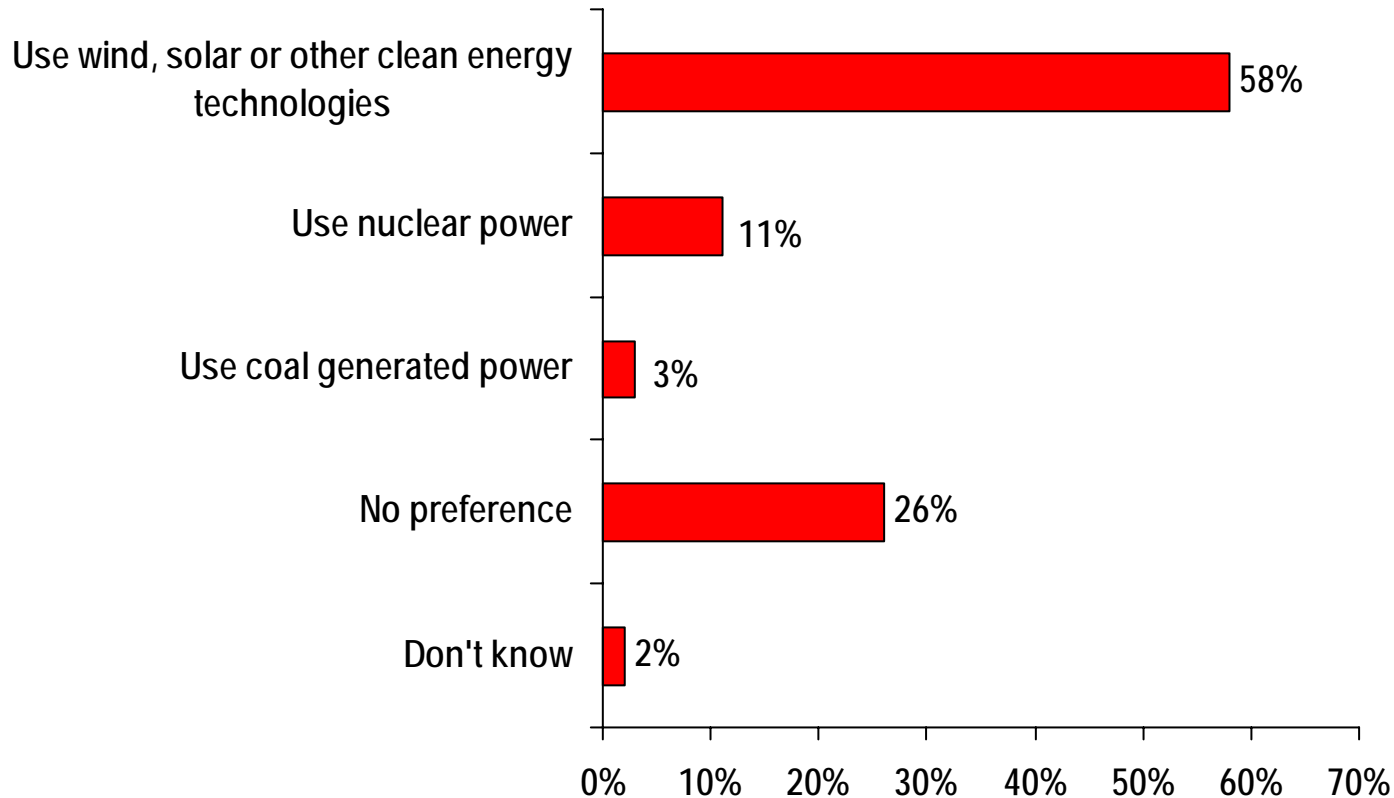
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# The Source of the Power You Would Choose for Home

- Respondents were asked which source of electric power – clean energy, nuclear or coal-generated – they would choose for their home if they could. Half chose a clean energy source such as wind, or solar (58%) and 11% chose nuclear. Only 3% chose coal-generated. Interestingly 26% had no preference.
  - Women are more likely than men to say they would chose a clean energy source for their home (66% vs. 49%) while men would chose nuclear power more often than women (17% vs. 6% for nuclear).
  - Only 51% of those with less than a high school education compared to 61% of those with a college degree, say they would chose a clean energy source.
  - Democrats and Liberals (70% and 76% respectively) are much more likely to want a clean energy source for the electricity in their home.
  - Those who think coal fired plants are dirty and should be replaced, who support a five year moratorium on coal fired plants with investment in clean energy and those who are willing to reduce energy demand in their home, all are more likely to choose clean energy as the source for their home if they could (73%, 65% and 62% respectively).

# The Source of the Power You Would Choose for Home

L17: The cost of solar and wind power is now becoming increasingly competitive with other energy sources. If you could tell your power company/utility where to get the power to run your house, what would you say?



Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

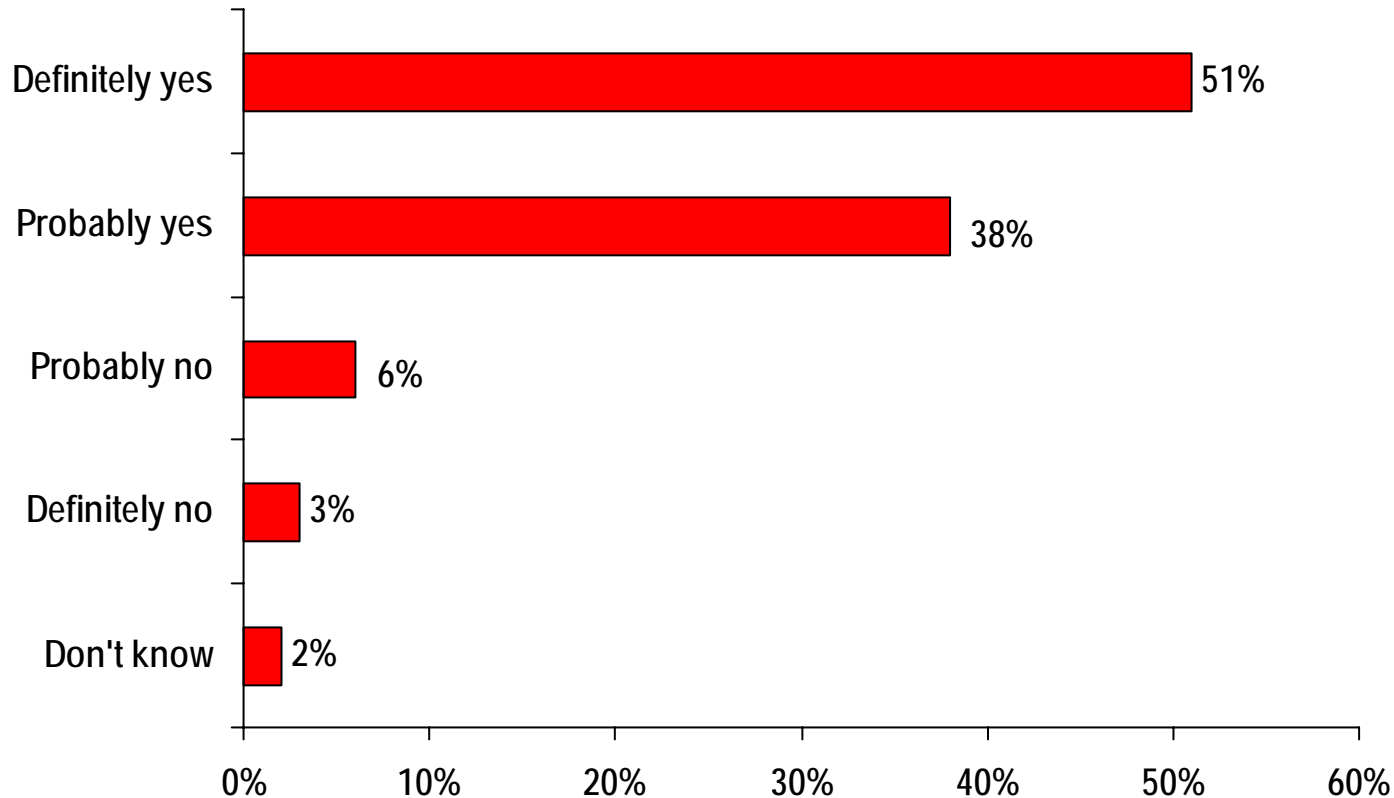
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# Favor Enhanced Energy Efficiency Standards for New Homes?

- Respondents were asked if they favored new energy efficiency standards for new homes to decrease energy use and the bills consumers have to pay. Nearly nine respondents in 10 (89%) said they would favor this development.
  - Given the popularity of this idea, there are no demographic differences of note.

# Favor Enhanced Energy Efficiency Standards for New Homes?

L18: Would you favor enhanced energy efficiency standards for new homes and other construction in the United States in order to decrease heating and cooling energy consumption and related bills for consumers? Would you say...



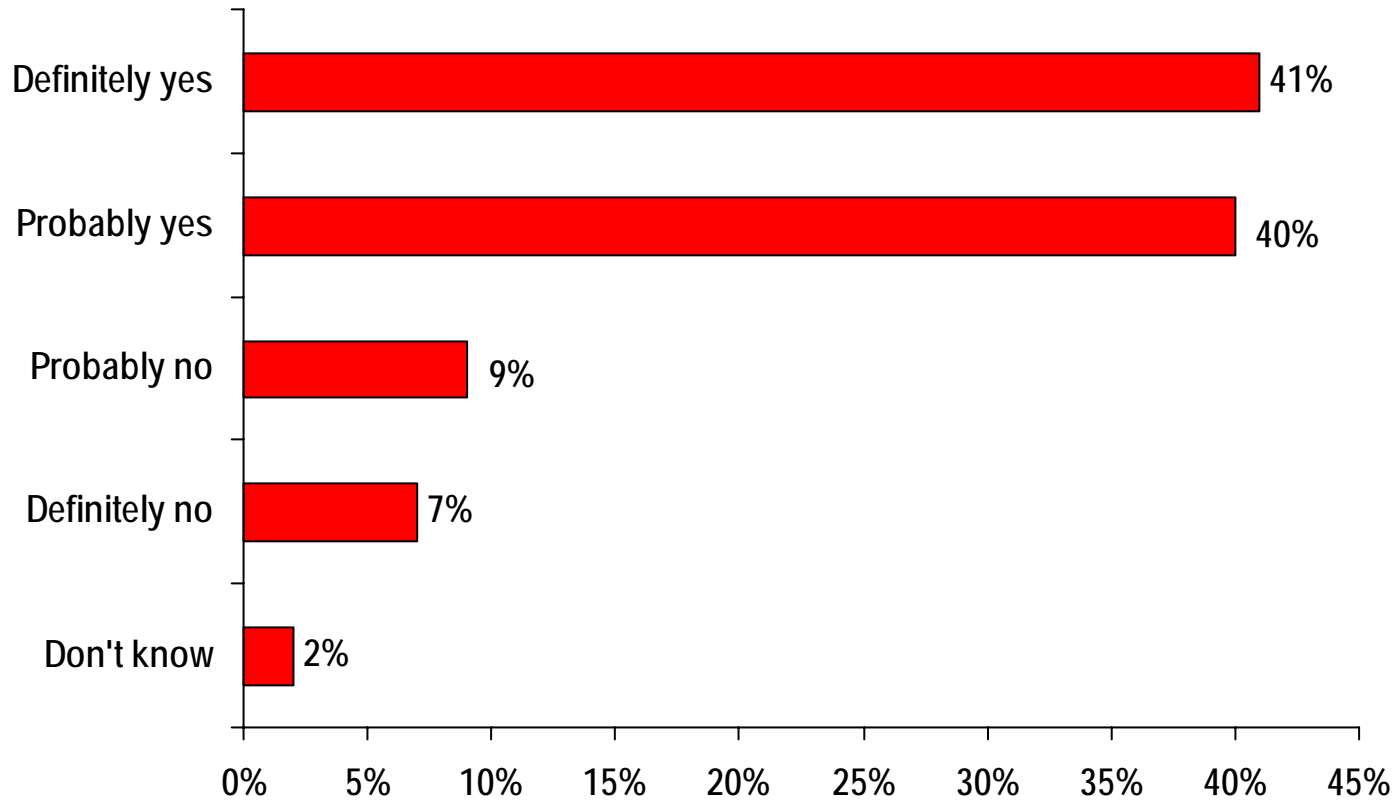
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Favor Tax Incentives for New Construction Using Energy Efficient Technologies and Construction?

- Respondents were asked if they favored tax incentives for new construction using energy efficiency technology and nearly eight out of 10 (81%) said yes. Only 17% said they were not in favor of this.
  - Women are more likely to be in favor of this idea than are men (84% vs. 78%).
  - Respondents with lower levels of education are less likely to support this idea.
  - 84% of those who are willing to make energy efficiency changes in their household to reduce consumption are in favor of these incentives.
  - Those who think coal-fired power plants are dirty (88%), support a coal moratorium (87%), or think the Democrats are the most likely to take action on global warming (90%), are all more likely to be in favor of federal tax incentives for new construction that takes advantage of energy efficiency technologies.

# Favor Tax Incentives for New Construction Using Energy Efficiency Technologies and Construction?

L19: Would you favor state and federal tax incentives for new construction that uses available home energy efficiency technologies and construction methods in the United States in order to decrease heating and cooling energy consumption and related bills for consumers? Would you say...



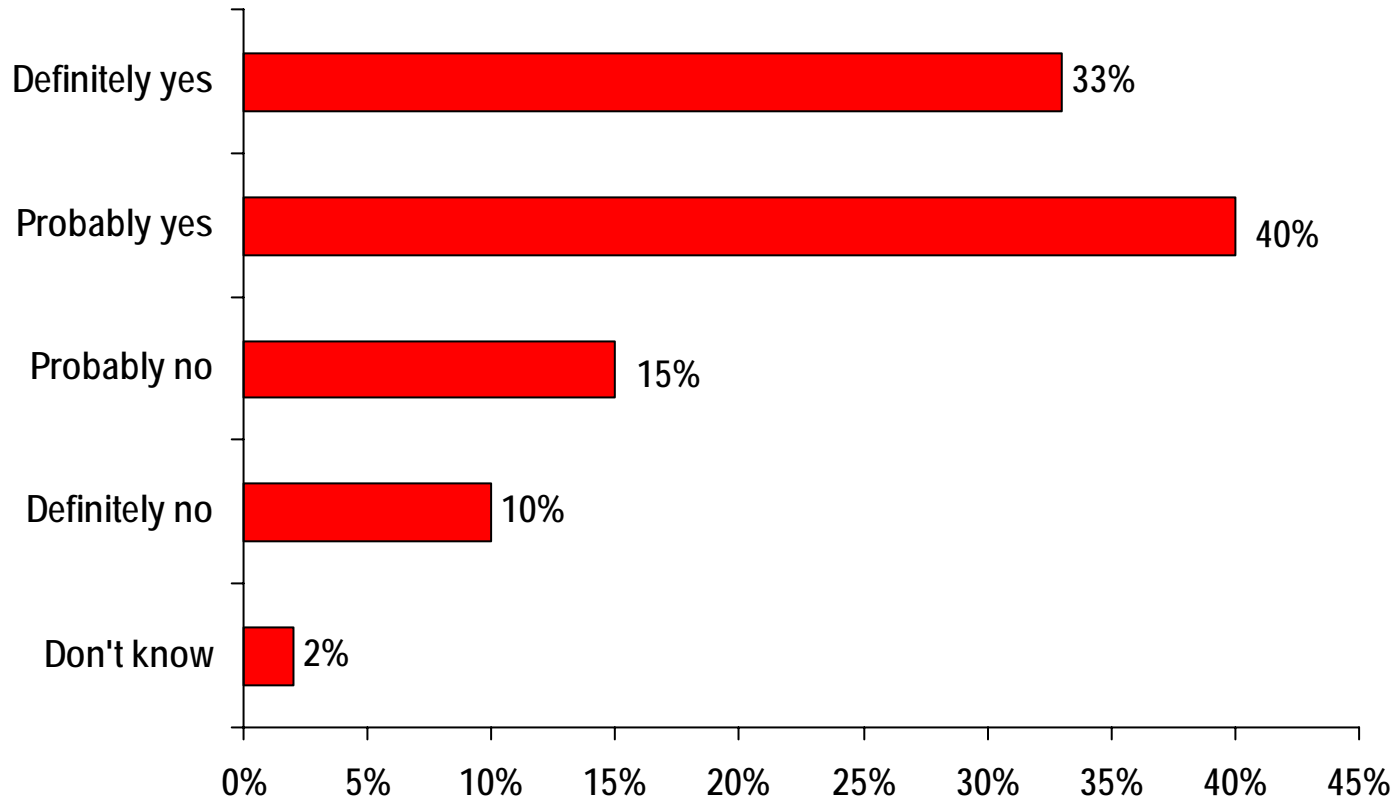
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Favor Federal Legislation to Establish Building Standards to Reduce Energy Demand and Phase Out Fossil Fuels

- About three-fourths (73%) of respondents are in favor of federal legislation to establish building standards that would reduce energy demand and create the conditions for phasing out fossil fuels. Twenty-five percent do not favor this idea.
  - Eighty-three percent of those age 25-34 are in favor of this idea, more than any other age group.
  - 85% of those who feel coal-fired plants are dirty and should be replaced, 81% of those who support a moratorium on coal-fired plants and 84% of those who think the Democrats are most likely to take action on global warming, are all more likely to support this legislation.

# Favor Federal Legislation to Establish Building Standards to Reduce Energy Demand and Phase Out Fossil Fuels

L20: Would you favor federal legislation that sets a uniform building code in order to establish national standards that will reduce energy demand and help to create the conditions for phasing out fossil fuels such as coal? Would you say...



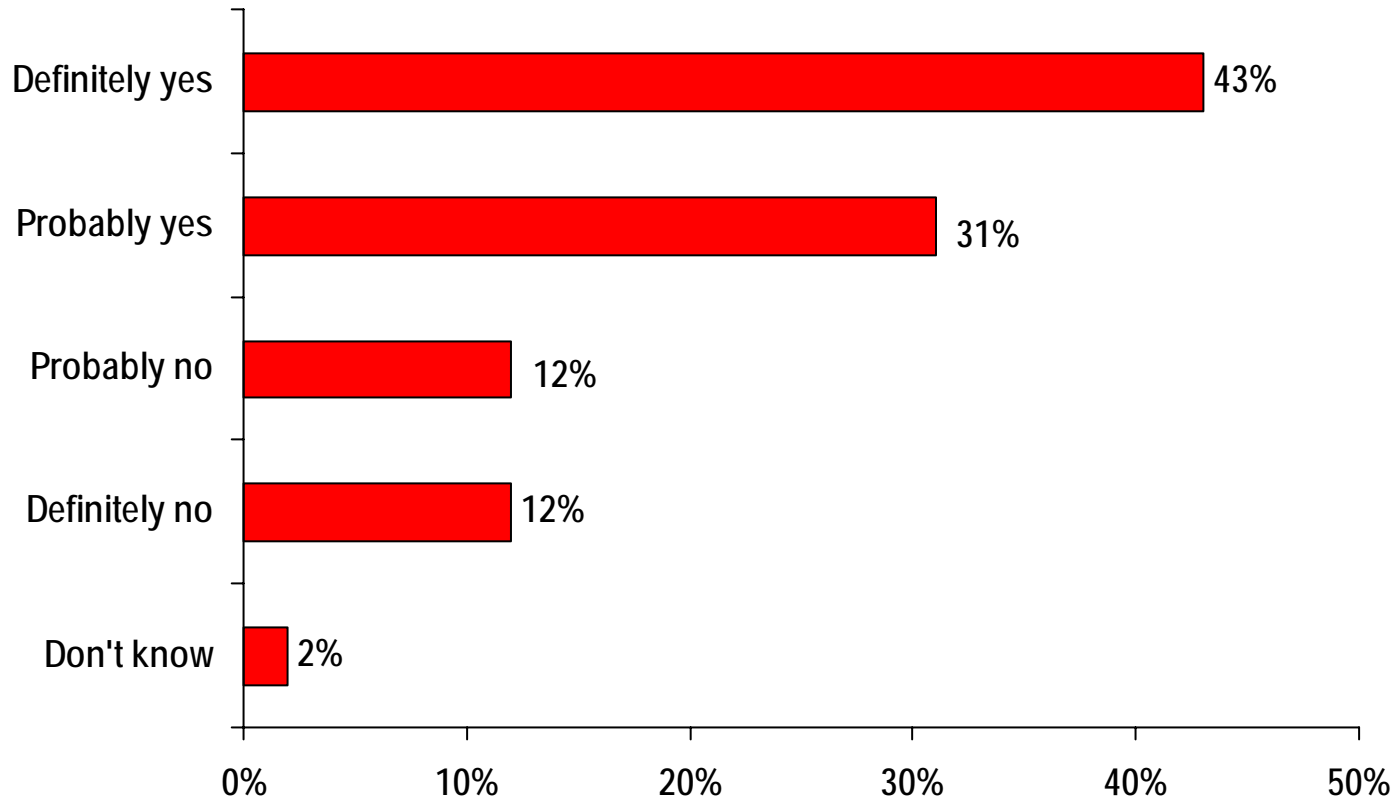
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Using the Federal Highway Trust Fund for Research in Alternative Fuels

- Three-fourths (74%) of respondents are in favor of using a significant portion of the Federal Highway Trust Fund to research alternative fuel and energy sources. Twenty-three percent would not support using the funds this way.
  - Women are more likely to be in favor of this idea than are men (78% vs. 70%).
  - The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be in favor of this idea – ranging from support levels of 82% for those age 18-24 to only 65% of those 65 and over.
  - Those in the South (79%) are the most likely to support this idea.
  - Democrats are more likely to be in favor of this idea (85%) than are Republicans (63%) or Independents (67%).
  - 84% of those who think coal fired plants are dirty and 82% of those who support a five year moratorium on coal fired plants, support using the fund in this way. Eighty-two percent of those who think the Democrats will take action on the issue of global warming first are in favor of this.

# Using the Federal Highway Trust Fund for Research in Alternative Fuels

L21: As you may know every time you fill up the gas tank in your car or other vehicle, some of that money goes into the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Would you support using a significant portion of those federal funds generated from gasoline sales to accelerate research and development into alternative fuel and energy sources that could reduce dependence on Middle East oil and also cut global warming pollution? Would you say...



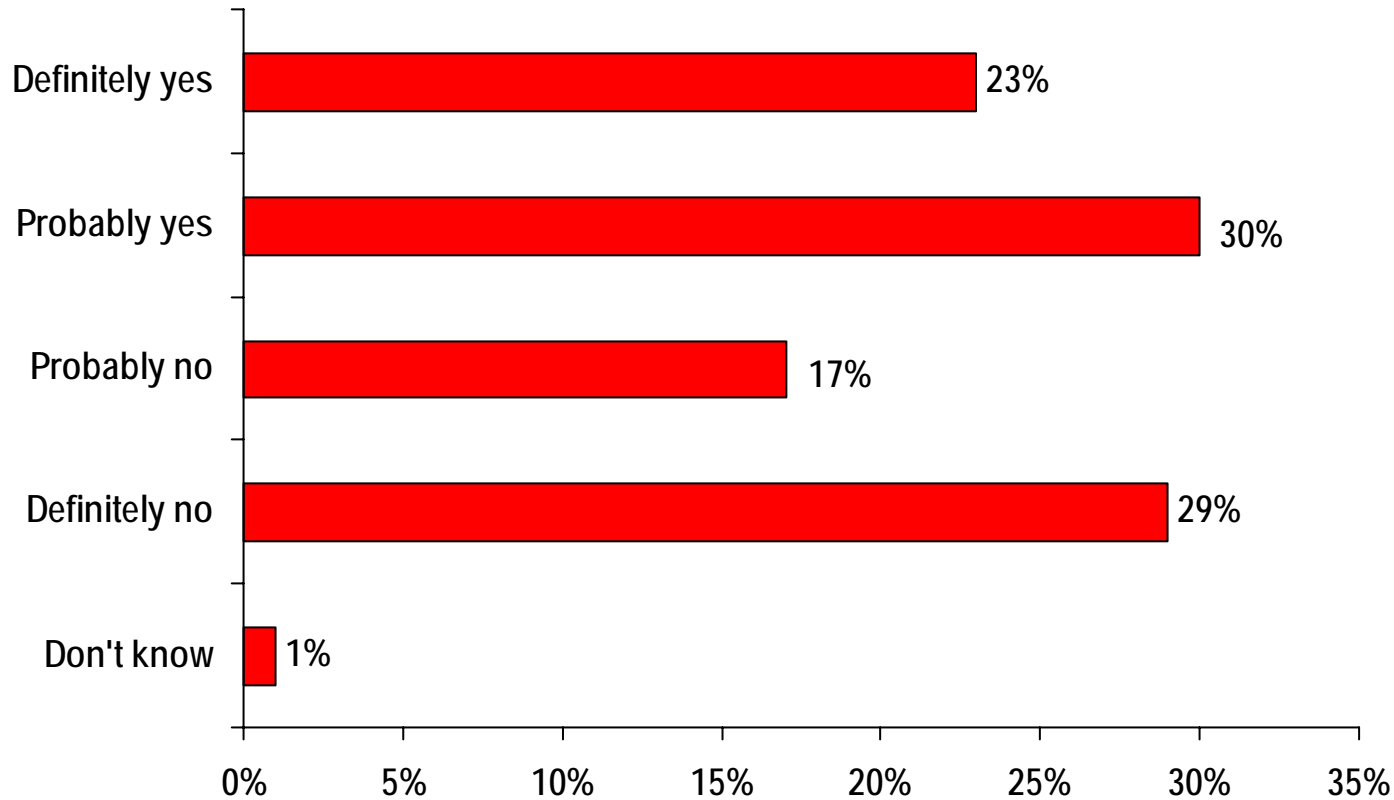
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Support for an Increase in the Federal Gasoline Tax

- Half of all respondents (53%) would support an increase in the federal gasoline tax if the increase was specifically earmarked for research and development into clean, alternative energy sources. Just as many, 46%, would not be in support of an increase in the tax.
  - Support for raising the gas tax is highest among those age 18-24 (64%) and lowest among those age 65 and over (48%).
  - Those most likely to support such an increase include Democrats (64%), and Liberals (70%).
  - A similar proportion of those who think coal fired plants are dirty and should be replaced and those who think the Democrats would take action on global warming support the idea of an increased gas tax (64% and 65%) respectively.

# Support for an Increase in the Federal Gasoline Tax

L22: Would you support an increase in federal gasoline taxes if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean, alternative energy sources? Would you say...



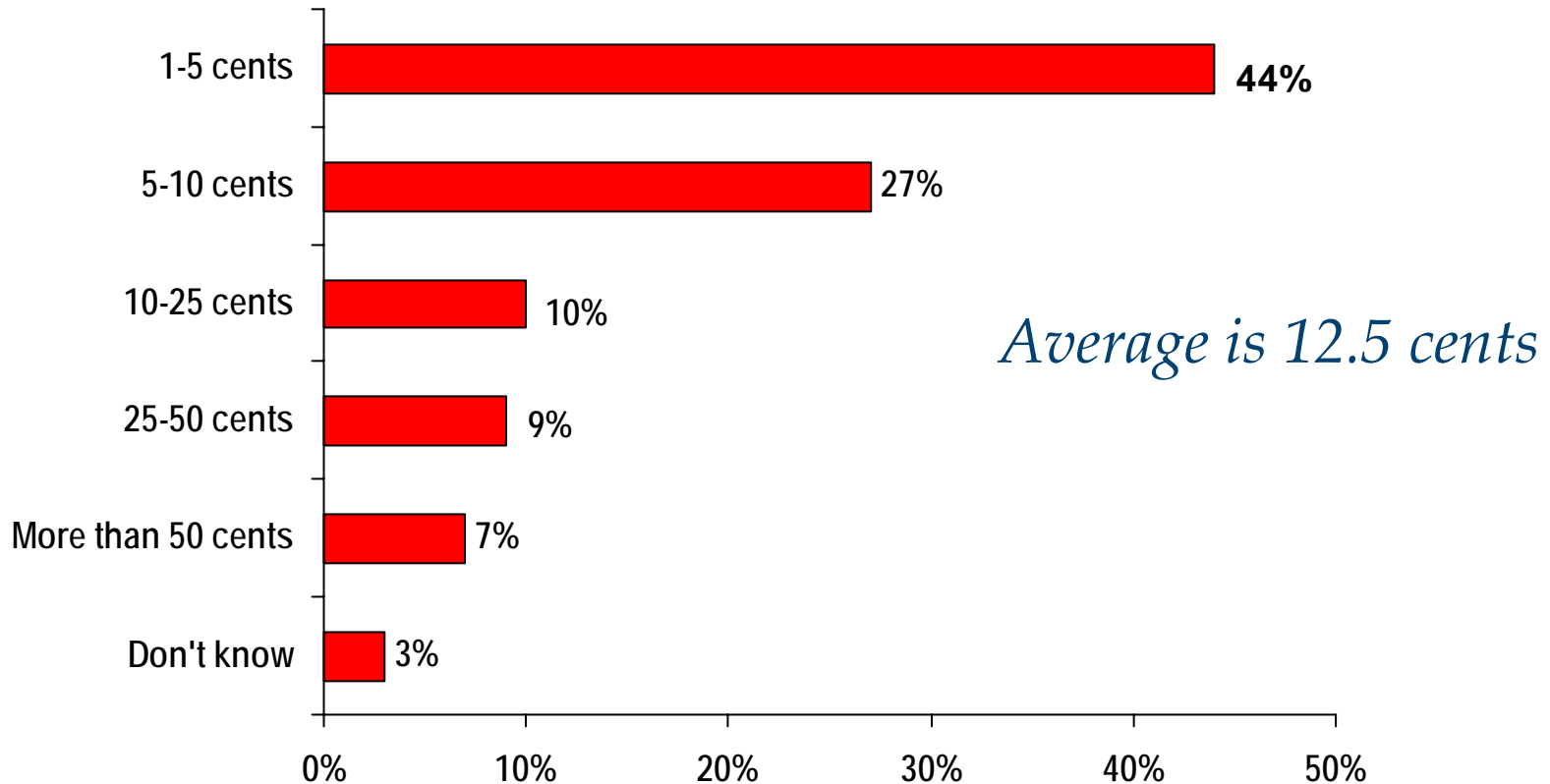
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# How Much of an Increase in the Federal Gas Tax Would They Support?

- Those who said they would support an increase in the Federal gas tax were asked how much of an increase they would support. About four-in-10 (44%) would support an increase of up to 5 cents and another fourth (27%) would support an increase of 5-10 cents. This brings the total to 71% of those who would support an increase of up to 10 cents. Another fourth (25%) would support an increase of 10 cents or more. The average is an increase of about 12 cents.
  - Overall, men support an average increase of 14 cents compared to only 11 cents for women.
  - Along party lines, Democrats support an average increase of 15 cents compared to only 10 cents for Independents and 9 cents for Republicans.

# How Much of an Increase in the Federal Gas Tax Would They Support?

L23: How much of an increase would you support in federal gasoline taxes if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean, alternative energy sources? Would you say...



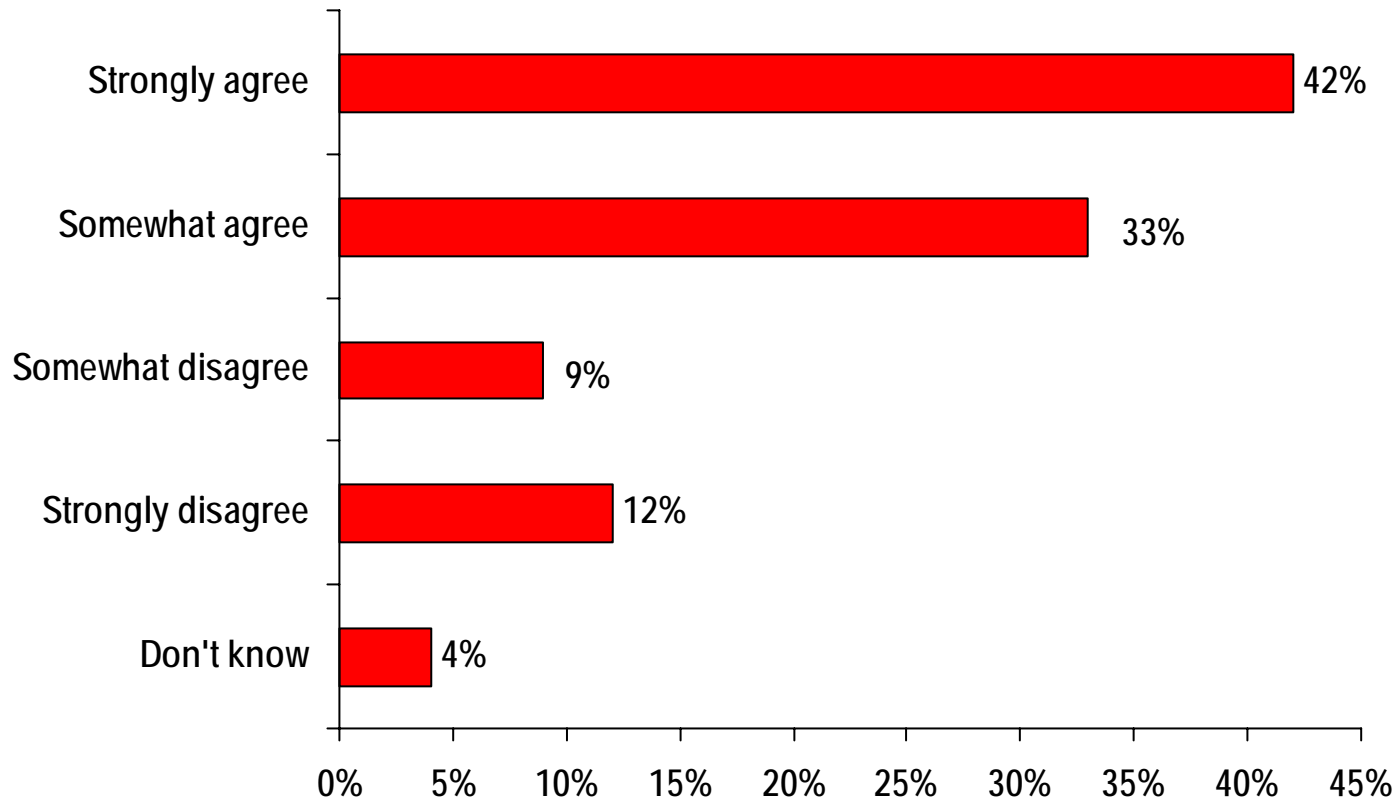
Base = Those who would support an increase in federal gasoline taxes if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean, alternative energy sources.

# Increase the Federal Fuel Efficiency Standard Now to 40MPG

- There is strong support for raising the federal fuel efficiency standard to 40 mpg now among 75% of respondents – 42% agree strongly with this statement and 33% somewhat agree. One-fifth (21%) do not agree that the federal fuel efficiency standards should be raised.
  - Support for raising the standard is lowest in the West (68%) compared to all other regions.
  - Support for raising the standard is quite low among those who do not have a high school education (55%), especially when compared to those with a high school education or more (76%).
  - Along party lines, more Democrats think the standard should be raised (83%) than Republicans (68%) or Independents (69%).
  - Among those who think coal powered generating plants are dirty and should be replaced, those who support a five year moratorium on coal fired plants and those who are willing to reduce their energy use at home, are all more likely to think the federal fuel standard needs to be increased: 83%, 80%, and 79% respectively).

# Increase the Federal Fuel Efficiency Standard Now to 40MPG

L24: The U.S. federal fuel efficiency standard has remained unchanged for years. And legislation now before Congress – and supported by Washington-based environmental groups – would raise the U.S. fuel efficiency standards to just 35 mpg by 2017 or 2018, or even later. Do you agree that President Bush and Congress should increase the federal fuel efficiency standard now to 40 miles per gallon? Would you say you...



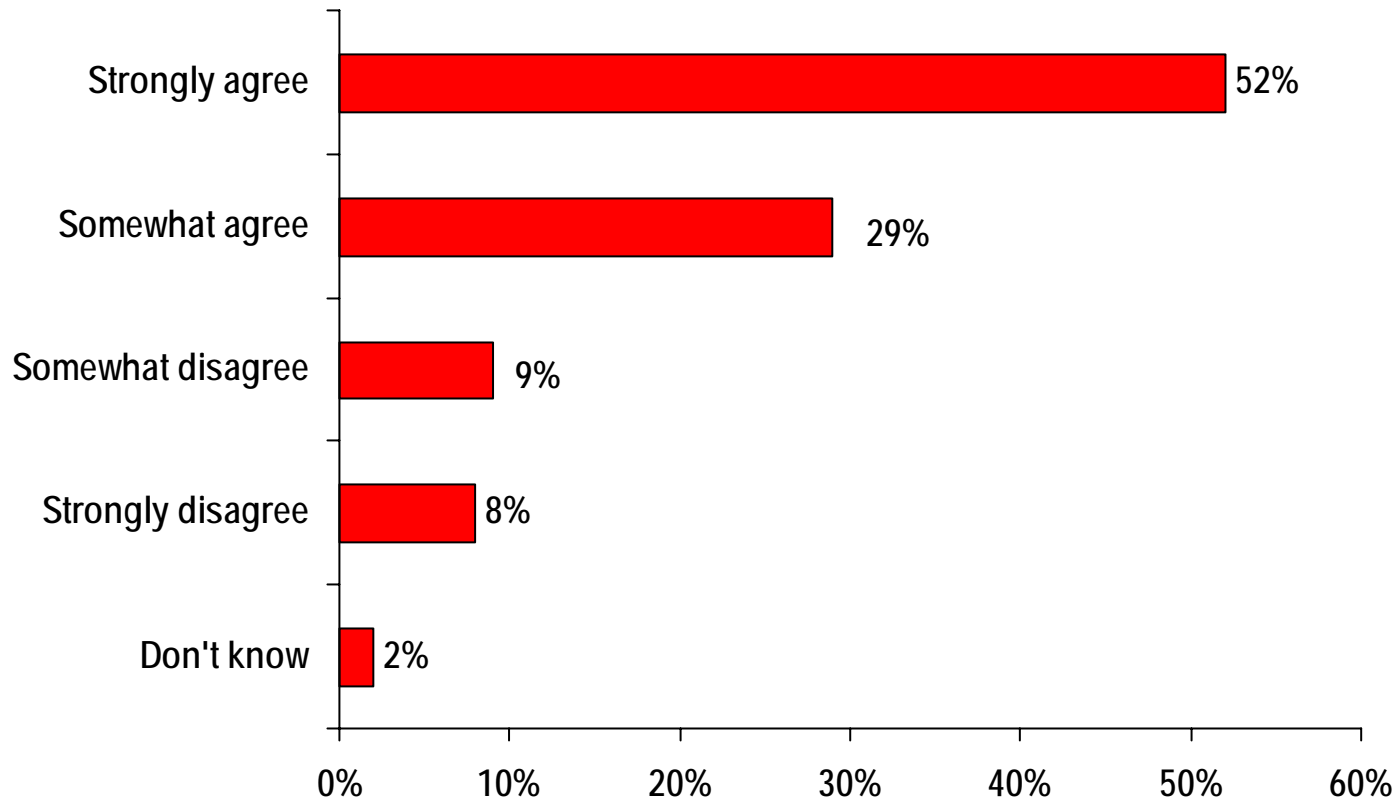
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# An Increase in the Federal Fuel Efficiency Standard Would Reduce Dependence on Middle Eastern Oil

- Most Americans – 81%-- agree that raising the Federal fuel efficiency standard would make us less dependent on Middle Eastern oil and reduce the ill effects of global warming. Fifty-two percent strongly agree with this statement and 29% somewhat agree. Less than one-fifth (17%) do not agree that raising federal fuel efficiency standards would reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil.
  - Agreement is stronger in the Northeast (88%) compared to the West (76%).
  - Along party lines, more Democrats think the standard should be raised (90%) than Republicans (71%) or Independents (83%).
  - Among those who think coal powered generating plants are dirty and should be replaced, those who support a five year moratorium on coal fired plants and those who are willing to reduce their energy use at home, are all more likely to think the federal fuel standard needs to be increased: 93%, 88%, and 86% respectively).

# An Increase in the Federal Fuel Efficiency Standard Would Reduce Dependence on Middle Eastern Oil

L25: What do you think of the following statement? "We need higher federal fuel-efficiency standards for vehicles now in order to conserve more energy, making us less dependent on Middle Eastern oil, and to reduce the ill effects of global warming. Would you say..."



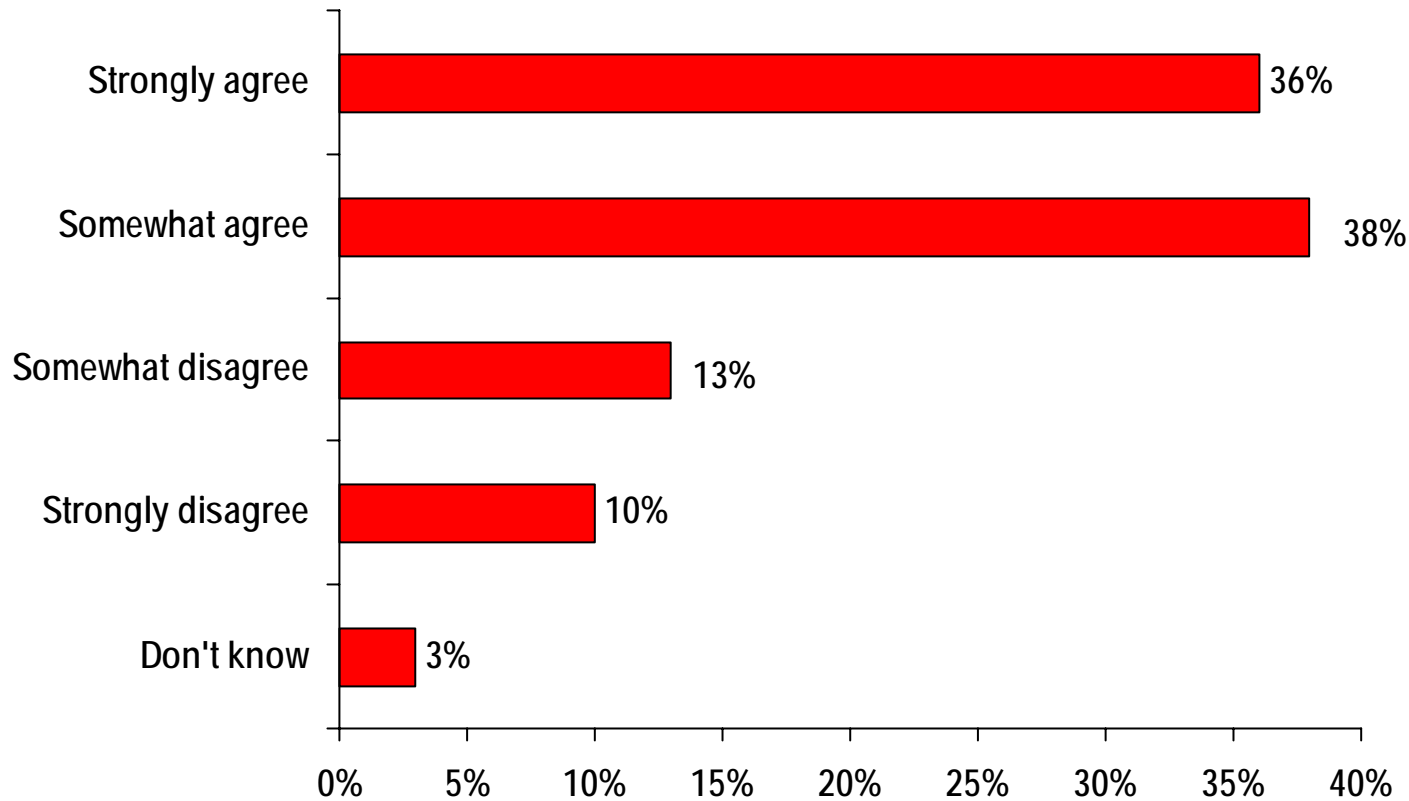
Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# Concern Over Detroit Falling Behind in Fuel Efficiency Technology

- Three fourths of Americans – 74%-- agree that the US cannot afford to lose the jobs and investments that would be jeopardized if Detroit allowed itself to be overrun by foreign competitors because it did not keep up with the latest fuel efficiency technology. Only one-fifth disagree with this premise.
  - Women are more likely than men to agree with this statement (77% vs. 70%).
  - Those with less than a high school education are a lot less likely to agree that Detroit has to stay competitive (56%) than are those with a high school education or more (75%).
  - Those who think coal-fired power plants are dirty and those who support a coal moratorium are both more likely to agree that America can't fall behind in fuel efficiency technology (82% and 80% respectively.)

# Concern Over Detroit Falling Behind in Fuel Efficiency Technology

L26: What do you think of the following statement? "I am concerned that American automakers are falling further and further behind European, Japanese and Asian car companies when it comes to new fuel-saving technology and other advances. America can't afford to lose the jobs and investments that would be jeopardized if Detroit allowed itself to be overrun by foreign competitors. Would you say you..."



Base = Total respondents, 1,003 adults

# APPENDIX

# RELIABILITY OF SURVEY PERCENTAGES

Results of any sample are subject to sampling variation. The magnitude of the variation is measurable and is affected by the number of interviews and the level of the percentages expressing the results.

The table below shows the possible sample variation that applies to percentage results reported herein. The chances are 95 in 100 that a survey result does not vary, plus or minus, by more than the indicated number of percentage points from the result that would be obtained if interviews had been conducted with all persons in the universe represented by the sample.

Size of Sample on Which Survey Results Are Based	Approximate Sampling Tolerances Applicable to Percentages At or Near These Levels				
	<u>10% or 90%</u>	<u>20% or 80%</u>	<u>30% or 70%</u>	<u>40% or 60%</u>	<u>50%</u>
1,000 interviews	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
500 interviews	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
250 interviews	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
100 interviews	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%

## Additional Sampling Tolerances for Samples of 1,000 Interviews

<u>9% or 91%</u> 2%	<u>8% or 92%</u> 2%	<u>7% or 93%</u> 2%	<u>6% or 94%</u> 1%	<u>5% or 95%</u> 1%
<u>4% or 96%</u> 1%	<u>3% or 97%</u> 1%	<u>2% or 98%</u> 1%	<u>1% or 99%</u> 2%	

## SAMPLING TOLERANCES WHEN COMPARING TWO SAMPLES

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from independent parts of the sample. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain number of percentage points to be considered statistically significant – that is not due to random chance. The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances in percentage points applicable to such comparisons, based on a 95% confidence level.

Size of Samples Compared	Differences Required for Significance At or Near These Percentage Levels				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
1,000 and 1,000	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
1,000 and 500	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%
1,000 and 250	4%	6%	6%	7%	7%
1,000 and 100	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%
500 and 500	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%
500 and 250	5%	6%	7%	7%	8%
500 and 100	6%	9%	10%	11%	11%
250 and 250	5%	7%	8%	9%	9%
250 and 100	7%	9%	11%	11%	12%
100 and 100	8%	11%	13%	14%	14%

*Topline Results of a Telephone Survey of 1,003 Adults, Conducted September 27 – 30, 2007*

- L1 I am going to ask you a question about coal-fired power plants that generate electricity. Today, more than half of power plant-generated electricity comes from coal. Which ONE of the following statements do you think is true? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]  
(BASE N=1,003)
- 53% Coal-fired power plants are dirty and contribute to global warming -- we need to reduce the number of them through increased energy efficiency and available clean-energy technologies, such as wind and solar.
- 16 Coal-fired power plants are dirty and contribute to global warming, but we should continue to use them.
- 24 Coal-fired power plants are not necessarily linked to global warming -- we should continue to use them.
- 8 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- L2 I am going to list several of the problems that can be associated with the mining of coal used by coal-fired power plants that generate electricity. Please tell me how many of them you have heard of before. Have you heard of... [READ AND ROTATE LIST. RECORD AS MANY AS APPLY. WAIT FOR YES OR NO FOR EACH]
- 89% Coal mine collapses and related safety problems that result in injury or death to coal miners.
- 53 The leveling of entire mountains to get at coal and the filling in of adjacent valleys -- a practice known as "mountaintop removal."
- 60 Toxic pollution of underground and surface water resulting from mining techniques and mine waste, such as coal sludge.
- 55 Floods that result from the removal of trees and other vegetation during the mining process
- 5 NONE OF THESE
- DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- L3 The reliance on fossil fuels is the product of the industrial revolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Do you think it is time for our nation to start thinking in terms of the concept of a "new industrial revolution," one that is characterized by the orderly phasing out of fossil fuels and the phasing in of clean, renewable energy sources - many of which are available now, such as wind and solar for electricity, hybrid and clean diesel technologies for cars? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]
- |     |                     |     |     |
|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| 53% | Definitely yes      |     |     |
| 35  | Probably yes        | 88% | Yes |
| 6   | Probably no         |     |     |
| 4   | Definitely no       | 9   | No  |
| 2   | DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE |     |     |

L4 More than half of power plant-generated electricity comes from coal. Experts say that power plants are responsible for about 40 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide pollution linked to global warming. There are plans to build more than 150 new coal-fired power plants over the next several years. Would you support a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired power plants in the United States if there was stepped-up investment in clean, safe renewable energy – such as wind and solar – and improved home energy-efficiency standards? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

30%	Definitely yes		
45	Probably yes	75%	Yes
13	Probably no		
8	Definitely no	21	No
3	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

L5 Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statement? “A national energy strategy based on a ‘phasing in’ of new technologies and a phasing out of carbon based energy sources would require specific actions. America should commit to a five-year moratorium on new coal-fired plants and, instead, focus on aggressive expansion of wind, solar and other renewable energy sources. Tax and other incentives should be provided for all new construction to help reduce energy consumption. Homeowners should get incentives to make their homes more energy efficient to help reduce energy demands.” Would you say you . . . [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

44%	Strongly agree		
40	Somewhat agree	84%	Agree
7	Somewhat disagree		
6	Strongly disagree	13	Disagree
3	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

L5A Some companies and politicians favor converting U.S. coal into diesel fuel or synthetic natural gas. They argue that “coal-to-liquid technologies” and other coal-conversion approaches would create jobs, use an abundant U.S. natural resource and reduce our dependence on foreign energy. Critics object to this because they say it requires stepping up environmentally damaging coal mining, the use of large amounts of fresh water and also generates more – rather than less – of the greenhouse gases linked to global warming. Which ONE of the following statements do you think is true? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER.]

15%	The government should invest state and federal funds into converting coal into diesel fuel or synthetic natural gas
66	If the government is going to invest in an energy solution, it should be in renewable technologies such as wind and solar ... and only in the context of conservation steps designed to eliminate the wasting of energy
14	The government shouldn't be investing in energy at all
2	NONE OF THESE
4	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- L6 Which ONE of the following statements do you think is true about global warming? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]
- 12% Global warming is a problem and we have plenty of time to figure out the solutions to it  
70 Global warming is a problem and we have limited time to figure out the solutions to it  
4 Global warming is a problem, but it is too late to figure out the solutions to it  
11 Global warming is not a problem, so no solutions are needed  
3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- L7 Some experts see the potential for a major economic plus for the United States if it takes the lead in investing in and developing new, clean energy sources. Which of the following approaches do you think makes the MOST sense? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER. ROTATE.]
- 65% The United States is behind other nations in the research and development of new technologies, but we should be the world leader in global warming solutions -- and get the resulting benefits of taking action  
24 The United States is already behind in the research and development of new technologies -- we should just focus on "playing catch up" to other countries  
11 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- L8 Some politicians say that the United States should not proceed with tough global warming legislation until other nations – such as China and India – act first or at the same time that we do so. Do you think the United States should be a leader or a follower when it comes to action on global warming? Would you say . . . [READ AND ROTATE LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]
- 81% The United States should lead by example when it comes to curbs on global warming  
14 The United States should wait for other nations to take action first on global warming  
5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE
- L9 Some people say that steps to restrict global warming pollution in the United States would hurt the U.S. economy. Other people say that all of the investments and construction associated with new clean energy sources, green-building of new homes and buildings and retrofitting of existing homes and other facilities would create millions of new jobs. What do you think is most likely to happen? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]
- 14% Action on global warming will hurt the U.S. economy  
49 Action on global warming will create new jobs and investment  
32 Action on global warming will neither hurt nor help the U.S. economy  
5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

L10 Who do you trust the MOST on issues related to global warming? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER. ROTATE 01-07]

6% Al Gore  
 1 Elected politicians  
 37 Scientists  
 2 Your local weatherman  
 13 National environmental groups  
 2 Local or state-level groups  
 1 Movie stars and other celebrities  
 34 Or, you don't know who to trust  
 4 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

L11 Some people say that the science on global warming has gotten wrapped up in partisan politics in recent months. Do you think steps to reduce U.S. energy consumption and cut down global warming pollution should be determined by politics or science-based considerations? Would you say . . . [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]

3% Politics  
 42 Science-based considerations  
 50 Or, a combination of politics and science  
 4 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

53% Total mention of politics  
 93 Total mentions of science

L12 With what degree of confidence do you think our current elected officials in the United States will act decisively on global warming issues? Would you say they will act with... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

7% Very high degree of confidence  
 18 A good degree of confidence                      Confidence 25%  
 43 Only a small degree of confidence  
 28 No confidence  
 4 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

L13 In recent years, much of the leadership on global warming has come from state lawmakers, governors, mayors and city councils. Until recently, federal elected officials have been relatively inactive on global warming matters. Which of the following statements reflects your view? [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

67% We need leadership on global warming from Washington, D.C., because it is a national problem that will require national solutions  
 13 We do not need leadership on global warming from Washington, D.C., since some grassroots officials are taking actions  
 16 We do not need either national or grassroots leadership on global warming  
 5 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- L14 Please listen to this statement. "The effects of global warming require that we take timely and decisive steps for renewable, safe and clean energy sources. We need transitional technologies on our path to energy independence. There are tough choices to be made and tradeoffs. We cannot afford to postpone decisions since there are no perfect options."

How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? Would you say you... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

32%	Strongly agree		
47	Somewhat agree	Agree	80%
10	Somewhat disagree		
7	Strongly disagree	Disagree	17
3	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

- L15 In your view, which political party is MORE likely to take decisive leadership on the problems of global warming? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]

10%	The Republicans
36	The Democrats
42	Neither -- it will take an Independent to change things
5	NONE OF THESE
7	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

- L16 Are you prepared to reduce energy demand and global-warming pollution from electricity-generating power plants by taking additional personal energy-efficiency steps in your home? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

50%	Definitely yes		
39	Probably yes	Yes	89%
5	Probably no		
4	Definitely no	No	10
1	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

- L17 The cost of solar and wind power is now becoming increasingly competitive with other energy sources. If you could tell your power company/utility where to get the power to run your house, what would you say? [READ ENTIRE LIST BEFORE RECORDING ONE ANSWER]

58%	Use wind, solar and other clean-energy technologies
3	Use coal-generated power
11	Use nuclear power
26	Or, you have no preference
2	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

L18 Would you favor enhanced home energy-efficiency standards for new homes and other construction in the United States in order to decrease heating and cooling energy consumption and related bills for consumers? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

51%	Definitely yes		
38	Probably yes	Yes	89%
6	Probably no		
3	Definitely no	No	9
2	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

L19 Would you favor state and federal tax incentives for new construction that uses available home energy-efficiency technologies and construction methods in the United States in order to decrease heating and cooling energy consumption and related bills for consumers? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

41%	Definitely yes		
40	Probably yes	Yes	81%
9	Probably no		
7	Definitely no	No	17
2	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

L20 Would you favor federal legislation that sets a uniform building code in order to establish national standards that will reduce energy demand and help to create the conditions for phasing out fossil fuels such as coal? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

33%	Definitely yes		
40	Probably yes	Yes	73%
15	Probably no		
10	Definitely no	No	25
2	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

L21 As you may know, every time you fill up the gas tank in your car or other vehicle, some of that money goes into the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Would you support using a significant portion of those federal funds generated from gasoline sales to accelerate research and development into alternative fuel and energy sources that could reduce dependence on Middle East oil and also cut global warming pollution? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

43%	Definitely yes		
31	Probably yes	Yes	74%
12	Probably no		
12	Definitely no	No	23
2	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

L22 Would you support an increase in federal gasoline taxes if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean, alternative energy sources? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

23%	Definitely yes		
30	Probably yes	Yes	53%
17	Probably no		
29	Definitely no	No	46
1	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		

[ASK IF L22 (01-02)]

L23 How much of an increase would you support in federal gasoline taxes if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean, alternative energy sources? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

[Base N=527 would support an increase in the federal gasoline taxes if the increase was earmarked specifically for research and development for clean alternative energy sources]

44%	1-5 cents
27	5-10 cents
10	10-25 cents
9	25-50 cents
7	Or, more than 50 cents
3	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

L24 The U.S. federal fuel-efficiency standard has remained unchanged for years. And legislation now before Congress -- and supported by Washington-based environmental groups -- would raise U.S. fuel efficiency standards to just 35 mpg by 2017 or 2018 ... or even later. Do you agree that President Bush and Congress should increase the federal fuel-efficiency standard NOW to 40 miles per gallon? Would you say you... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]  
[BASE N=1,003]

42%	Strongly agree	
33	Somewhat agree	Agree 75%
9	Somewhat disagree	
12	Strongly disagree	Disagree 21
4	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	

L25 What do you think of the following statement: "We need higher federal fuel-efficiency standards for vehicles now in order to conserve more energy, making us less dependent on Middle Eastern oil, and to reduce the ill effects of global warming." Would you say you... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

52%	Strongly agree	
29	Somewhat agree	Agree 81%
9	Somewhat disagree	
8	Strongly disagree	Disagree 17
2	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	

L26 What do you think of the following statement: "I am concerned that American automakers are falling further and further behind European, Japanese and Asian car companies when it comes to new fuel-saving technology and other advances. America can't afford to lose the jobs and investments that would be jeopardized if Detroit allowed itself to be overrun by foreign competitors." Would you say you ... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

36%	Strongly agree	
38	Somewhat agree	Agree 74%
13	Somewhat disagree	
10	Strongly disagree	Disagree 23
3	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE	

L27 How would you describe yourself? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER. ROTATE 01-03 TOP TO BOTTOM/BOTTOM TO TOP]

28%	Conservative
24	Independent
19	Liberal
26	Or, not political
3	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE

L28 Do you intend to vote in the 2008 elections? Would you say... [READ LIST. RECORD ONE ANSWER]

74%	Definitely yes		
14	Probably yes	Yes	88%
4	Probably no		
7	Definitely no	No	11
1	DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE		