

Attitudes Of Special Interest Groups And the General Public On Chesapeake Bay Issues

**By Patricia Florestano
And Patricia Rathbun**

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AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC
ON CHESAPEAKE BAY ISSUES**

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PREFACE

This study compares the attitudes of two distinct entities which have a stake in and often play important roles in addressing the issues confronting the Chesapeake Bay: special interest groups and the general public. In the Chesapeake region, scores of specialized organizations represent the interests of marina operators, charterboat owners, seafood processors, organized labor, the commercial watermen, energy users, recreational boaters, yacht clubs, marine scientists, educators, and environmentalists, to name a few.

The authors canvassed some 600 citizens from around the state by telephone, and 76 recreational, environmental, and industrial interest groups by mail and personal interviews. They found that the attitudes and perceptions of these two disparate segments of the state's population showed substantial similarities when presented with the 12 issues chosen by the authors for discussion.

By far the greatest concurrence between the two sampled populations came on the question of pollution. More than 90% of each felt that polluters convicted of illegal dumping of toxic materials should be held financially responsible; they also felt that a commission should be established to monitor the dispersal of such substances in the Bay area.

An equal majority of both samples also agreed that "the seafood industry should be protected by the state and given preferential treatment over industrial and recreational interests." Both samples agreed that nuclear energy facilities should not be expanded further in the region and that government regulation

should not limit recreational boating. Other issues discussed were: land use, waterfront construction, air and water quality, oil spills, channel dredging, Hart and Miller islands, Baltimore port, and the conflicts of development.

The most significant difference of opinion came on the question of land use. Two-thirds of the citizens believed that use of land should be determined primarily by the owner; only a third of the interest groups supported such a policy. On the question of waterfront construction, majorities of both samples supported government regulation of such development, though a larger portion of the interest groups (three-quarters to two-thirds) were in favor of it.

In addition to finding substantial harmony of opinion on the issues, the authors arrived at two other conclusions: 1) most citizens are unaware of the existence or activities of Bay-area interest groups, and 2) many of the interest groups are comprised of little more than a post office box and letterhead stationery, or are small, lightly funded groups relying on volunteer support. The survey of the public also found that nearly half the sample believed that in the next five years the condition of the Bay will improve.

The second phase of this study will compare the attitudes of government officials to those of the general public to determine to what extent public attitudes shape public policy and administration regarding the Bay. The survey shows that 85% of the citizens sampled felt that they exerted little or no influence on the issues involving the Bay.

—The Editors

GENERAL STATEMENT OF STUDY

Introduction

The objective of this study is to determine if the policies advocated by interest groups who claim to speak for the citizens of Maryland regarding Chesapeake Bay issues reflect the preferences expressed by a random sample of Maryland residents. If group positions do in fact reflect individual preferences, then the need for policy-makers to acquire information regarding citizen attitudes can be simplified.

Most governmental decisions regarding use of the Chesapeake Bay are made by administrative agencies, which often rely upon public hearings. Because no single political unit encompasses the Bay region, these resource-use decisions occur within a complex system that includes input from numerous interest groups and public agencies.

The Chesapeake Bay provides an excellent model for examining major research questions concerning interest group representation of resource users. By comparing the descriptive findings from a survey of citizen preferences with a survey of interest group policies, we believe this study makes a significant contribution to interest group theory, and suggests some generalizations regarding the representativeness of interest groups concerned with the Chesapeake Bay. In addition, this study is intended to present decision-makers with a comprehensive overview of citizen attitudes concerning a number of key environmental topics of relevance to the future use of the Chesapeake Bay.

Background

Interest groups are of central importance to the American political system. Democratic government includes more than the formal executive, legislative and judicial structures or the formal processes of nomination, election, legislation and administration. These authoritative decision-making mechanisms are one side of the American political system; varying configurations of persons and groups reflecting interests and values are the other. Because achieving of goals may ultimately depend upon structural organization and manpower, the influence of factional interests becomes inevitable, as citizens act together to make demands upon government and to seek a role in public policy-making. In the Federalist, Number 10, James Madison spoke prophetically of "a landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a merchantile interest, a moneyed interest, and many lesser interests."

Government actions in the United States are all-pervasive, affecting the activities of all groups of individuals. Therefore interest groups assume a necessary role in a modern democracy, for on the way to influencing political decision-making to protect their own interests, they marshal individual opinions, organize them, and present them to official decision-makers. Public policy, according to Adrian, can be defined as the end result of the interactions of various concerned interest groups upon one another and upon government officials.

Accordingly, much research has been directed to examining major interest groups, their structure, and the means by which they press their claims forward. Organized interest groups cover a broad spectrum of characteristics, types, goals, and techniques. Some are permanent and are always present near the seat of

government while others are temporary organizations created to deal with specific issues. As issues change, so does group membership. Thus, fluidity acts as an operating device by which groups realign their forces.

While interest groups may be classified in several ways, the most clear-cut method is to group them on the basis of the general subject on which they focus. The most prominent are dedicated to promoting the interests of business and industry, labor, agriculture, professions, veterans, religion, ethnics, government workers, consumers, and better government. Generalizations about the strength and effectiveness of interest groups are less clear-cut, but both size and cohesiveness seem to be critical. Geographical distribution may also affect a group's strength. Related to size, unity, and geography is the more ambiguous quality of prestige or status. Leaders of certain groups—such as the legal, banking, or medical professions—generally enjoy easier access to decision-makers than do leaders of other groups. In addition, the structure of a group, whether centralized or decentralized, and the capabilities of its leadership are other factors which can enhance or reduce influence. Finally, the interest group's program content will determine its long-run success because a program or policy directly contrary to or lacking public support will have a limited chance of success.

Large organized interest groups generally operate with a paid staff of one or more persons who lobby the various branches and levels of government; smaller organizations usually must depend on member volunteers for all activities. Frequently, the staff may spend as much time dealing with inattentive constituents as with public officials. Generally, groups try to do business with friends rather than converting enemies, and they will provide accessible officials with

technical information, projections, and background data that might otherwise be difficult to obtain. In the act of lobbying for and against proposed policies, organizations will form coalitions and alliances. The more sophisticated of them will exploit the media, and involve themselves in both subtle and explicit election-eering activities.

Not all citizens are members of interest groups. It is estimated that fewer than one-half of all adult Americans belong to voluntary organizations. About 60% of the persons in lower income brackets do not belong to any groups, as compared with only 20% among high income persons. Also, one-half of those with eight years or less of education did not belong to any organization, as compared with about 20% of those who have attended college (Survey Research Center, 1976). In addition, it has been shown (Millbrath, 1977) that citizens with a special interest to protect or promote will involve themselves in the process of public participation; however, this involves less than one-tenth of one percent of the population. In light of this finding, the present study is designed to obtain the views of a random sample of citizens, and to compare these findings with the views espoused by the interest groups.

Major Research Questions

Three questions were developed for comparative purposes:

1. Do interest groups advocate policies which are compatible with citizen preferences?

2. Is the composition of interest groups with regard to income and education similar to that of a random sample of Maryland residents? Or do members of interest groups have more education and higher incomes than nonmembers?
3. Do the majority of citizen users of the Bay belong to organized interest groups?

Three questions were developed primarily regarding interest groups:

4. What are the major methods by which interest groups achieve their objectives? (Possible methods: encouragement of citizen activism and education of the general public rather than lobbying or research; alignment with other private groups rather than with government agencies.)
5. How do interest groups determine the attitudes of membership on specific issues?
6. Are the interest groups large, i.e., 100 or more members, well-staffed with paid employees, and well-financed by constituents?

Three questions were developed primarily for citizens:

7. What are the major issues regarding the Chesapeake Bay (according to the citizens of Maryland)?

8. What are the attitudes and priorities of Maryland residents toward a number of environmental and energy-related issues?
9. What type of response profile is exhibited by a random sample of Maryland residents?

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed to determine the relationship between the users of the Chesapeake Bay and the interest groups concerned with Bay-related issues involved three major segments:

1. A telephone survey of a random sample of state residents that identified patterns of use and preferences regarding the Bay;
2. A mail survey of the interest groups concerned with the Chesapeake Bay; and
3. Personal interviews with interest group leaders.

The data from each of these three segments were obtained from instruments designed to elicit responses which could be compared across segments, thus providing a profile of priorities as seen by users and interest groups. The sampling strategies adopted for each segment were intended to maximize response rates since the study was subject to time and cost constraints. A more detailed description of the methodology used in each segment is presented in the following sections.

Survey of Citizens

Design of the Instrument: The basic concepts underlying the questionnaire design were derived from a series of issue statements. These were, in effect, the issues deemed most relevant for present and future policy decisions regarding the Chesapeake Bay. During the course of the study, additional issues emerged which will be considered in the 1980 survey. Thus, it is

hoped that the 1979 and 1980 surveys will provide decision-makers as well as the general public with baseline data with which to examine the environmental concerns of the citizens of Maryland. In addition to the issue statements, questions were asked on demographics, political ideology, and the amount of leisure time available to Bay users.

Sample Design for the Citizen Survey: Six hundred Maryland residents were interviewed by telephone between May and July 1979. Telephone numbers were selected from a list of randomly generated numbers within the state. Random Digit Dialing (RDD), a method of computerized sampling for telephone interviewing, was used to produce this list. For this survey, all three-digit exchanges in the state were placed into the computer; the remaining four digits of each number were then randomly gathered. The net effect of this procedure is to ensure that all households with telephones in the state have an equal probability for selection.

The sample was derived through RDD, as opposed to utilization of telephone directories, since directories do not include households with unlisted numbers. Although 93% of U.S. households are telephone subscribers (Klecka, 1978), studies (Glasser, 1972) have shown that only 81% of all current subscribers are listed in the directories. The problem of contacting households with unlisted numbers is overcome by using RDD. The list of randomly generated telephone numbers includes listed as well as unlisted telephone numbers.

Procedures for Data Collection: A pretest of the instrument was carried out.

These procedures address the following methodological issues, which are of particular concern when conducting telephone surveys: time of day calls are made; day of week calls are made; procedure for call-back method; mandatory six-rings policy.

Disposition of Calls: The numbers generated by the method of RDD described earlier include not only listed and unlisted households, but businesses, pay phones, and nonworking numbers as well. For the Chesapeake Bay Citizen Survey, 4,225 calls were made. The final disposition of these calls is presented in Table 1. It can be seen that the majority of calls (2,401) resulted in nonworking numbers.

Table 1. Final Tabulation of Calls

2,401	Nonworking	56.8%
544	Business or public pay phone	12.9%
600	Complete	14.4%
413	Refusals	9.8%
253	No answer	6.0%
6	Incomplete	.1%
<hr/>		
4,217	* TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS	100.00

*This figure does not include no answer, busy, and requested incomplete callbacks. These numbered 349 after 258 completed calls on June 24, 1979. They were not included because the four callbacks required for final status determination had not been completed at that time.

Potential Problems and/or Bias: The major problems and biases which could have exerted an influence upon the Chesapeake Bay Citizen Survey include: (1) outside events which may condition an individual's response, and (2) the inability to determine in advance which numbers are nonworking or business numbers.

It should be noted that the gasoline shortages of the summer of 1979 became acute during the interviewing period. This is reflected in the responses to Question 29. After June 25, 1979, more individuals mentioned gasoline shortages or physical distance as reasons for not using the Chesapeake Bay.

When utilizing this RDD method, it is not possible to determine in advance nonworking or business numbers. This difficulty leads to a greater cost per interview than would be associated with directory sampling. However, the advantage of obtaining a pure random sample compensates for this problem. In addition, the computer program needed to draw the sample was quick and simple to write, thus partially offsetting the cost of the telephone interviewing.

Survey of Interest Groups

The survey focused upon three types of interest groups*:

*NOTE: Time and funding limitations precluded the examination of all interest groups in the Chesapeake Bay area; thus, the major thrust of the research was upon three major categories of interest group.

1. Environmental: Environmental groups have become prominent, and are considered by some observers to be dominated by middle and upper-income persons.
2. Recreational: Recreational groups may be the fastest growing interest group.
3. Business/Occupational: Occupational groups have the strongest direct stake in the allocation and use of Bay resources.

Preparation of Mailing List: The first task was to identify those interest groups which were primarily concerned with the Chesapeake Bay and which represented one of the three types mentioned above. The criteria for group selection were designed to ensure that the data derived would allow for comparisons between the citizen population and the interest group population. Thus, it was determined that all organizations or interest groups selected should be:

1. formally organized;
2. interested primarily or significantly in Bay-related issues;
3. made up of individual adult members rather than organizational members;
4. operated without government sponsorship or funding;
5. non-profit; and
6. located in the state of Maryland.

Various sources were used to compile the list of eligible citizen interest groups. These included: (1) those listings available at the University through previous graduate student and faculty projects and general reference materials; (2) mailing lists of agencies concerned with the Bay, such as the Coastal Zone Unit, Department of Natural Resources, and Citizens Program for the Chesapeake Bay of the Environmental Protection Agency; (3) directory mailing lists of other Bay-related organizations; and (4) networking in terms of personal contact with sources such as newspapers.

Groups which obviously did not fit the established criteria were automatically excluded. Groups whose eligibility could not be readily determined were contacted by phone to solicit information on their charter, membership, etc., in order to make the decision as to whether or not they should be included in the survey. However, the cost of telephoning all organizations or groups of questionable eligibility would have been prohibitive. Thus, if a group which appeared on interest group source lists or mailing lists was considered to be a probable selection, it was included in the final list of organizations to be surveyed. Samples of groups in this category included civic organizations that have shown an interest in Bay use and management and environmental groups that appear to be based in a school rather than composed of student members. The final list included 281 organizations or branches of organizations in one of the three categories specified above (i.e., 55 recreational groups, 201 environmental groups, and 25 business and/or occupation-related groups).

Design of the Instrument: A survey instrument was designed that would verify the eligibility of each group selected and describe them in terms of charter, funding, and demographics of membership (sex, age,

education, race, and income) as well as the group's stand on Bay issues. A standard pretest (actual survey mailout) of the instrument was not conducted because the total number of interest groups was small and it was felt that all of those groups listed should be held for use in the actual survey. However, copies of the survey instrument were mailed to cohorts of similar interest in the Washington Metropolitan Area with a request that they examine the instrument to determine whether it could be completed by their organization and if it adequately covered all issues they considered pertinent to the use and management of the Chesapeake Bay. Copies were sent to the Environmental Protection Agency's Citizens' Program for the Chesapeake Bay and to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources Coastal Zone Unit with requests for comment.

Data Collection: The questionnaires were mailed in June. Because of a slow return, telephone follow-up of nonrespondents began in July and continued until September. Because of respondent requests, returned mail, or inability to make telephone contact, 183 questionnaires were sent out in a second mailing. The principal reason for the lower-than-expected response rate was the inaccurate and out-of-date condition of the numerous public and private mailing lists that were used. Roughly estimated, as much as 50% of the names and addresses were no longer valid. Another reason for the low response rate was that in many cases the nature of a group had been incorrectly ascertained. In addition, the size of the organizations being contacted presented difficulties; many groups were small and had no administrative headquarters other than the home of the chairman, director, president, or head of the organization or group. The forwarding of mail that was necessitated by changes of address or a change in the head of the organization slowed down

receipt and response. Finally, it should be noted that a summer survey is handicapped by vacations. From the original list of 281 groups, it was found that 61 (21%) were ineligible by virtue of the selection criteria; 13 (5%) were unreachable because of incorrect addresses; seven (2%) were returned without completion of the questionnaire; and 124 (44%) did not respond. The findings which will be presented in this report are based on the returned and completed questionnaires of 76 (27%) groups.*

Interviews with Interest Group Leaders:

As the questionnaires were being returned, criteria were established for the selection of a sample of citizen interest groups with which personal interviews would be conducted. Our bases were size, prominence, and representativeness of the three types of organizations being investigated. Ten groups were chosen for interviews: four environmental, and three each recreational and occupational. A questionnaire was used during the interviews that was in essence an elaboration of the mail design with several additional questions. It was used primarily as an outline for discussion.

Personal interviews were conducted with spokespersons from each of the organizations selected. These interviews ranged in length of time from one to

*Given the ephemeral nature of interest groups, their variability in size and support, and the difficulty of contacting their representatives, we believe the response of 76 such groups provides a solid basis for our findings.

several hours. The difference in completion time was generally related to the diversity of relevant activities engaged in by some of the responding organizations. The interview covered essentially the same type of information as that elicited by the mail questionnaire, but requested much more detail. Prominent themes were: Bay-related activities undertaken by the organization; standard procedures involved when some form of action is taken (e.g., voice of membership, elected officers and staff in determining organizations and government agencies); and specific action taken to achieve objectives.

FINDINGS*

Citizen Preferences on Issues

Pollution: Pollution is the overriding concern of all responding citizens. Sixty-nine percent called pollution the most important issue involving the Chesapeake Bay. The ecological health of the estuary was mentioned by 10.4% of the respondents. The third significant issue concerned the importance of the seafood industry (7.4% of the respondents). No other specific issue was mentioned by more than 2.5% of the respondents.

Consistent with this set of findings was the high level of disagreement (71.8%) with the suggestion that the Bay is in good environmental shape. In addition, 83.8% of the citizens felt that an increase in waterfront industry would substantially contribute to a decline in air and water quality; 71.8% did not believe that the public overreacts to oil spills.

Significant support appeared for punishing individuals or groups responsible for dumping and polluting. Ninety-six percent of the respondents agreed that those convicted of dumping should be held legally and financially responsible. Moreover, 94% of the respondents wanted a commission established to keep track of all substances dumped into the Bay. In addition, by a seven-to-one margin the public supported the idea of additional legislation to curtail soil and sediment runoff.

*The findings presented in the text of this report represent descriptive responses to questionnaire items.

Governmental Regulations: Citizen feelings regarding governmental regulation of land is of importance to the future planning decisions regarding land use and development of the Chesapeake Bay area. The respondents showed overwhelming agreement that the use of private property should be controlled. Seventy-seven percent agreed that an individual should control his or her own land while only 23.3% disagreed. However, on two questions dealing with construction, the citizens evidenced a desire for governmental regulation. These questions dealt with waterfront and marina development. Seventy-two percent of the respondents preferred governmental regulation of waterfront construction, and 63% wanted regulation of marina construction. On both of these questions, the state was the favored level of government to both make and enforce the regulations.

By a slight margin citizens did not approve of regulating increased recreational boating (55.4% to 44.6%). However, among those who favored governmental regulation, the state was again the preferred level of government to make and enforce regulations. The state was only slightly favored over local government, but the federal government was a distant third.

Surprisingly, 85.1% of the sample believed that as individuals they exert little influence on issues involving the Chesapeake Bay. However, this response may represent a generalized feeling that individuals can exert little influence on government and business.

Energy and Environment: Trade-offs are often required between the benefits derived from development of energy sources and the adverse impacts of such development upon the environment. These trade-offs are particularly relevant when a major natural resource is utilized by a number of groups representing

recreational, commercial, and other potentially conflicting interests.

In the present study, most of the respondents (55%) tended to see the need for energy and environmental protection as about equally important. However, 26.3% of the respondents were willing to rank the need for energy over the need for environmental protection.

On the other hand, the respondents tended to take a rather negative view of nuclear energy facilities in the Bay area, with 60% of the individuals opposed to nuclear energy facilities being located on the Chesapeake Bay. It should be noted that the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island occurred in March of 1979, and may have influenced this response.

To attempt to determine if the Three Mile Island accident was affecting the respondents' perceptions regarding nuclear power, the respondents were asked if Three Mile Island influenced their attitude. The responses were evenly split, 49% yes and 49% no. When these responses were further compared to individuals' perceived views prior to Three Mile Island, it appeared that the individuals who were uncertain about locating nuclear facilities on the Chesapeake Bay tended to shift to negative.

Industry—Seafood and the Harbor: The residents of Maryland expressed a high level of concern for the seafood industry. Sixty-three percent wanted safeguards provided for the industry. Additionally, two-thirds wanted the seafood industry given preferential treatment over other commercial and recreational interests.

The additional dredging of the Chesapeake Bay channel leading into the Port of Baltimore has been a

controversial issue. Of those responding, 57.9% supported dredging to increase the shipping business while 42.1% disapproved. The procedure for disposal of the dredged waste is just as important and controversial. Of those responding, 70.4% disagreed with using Hart and Miller islands as the location for disposal of the dredged waste. A related question deals with the expansion of the Port of Baltimore. Of those citizens who responded, two-thirds agreed with proposals to expand port facilities.

Priority Questions: To provide a further check upon the validity of the preceeding responses, as well as to attempt to develop a profile of the priorities of Maryland citizens, a number of questions were asked to measure the intensity of the respondents' feelings regarding those issues. The level of importance that people assigned to the following issues is as follows:

1. POLLUTION: a high priority for 78.9% of the respondents; a low priority for only 5.8%.
2. URBAN DEVELOPMENT: a high priority for 39.7%; a moderate priority for 36.6%; and a low priority for 23.7%.
3. RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: 37.4% high, 34.2% moderate, and 28.5% low priority.
4. UNEMPLOYMENT: 47.3% high, 30.6% moderate, and 22.2% low priority.
5. SOIL EROSION: 61.8% high, and 14.1% low priority.

6. UNSAFE WATER AREAS: 52.4% high, 23.9% moderate, and 23.9% low priority.
7. SEAFOOD INDUSTRY: 70.1% high, and 9.1% low priority.

Bay Future: The citizens of Maryland were somewhat optimistic about the future of the Bay. Forty-three percent said that the Bay will get better within the next five years. Thirty-four percent felt it will deteriorate, and 22% felt it will remain in its present state.

Those who thought the Bay would improve cited some of the following reasons:

Less pollution	17.7%
Improved facilities	4.9%
Citizen awareness	9.5%
Government regulation	4.9%

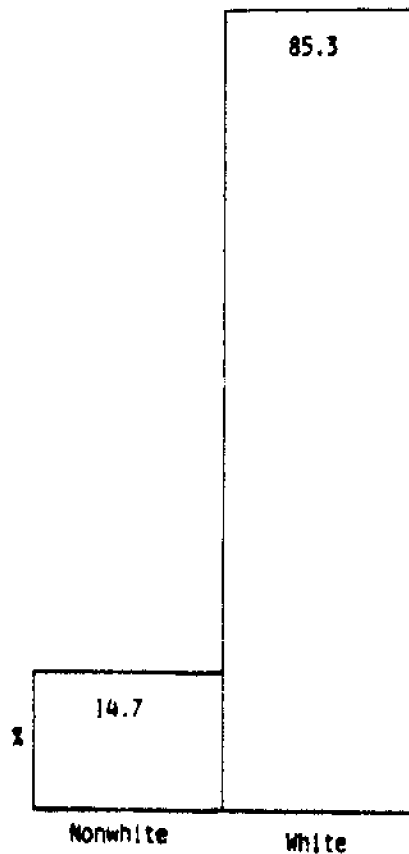
Those who thought it would deteriorate cited these reasons:

Pollution	20.2%
Lack of citizen concern	4.6%
Overcrowding	2.8%
Industry	3.1%
Government	2.1%

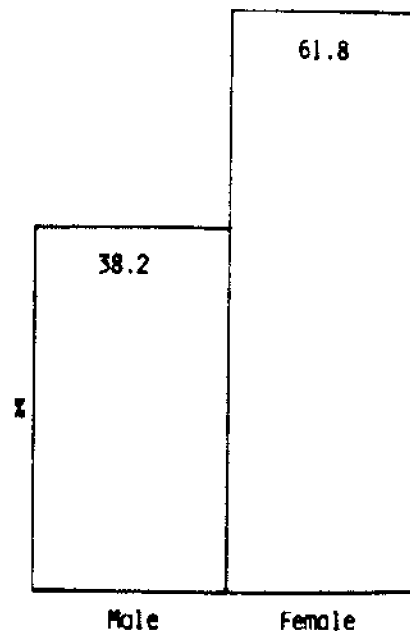
Citizen Characteristics

Demographic Profile of the Respondents:
Completed interviews were obtained from 600 Maryland citizens. A demographic profile of the 600 citizens sampled is presented below. Each graph depicts the percentage of individuals in the various categories of the key demographic variables utilized in this survey.

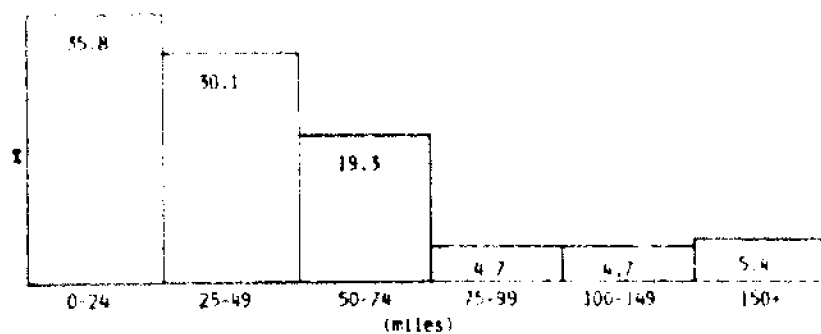
Race



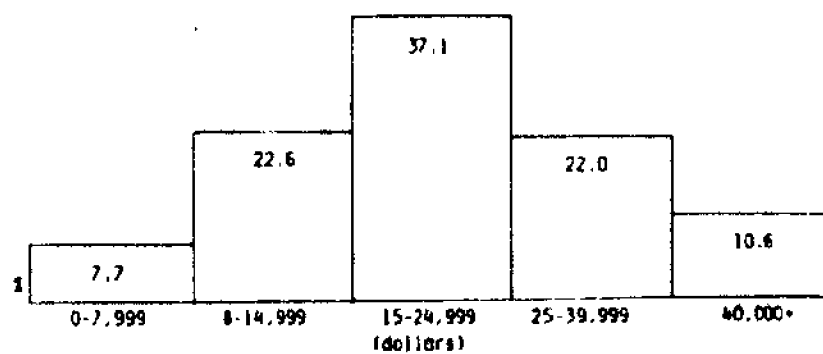
Sex



Income of Respondents



Perceived Home Distance from the Chesapeake Bay



Involvement with the Bay: A small percentage of the respondents sampled had direct involvement with the Bay. Five percent owned a residence on the Bay. Interestingly, 5.7% of the sample had occupations which related directly to the Bay.

Of those sampled, 27.6% had not visited the Bay within the last year. Twenty-three percent had visited once or twice; 15.5% three to four times; 12.4% five to ten times; and 21.2% more than ten times. Four reasons were given for not using the Bay. The major reason was the concern regarding pollution (22.3%); next were distance to the Bay (18.9%), lack of interest (16%), and finally, the fuel situation (12.6%). It is likely that fuel and distance are highly related and practicably interchangeable. As prices go up, these two deterrents will probably increase proportionately.

Awareness of Interest Groups: The level of awareness of interest group existence was low, with only 22.8% of the citizens aware of Bay-related organizations. Of the 600 Maryland citizens surveyed, only 2.7% belonged to Bay-related organizations. In addition, most respondents expressed minimal interest in financially supporting Bay-related interest groups, as shown by the following scale:

Minimal Financial Support	1	48.1%
	2	19.8%
	3	24.6%
	4	3.0%
Maximal Financial Support	5	4.4%

In addition, when asked how much they would be willing to contribute to such interest groups, most respondents thought they would not be so inclined, as shown below:

<u>Dollar Amount</u>	<u>Percent Willing to Contribute</u>
\$ 0	31.3%
5	29.5%
10	19.1%
25	13.9%
50	4.1%
100	1.0%
More	1.2%

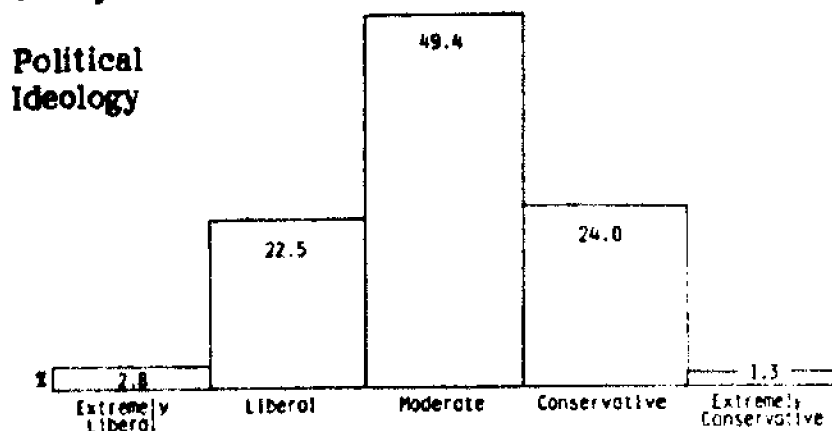
Most citizens, therefore, seem either unwilling or unable to contribute much money.

Perceptions of Leisure Time: A major component of citizen involvement with the Bay stems from recreational use, so the amount of leisure time available to an individual might exert an influence upon present and future recreational use of the Bay. Fifty-five percent of the respondents felt they had little leisure time, 31.9% felt they had some leisure time, and only 11.1% felt they possessed very much free time. On the other hand, the respondents were relatively optimistic about future amounts of leisure time. When asked if they felt more leisure time would be available over the next ten years, 51.9% said yes, 35% no, and 14.1% were not sure.

Residential Characteristics: Eighty-three percent had lived in their present residences less than 20 years. Of those, only 8.6% listed previous residences outside the Maryland-Virginia-Washington, D.C. area. Over 50% of the sample were suburban (52.8%) while only 32.1% were rural or small town; 15.6% resided in urban areas.

Family Composition: Two-thirds of the respondents were married, with 32% of these having no children; 39.3% had either one or two children; and 28.7% had more than two children.

Political Ideology: The majority of the respondents tended to consider themselves "moderates" politically; however, as can be seen in the following diagram, the remainder of the individuals were about evenly divided between conservative and liberal.



Interest Group Policies on Issues*

Pollution and the Environment: The greatest agreement among the groups regarding an issue statement was in response to the statement that those discharging toxic substances into the Bay should be held financially and legally responsible for resultant damages. Ninety-four percent supported this position.

*In pretest discussions and in the interviews, many of the respondents were concerned that responses to issue statements should be understood as simplifications that do not permit all possible meanings or thoughts on the various subjects to become evident.

Over two-thirds of the groups or 72.1% agreed that increasing waterfront industry will further contribute to the decline of air and water quality. Closely related to these findings was the high level of disagreement (77.2%) with the statement that the public tends to overreact to oil spills.

Two-thirds of the groups (68.3%) also disagreed with the statement that the increased need for energy is more important than environmental protection. On the issue of permitting nuclear energy facilities in the Bay area, however, the interest groups were in less agreement. One-third or 34.2% supported the idea, and almost half or 49.4% disapproved of the idea.

Government Regulations: The interest groups did not evidence a unanimity of opinion on governmental control of property and activities in and around the Bay. In response to the statement that the use of land should be determined primarily by the person who owns it, 40.5% of the groups agreed and 44.3% disagreed. But the groups showed a strong belief in governmental control over waterfront construction: three-quarters or 76% were in support of the idea. On the other hand, only one-third or 35.4% supported governmental regulation to limit increased recreational boating.

Among those groups that do favor governmental regulation, the state was the preferred level of government to make and enforce regulations by 57%. Local control was supported by 34%. The role of the federal government was supported by 17.7%.

Industry—Seafood and the Harbor: The interest groups expressed a high level of concern for the seafood industry. Two-thirds or 63.3% of the respondents wanted the state to protect the industry, even to the

extent of giving it preferential treatment over industrial and recreational interests.

The dredging of the existing harbor channel has been a controversial issue, and the interest groups did not show a high level of agreement on the subject. While 40.5% supported the dredging, 39.3% did not, and 20.3% did not respond to the question. Just as important and controversial is the problem of disposal of the dredged waste. Forty-one and seven-tenths percent disagreed with using Hart and Miller Islands as a containment facility for the waste. Although 20.3% supported that site, what is notable is that 34.2% did not respond to this question.

A related question is the expansion of Baltimore's facilities. Two thirds or 34.8% of the groups supported expansion and 17.7% opposed expansion. Notable once again is the level of nonresponse, 35.5%.

Characteristics of Groups

General Characteristics: The interest groups were established between 1900 and 1977. Twenty-one have been established since 1970, 19 were established in the 1960's, 9 in the 1950's, and 17 between 1900 and 1948. Three-quarters or 72.4% were originally established to deal with a number of issues as opposed to one specific issue. Currently, 90.8% deal with many issues; 93.4% of the respondents also represent permanent and continuing groups rather than ad hoc organizations.

Nearly one-half, or 47.4% of the respondents classified their respective organizations as having a

primarily environmental focus; one-fourth or 26.3% regarded recreation as their primary focus; and about one-tenth or 11.8% considered business and/or occupational interests to be theirs. The remainder did not consider any of these three areas as their primary focus. Nearly three-quarters or 73.7% considered themselves very moderately involved in Chesapeake Bay issues. The remainder were civic organizations that have been involved with Bay issues on an irregular basis.

Membership size noted by respondents ranged from 20 to over 5,000. Among the respondents, one-fourth have memberships of either 20-100, 225-500, or over 5,000; 16% listed their membership as 1,000 to 5,000; and 13% as 105 to 190.

Financial and Staff Support: One-half have no paid full- or part-time staff. Less than 10% had one paid part-time staff person. Volunteer staffs ranged from 0 to 50, with the average being two people.

Budgets ranged from zero dollars to over \$100,000. The largest proportion, 42%, had budgets of less than \$1,000; one-fifth or 20% had budgets ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,000. While 10% or less had budgets of \$5,300 to \$50,000, 16% claimed budgets of \$56,000 or more.*

The source of funds for budgets for one-third of the interest groups that responded was solely through membership fees or dues. One-third did not use contributions or fund raising at all as a source of funds.

*Budget information was not given by a considerable number of respondents.

Contributions provided 25% or less of the budget for 16% of the interest groups responding, while fund raising provided 25% or less of the budget for 12% of the respondents.

Level and Type of Activity: Three-fourths to one-half of the responding groups were active in issues of water pollution control (77.6%), water-based recreation (73.7%), shoreline erosion (64.5%), waste disposal (64.5%), fish and wildlife conservation (61.8%), development of waterfront land (60.5%), public participation in Bay management (57.9%), and power plant siting and control (52.6%).

Roughly one-half were not active in issues relating to Bay-area employment (53.9%), the seafood industry (48.7%), development or maintenance of the Baltimore Port (48.7%), commercial water supply/use (46%), maritime commerce (47%), or residential water supply/use (47%).

In order to achieve their objectives, 78.9% of the organizations encouraged citizen activism, and 73.7% attempted to influence the passage of legislation. For example, in the personal interviews, the spokesman for the Potomac River Association pointed out that it used talk shows, newspaper columns, and special inserts in newspapers in an effort to increase public awareness. The members of the Baltimore Area Chapter of the AFL-CIO centered their activities on maritime and trade legislation.

Three-quarters or 72% worked to educate the general public, and 67.1% sought to influence the administration of laws. The Committee to Preserve Assateague was most active in working with government agencies concerned with management and protection of natural resources. Only one-third or 39.5%

conducted research.

Interactions: Consistent with traditional interest group behavior, four-fifths or 81.6% of the groups aligned with other private interest groups to further their goals. Those groups mentioned most frequently were the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, the Maryland Conservation Council, the Maryland Wildlife Federation, Common Cause, the Greater Dundalk Community Association, and local citizen groups and civic associations.* For example, the face-to-face interviews revealed that the Chesapeake Energy Alliance works often with the Potomac Alliance, the Peachbottom Alliance, and the Baltimore Environmental Center. The American Water Ski Association spokesman pointed to close interactions with the Outboard Boat Club and the National Association of Boat Manufacturers.

Additionally, the respondents interacted often (39.5%) or sometimes (31.6%) with government agencies to further their goals. Public agencies or branches mentioned most frequently were the state's Department of Natural Resources, 22.8%; county governments, 15.2%; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 8.2%; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 6.3%; U.S.

*Other groups also mentioned were: Annapolis Neck Peninsula Federation, Audubon Naturalist Society, Baltimore Environmental Action Center, Chesapeake Bay Federation, League of Women Voters, Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs, Sierra Club, Maryland Cold Water Coalition, Owings Beach Community Association, Patuxent Citizens Advisory Council, Amateague, Maryland Watermen's Association, National Association of Boat Manufacturers.

Congress and state legislatures, 5%. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA, and the state's Department of Transportation were also mentioned.

The responding interest groups have also had some public disagreements with other private groups and with government agencies. However, only 24% said this had occurred. Among the private groups mentioned were the Chesapeake Bay Foundation and various local citizen groups. Disagreements with public organizations occurred often or sometimes according to nearly one-half of the respondents, 49.4%. Mentioned most frequently were the state's Department of Natural Resources, 17.7% and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 7.6%. Others noted were the U.S. Corps of Engineers, county governments, the state's Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Congress.

Membership Characteristics*: Over one-third or 38% of the organizations had members in the 25-44 age range; one-fifth or 23.7% said their members are predominantly 45 or over. Only 2.5% had members who are under 24. One-third of the groups did not respond to this question. The distribution of education shows that one-third of the organizations' members or 36.8% had received a bachelor's degree or the equivalent; 5.8% had an associate degree or two years of college; and 13.9% had less than a high school diploma. Fourteen percent had not completed high school. One-third or 35.5% of the membership had an income of

*It should be noted that respondents were answering their "best guesses" with respect to age and income characteristics of their members. Thus, this data is "softer" than that given by citizens in the telephone survey.

from \$15,000 to \$24,999, while half that number, 13.2%, earned from \$8,000 to \$14,999. A slightly larger proportion, 17.1%, earned \$25,000 or more.

Determination of Membership Attitudes: Over one-half or 59.2% sought to determine the attitudes of their members on issues such as those listed above by discussion at meetings. Other methods such as a poll at meetings, 9.2%, or a board meeting, 10.1%, or a mail survey, 1.3%, seemed of little consequence.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Compatibility of Interest Group Policies with Citizen Preferences

In general, the findings indicate that the policies advocated by interest groups are similar to the preferences expressed by citizens regarding Chesapeake Bay-related issues. Of the twelve issues on which both citizens and interest groups were compared, only three showed significant differences in their response profile: land use control, governmental regulation of waterfront construction, and public reaction to oil spills. Table 2 demonstrates this divergence. First, two-thirds of the citizens agreed that the use of land should be determined primarily by the owner, while only one-third of the interest groups advocated such a policy. This issue demonstrates the most outstanding difference between the randomly selected citizen and a special interest group. This difference is probably traceable to the desire of an interest group to take a stand that is in the best interests of "the general welfare," while the citizen views the issue as one that strikes at his or her vested interest.

Secondly, regarding the issue of government regulation of waterfront construction, the difference, while significant, is not as great. Three-quarters of the interest groups supported government regulation of waterfront construction; two thirds of the citizens also support the concept. It should be noted that the position of the interest groups on these two previously mentioned issues tends to be consistent. However, it is likely that citizens regard waterfront construction as a more general activity involving both commercial and residential property. Thus, they may not feel that

Table 2.
Respondents Positions on Statements of Bay-Related
Issues

STATEMENT	AGREE _____		DISAGREE _____		DK/NO ANSWER/NA _____	
	Citizen Group		Citizen Group		Citizen Group	
The use of land should be determined primarily by the person who owns it.	73.5	36.8	22.3	48.7	4.1	14.5
	P = .05					
Governmental regulations should limit waterfront construction.	65.77	76.3	25.8	11.8	8.5	11.9
	P = .05					
Governmental regulations should limit increased recreational boating.	38.8	36.8	48.3	39.5	12.8	23.7
	P = NS					
Nuclear energy facilities should be permitted in the Bay area.	33.3	35.5	60.8	48.7	5.9	15.8
	P = NS					
Increasing waterfront industry in the Bay area will further contribute to the decline of area air and water quality.	77.5	71.5	15.0	18.4	7.5	10.3
	P = NS					
The public tends to over-react to oil spills.	27.3	17.1	67.8	76.3	4.8	6.5
	P = .05					
Developers, industries and municipalities that discharge toxic or potentially dangerous substances into the Bay or its tributaries should be held financially and legally responsible for any damages which result to the Bay.	92.3	92.1	3.0	2.6	4.7	5.2
	P = NS					

STATEMENT AGREE DISAGREE DK/NO ANSWER/NA
 Citizen Group Citizen Group Citizen Group

The seafood industry should be protected by the State, and given preferential treatment over industrial and recreational interests.	61.2 60.5	30.3 26.3	8.5 13.2
	P=NS		
The existing channel that runs the length of the Bay should be dredged deeper in order to increase shipping business and allow use of the new deep-draft vessels being used in commercial shipping.	44.7 35.5	32.5 42.1	22.8 22.4
	P=NS		
Hart and Mitter Islands at the mouth of Baltimore Harbor should be used as a containment facility for dredged waste.	16.8 22.4	40.0 43.4	43.2 34.2
	P=NS		
Baltimore Area Port facilities should be expanded.	46.3 44.7	23.0 19.7	30.7 41.6
	P=NS		
The increased need for energy is more important than environmental preservation.	26.3 21.1	55.2 68.4	18.5 10.5
	P=NS		

- * Total of percentages may vary - .01 due to rounding.
- P = .05 means significance at .05 level (using difference between proportions test).
- NS means not significant.

the environment will be threatened, but may fear that regulation of waterfront construction is detrimental to home ownership possibilities.

Public reaction to oil spills is the third area wherein a significant difference between citizens and groups arises. Both segments feel that the public does not overreact to oil spills: the interest groups by three-quarters of the respondents, the citizens by two-thirds.

On nine issues there is remarkable agreement. Nine out of ten of the interest groups and the citizens agree that polluters should pay for damages to the Bay. Two out of three of both citizens and interest groups agree that the seafood industry should be protected by the state and given preferential treatment. Three out of four agree that increasing waterfront industry in the Bay area will further contribute to the decline of air and water quality in the area. Thus, there is solid agreement between citizens and interest groups on pollution-related questions.

Likewise, on three issues there is a parallel disagreement with the issue statements as worded, and an agreement on the content of the statements. One-third of both citizens and interest groups do not believe that government regulations should limit increased recreational boating. On the questions of energy and environment, both groups do not feel that nuclear energy facilities should be permitted in the Bay area.* Nor do they believe that the increased

*As noted earlier, 60% of the Maryland citizens do not wish to see further construction of nuclear power plants on the Chesapeake. This figure is higher than

need for energy is more important than environmental preservation.

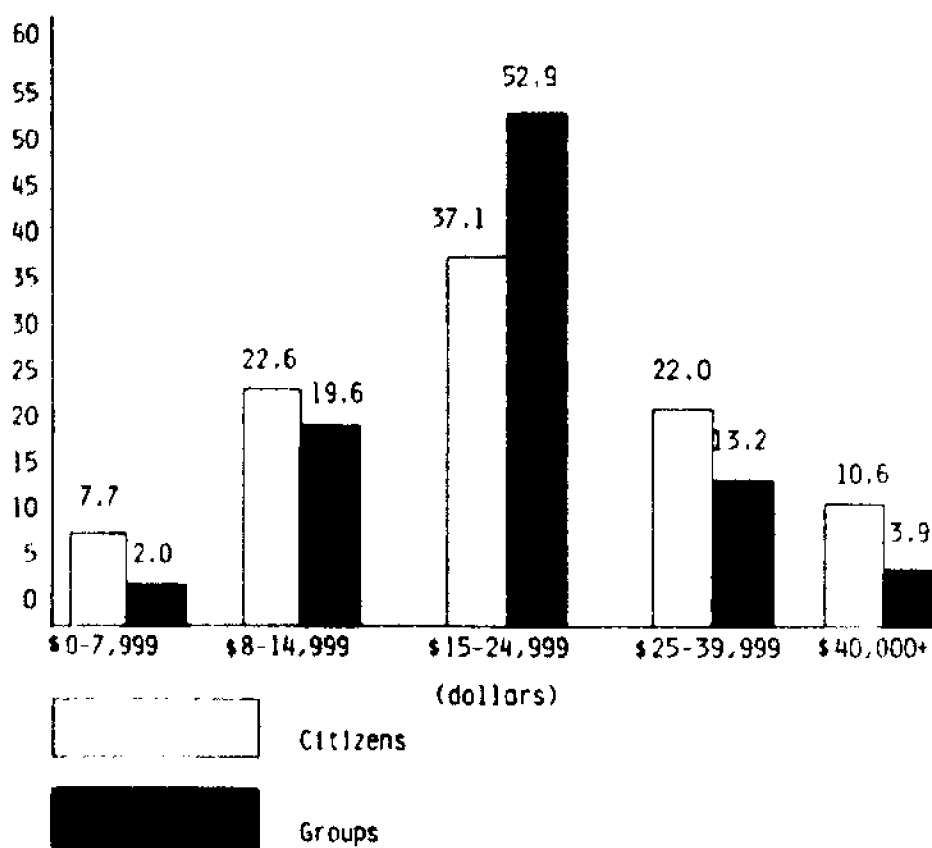
Interestingly, on the last three issues noted in Table 2, both citizens and groups are uncertain or unwilling to take a stand (as indicated by a "don't know" or "no response"). From 40% to 70% of both segments gave no response to questions about expansion of the Baltimore Port facilities, dredging of the Bay channel, and dumping of the channel dredge fill at the Hart and Miller Islands containment facility. It is probably safe to assume that the public is not knowledgeable of the species in these complex issues. It would be surprising if that were true of some of the interest groups.

A Comparison of the Characteristics of Members of Interest Groups with the Citizens Sampled

The distribution of income responses to the citizen sample approximates a statistically normal range, as shown in Figure I. Interestingly, the majority of interest group members tend to be in the middle range of the income distribution for the citizen sample.

the percentages reported in national polls (53% in general opposed nationwide). This higher percentage may be due to the proximity of Maryland to the state of Pennsylvania, site of the Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant, or may simply reflect the time of the survey.

Figure 1.
Comparison of Citizen Sample and Interest Group
Members by Income



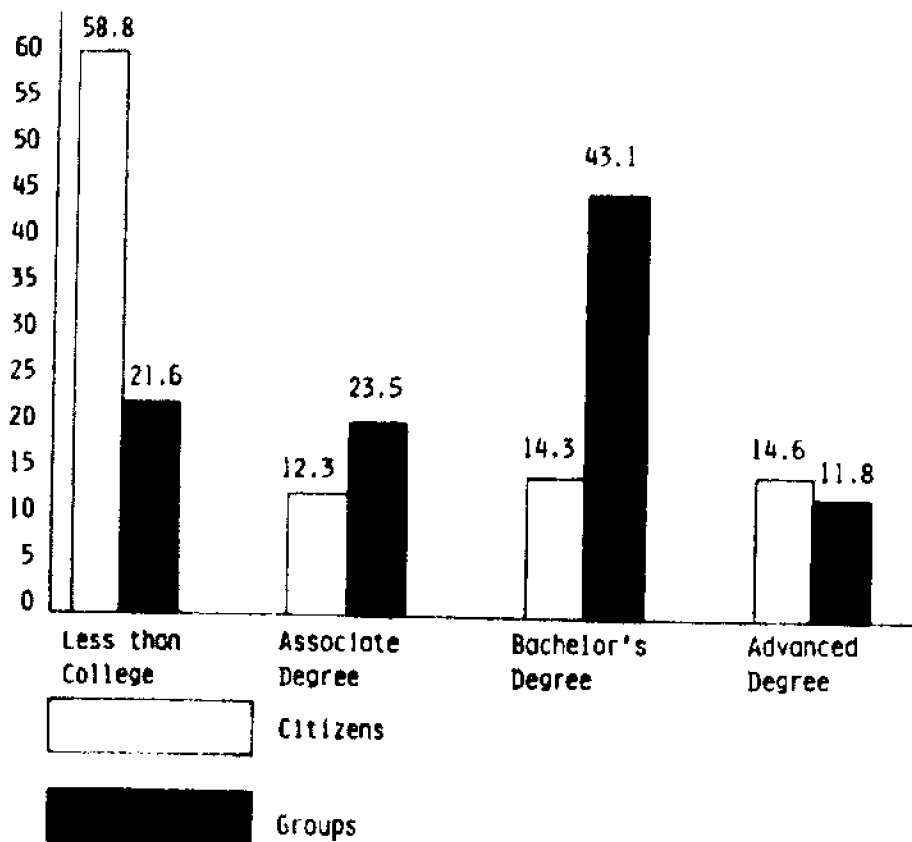
Additionally, more interest group members have incomes ranging from \$8,000 to \$14,999 than from \$25,000 and up. This may reflect the occupational intent of the interest groups (specifically, lower income individuals with Bay-related occupations). It is quite clear that interest groups are not composed of a large number of individuals in the high income category.

As would be expected, the number of citizens without a college degree is quite high (59%), as shown in Figure 2. Conversely, the number of interest group members with Bachelor's degrees is also quite high (43.1%). What is surprising, however, is the relatively large number of interest group members with less than a college degree. As with the finding regarding income and belonging, this relatively high percentage of belongingness in the lower educational strata may reflect the occupationally determined interest groups such as labor unions.

Interest Groups as Spokesmen for Citizen Users

We believe that there are three important conclusions that can be drawn from the results of this study. First, interest group policies as elicited by our survey are generally in consonance with citizen stands on issues relating to the Chesapeake Bay. Our second finding, however, is that very few citizen users of the Chesapeake Bay are aware of the existence or activities of the interest groups, and even fewer are members of such groups. Third and perhaps most important is that many so-called interest groups are, in fact, only composed of a handful of people, using a post office box and letterhead to convey their views to governmental agencies and to the media. As a legitimate

Figure 2.
Comparison of Citizen Sample and Interest Group
Members by Education



function of a democracy, we cannot quarrel with their energy and their concern. We do, however, think it important for officials in local, state, and federal agencies to be aware that in many cases such groups are not in fact large, well funded, organized interest groups with vast constituencies. Time after time, in compiling our initial sample of groups to be studied, we found that the available lists of interest groups used by various public agencies and the lists used by some of the groups themselves were out of date, inaccurate, and impossible to verify.

Similarly, while the results of this study reveal an apparently high degree of citizen knowledge regarding the Chesapeake Bay, it may be remembered that individual attitudes are based upon many factors including media exposure, how recent that exposure was, as well as a host of social and psychological factors. Thus, views of individual citizens cannot be viewed as expert judgment. However, the attitudes expressed do reflect the responses of a large number of individuals to key issues involving the Chesapeake Bay. As such, these attitudes and beliefs can constitute one means of obtaining citizen input and public participation.

We believe it is important for public officials to be aware of the concern and knowledge of the individual citizen, and to make some attempt to know his or her views. It is also important to listen with respect to the policies of the major interest groups. Those that we ultimately located and surveyed are organized, staffed, well funded, and, most importantly, do tend to advocate policies very similar to the preferences expressed by individual citizen users.

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APPENDIX A.1

SOURCES FOR INTEREST GROUP SURVEY

The January 1978 Environmental Directory of EPA Regional Offices, State Pollution Control Agencies and Citizen Environmental Organizations;

The March 1979 mailing distribution list of the Chesapeake Bay Legislative Advisory Commission status report;

The January 1979 list of Legislative Agents and Counsel (lobbyists) who registered with the Office of the Secretary of State in Maryland;

The current Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Coastal Zone Unit (CZU) mailing list for their newsletter, "Coast and Bay By-Lines" (3/79);

The June 1978 CZU mailing list for the Coastal Resources Advisory Committee (CRAC);

A Chesapeake Bay Directory, February 1978, prepared by the Chesapeake Research Consortium, Inc.;

The current Encyclopedia of Associations;

Several lists compiled by graduate students studying coastal zone management;

Other listings supplied by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Citizens Program for the Chesapeake Bay, Inc. (Ms. Frances Flanigan), and the DNR CZU (Ms. Helene Tenner and Mr. Scott Brumburgh);

The mailing list of the Baltimore Environmental Center (Ms. Jan Walker);

Various newspaper articles which mentioned Bay area interest groups; and

Personal or mail contacts with individuals or groups involved in Bay-related activities.

APPENDIX A.2

LIST OF GROUPS SELECTED TO PRETEST ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

**The Water Pollution Control Federation
2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Mr. Robert Perry; Mr. Bob Dark**

**The Boat Owners Association
880 S. Pickett Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Mr. Barry Fishler**

**The Conservation Foundation
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Third Floor
Washington, D.C. 29936
Mr. John Bantor**

**Friends of the Earth
620 C Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
Ms. Liz Kaplan**

**The National Federation of Fishermen
919 18th Street, N.W., Suite 820
Washington, D.C. 20006
Washington representative**

**The Southern Maryland Chapter of the Association of
Builders and Contractors
150 South Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
Mr. Alt**

APPENDIX A.3

RESPONDING INTEREST GROUPS

Recreational

**American Water Ski Association
Bethesda, Maryland**

**Annapolis Power Squadron, Inc., U.S.P.S.
Severna Park, Maryland**

**Belvedere Yacht Club
Arnold, Maryland**

**Bush River Yacht Club, Inc.
Abingdon, Maryland**

**Chesapeake Bay Yacht Racing Association
Lutherville, Maryland**

**Chesapeake Commodores Club
Baltimore, Maryland**

**Crescent Boat and Social Club, Inc.
T/A The Crescent Yacht Club
Baltimore, Maryland**

**Duffy Creek Yacht Club
Georgetown, Maryland**

**Eastern Yacht Club, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland**

**Greater Baltimore Canoe Club
Ellicott City, Maryland**

Maryland B.A.S.S. Federation
Sykesville, Maryland

Maryland Cruising Club, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland

Maryland Yacht Club
Pasadena, Maryland

Harbour North Yacht Club
Chesapeake City, Maryland

Otter Point Yacht Club
Abingdon, Maryland

Queen Anne's County Sportsmen Club
Centreville, Maryland

Selby Bay Yacht Club
Edgewater, Maryland

Sue Haven Yacht Club
Baltimore, Maryland

Trout Unlimited--Potomac Patuxent Chapter
Beltsville, Maryland

Environmental

Maryland Chapter of the Wildlife Society
Queenstown, Maryland

American Littoral Society
Laurel, Maryland

Annapolis Neck Peninsula Federation
Annapolis, Maryland

Annapolis Waterfront Association
Annapolis, Maryland

Audubon Naturalist Society
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Southern Maryland Audubon Society, Inc.
Bryans Road, Maryland

Baltimore Environmental Center, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland

Bay City Improvement Association, Inc.
Stevensville, Maryland

Chesapeake Audubon Society, Inc.
Catonsville, Maryland

Chesapeake Bay Fish Protective Association
Annapolis, Maryland

Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Annapolis, Maryland

Chesapeake Environmental Protection Association
Annapolis, Maryland

Chesapeake Estates Improvement Association, Inc.
Stevensville, Maryland

Chester River Beach Civic Association, Inc.
Grasonville, Maryland

Citizens' Coalition for St. Mary's County
Lexington Park, Maryland

**Citizens League of Baltimore
Towson, Maryland**

**Cloverfields Improvement Association
Stevensville, Maryland**

**Committee to Preserve Assateague Island
Towson, Maryland**

**Edgewater Beach Citizens Association
Edgewater, Maryland**

**Fairhaven Citizens Association
Fairhaven, Maryland**

**Izaak Walton League of America—Bethesda/Chevy
Chase Chapter
Poolesville, Maryland**

**Izaak Walton Leage of America—Hyattsville Chapter
Hyattsville, Maryland**

**Izaak Walton League of America—Maryland State
Division
Derwood, Maryland**

**Izaak Walton League of America—Sportsman's
Chapter
Pylesville, Maryland**

**Kent Conservation, Inc.
Chestertown, Maryland**

**League of Women Voters of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland**

League of Women Voters of Montgomery County,
Maryland
Rockville, Maryland

Lindamoor Improvement Association, Inc.
Annapolis, Maryland

Maryland Wetlands Committee
Annapolis, Maryland

Maryland Wildlife Federation
Baltimore, Maryland

Mason's Beach Citizens Association, Inc.
Deale, Maryland

North Linthicum Improvement Association
Linthicum Heights, Maryland

Potomac River Association
Hollywood, Maryland

Riviera Isles Improvement Association
Pasadena, Maryland

Save Our Shores
Bethesda, Maryland

Sierra Club, Greater Baltimore
Baltimore, Maryland

Sierra Club, Patuxent Group
Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Upper Chesapeake Watershed Association, Inc.
Elkton, Maryland

West River Improvement Association
Galesville, Maryland

Citizens Coalition on Surface Mining
Cumberland, Maryland

LEGI CUUM
Silver Spring, Maryland

Worcester Environmental Trust
Snow Hill, Maryland

Bywater Road, Crab and Church Creeks Association
Annapolis, Maryland

Chesapeake Energy Alliance
Baltimore, Maryland

Logan Village Improvement Association
Dundalk, Maryland

Greater Dundalk Community Council
Dundalk, Maryland

Chesapeake Classroom/Annapolis Committee of the
Jr. League of Baltimore
Baltimore, Maryland

Hart & Miller Islands Area Environmental Group
Essex, Maryland

Occupational

AFL-CIO, Baltimore Council
Baltimore, Maryland

Calvert County Watermen's Association
Prince Frederick, Maryland

Local #33 IUMSWA, AFL-CIO
Baltimore, Maryland

International Longshoreman's Association,
Local #333
Baltimore, Maryland

International Organization of Masters,
Mates and Pilots
Baltimore, Maryland

Maryland Charter Boat Association
Tilghman, Maryland

Maryland Watermen's Association, Inc.
Annapolis, Maryland

St. Mary's County Waterman's Association
St. George Island, Maryland

Watermen's Protective Association, Inc.
Grasonville, Maryland

APPENDIX B.1

CITIZEN QUESTIONNAIRE: CITIZEN RESPONSES

- Q1. To begin, we would like to ask, what in your opinion is the major issue regarding the Chesapeake Bay which confronts the residents of Maryland?

Next we will read you a list of statements. For each of them, please indicate if you Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), or Strongly Disagree (SD).

The first category we are going to ask you about deals with Government Regulations.

- Q2. The use of land should be determined primarily by the person who owns it.
- | SA | A | D | SD | NO | NA |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 14.5 | 59.0 | 20.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.3 |

- Q3. Governmental regulations should limit waterfront construction.

IF AGREE, THEN ASK A AND B.

SA	A	D	SD	NO	NA
11.3	54.3	25.2	1.7	6.8	1.7

- A. Which branch or branches of government do you feel should make these regulations?

LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	

- B. Which branch of government do you feel should enforce these regulations?

LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	

- Q4. Governmental regulations should limit new marina construction.

IF AGREE, THEN ASK A AND B.

SA	A	D	SD	NO	NA
5.0	49.7	30.7	1.5	11.4	1.7

- A. Which branch or branches of government do you feel should make these regulations?

LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	

- B. Which branch of government do you feel should enforce these regulations?

LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	

- Q5. Governmental regulations should limit increased recreational boating.

IF AGREE, THEN ASK A AND B.

SA	A	D	SD	NO	NA
4.2	34.7	45.8	2.5	11.0	1.8

- A. Which branch or branches of government do you feel should make these regulations?

LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	

- B. Which branch of government do you feel should enforce these regulations?

LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL	OTHER
YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	

the next section deals with your opinions regarding Energy Resources.

5. The increased need for energy is more important/equally important/less important/NA than environmental preservation. 26.3 55.2 17.3 1.2
6. Nuclear energy facilities should be permitted in the Bay area. Do you Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree? No NA
7.3 26.0 10.6 10.4 2.7 3.0
7. Did the events at Three Mile Island in late March influence your attitude toward nuclear energy? YES 49.2 NO 48.9 NA 1.8
8. How would you describe your attitude towards nuclear energy prior to the events at Three Mile Island. Favor 18.6 Oppose 53.4 Neutral 13.9 NA 2.0

Next we will ask a few questions about Pollution. Please indicate if you Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), or Strongly Disagree (SD).

- | | SA | A | D | SD | NO | NA |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 0. Increasing waterfront industry in the Bay area will contribute to the decline of area air and water quality. | 16.4 | 61.4 | 12.2 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 1.3 |
| 1. The public tends to overreact to oil spills. | 2.8 | 24.5 | 56.2 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| 2. The Chesapeake Bay is in good environmental shape. | 1.2 | 22.9 | 49.9 | 7.7 | 17.7 | 1.1 |
| 3. Developers, industries and municipalities that discharge toxic or potentially dangerous substances into the Bay or its tributaries should be held financially and legally responsible for any damages which result to the Bay. | 48.7 | 43.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 1.1 |
| 4. A legally constituted commission should be set up to keep track of all substances dumped into the Bay. | 30.5 | 61.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 5. More laws should limit soil and sediment run-off. | 13.8 | 62.0 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 9.7 | 1.7 |
| 6. The possibility of oil discoveries means that off-shore drilling should be permitted in the Chesapeake Bay. | 3.7 | 38.2 | 38.7 | 4.7 | 14.0 | 1.7 |
| 7. IF AGREE. Would you want a stationary off-shore rig or the continued use of oil tankers on Bay waters? | | | | | | |

Next questions we will ask deal with the Seafood Industry and Baltimore Harbor. Please indicate if you Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), or Strongly Disagree (SD).

- | | SA | A | D | SD | NO | NA |
|--|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1. Control of recreational water use should be implemented to provide safeguards for the industry. | 11.2 | 72.0 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 6.7 | -- |
| 2. The seafood industry should be protected by the state and given preferential treatment over other commercial and recreational interests. | 9.2 | 52.0 | 28.8 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 1.5 |
| 3. The existing channel that runs the length of the Bay should be dredged deeper in order to increase shipping business and allow use of the new deep-draft vessels being used in commercial shipping. | 7.1 | 37.1 | 29.1 | 1.2 | 21.8 | 1.0 |
| 4. Hart and Miller Islands at the mouth of Baltimore Harbor should be used as a containment facility for dredged waste. | 2.0 | 14.8 | 33.1 | 7.0 | 41.6 | 1.3 |
| 5. Baltimore area port facilities should be expanded. | 3.8 | 42.6 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 29.6 | 1.0 |

And now we would like to ask you a few general questions about Bay related issues.

Q23. Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that an individual like me can exert little influence upon decisions regarding the Bay. SA A D SD NO NA
26.7 55.8 13.3 1.0 2.7

Q24. Are you aware of any organizations which attempt to influence Bay area policy?
YES 22.8 NO 77.2
IF YES. What are they?

Q25. Do you belong to any decision-making organizations which deal with Bay area policy?
YES 2.7 NO 97.3
IF YES, Which ones do you belong to?

Q26. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being minimum involvement and 5 being maximum involvement, how financially involved would you become in programs designed to influence Chesapeake Bay resources? 1 2 3 4 5 NA
45.1 18.7 23.2 2.8 4.2 5.0

Q27. How much would you be willing to contribute to a Save the Bay Movement?
Nothing \$5 \$10 \$25 \$50 \$100 More NA
26.8 25.3 16.4 11.9 3.5 .8 1.0 14.4

Q28. On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating low priority and 5 indicating high priority, how would you rate the seriousness of the following with regard to the Bay?

	LOW 1	2	3	4	High 5	NA
a. Pollution	1.2	4.1	14.5	15.5	56.9	7.7
b. Urban development	7.5	13.2	32.0	19.0	15.7	12.7
c. Recreational development	9.7	15.5	30.2	19.2	13.8	11.7
d. Bay area unemployment	7.4	10.2	24.2	18.4	19.1	20.7
e. Water erosion of the shoreline	4.3	7.2	19.1	21.2	27.4	18.2
f. Household water rates	12.3	11.1	23.2	11.3	11.4	28.7
g. Crowded and noisy recreational facilities	11.4	16.2	26.5	14.9	15.7	15.4
h. Lack of water recreation information	18.4	17.7	22.0	17.7	10.9	18.4
i. Unsafe water recreation areas	9.0	10.3	19.5	17.3	25.5	18.3
j. Seafood industry	3.2	4.8	18.3	21.5	38.2	12.0

Q29. Are there any reasons why you would not use Bay recreational facilities?

Q30. About how many times within the last year did you or your family visit the Chesapeake Bay area?

Once or Twice 23.2 3-4 times 15.4 5-10 times 12.4 More often 21.2
Didn't Visit 27.4 NA 7

Q31. Now tell me what you think about the future of the Chesapeake Bay area? In the next five years, would you say it will:

Get Better 36.1 Stay Same 17.4 Get Worse 28.7 DON'T KNOW 17.2 NA 5

Q32. In what way or ways will it get better/worse?

Finally we would like to ask the following questions.

Q13. The first question deals with your leisure time, the time you are free to do what you want. How much leisure time would you say you have on most days?

Very Much 18.1 Some 39.8 Very Little 54.3 NA 1.5

Q14. Do you think that in the next ten years you will have more leisure time than you do now?

Yes 51.1 No 34.5 Not Sure 12.0 NA 1.4

Q15. How many years have you lived in your present home? _____

ASK ONLY THOSE WHO ANSWER (ABOVE QUESTION) LESS THAN 20 YEARS:

Q16. Before moving to your present residence, where did you live?

a. In the same neighborhood	<u>21.2</u>
b. Elsewhere in the county	<u>24.1</u>
c. In the District	<u>5.1</u>
d. Elsewhere in Maryland or Virginia	<u>21.2</u>
e. Elsewhere in the U.S.	<u>7.5</u>
f. Abroad	<u>1.0</u>
g. Not Applicable	<u>19.5</u>

Q17. Do you own a boat? Yes 14.7 No 84.7 NA .6

Q18. Do you own a residence on the Bay? Yes 5.2 No 94.3 NA .5

Q19. Do you rent a residence on the Bay? Yes 6.1 No 93.2 NA .5

APPENDIX B.2

SURVEY OF CHESAPEAKE BAY INTEREST GROUPS

Name of Organization _____

Address _____

1. Is your organization (Check one.)

Private, for profit ☒
Private, non-profit ☒
Other (explain) ☒

2. Which of the following would you consider to be the primary focus of your organization? (Check one.)

Recreation ☒
Environment ☒
Business and/or occupational interests ☒
Other (explain) ☒

3. To what degree does your organization involve itself in Chesapeake Bay issues? (Check one)

Very involved ☒ Moderately involved ☒ Slightly involved ☒ Not involved ☐

4. What is the written or stated purpose of your organization? _____

5. Was your organization originally established

(Check one.)

To deal with one specific issue ☒
To deal with many issues ☒

(Check one.)

For a limited period of time (ad hoc) ☒
To be permanent and continuing ☒

6. Is your organization at present

(Check one.)

Dealing with one specific issue ☒
Dealing with many issues ☒

(Check one.)

Ad hoc ☒
Permanent and continuing ☒

Which of the following is/are used by your organization to achieve its objectives?
(Check all that apply.)

- ☐ Conduct research and/or disseminate research results
☐ Encourage citizen activism
☐ Educate the general public to increase awareness of issues
☐ Influence the passage of legislation
☐ Influence the administration of laws and regulations
☐ Other (explain) _____

Does your organization align with other private interest groups or similar organizations to further its goals?

Yes ☐ No ☐ (Skip to Q. 10.)

Which private groups or organizations? How often?

	Often	Sometimes	Seldom
a) _____			
b) _____			
c) _____			
d) _____			
e) _____			

With which governmental agencies does your organization interact to further its goals?

Government Agency or Group	Often	Sometimes	Seldom
a) _____			
b) _____			
c) _____			
d) _____			
e) _____			

Have there been instances in which your organization has had public disagreements with private groups or governmental agencies? If so, which groups or agencies?

Private Groups or Organizations	Often	Sometimes	Seldom
a) _____			
b) _____			
c) _____			
d) _____			

Government Agencies	Often	Sometimes	Seldom
a) _____			
b) _____			
c) _____			
d) _____			

- Residential water supply/use
- Commercial water supply/use
- Fish and wildlife conservation
- Water-based recreation
- Water pollution control
- Power plant siting and control
- Maritime commerce
- Development or maintenance of the Baltimore Port
- Development of waterfront land
- Seafood industry
- Public participation in Bay management
- Waste disposal
- Shoreline erosion
- Bay area employment
- Research on Bay ecology
- Marine development

Very Active	Active	Not Active
<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>

Other (explain)

- | <u>Statement</u> | <u>Strongly Agree</u> | <u>Agree</u> | <u>Disagree</u> | <u>Strongly Disagree</u> | <u>NA</u> |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| The use of land should be determined primarily by the person who owns it. | | | | | |
| Governmental regulations should limit waterfront construction | | | | | |
| Governmental regulations should limit increased recreational boating. | | | | | |

Federal ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

<u>Statement</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
The increased need for energy is more important than environmental preservation.				
Nuclear energy facilities should be permitted in the Bay area.				
Increasing waterfront industry in the Bay area will further contribute to the decline of area air and water quality.				

<u>Statement</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	<u>NA</u>
The public tends to overreact to oil spills.					
Developers, industries and municipalities that discharge toxic or potentially dangerous substances into the Bay or its tributaries should be held financially and legally responsible for any damages which result to the Bay.					
The possibility of oil discoveries means that off-shore drilling should be permitted in the Chesapeake Bay.					
The seafood industry should be protected by the state, and given preferential treatment over industrial and recreational interests.					
The existing channel that runs the length of the Bay should be dredged deeper in order to increase shipping business and allow use of the new deep-draft vessels being used in commercial shipping.					
Mart and Miller Islands at the mouth of Baltimore Harbor should be used as a containment facility for dredged waste.					
Baltimore area port facilities should be expanded.					

14. How do you determine the attitudes of your membership on issues such as the ones listed in Question 13? Do you hold discussions at meetings, conduct a survey or poll, or use some other method to find out how individual members stand on specific issues?

15. How large is your organization?

Number of individuals in entire organization _____

IF YOU ARE A MEMBER OF A LOCAL CHAPTER OR BRANCH OF A LARGER ORGANIZATION, PLEASE CHECK HERE ☒ AND RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TERMS OF YOUR LOCAL BRANCH/CHAPTER. OTHERWISE, ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION. ESTIMATE AS NECESSARY.

16. How large is your local branch/chapter?

Number of individuals in this branch/chapter _____

NOT APPLICABLE ☒

17. How would you describe your membership?

Approximately how many members are:

a) Male _____ Female _____

b) Black _____ White _____ Hispanic _____ Other (explain) _____

In which category are the majority of the members?

a) Income: 0 - 7,999 ☒
8,000 - 14,999 ☒
15,000 - 24,999 ☒
25,000 - 39,999 ☒
40,000 and above ☒

b) Education: Less than high school ☒
Associate Degree ☒
Bachelor Degree (B.A., B.S.) ☒
Advanced education (M.D., Ph.D., Attorney, etc.) ☒

c) Age: Under 24 ☒
25 to 44 ☒
45 or over ☒

18. How many staff members do you have at present?

Paid full-time _____

Paid part-time _____

Volunteers _____

19. When was your organization established? _____

20. What is your approximate annual budget? _____

21. Is your organization funded through

Membership fee or dues _____
Contributions _____
Fundraising activities _____
Other (explain) _____

If we have questions concerning responses on this form, whom may we contact?

Name _____

Title _____

Phone _____

What is your name and title (if different from above)?

Name _____

Title _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ENCLOSED, SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE. IN ADDITION, IF YOUR ORGANIZATION HAS AVAILABLE ANY PUBLICATIONS WHICH EXPLAIN ITS CHARTER OR ITS STAND ON ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE CHESAPEAKE BAY, WE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO RECEIVE THEM.

APPENDIX B.3

INTEREST GROUP RESPONSES TO MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE

BY PERCENTAGE - BASED ON 76 CASES

Question 2. Primary focus of organization:

recreational	26.3%
environmental	47.4%
business/occupational	11.8%
other	12.2%
N.A.	1.3%
3. Involvement in Chesapeake Bay issues:	
Very	42.1%
Moderately	31.6%
Slightly	76.3%
5. Founded originally for:	
One issue	22.4%
Many issues	72.4%
N.A.	5.3%
Limited period of time	1.3%
Permanent/continuing	94.7%
N.A.	3.9%
6. At present, deals with:	
One issue	6.6%
Many issues	90.8%
N.A.	2.5%
Ad hoc	2.6%
Permanent/continuing	93.4%
N.A.	3.9%
7. Which methods are used by organization to achieve objectives?	
Conduct research/disseminate	39.5%
Encourage citizen activism	78.9%
Educate general public	72.4%
Influence legislature	73.7%
Influence administration	67.1%
Other	15.8%
8. Does organization align with other private groups to further goals?	
Yes	81.6%
No	14.5%
N.A.	3.9%
9. Which private groups?	
Chesapeake Bay Foundation (9)	11.4%
Maryland Conservation Council (9)	11.4%
Civic associations (3)	3.8%
Local citizen groups (2)	2.5%
Maryland Wildlife Federation (3)	3.8%
Greater Dundalk Comm. College (2)	2.5%

How often:		
Often		44.7%
Sometimes		17.1%
Seldom		2.6%
Not applicable		13.2%
No answer		22.4%
10. With which government agencies does organization interact to further goals?		
Federal:	EPA (6)	8.2%
	Congress (5)	6.3%
	Coast Guard (3)	3.6%
	Fish and Wildlife (1)	1.3%
	NOAA (1)	1.3%
State:	D.N.R. (18)	22.8%
	Legislature (4)	5.1%
	DOT (1)	1.3%
Other:	County government (12)	15.2%
	Congress (4)	5.1%
N.A.	(13)	16.5%
How often:		
Often		39.5%
Sometimes		31.6%
Seldom		6.6%
No answer		22.4%
11. Public disagreements with private groups?		
Which?		
	Chesapeake Bay Foundation (3)	3.8%
	Local citizens groups	2.5%
N.A.		68.4%
How often?		
Often		13.9%
Sometimes		10.1%
Seldom		6.3%
N.A.		69.6%
11. Public disagreements with government agencies?		
Which?		
	U.S. E.P.A. (6)	7.6%
	Corps (5)	6.3%
	Md. D.N.R. (14)	17.7%
	DOT (2)	2.5%
	County government (3)	3.8%
	Congress (2)	2.5%
	208 (2)	2.5%
How often?		
Often		2.2%
Sometimes		26.6%
Seldom		7.6%
N.A.		63.3%

12. Subject areas--level of activity:

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Residential water supply	12.7%	20.3%	45.6%	21.5%
Commercial water supply	12.7%	17.7%	46.8%	22.8%
Fish and wildlife conservation	31.6%	29.1%	20.3%	19.0%
Water recreation	34.2%	39.7%	15.2%	11.4%
Water pollution control	43.0%	31.6%	19.0%	6.3%
Power plant/site	19.0%	31.6%	32.9%	16.5%
Maritime commerce	10.1%	19.0%	48.1%	22.8%
Baltimore port	15.2%	12.7%	49.4%	22.8%
Development of waterfront land	25.3%	34.2%	27.8%	12.7%
Seafood industry	12.7%	16.5%	51.9%	19.0%
Bay management	22.8%	31.6%	27.8%	16.5%
Waste disposal	30.4%	32.9%	25.3%	11.4%
Shore erosion	26.6%	40.5%	19.0%	13.9%
Bay area employment	8.9%	12.7%	55.7%	22.8%
Research, ecology	12.7%	29.1%	41.8%	16.5%
Marina development	17.7%	27.8%	35.4%	19.0%
Other				25.1%

(Note: Following preliminary analysis, we grouped Very and Active together.)

13. Position on following statements:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>St.A.</u>	<u>A.</u>	<u>Dis.</u>	<u>St.Dis.</u>	<u>Not app.</u>	<u>No Ans.</u>
Land use	11.4	29.1	26.6	17.7	7.6	7.6
Waterfront constr.	38.0	38.0	11.4		7.6	5.1
Limit boating	25.3	10.1	25.3	13.9	16.5	8.9
Federal control	17.7				4.1	75.7
State control	57.0				4.1	64.4
Local control	34.2			1.4	4.1	60.3
Energy	7.5	20.3	32.9	35.4	2.5	5.3
Nuclear	5.1	29.1	16.5	32.9	7.6	8.9
Industry	35.4	36.7	15.2	1.3	3.8	7.6
Oil spills	5.1	11.4	44.3	32.9	3.8	2.5
Toxic	68.4	25.3		2.5		3.8
Permit drilling	3.8	25.3	17.7	32.9	15.2	5.1
Protect seafood	24.1	39.2	24.1	1.3	7.6	3.8
Dredge channel	7.6	32.9	19.0	20.3	12.7	7.6
Hart-Miller	12.7	11.4	13.9	27.8	24.1	10.1
Expand Balto. port	13.2	31.6	11.4	6.3	22.8	12.7

(Note: Following preliminary analysis, we grouped categories together.)

14. How are members' attitudes determined:

	1st	2nd	Number		
			Env.	Rec.	Occur.
Decision at meetings	59.2	1.9	34	9	6
Poll at meetings	9.2	18.4			
Mail survey	1.3	1.3			
Phone survey		1.9	1		
Board meetings	11.6				
Other	10.5	2.6			
Personal contacts			1	2	1
Executive Committee/Board of Directors			6	2	1
Survey/poll			17	1	1
Committees			3	1	
Petitions			1		
Seminars			1		
Public hearings, newspaper, TV, newsletters, or no formal method			1		
N.A.	7.9	69.7			

15. How large is organization?

4	100	
3	40	
	50	
	300	
	350	
	500	
	5,000	
2	52	
	175	50,000
	150	
	225	180,000
	350	

Range from 20 - 900,000

10 - N.A.

20 - 150	(16)	23%
105 - 190	(9)	13%
225 - 500	(16)	23%
1,000 - 5,000	(11)	16%
Over 5,000	(15)	22%
	<u>67</u>	

16. How large is local branch/chapter?

2	600	
	300	
43	Not applicable	54.4
15	No answer	19.0

Range from 20 - 40,000

100 or under	5
450 - 110	8
600 - 1,000	5
Over 2,600	3

MEMBERSHIP

17.b. Income category

\$0 - \$7,999	1.3%
\$8,000 - \$14,999	13.2%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	35.5%
\$25,000 -	17.1%
N.A.	32.9%

17.c. Education

Less than high school	14.5%
Associate degree	15.8%
Bachelor degree/advanced education	36.8%
N.A.	36.7%

17.d. Age

Under 45	43.4%
45 or over	23.7%
N.A.	32.9%

18. Number of staff members - Paid:

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>
0	50.6%	46.8%
1	3.8%	7.8%
2	3.8%	1.3%
4	2.5%	
5	1.3%	
6	1.3%	2.5%
8	1.3%	
9	1.3%	
11		1.3%
N.A.	32.9%	39.2%
39	1.3%	

Volunteer:

<u>Organs.</u>	<u># of Vols.</u>	<u>% of Organs.</u>
5	10	6.3%
3	3	3.8%
	4	
	5	
	14	
2	0	5.0%
	6	2.0%
	9	2.0%
	12	2.0%
	25	
	50	
Range 0 - 1,019		
N.A.		45.6%

19 When established:

Range: 1900 - 1977

1900 - 1939	(12)	10.0%
1941 - 1948	(5)	7.5%
1950 - 1958	(9)	13.6%
1960 - 1969	(19)	28.7%
1970 - 1977	(21)	31.8%

Specific year:

5 - 1973, 1964
 4 - 1971
 3 - 1961, 1968, 1969, 1977
 2 - 1900, 1939, 1950, 1958, 1970, 1972, 1976

N.A. (11) 13.9%

20. Organization budget:

Range: \$0 - \$100,000+

\$ 0 - \$ 1,000	(21)	42%
1,500 - 5,000	(10)	20%
5,300 - 20,000	(6)	12%
28,000 - 50,000	(5)	10%
56,000 +	(8)	16%

Specific figure:

7 - \$1,000
 4 - \$ 500
 2 - \$7,000, 4,000

N.A. (29) 36.7%

21. Source of Funds:

%	Mem. Fees	Contributions	Fund Raising	Other
0		32.9	36.7	48.1
2		3.8		
5	1.3	2.5	3.8	1.3
10	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
15	2.5	2.5		
20		3.8	3.8	1.3
25	2.5	1.3	16.4%	12.6%
30	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.3
40	3.8	1.3	3.8	
50	7.6	5.1	2.5	2.5
60	3.8		1.3	
65	1.3			
70	2.5		1.3	
75	1.3	21.6%	7.7%	11.4%
80	3.8		1.3	
90	3.8	1.3		
95	1.3	1.3		
98	2.5			
100	31.6	43.0%	2.6%	1.3%
N.A.	24.1%	40.5	34.2	39.7

Write in:

Occupational: contracts

Environmental: interest, reimbursement for services, grants
 proceeds of law suits, sale of literature,
 bulletins, etc.
 miscellaneous.

APPENDIX C.1

INTEREST GROUPS INTERVIEWED

Chesapeake Bay Foundation	Will Boker
Chesapeake Energy Alliance	Beth Engel
Potomac River Association	Jack Witten
AFL-CIO Local #33	Jack Harman
American Water Ski Association	Oscar Nohowel
Committee to Preserve Assateague	Judith Johnson
Maryland Charterboat Association	James Spurry
Chesapeake Commodores Club	Richard Mueller
Citizens League of Baltimore	William McDonnell
Maryland Watermen's Association	Larry Simms

APPENDIX C.2

SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

Chesapeake Bay Foundation (Mr. Will Boker)

The primary focus of this organization is protection of the delicate ecological balance of the Chesapeake Bay by orderly management of its natural resources. It has an extremely large and supportive membership and is very active in many areas of Bay management (e.g., passage and administration of environmental regulations, participation in Bay-related advisory committees, etc.). It also serves as a clearing house for information on the Chesapeake Bay.

The members of the organization generally do not take action on issues or voice specific comments themselves but provide a mandate to the staff to act in the stated interests of the organization as they see fit. The staff, therefore, may take whatever type of action it deems appropriate to a given situation working along as well as working extensively with other organizations, government agencies, and legislators.

Chesapeake Energy Alliance (Ms. Beth Engel)

This organization is very involved in Bay issues as they relate to current energy problems and encourages conservation of both energy and the environment as well as the use of solely environmentally acceptable forms of energy. Prime concerns in the Chesapeake Bay area are the effects of Three Mile Island and the nuclear plant at Calvert Cliffs.

The organization has a large mailing list and a nucleus of active members who serve as volunteers on

activity committees organized to address specific issues. Issues are discussed at meetings but there is generally a consensus. There is no formal mechanism for voting or procedure for organizing individuals to take a particular action.

The Chesapeake Energy Alliance (CEA) works often with groups whose interests are similar in order to accomplish their goals. Examples are: the Potomac Alliance, the Peachbottom Alliance, the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition and the Baltimore Environmental Center. Other groups, such as the Potomac River Association, contribute to the support of CEA as well.

The Potomac River Association (Mr. Jack Witten)

This organization is mainly concerned with the environment as related to the area of the Potomac River Basin and the Chesapeake Bay. It has probably been active at one time or another on almost all Bay-related environmental issues such as power plant siting, sewage disposal and coastal zone management. It has been involved in taking action against the proposed Energy Mobilization Bill, as well as monitoring the passage and enforcement of other relevant legislation; pressing for oversight hearings; working on several suits filed against the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the State of Maryland, and the Corps of Engineers for not being properly responsive to environmental concerns; and attempting to increase public awareness through the media (talk shows, newspaper columns and special inserts) and public relations of all types.

At present, the membership consists mainly of middle income, middle-aged, white professionals, but attempts are being made to diversify. Club officers are the major spokesmen and decision-makers for the

organization with little feedback from the membership. Actions taken on a given issue depend on the issue, and the options available include such things as formal legal assistance, press releases, personal contacts, etc.

The association is always in contact with other environmental and related groups (e.g., the Watermen's Association, Maryland Conservation Council, Environmental Policy Center) and the governmental agencies active in this area (the U.S. EPA, the state Department of Natural Resources, the Corps of Engineers and the Washington Area Council of Governments).

AFL-CIO Local #33 (Mr. Jack Harman)

The main concern of this organization is employment, but the Chesapeake Bay figures largely in the considerations of the membership since they are primarily shipbuilders who live and work in the Bay area. Activities center around the attempt to influence the content and administration of maritime and trade legislation, including activities like the proposal to dredge the Bay channel and dispose of the resulting waste in a containment facility at Hart and Miller Islands. Keeping the Bay open to commerce is obviously a major concern.

The membership is large and homogeneous for the most part. Issues and action to be taken are discussed at meetings and, although the officers of the organization can act as spokesmen without a specific mandate on a particular issue, this is seldom done because the membership has usually discussed the issue, at least in principle.

The AFL-CIO local works mainly with other locals and the city, state and national councils of the parent organization, although they do occasionally have some contact with legislators or White House staff where relevant legislation is concerned.

American Water Ski Association (Mr. Oscar Nohowel)

This organization is primarily recreational in focus, but does not have an overwhelming interest in the Chesapeake Bay per se because the water is too rough or too shallow for skiing. Their major interest is in other, usually Bay-related, bodies of water.

Activities and interests relevant to this study include participation in the Department of Natural Resources Boating Advisory Board, some work on safety regulations and safety standards with the U.S. Coast Guard and local and national government, and the problem of the disposal of waste from various sources.

Membership is spread out, and although meetings are held on both the local and national levels, there is no great interest in or activity on the behalf of the Bay.

The organization works closely with related private groups such as the Outboard Boat Club and the National Association of Boat Manufacturers as well as with the U.S. Coast Guard on questions of equipment safety and regulation.

Committee to Preserve Assateague (Ms. Judith Johnson)

The primary focus of this organization is resource management and protection. It is very involved in Bay-related issues engaging in such

activities as: participation in Maryland Wetlands Committee, review of permits submitted to DNR and the Corps of Engineers, dissemination of relevant research results, publication of a newsletter, action in behalf of or against proposed legislation.

Membership is mainly from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, with members voicing their opinions through continued support of the organization, occasional reactions to newsletter articles and at the open meetings held from one to three times per year. However, most policy decisions and plans of action are determined by the executive board, which is elected by the general membership through a mail ballot.

The committee is particularly active in working with other environmental and related organizations and those government agencies concerned with the management and protection of natural resources. The list of such groups and agencies is lengthy.

Maryland Charterboat Association (Mr. James Spurry)

This organization focuses on both recreational and occupational interests—it is an organization of charterboat captains whose business is to provide recreation for sport fishing enthusiasts. The organization and its members are extremely active regarding any legislation relevant to the Chesapeake Bay or their occupational interests. In addition, they support research (hatcheries and various studies), attempt to educate the general public, and encourage citizen activism by making use of the press, open meetings, and participation in boat shows and other public functions. Areas of activity include conservation, commerce, waterfront development, power plant siting, among others.

The membership is basically homogeneous with officers elected "from the ranks." Stands on specific issues are discussed and voted on at meetings and the leadership of the organization has no authority to speak for the group on any issue without first determining the view of the majority of the members.

To further their goals, the organization coordinates with the Watermen's Association and the Rockfish Protective Association and often provides information to or requests it from the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Chesapeake Commodores Club (Mr. Richard Mueller)

This organization is strictly recreational. It is moderately interested in Chesapeake Bay-related issues, but takes a stand on these issues only through the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club Association (CBYCA) and its representative on the DNR Coastal Resources Advisory Commission. Issues include: The Hart and Miller Island containment facility, regulations controlling the placement of crab pots, water pollution control, and the Biaggi Bill (fuel tax money should be used for coastal improvements and water-based recreation in general).

Members are all past commodores of the 63 area yacht clubs. They discuss issues of the CBYCA of which they are a member.

Trout Unlimited (Mr. Allen Smeltz)

This is a recreational organization whose emphasis is on fresh water, but it gives support to Bay-related groups as well taking a stand on various environmental concerns.

Issues are discussed at meetings. Because the membership includes persons with expertise in many relevant areas, many different types of action can be taken. These are determined by the membership on the basis of the particular issue to be handled.

This group works together with other environmental organizations such as the Maryland Cold Water Coalition, Sierra Club and the Izaak Walton League as well as with various government agencies (State Fisheries Administration, Department of Transportation, and the State Water Resources Administration).

Citizens League of Baltimore (Mr. William McDonnell)

This organization selects one or more public governmental issues each year for in-depth study and usually for follow up as well. One of the topics chosen some time ago was "Baltimore Port and the Bay." The organization was, therefore, deeply involved in the study of Bay-related issues and attempted to acquaint the public with the problems involved through their published report and press releases.

The membership is considered to be a cross section of the Baltimore metropolitan community, according to the director. Issues for study are suggested by the Board of Directors with final selection being made by a vote of the membership. The study approach for each topics then decided by the research committee and results submitted to the Board for approval.

No alliances are necessary for an organization of this type.

Maryland Watermen's Association (Mr. Larry Simms)

This is a trade organization representing commercial fishermen, and is, therefore, very involved in Bay-related issues. It has shown its environmental interest by funding and assisting in hatchery research, working to prevent dumping of dredged waste in the open Bay, refinery and power plant siting, pollution control, etc.

The association is made up of members of the local county organizations whose presidents sit on the Board of Directors. Issues are discussed at both the local and state levels. The action taken depends on the specific issue and is usually carried out by Mr. Simms as the spokesman for the group and as their representative on the various advisory committees set up by the government agencies charged with Bay resource management.

The Watermen's Association works with private groups such as the Chesapeake Bay Seafood Industries Association, Maryland Charterboat Association, Chesapeake Bay Foundation and Chesapeake Bay Yacht Clubs Association to further their common interests. They also work closely with relevant federal and state agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Economic and Community Development, Department of Health and Mental Health, and the Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Division and the Tidewater Fisheries Administration.

