PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE WASHINGTON SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT

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Submitted to

Washington State
Department of Ecology

By

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON

July 1983

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THIS REPORT WAS FINANCED BY A GRANT FROM THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WITH FUNDS FROM THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC [illegible] AND APPROPRIATED FOR SECTION 306 [illegible] ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 1983 eight hundred and six (806) Washington State citizens were interviewed for a public opinion survey conducted by the League of Women Voters of Washington for the Department of Ecology. The survey was designed to evaluate the Shoreline Management Act which has been the state law coordinating development of the shoreline for the past 11 years.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Eight out of ten people visit a shoreline at least several times a year and one out of three go at least monthly or more.
- Puget Sound and Washington's lakes are the most popular shoreline destinations of Washington residents.
- When asked what they do at the shore, 3/4 of the people "observe nature" frequently.
- Half of the people engage in activities such as boating, swimming, fishing and camping.
- Fully half of the state's residents see a shoreline on a daily basis.
- Nine out of ten people think having a view of the water is important.
- One out of three people are drawn to the state's shorelines by its natural character and scenic beauty.
- One in four are drawn by the peacefulness and serenity.
- Litter at the beach detracts from beach visits for almost half of the state's residents.
- Wildlife areas and public parks receive the highest priority for waterfront location as opposed to office buildings and multifamily housing which receive the lowest priority for development on the waterfront.

- There is general satisfaction (45% and 35%, respectively) with the amount and location of waterfront development that has already occurred on state shorelines.

- Three out of four people have either never heard of the Shoreline Management Act or are only vaguely familiar with it.

- Half of the state's residents feel there is enough public access to beaches, lakes, rivers and streams, while one-third feel there is not enough.

- Of the goals of the Shoreline Management Act, four out of ten people feel the most important goal is to minimize damage to the ecology of the shorelines.

- Almost 9 out of 10 people feel citizen participation in shoreline planning is an important goal of the Act.

- Almost 9 out of 10 people are willing to have certain shorelines managed more stringently if those shorelines are of particular value to the whole state.

- 1 in 4 people feel that the shorelines have improved over the last ten years; 1 in 4 feel they have gotten worse; while 1 in 3 think they have stayed about the same.

- 1 in 5 people mention "user fees" when asked how shoreline management activities should be funded.

SUMMARY

Lakes, rivers, and coastal shorelines throughout Washington are a heavily used natural resource. Most Washington residents use the shoreline for recreational activities, and they value the shorelines for their scenic beauty and serenity, as well. Not only is visiting the beach important

to the state's citizens, but having visual access to the water is also important.

The goals of the Shoreline Management Act that were most important to Washington residents had to do with minimizing ecological damage to the shoreline, preserving public access to the shoreline, and encouraging citizen participation in shoreline planning.

Philosophically, Washington residents are willing to see their individual freedoms limited if it means more environmental problems can be solved.

Washington residents want to see high priority given to wildlife areas and public parks when waterfront development is at issue. They want office buildings, apartments, and condominiums given a low priority or even no priority at all for waterfront location.

There is general satisfaction with the laws governing the shorelines and with enforcement of those laws, although the majority of people are unaware or only slightly aware of what those laws are (including the Shoreline Management Act itself).

Ten years later, there is still substantial agreement that state and local governments should share in the management responsibilities for state shorelines.

The uses and values Washington residents place on their shorelines are clearly consistent with the goals of the Shoreline Management Act, and while people may not have name recognition of the Act, they agree that the goals are important.

"I just love the water here. I no longer have the urge to go in, which I used to do when I was younger, but I still like to look. I think it's given me a great deal of peace."

--James Beard, 80 year old
food consultant and author,
on the Oregon coast
June 1983

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was directed by and the report written by Nancy H. Pearson and Jeanne L. Koenings with the assistance of a League Advisory Group. The Advisory Group's members were Lee Carpenter, Kara Kondo, and Betty Tabbutt.

Interviewing was done by 125 local League of Women Voters members throughout the state.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Executive Summary	i
I. Introduction	1
II. The Sample - Who Was Interviewed	3
III. Findings	10
A. Level of Public Use of Shorelines	11
B. Appropriate Uses of Shorelines	17
C. Public Knowledge of the Shoreline Management Act	23
D. Successes and Failures of the Shoreline Management Act	26
E. Level of Government Appropriate for Managing Shorelines	32
F. Funding	37
IV. Expectations for Future Management	41
Appendices	
A. Methodology	
B. Analysis of Sample Characteristics - Reliability, Validity	
C. Training Schedule and Press Release	
D. Frequencies and Percentages of Responses	
E. Coding Book and Questionnaire	

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1.	Number of interviews by county	4
Figure 2.	Graphic display of sample demographic characteristics	8
Figure 3.	Miles of shoreline in Washington State by type of waterbody and region	12

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
1.	Sample characteristics compared to state population	5
2.	Profile of sample: Washington residents 18 years and older	6
3.	Frequency of shoreline visits	13
4.	Frequent activities on shorelines	13
5.	Frequency of seeing shorelines	16
6.	Importance of seeing shorelines	16
7.	Shoreline uses, with relative priority and ranking	18
8.	Priorities for uses on shoreline	20, 21
9.	Satisfaction with amount and location of development	22
10.	Familiarity with the Shoreline Management Act	24
11.	Adequacy of shoreline access	28
12.	Overall assessment of Act	28
13.	Satisfaction with shoreline laws and enforcement	31
14.	Preference for management of shorelines	33
15.	Choice between state or local government	33
16.	Profile of Washington residents' priority for protecting individual freedom or solving environmental problems	36
17.	Preferences for financing methods	39
18.	Importance of Shoreline Management goals	43
19.	Management of special shorelines	37
20.	Comparison of sample and weighted percentages for selected issues based on sex	B-3

I. INTRODUCTION

1982 marked the 11-year anniversary of the Washington State Shoreline Management Act. Washington State's Shoreline Management Act is unique in this nation because it was initiated by the citizens of the state before the federal government encouraged local coastal planning in exchange for federal funding. Washington's Shoreline Management Act is also unique in including lakes, rivers, and streams in its coverage, in addition to marine coastlines.

Because voters chose local over state control of their shorelines, Washington's citizens and their local governments have decided over the past 11 years how their shorelines should be used. This means that citizens throughout the state have been drawn into the process of shoreline planning. Despite (or perhaps because of) such broad citizen involvement, the history of shoreline planning in this state has been one of controversy. Local interests have often conflicted with state-wide interests. Development interests have conflicted with preservation interests. In urban areas competition for scarce shoreline resources is intense. But throughout this all, planning under the Shoreline Management Act has moved forward.

In the past, major funding for these shoreline activities has been provided by the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. Now, however, that source of funding is drawing to a close, and Washington State citizens must provide direction on whether to fund shoreline planning activities from the state's deficit-laden budget. Charged with administering the Shoreline Management Act, the Department of Ecology felt it was important to evaluate the Act based on a survey of the public's perception of

appropriate management of shorelines and the law including its successes and failures over the last 11 years. Such a survey would be conducted statewide and would be a random sample survey, designed to gauge a broad cross-section of public opinion.

After competitive review by the Department of Ecology in January 1983, the League of Women Voters of Washington was chosen by the Department of Ecology to design and implement this survey. The League of Women Voters is a volunteer, non-profit, non-partisan citizen organization and, as such, does not support or oppose political parties or candidates. The League has earned its reputation as a credible and effective force promoting responsible, responsive state government. The League is particularly involved in promoting informed and active participation of citizens in government.

II. THE SAMPLE - WHO WAS INTERVIEWED

By randomly selecting the telephone numbers to be called, the survey aimed to sample a cross-section of people who reflected the demographic composition of the state's citizens in terms of age, sex, occupation, education, and income.

The 806 citizens who were interviewed in this survey came from almost every county in the state (Figure 1). A few counties with very low populations had no people interviewed (Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, and Pend Oreille), although calls were made in an attempt to obtain interviews. King County, containing 30.7% of the state's population, accounted for 246 (30.5%) of all interviews. The other counties bordering Puget Sound (Whatcom, Skagit, San Juan, Island, Snohomish, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Thurston) comprise 32.6% of the state's population, and they accounted for 32.5% (262) of the total interviews. Counties in the southwest part of the state and ocean counties (Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Skamania, Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Pacific) with 11.7% of the state's population, accounted for 93 interviews or 11.6% of the total number. Eastern Washington counties, with 24.7% of the state's population, made up the remaining 25.5% or 205 interviews.

Of the 806 people interviewed, 119 (15%) own waterfront property, although only 72 people live on that property either year-round or part of the year. Waterfront owners are spread evenly across the state. Many of them are retired people, although they come from all occupational classes.

Length of residence in the state was considered to be another important factor that might influence how people responded to our

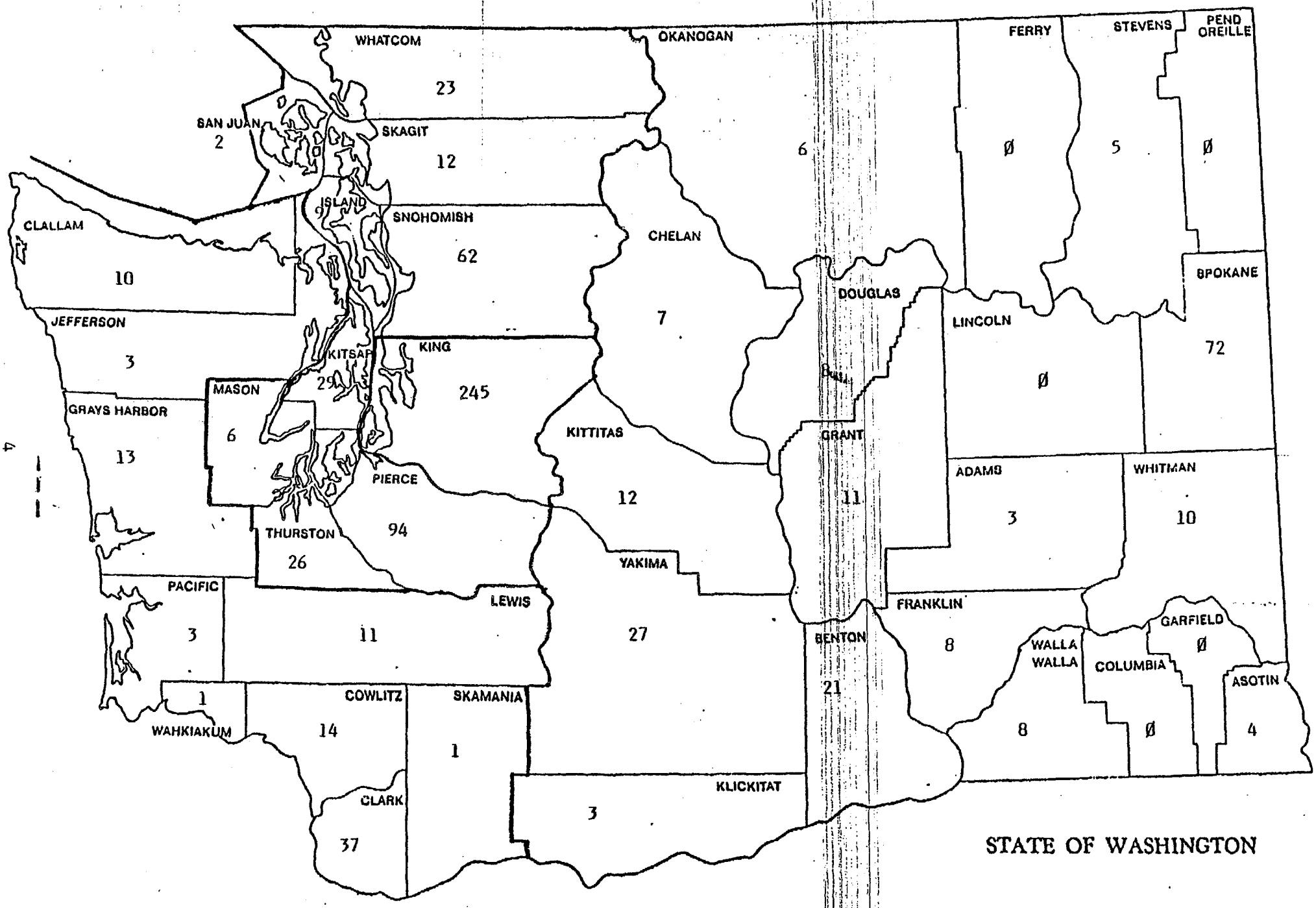

Figure 1. Number of interviews by county. Regions identified by heavy solid lines.

Table 1. Sample Characteristics Compared to State Population

	Sample Characteristics (% of 796)		State Population (% of 2,992,796)
Age Group			
18-24	9.3		18.5
25-34	26.5		24.9
35-50	31.0	= 49.3	42.2
51-64	18.3		
65 and over	14.9		15.3
Sex	(% of 797)		(% of 2,992,796)
Males	36.9		49.7
Females	63.1		50.3
	(% of 804)		(% of 4,132,156)
Educational Level			
Less than High School	8.1		11.5
High School Graduate	29.4		37.3
Some college, bus., voc.	32.2		21.3
College Graduate	18.1		19.0
Post-graduate	12.2		Not available
	(% of 729)		(% of 1,086,000)
Family Income			
Less than $10,000	14.4		17.0
$10-19,000	23.5		27.4
$20-29,000	28.2		27.8
$30-49,000	20.4		21.8
Greater than $50,000	10.4		6.0
	Median category: $20-29,000		Median income: $21,696

TABLE 2. PROFILE OF SAMPLE: WASHINGTON RESIDENTS 18 YEARS AND OLDER

		YEARS OR RESIDENCY						AGE GROUP					OCCUPATION									EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
		0-10	21-30	11-20	31-40	41-50	>50	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	+65	Mgr	Prof	Tech, Sales	Bl Col	Svc	Fish Agr	Hmkr	Studt	Ret	<H.S.	H.S.	Some post-second	Coll grad	Post grad
	% of	161	157	128	167	77	116	73	210	244	145	124	39	112	162	78	50	22	170	22	117	64	236	256	144	96
REGION																										
	% of 806																									
King County	30	33	32	31	34	30	19	38	30	32	30	21	31	40	40	18	26	4	25	27	26	22	21	27	47	40
Other Puget Sound Counties	33	36	28	34	30	34	34	32	35	31	38	28	26	32	26	42	40	23	38	36	34	31	36	37	26	27
Southwest, Ocean Counties	12	6	10	13	14	12	17	4	8	14	14	15	15	8	8	5	14	9	21	4	11	16	15	11	8	7
Eastern Washington	25	25	30	21	23	25	29	26	27	22	18	36	31	20	26	35	20	64	16	32	29	31	28	26	19	26

		SEX		INCOME CATEGORY (thousands)				
		MEN	WOMEN	<10	10-19	20-29	30-49	50+
		294	503	109	177	211	154	78
REGION								
	% of 806							
King County	30	31	29	22	24	30	36	41
Other Puget Sound Counties	33	36	31	32	33	36	32	26
Southwest, Ocean Counties	12	9	13	15	14	11	10	9
Eastern Washington	25	24	27	31	30	24	22	24

		REGION				OCCUPATION								
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	Mgr	Prof	Tech, Sales	Bl Col	Svc	Fish Agr	Hmkr	Studt	Ret
		245	262	93	205	39	112	162	78	50	22	170	22	117
OWN WATERFRONT PROPERTY														
	% of 805													
No	85	86	84	85	87	92	87	83	92	90	77	92	91	76
Yes	15	14	16	15	13	7	13	17	8	10	23	8	10	24
	(% of 15%)													
but do not reside there	(7)	10	5	5	5									
and reside there full time	(6)	4	10	5	4									
and reside there part time	(3)	3	1	4	4									

questions. Survey participants were grouped by ten-year time periods. All of the ten-year groups are fairly equal, except for those living in Washington from 41 to 50 years which accounted for only 9.5% of the total sample. (These data are not available for the true population.)

We asked the age of each person interviewed. 10% of our sample is between the ages of 18 and 24; 26% between 25 and 34; 30% between 35 and 50; 18% between 51 and 64; and 15% over the age of 65. In comparison with the state's population, this survey slightly undersampled the youngest age group, while middle age groups were somewhat oversampled (see Table 1).

Only 8% of our sample had not finished high school. 29% had graduated from high school; another 32% had at least some college, business, or vocational education; and 30% had finished college or had some post-graduate education. Our sample slightly underrepresents the lower educational levels and overrepresents the higher educational levels (see Table 1 and Table 2).

People were also asked to give their occupation. The largest groups interviewed included homemakers (22%), white-collar workers (21%), retired people (15%), professionals (14%), and blue-collar workers (10%). Comparison with the state's population is difficult because of the way state occupational groupings are reported. State officials report that there were 15.3% retired people in the state in 1982.

Income levels reported by Washington residents interviewed in this survey show that 13.5% of the sample earned less than $10,000 per year (in 1982 before taxes); 22% earned $10-19,000: 26% earned $20-29,000; 19% earned $30-49,000; and 10% reported earning over $50,000 per year. Less than 7% of the people being interviewed declined to answer this question. Compared with the true state population, our sample underrepresented

FIGURE 2.

GRAPHIC DISPLAY OF SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

AGE GROUP

18-24	(9%)	*******
25-34	(26%)	**********
35-50	(31%)	**********
51-64	(18%)	**********
65, over	(15%)	**********

YEARS OF RESIDENCY

0-10	(20%)	**********
11-20	(16%)	**********
21-30	(20%)	**********
31-40	(21%)	**********
41-50	(10%)	********
over 50	(14%)	**********

INCOME CATEGORY

Under $10,000	(14%)	**********
$10-19,000	(22%)	**********
$20-29,000	(26%)	**********
$30-49,000	(19%)	**********
$50,000 or more	(10%)	**********
no response	(9%)	

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Below High School (8%)	******
High School (30%)	**********
Some college/business/ vocational school (32%)	**********
College graduate (18%)	**********
Post-graduate (12%)	**********

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Exec., Mgr.	(5%)	****	
Profess'l	(14%)	**********	
Supp't/Tech/Sales	(20%)	**********	
Service	(6%)	*****	
Fish, Agric.	(3%)	**	
Blue Collar	(10%)	********	
Homemaker	(21%)	**********	
Student	(3%)	**	
Retired	(14%)	**********	
Other	(4%)	***	

the lower income levels and overrepresented the higher income levels (Table 1.)

Men made up 36.9% of our sample and women 63.1% (Table 1). The actual ratio of men to women 18 years old and older in the state population is 49.7:50.3, a marked difference from the sample ratio of 37:63. This is a phenomenon of telephone interviewing. Women tend to answer the telephone more frequently than men. Extensive checks were made as the analysis began to determine whether this misrepresentation of the sexes would affect the results. Of all the demographic characteristics, sex had the least impact on public perception of state shorelines. In the few instances sex differences appeared, they are shown in the tables with the sample weighted to provide true proportions of men and women.

The sample size was selected to obtain a sufficient number of responses, proportionately from all counties in the state, to produce reliable estimates of the opinions of all Washington residents. The degree of reliability or certainty that the sample represents the true population is 95%. We are confident that the results would not be any different for a sample of similar size and with similar characteristics more often than five times in 100. The sampling error for this size sample and the level of confidence is 4%; that is, the percentages reported in the findings may be four percentage points in either direction. Where responses are taken from smaller segments of the sample, conclusions may be less precise.

III. FINDINGS

All of the questions asked in this survey were designed to shed light on Washington residents' beliefs, behavior, knowledge, and attitudes regarding these seven objectives:

A. Level of public use of shorelines

B. Appropriate uses of the shoreline

C. Public knowledge of the Shoreline Management Act

D. Successes and failures of the Shoreline Management Act

E. Level of government appropriate for managing shorelines

F. Priority attached to funding of shoreline management

G. Expectations for future management of shorelines

The findings of the survey follow, presenting each objective separately.

A. LEVEL OF PUBLIC USE OF THE SHORELINE

One of the first areas we wished to explore was the level of use by individuals of Washington's shoreline resources. How often do Washington residents actually visit a shoreline, where do they go, what do they do when they get there?

Given the 20,634 miles of salt and freshwater shorelines in Washington State, it was not surprising that 85% of our sample visit a shore at least several times a year and 36% go at least monthly or more. Of the 6% who never visit the shore, 75% are over 50 years old. Younger people were more likely than older people to visit the shore as often as once a month, but retired people were also frequent users of the shorelines (see Figure 3 and Table 3).

When asked what type of shoreline they most frequently visit, respondents chose lakes and Puget Sound as the most population destinations (lakes, 29%; Puget Sound, 26%) with rivers or streams being the destination of 16% of our sample and the ocean, 11%.

Residents of Eastern Washington most frequently visit lakes and rivers, while Puget Sound and King County residents most frequently visit Puget Sound. The southwest and ocean counties' most frequent destination is, not surprisingly, the ocean.

There are also differences in destinations shown by different age groups. People under 35 were more likely to visit lakes while those in the 51-64 age range were more likely to visit the ocean. Puget Sound was visited equally by all age groups.

In addition to the frequency of visits and the type of shoreline visited, we wished to know what people did when they went to the shore.

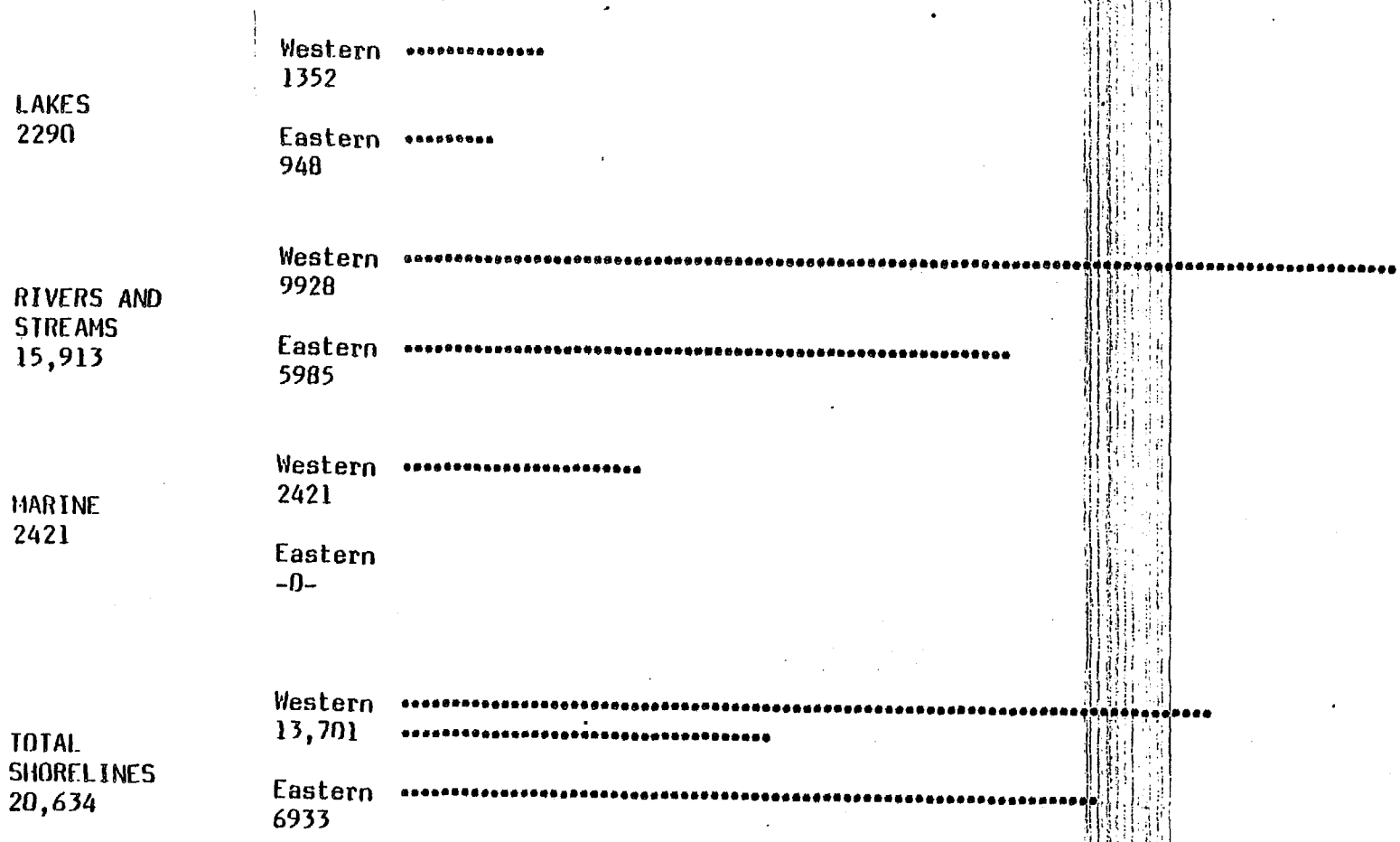

Figure 3. Miles of Shoreline in Washington State, by Type of Waterbody and Region (Department of Ecology, 1982).

TABLE 3. FREQUENCY OF SHORELINE VISITS

"Do you go to lakes, rivers, or other shoreline areas in Washington once a year, several times a a year, once a month or more, almost daily, or not at all?"

		REGION				AGE GROUP					OCCUPATION				
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	+65	Wt Col	Bl Col	Svc	Hmkr	Ret
	% of	245	263	93	205	73	210	244	145	124	314	100	50	170	245
VISIT FREQ'CY															
% of	806														
Daily	11	10	14	14	7	10	14	10	8	12	10	13	14	10	13
Monthly	25	34	25	20	18	37	29	29	19	11	30	31	24	18	17
Sevrl/Yr	48	47	45	50	52	47	51	49	54	36	49	41	52	55	40
Yearly	10	5	11	6	14	6	5	8	10	20	8	10	10	9	16
Never	6	3	5	9	9	1	.5	4	8	20	3	5	-	8	14

TABLE 4. FREQUENT ACTIVITIES ON SHORELINES

"From the following list of things people often do at the shore, would you tell me which of them you do frequently when you go to the shore?"

		AGE GROUP				
		18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	+65
	% of	73	210	244	145	124
ACTIVITIES						
% of	796					
Fish	48	52	50	51	49	35
Boat	42	51	47	45	38	27
Dig clams	30	18	24	33	40	27
Swim	46	59	65	52	28	17
Camp	44	44	54	48	45	18
Observe Nature	72	77	79	72	73	57

The questionnaire offered choices of seven activities as well as an open choice in which people specified an activity not previously mentioned. Not surprisingly, recreational activities were the predominant use of the shoreline. Only 6% of those who went to the shore went there for work-related activities. Almost three-quarters of those going to the shore (72%) said they "observed nature" frequently. This was by far the most common activity at the beach. Other activities, such as boating, fishing, swimming and camping were frequently engaged in by 40-50% of our sample. Examples of other popular activities were walking and hiking, water sports, picnicking, and hobbies (Table 4).

As much as the activities that attract people to the beach, there are qualities about the shoreline that make it a desirable place to visit. Our sample was asked what those qualities are, and each person was allowed two responses. 242 of the 1063 responses given had to do with the natural character and scenic beauty of Washington's beaches. 205 were connected with the peacefulness and serenity of the shore, 135 had to do with the activities available, 135 with the general atmosphere of the beach, and 129 with the interaction with the natural world (see Appendix D for detailed responses).

There were also things that detracted from Washingtonians' visits to the shore. When asked what those were (again, allowing two responses per person), litter was the most frequently mentioned problem, drawing 352 responses out of a total of 941 responses. Crowds detracted from 124 people's visits to the beach, but an almost equal number said nothing detracted from their visits. Less frequently mentioned problems included poor water quality, abuse of the site (including driving on the beach), excessive noise, and overdevelopment of the shoreline.

All of the above discussion concerns actual physical use of the shoreline area. But Washingtonians also "use" their shoreline for visual enjoyment. When asked how frequently they see a shoreline, fully half said they see a shoreline on a daily basis. Another 20% see a shoreline at least weekly. Only 1 in 10 of this state's residents see a shoreline as little as once or twice a year (Table 5).

Not only do Washington's citizens see shorelines frequently, but it is important for them to be able to do so. The shoreline is not a resource taken lightly. 59% of Washington state residents feel that having a view of the water is very important, while another 30% said it was somewhat important. Only 11% said having a view of the water was not important to them. The importance of visual access to the water was evident across the state and was independent of geographical area (Table 6).

From the preceding discussion, it is apparent that Washingtonians are aware of and use their shoreline resources heavily, not only for recreational purposes, but for aesthetic enjoyment as well.

The next section focuses on what types of uses Washington residents feel are most appropriate for the shoreline and how they feel about previous development of the shore.

TABLE 5. FREQUENCY OF SEEING SHORELINES

"Some people seldom visit a shoreline for recreation or work, but look at it often. How often do you see a shoreline?"

VISUAL FREQUENCY	(count)	(% of 801)
Daily	415	52
Weekly	155	19
Monthly	134	17
Once or twice yearly	84	10
Never	13	2

TABLE 6. IMPORTANCE OF SEEING SHORELINES

"How important is it to you to be able to have a view of the water?

		REGION				AGE GROUP					OCCUPATION				
	% of	King Co 245	Puget Sound 263	SW, Ocean 93	East 205	18-24 73	25-34 210	35-50 244	51-64 145	+65 124	Wt Col 314	Bl Col 100	Svc 50	Hmkr 170	Ret 245
VISUAL ACCESS % of	789														
Very impt	59	61	62	54	55	53	59	61	54	64	62	57	52	57	60
Somewhat impt	30	30	28	34	31	40	32	27	35	18	29	31	38	30	25
Not impt	11	9	11	12	14	7	9	12	11	18	9	12	10	13	15

B. APPROPRIATE USES OF THE SHORELINE.

Although the respondents in our sample aren't very familiar with the principle law in the state that governs uses of the shorelines (see Section C. Public Knowledge of the Shoreline Management Act), they do have definite opinions as to what uses should have priority for those shorelines. Survey participants were asked to rank nine different types of development as high, medium, or low priority based on whether they should be located on the waterfront. (Table 7)

The highest priority was assigned by our sample to wildlife-natural areas and public parks and facililities. 82% thought wildlife-natural areas should be given high priority and 70% thought public parks should be given high priority. Half the sample thought fish and shellfish farming should have a high priority for locating on a Waterfront. At the other end of the scale, commercial, industrial, and multifamily housing uses received the largest "low or no priority at all" ratings, with office buildings rated low or no priority by 92% of our sample, apartments and condominiums by 80%, industrial facilities by 64%, and shops and restaurants by 59%. Almost half of the sample considered marinas to be only a medium priority for waterfront usage. Agricultural activities received priority ratings evenly divided between high, medium, and low priorities, perhaps indicating uncertainty over how dependent farmers and ranchers are on waterfront location. These ratings mostly spanned all age groups, regions of the state, occupations, and lengths of residence in Washington, indicating wide citizen agreement on these priorities (Table 8).

TABLE 7. SHORELINE USES, WITH RELATIVE PRIORITY AND RANKING

High Priority	% of 805	Medium Priority	% of 805	Low Priority	% of 805	No Priority	% of 805
Wildlife, Natural Areas	82	Marinas	44	Office Buildings	50	Office Buildings	42
Public Parks, Facilities	70	Fish, Shellfish Farming	35	Apartments, Condominiums	47	Apartments, Condominiums	33
Fish, Shellfish Farming	49	Agricultural Activities	36	Shops and Restaurants	44	Industrial Facilities	23
Marinas	25	Shops and Restaurants	34	Industrial Facilities	41	Shops and Restaurants	15
Agricultural Activities	23	Public Parks, Facilities	25	Agricultural Activities	28	Agricultural Activities	9
Industrial Facilities	10	Industrial Facilities	24	Marinas	23	Marinas	5
Shops and Restaurants	6	Apartments, Condominiums	16	Fish, Shellfish Farming	9	Fish, Shellfish Farming	3
Apartments and Condominium	3	Wildlife, Natural Areas	14	Public Parks, Facilities	4	Public Parks, Facilities	1
Office Buildings	1	Office Buildings	6	Wildlife, Natural Areas	3	Wildlife, Natural Areas	.2

TABLE 8 (a). PRIORITIES FOR USES ON SHORELINES

"The Shoreline Management Act was adopted primarily to control future uses of lake, river, and coastal shorelines, but different people have different ideas on how the shoreline areas of our state should be used. ...Do the following uses, in your opinion, have a high, medium or low priority, or no priority at all?"

		REGION				YEARS RESIDENCY					AGE GROUP					OCCUPATION				
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	>40	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	65+	Wt Col	Bl Col	Svc	Wmkr	Ret
	% of	245	262	93	205	160	128	157	167	193	73	210	243	145	124	314	100	50	170	117
MARINAS																				
% of	795																			
High	25	27	22	29	25	16	28	23	30	28	29	20	21	30	36	19	35	28	24	29
Medium	45	42	50	37	44	48	43	45	43	45	51	47	43	47	37	47	40	42	49	44
Low	23	24	24	25	30	29	24	27	18	20	14	28	29	20	15	28	23	24	20	15
No prior.	5	6	3	8	3	6	5	2	8	5	6	4	7	3	8	5	1	6	6	7
INDUSTRY																				
% of	795																			
High	10	7	8	18	13	7	6	11	13	12	11	9	9	12	11	9	18	16	7	10
Medium	24	24	26	24	21	17	20	22	28	28	19	19	27	28	26	15	30	20	29	32
Low	41	46	41	33	37	38	50	45	37	33	44	50	39	39	30	47	35	44	36	34
No pr'ty	23	21	23	20	26	22	23	22	19	23	25	21	24	19	26	25	15	20	24	19
WILDLIFE-NAT. AREAS																				
% of	806																			
High	82	82	84	83	81	88	90	87	81	85	93	91	80	77	74	83	82	78	88	74
Medium	14	14	14	12	16	11	10	10	14	27	7	8	18	19	17	15	16	16	8	21
Low	2	3	2	5	2	-	-	3	5	4	-	1	2	3	6	2	2	4	2	3
No pr'ty	.2	.4	-	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
PARKS																				
% of	805																			
High	70	70	70	74	68	69	68	69	70	72	62	71	70	75	68	66	70	72	77	69
Medium	25	26	26	19	25	27	29	28	24	19	36	27	24	21	23	28	27	26	18	24
Low	4	3	3	5	4	2	2	2	5	5	-	2	7	3	3	5	3	2	2	3
No pr'ty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2

TABLE 8 (b). PRIORITIES FOR USES ON SHORELINES

		REGION				YEARS RESIDENCY					AGE GROUP					OCCUPATION				
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-50		18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	65+	Wt Col	Bl Col	Svc	Hmkr	Ret
	% of	245	262	93	205	160	128	157	167	193	73	210	243	145	124	314	100	50	170	117
SHOPS, RESTAUR																				
% of	805																			
High	6	6	5	6	8	5	5	6	8	7	8	4	5	7	12	5	8	6	6	8
Medium	34	32	37	40	32	32	32	35	34	39	30	33	31	42	36	28	41	32	37	43
Low	44	51	41	31	45	45	48	48	45	37	48	54	46	40	29	54	41	44	41	29
None	15	11	16	23	14	18	15	11	13	6	14	9	18	12	22	13	10	18	15	9
OFFICE BLDGS																				
% of	804																			
High	1	-	-	4	3	-	3	1	3	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	-
Medium	6	6	8	4	4	8	5	3	6	8	7	4	6	4	10	4	8	-	7	12
Low	50	53	49	42	52	53	50	54	53	42	45	63	49	49	36	52	55	57	48	41
None	42	41	43	50	38	39	42	41	37	48	45	31	42	46	49	42	33	43	44	44
APTS, CONDOS																				
% of	804																			
High	3	2	2	3	5	-	5	2	4	4	6	2	2	2	6	3	4	-	1	4
Medium	16	17	14	16	17	15	17	17	16	16	21	15	15	17	14	15	17	10	17	20
Low	47	53	47	45	42	48	48	49	52	40	41	56	48	44	40	48	52	58	44	40
None	33	28	35	36	35	35	31	31	28	38	33	27	34	37	39	33	27	32	35	34
FISH FARMING																				
% OF	805																			
High	49	47	56	61	38	40	45	48	59	51	37	49	48	57	52	48	55	56	49	50
Medium	35	41	32	25	38	44	36	36	32	28	52	39	38	27	24	37	29	26	35	33
Low	9	10	8	8	12	9	12	10	7	10	7	9	11	10	9	10	12	14	7	6
None	3	2	2	3	5	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	3
AGRICULTURE																				
% of	802																			
High	23	18	24	27	27	22	20	22	26	24	27	26	21	20	26	17	44	26	25	23
Medium	36	36	27	30	38	39	38	42	39	24	36	41	39	36	23	40	27	44	38	26
Low	28	35	27	28	23	30	27	26	26	32	32	25	31	30	27	34	21	22	23	30
None	9	9	10	12	8	7	11	8	8	11	4	7	10	12	11	7	7	6	12	12

The above questions on use priorities were very specific questions on future development of the waterfront. But the respondents were also asked a series of general questions on their satisfaction with the amount and location of development that has already occurred on the shorelines of Washington.

Almost half of the sample (45%) thought that the amount of existing development was about right, while a third (36%) thought that there was too much development on the shore. Those people who have lived in Washington less than 20 years were more likely to think there is too much development on the shore than those who have been residents of Washington for over 20 years (Table 9).

Concerning the location of existing development, one-third (35%) of the sample was mostly satisfied and one-third (33%) had neutral feelings. One-fifth (20%) were dissatisfied with where waterfront development has occurred. Owners of waterfront property were more likely to be satisfied with waterfront development location than others (Table 9).

The general satisfaction with the amount and location of existing waterfront development shown by the sample is similar throughout all regions of the state (Table 9).

TABLE 9. SATISFACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT AMOUNT AND LOCATION

"Do you think the amount of development that has occurred on state shorelines is too little, about right, or too much?"

		REGION				YEARS OF RESIDENCY							OWN WTRFRONT	
		King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	0-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Yes	No
	% of	245	263	93	204	82	79	128	157	167	177	116	119	686
AMOUNT	% of 805													
Too little	6	6	35	10	6	4	4	6	6	9	12	4	4	7
About right	46	40	45	57	46	38	49	41	46	45	43	54	62	43
Too much	36	41	42	23	28	44	31	43	36	32	30	34	25	37
Don't know	12	13	7	11	20	15	17	10	12	14	16	8	9	13

"To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the location of development that has already occurred on the shorelines?"

LOCATION	% of 805													
Satisfied	35	37	34	33	35	23	38	33	35	36	36	42	45	33
Dissatisfied	20	21	24	12	17	24	16	20	21	20	18	16	15	20
Neutral	33	29	34	42	33	37	37	34	33	33	31	28	29	34
Don't know	12	14	7	13	16	16	9	13	11	11	14	13	10	13

C. PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT

The third area we wished to explore was how much Washington citizens knew about the Shoreline Management Act.

Of all the people surveyed, almost one-third (29%) had never heard of the Shoreline Management Act; close to half (44%) were only vaguely familiar with it. The remaining group (26%) was either somewhat or very familiar with the law. This segment was asked to name some provision of it; more than one-third (just one in ten of the total sample) connected the law with restrictions on development; a few thought of provisions such as permits or access. One in four, however, were unable to name anything connected with the law or confused shoreline laws with other water-related laws.

Waterfront owners are twice as likely to be very familiar with the Shoreline Management Act as non-waterfront owners (see Table 10).

All four regions of the state have similar proportions of people claiming to be only vaguely familiar with the Act (42% - 47%).

Citizens who are unaware of the existence of the Shoreline Management Act are most likely to live in Eastern Washington, least likely to be residents of King County. Conversely, of the four regions, King County residents most often (33%) claim to be somewhat or very familiar with the Act, while the eastern region has the fewest in that category.

Not surprisingly, the length of time a person has lived in Washington affects his or her awareness of the law; the longer one has lived in the state, the more likely one is familiar with the Act. About half of the 0-10 year residents said they had never heard of it; less than one in ten were very familiar with it. The 11-40 year residents were most likely

TABLE 10. FAMILIARITY WITH THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT

"How familiar with the Shoreline Management Act would you say you are?"

		REGION				YEARS OF RESIDENCY					OWN WTRFRONT		SEX	
		King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	>40	Yes	No	Men	Women
	% of	245	262	93	205	160	128	157	166	191	119	677	485	503
FAMILIARITY	% of 797													
not aware	30	25	26	33	38	53	31	30	20	17	12	33	21	34
vaguely familiar	44	42	47	45	44	28	48	50	54	44	50	44	44	44
somewhat familiar	21	27	20	21	13	13	14	17	24	32	28	20	27	17
very familiar	5	6	6	1	4	6	6	3	2	7	11	4	8	3

"What part of the Act have you heard the most about?" (question to those answering "somewhat" or "very", above)

	number in group	% of 203	% of 806
development restrictions	76	37	9
permits	13	6	2
access	6	3	4
other	54	27	8
confused other regulations	18	09	2
don't know	36	18	4
group total	203	100	26
not asked	603		74
sample total	806		100

to say they were vaguely aware of the Act. The proportion who were somewhat or very familiar increased only for those residents living in the state 40 years or more.

Men showed greater familiarity with the Act than women. Six males to every four females were somewhat familiar with the Act. Of those who had never heard of the Act, the proportions were six women for every four men.

Only a small number (4%) of the sample had had direct experience with the Shoreline Management Act through its permit process, the primary tool for regulating new development on the shoreline. The survey cannot make many generalizations about this sub-group because of its small size relative to the state population. It is probable, however, that permit applicants were more familiar with the Act than non-applicants -- the sample indicated perhaps twice as familiar; their opinions on management issues might be a suitable topic for separate study.

D. SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT

Has the Act helped, in fact, to "prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and piecemeal development of the state's shorelines"*, as the Act states in its policy statement? Through the survey we attempted to learn whether the varied interests Washington citizens have for their shorelines have been met during the 11 years of shoreline management. We asked for opinions about development and the permit process, about access, and about what qualities attract or detract from people's enjoyment of shore visits. Respondents were also asked directly for an overall assessment of the decade-old Act, and how satisfied they were generally with shoreline laws.

Section A previously described the high level of use of shoreline resources by citizens for recreation, relaxation and interaction with nature. It also pointed out the importance to people of visual access to shoreline areas. Many of the qualities which make the shorelines most attractive for people to visit are those which the Shoreline Management Act was designed to protect and preserve. The fact that many survey respondents had no complaints about their shoreline visits may be a measure of some success. The principle complaints about shoreline visits, litter and crowds, while not a failure of the Act, are still of interest to the Department of Ecology, which (with other local and state agencies) administers laws related to water quality, litter control, and uses of parks and beaches.

The Shoreline Management Act does include among its goals minimizing any interference with the public's use of the water. When asked whether

*RCW 90.58.020

there is enough or not enough access to beaches, lakes, rivers and streams, fully half, 51%, of the respondents said enough. Almost 4 in 10 (38%) said not enough, and the remainder didn't know.

There are only small differences on this question about the four regions examined. Puget Sound residents, excluding King County, are somewhat more likely to feel that access in insufficient. People in the eastern part of the state are more likely to not know. Younger people are much more likely than older people to feel there is enough access. Those who say access is not sufficient are spread evenly across all age groups. The state's senior citizens, many of whom visit shorelines infrequently, are more likely to be unsure of access sufficience. How long a person has lived in the state does not affect perception of inadequate access, but the response of "enough access" is concentrated in the 6-10 and 41-50 year length of residence groups (Table 11).

Unrestricted construction on both private and public shorelines of the state was the major reason the Shoreline Management Act was adopted. How do state citizens feel about development on shorelines now? Our findings show that close to half (45%) said the amount of development is "about right," but only nine percentage points fewer, 36%, said there is too much. Feelings about the location of development are more neutral; one-third each were mostly satisfied or neutral, and only one fifth were dissatisfied. Those who were dissatisfied with development amount or location are likely to be residents of Puget Sound counties (excluding King County). Southwest and ocean county residents said there was not enough development (Table 12).

TABLE 11. ADEQUACY OF SHORELINE ACCESS

"Is there enough or not enough public access to beaches, rivers, lakes and streams?"

		AGE GROUP					REGION				YEARS OF RESIDENCY						
		18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	65+	King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	0-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	>50
	% of	73	210	244	145	124	245	263	93	204	82	79	128	157	167	177	116
ADEQUACY																	
	% of 798																
Enough	51	64	57	49	48	40	51	45	60	52	52	63	48	54	46	40	53
Not enough	38	30	37	43	41	33	40	44	32	33	33	34	44	40	42	39	32
Don't know	11	6	6	8	11	27	9	11	8	15	15	2	7	7	12	21	16

TABLE 12. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF SHORELINES

"Overall, during the past ten years do you believe Washington's lakes, rivers and coastal shorelines have improved, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?"

		AGE GROUP					REGION				YEARS OF RESIDENCY							OWN WTRFRONT	
		18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	65+	King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	0-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Yes	No
	% of	73	210	244	145	124	245	263	93	204	82	79	128	157	167	177	116	119	686
ASSESSMENT																			
	% of 798																		
The same	38	40	39	37	46	33	34	40	42	41	22	43	44	47	35	34	40	37	39
Improved	25	22	27	26	26	23	28	20	31	25	10	19	20	28	30	35	28	33	24
Worse	22	19	20	26	18	26	24	29	16	15	17	24	26	16	27	26	20	25	22
Don't know	14	18	14	22	10	18	14	10	11	19	51	14	10	10	7	5	12	4	16

With less than half the state's citizens expressing satisfaction with the amount and location of development, some might feel that the Act is failing. On the other hand, if even smaller numbers of people are dissatisfied, and in fact roughly 60% are either satisfied or neutral on both questions, the Act could be considered a success in controlling shoreline development.

Gaining opinions of those persons who have had experience with the shoreline management permit process provides another way to assess the effectiveness of the Act. In our sample, 33 respondents had applied for a shoreline permit (4% of the total sample). Fourteen of these applicants said their experience with the process was satisfactory, and an almost equal number said it was unsatisfactory. This size group is too small to make generalizations about all permit applicants, and we suggest the Department of Ecology look for other ways to study the successes and failures of this aspect of shoreline management.

The survey asked respondents whether, overall, Washington's shorelines during the past ten years had improved, gotten worse, or stayed about the same. A plurality (38%) answered "about the same". The percentages saying "improved" (25%) and "worse" (22%) were almost equal to each other. Principal factors seen contributing to shoreline improvement were better water quality and generally cleaner or better maintained areas. Improved facilities also received high marks. Other factors mentioned were better access, the imposition of development restrictions, and a generally higher level of citizen concern. (Table 12)

Topping the list of reasons given for shorelines being worse now than a decide ago was overdevelopment, followed by polluted water and overuse

or abuse. A few respondents thought that an increase in litter or decline in maintenance had made shorelines worse.

Goals of the Act are implemented through the shoreline law, its regulations and the local master programs, but three-fourths of the population, as described in Section C above, is not familiar with this specific law. Instead, when connecting governmental control or management of state shorelines with law, they think collectively of all the legal controls which apply to uses of lakes, rivers, streams and coastal areas, whether instituted or enforced at the federal, state or local level. The survey asked state residents to what extent they were satisfied or dissatisfied with these laws generally. The responses follow somewhat the same proportions as the responses on development, allowing for a higher proportion who couldn't answer. 40% were mostly satisfied, 15% were mostly dissatisfied, and 26% were neither one nor the other. Approximately the same proportions responded about satisfaction with enforcement of those same laws: 38% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied, 23% neutral, and 20% didn't know.

The differences for both general questions showed up most clearly in the Puget Sound region for both general questions (Table 13).

Do these data indicate clearly whether the Shoreline Management Act has been a success or failure? No. But Washington residents are clear that shoreline resources are important to them, and why. The proportions who are not happy with shoreline uses are relatively small. The large number of people who are unaware of the Act or its related laws may be a target for shoreline managers who wish to strengthen the connection in people's minds between the shorelines of this state and the laws governing these shorelines.

TABLE 13. SATISFACTION WITH SHORELINE LAWS AND ENFORCEMENT

"To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the present laws governing the uses of Washington's shorelines?"

	AGE GROUP					REGION				YEARS OF RESIDENCY							OWN WTRFRONT	
	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	65+	King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	0-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	>50	Yes	No
% of	73	210	244	145	124	245	263	93	204	82	79	128	157	167	177	116	119	686
LAWS, GENERALLY																		
% of 805																		
Satisfied	40	41	41	39	47	30	38	40	47	37	42	43	38	40	35	40	43	40	39
Dissatisf'd	15	8	11	13	18	24	17	15	17	11	6	10	13	13	15	22	22	18	14
Neutral	26	34	31	26	20	21	25	32	16	25	32	5	30	27	28	22	17	24	26
Don't know	20	16	17	22	15	26	20	13	19	27	21	22	20	20	22	14	18	18	20

"How satisfied or disssatisfied would you say you are with governmental enforcement of state shoreline laws?"

WITH ENFORCEMENT																			
% of 804																			
Satisfied	38	36	35	38	49	30	39	34	47	36	29	35	30	42	41	38	42	29	40
Dissatisf'd	19	12	17	19	17	27	20	23	14	13	8	11	24	15	17	23	24	33	17
Neutral	23	29	32	21	17	18	19	25	23	25	26	30	24	24	26	18	13	20	23
Don't know	20	23	16	22	17	25	22	16	16	25	27	23	21	19	16	21	21	18	21

E. LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATE FOR MANAGING SHORELINES

When Washington citizens voted on the Shoreline Management Act initiative 11 years ago, they were given the choice of vesting more power over shorelines in the state government or in local government. The voters chose local governments. We were interested in finding out how state residents felt now about that issue. Who should have responsibility for managing Washington's shorelines?

State residents are evenly divided in terms of preference for state or local government as managers of the shorelines. When asked "Who should have the major role in managing the shorelines," 56% mentioned state or local governments alone or in combination, 24% preferred property owners or a combination of owners with one or more levels of government, and the remaining people mentioned the federal and state government levels together (4%) or the federal level in some other combination (6%).

If future actions or funding demands require a balance between state and local governments other than what presently exists within the Shoreline Management Act, state citizens say today that they prefer local government in the stronger role, though by only a slim margin. 50% expressed a preference for local government; 44% prefer state government.

When the data on government management preferences are analyzed to discover whether any differences appear between subgroups of the state's population, we find significant differences based on educational level between those preferring higher (i.e., federal) levels of management versus lower (i.e., local) levels. (Table 14)

Those persons with less than a high school education more often prefer major control of shoreline management in the hands of owners rather than control residing with any government. Where respondents' education

TABLE 14. PREFERENCE FOR MANAGEMENT OF SHORELINES

"In addition to uses of our state's shorelines, a very important question is the responsibility government should have in attempting to achieve [the Shoreline Management Act] goals. Who should have the major responsibility for managing the shorelines, in your opinion?"

		REGION				EDUCATION					FIRST PRIORITY		
		King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	<H.S.	H.S.	Some post-second.	college grad	Post-grad	Freedom	Environ	Neutral
	% of	245	263	93	204	64	236	256	144	96	182	435	146
LEVEL OF GOVT													
	% of 786												
all govts	8	9	7	11	7	3	7	8	10	12	4	11	5
federal	6	5	9	3	3	8	6	5	5	6	3	8	3
federal + state	4	6	3	2	3	-	5	3	8	4	1	6	1
state	15	14	13	13	17	17	13	15	17	15	9	16	16
state + local	29	31	30	27	24	19	25	33	30	35	20	32	33
local	14	10	13	17	17	12	17	15	11	7	24	12	8
some govt + owners	13	18	12	9	10	12	14	12	10	18	18	10	16
owners alone	11	5	11	15	15	29	14	9	8	3	20	5	18

TABLE 15. CHOICE BETWEEN STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"At some time in the future, if government takes on greater responsibility for the shorelines, would you prefer to have state or local government take the stronger role?"

		REGION				EDUCATION					FIRST PRIORITY		
		King Co	Puget Snd	SW, Ocean	East	<H.S.	H.S.	Some post-second.	college grad	Post-grad	Freedom	Environ	Neutral
	% of	245	263	93	204	64	236	256	144	96	182	435	146
LEAD ROLE?													
	% of 744												
State	47	48	41	47	41	57	44	43	52	52	31	53	50
Local	53	46	53	45	53	43	56	57	48	48	69	47	50

is at the high school level or higher, their preferences are less clear, although as the educational level increases there is generally greater approval of federal involvement or the state/local combination.

The reader should remember, in interpreting percentages based on educational level, that our sample somewhat underrepresents the state's true population at the lower end of the education scale and over-represents the college-educated population. While the preference trend remains valid, the figures in the tables for the true population would shift toward higher proportions preferring owner-controlled management.

Differences based on educational level disappear when the choice for managing shorelines in the future is between only state and local government levels. The differences reported among the least educated to the post-graduate level range between 43% and 57% compared with the overall 47% for state government and 53% for local government (Table 15).

There are also differences apparent among regions when the population has a choice of the full range of governments or property owners as managers. When asked who should have major shoreline management responsibility, Eastern Washington and the southwest and ocean county residents picked owners alone (but not owners with government) or local government in preference to higher levels. Eastern Washington respondents had a high proportion (41%) of the don't know answers.

The one-third of the state population living in Puget Sound counties (excluding King County) represent very closely the overall statewide proportions on this question, with the exception of stronger responses in this group favoring some federal involvement in shoreline management.

King County residents, another third of the state population, also favor federal involvement, but in combination specifically with the state,

or government plus the owners of the property. They are the only regional group to show the government plus owners preference. An explanation is that possibly the greater amount of pressure on shoreline resources in the highly urban county has resulted in a feeling that balance among government interest and owner interests can best meet their special management needs.

When asked to choose between state and local management, however, the four regions were very similar.

Another subgroup in this survey divided state residents by their attitudes regarding governmental interference with individual rights in order to achieve public environmental goals. We found in this category clear distinctions when respondents were asked to choose between state and local governments to take the lead role in future management responsibility. State residents who have a greater concern for protection of individual freedom favor local government by two to one. Those whose greater concern lies with environmental solutions at the expense of individual freedom favor state government management, though by a smaller margin. If there is no particular concern for either point of view, there is also a neutral opinion on state versus local government (Table 16).

Washington residents in 1983 seem to be in agreement with the philosophy adopted in the 1971 Shoreline Management Act that state and local governments should share responsibility for managing the shorelines.

TABLE 16. PROFILE OF WASHINGTON RESIDENTS' PRIORITY FOR PROTECTING INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM OR SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

"Some people have suggested that protecting the public's interest in the environment may require more governmental activity. Other people feel this threatens individual freedoms. Which of the following statements best fits your opinion? (1) I am more concerned about protecting individual freedom even if that makes it difficult to solve environmental problems. (2) I am more concerned about solving environmental problems even if this makes it difficult to maintain as much individual freedom as we now have. (3) I have no greater concern for one than the other."

		REGION				AGE GROUP					OCCUPATION								
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	+65	Mgr	Prof	Tech, Sales	Bl Col	Svc	Fish Agr	Hmkr	Studt	Ret
	% of	245	262	93	205	73	210	244	145	124	39	112	162	78	50	22	170	22	117
FIRST PRIORITY																			
	% of 777																		
Greater concern for individual freedom	23	17	24	29	30	17	18	23	33	31	23	12	20	28	25	32	29	23	32
Greater concern for solving environmental problems	55	62	61	50	48	61	64	56	52	50	56	70	56	51	52	50	56	59	52
No greater concern for one than other	19	21	15	21	22	22	18	21	15	19	21	18	24	21	23	18	15	18	16

		EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					SEX		INCOME CATEGORY (thousands)				
		<H.S.	H.S.	Some post-second	Coll grad	Post grad	MEN	WOMEN	<10	10-19	20-29	30-49	50+
	% of	64	236	256	144	96	294	503	109	177	211	154	78
FIRST PRIORITY													
	% of 777												
Greater concern for individual freedom	23	36	27	24	19	17	25	23	35	23	17	19	38
Greater concern for solving environmental problems	55	31	53	61	62	64	55	58	51	56	65	64	44
No greater concern for one than other	19	33	20	15	20	19	20	19	15	22	19	17	18

F. FUNDING

In addition to opinions about the degree of management by government and which level of government should accomplish it, the survey asked for Washingtonians' views on funding shoreline management. Respondents were given a choice among several alternative funding methods: "taking funds away from other areas," "increasing existing taxes," "finding new sources of revenue," or "some other means." They were then asked to be more specific about the method they chose. Widespread support emerged for finding new sources of revenue, specifically imposing user fees on shoreline uses. Six in ten state residents preferred new sources, while only one in ten supported each of the other categories -- increasing existing taxes, shifting funds within existing budgets, or something else. (Something else meant, to a few respondents, specifically no more taxes or fees of any kind.)

Of those who felt new sources are the best source of future revenue, user fees were mentioned almost seven times as often as any other type of new revenue. Lottery funds, an income tax, volunteer efforts, and new taxes on polluters and boaters each received several votes.

Among those preferring existing tax increases, the sales and property taxes led the choices of those who made suggestions, with tobacco and liquor taxes and bond levies being mentioned less often.

For those who felt existing government funds could be shifted to shoreline spending, "waste in government" was almost three times as popular a target as defense/military, welfare, or the Department of Transportation budgets.

These specific suggestions came from small numbers of people, since even where the respondent made a choice of financing methods, he or she could

often not offer a specific source. The total number of "don't know" responses, 329, almost matches the total combined suggestions given, 388. This reflects, perhaps, the difficulty the average citizen has suggesting appropriate funding solutions for public management issues.

Because the actual number tallied for many of these suggestions is quite small, their proportions cannot be interpreted in this survey to represent the views of all Washingtonians. The counts and their percentages appear in Appendix D.

An examination of the responses in larger groups on the question of a preferred funding method shows small differences based on income and education and no significant differences among the four regions (Table 17).

Looking at the responses by income categories, support for increased taxes and shifts from other areas increases as family income increases. Greatest support for the predominant "new revenue sources" method came from middle income groups. A preference for "something else" was slightly stronger among lower income groups. Increased taxes was the choice for a relatively large group in the highest income category.

Similarly, among education levels, those at the upper levels offer stronger support to tax increases and shifts within existing areas, while the less well educated tend to prefer "something else". The largest priority group, new revenue sources, was named almost evenly by people from all educational levels.

Among the five age groups, new revenue sources are supported almost equally by youngest and middle age groups, but less so by the over 65 group. Seniors also show a low preference for shifting government funds; support for that method is greater among young people.

TABLE 17. PREFERENCES FOR FINANCING METHODS

"Whichever level of government has the greater responsibility, how should their efforts be financed?"

		REGION				AGE GROUP				SATISFACTION WITH SHORELINE LAWS			FIRST PRIORITY			INCOME (thousands)					EDUCATIONAL LEVEL				
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	18-34	35-50	51-64	65, ovr	Mostly Satis	Neut	Mostly Dissat	Freedom	Environ	Neutral	<10	10-19	20-29	30-49	50, over	<H.S.	H.S.	Some post second.	Coll. grad	Post grad
	% of	244	263	93	205	283	244	144	124	318	211	118	184	441	151	108	177	211	154	78	64	235	256	144	9
FUNDING METHOD	% of 805																								
From other areas	11	15	8	9	10	15	11	11	2	11	11	10	9	12	10	9	9	13	11	13	8	9	11	15	13
Incr. taxes	9	9	7	9	11	7	11	9	9	11	6	8	9	10	5	8	6	7	14	15	5	6	8	12	15
New sources	59	60	64	61	53	62	62	60	48	63	61	57	52	62	63	52	63	66	62	54	50	60	64	55	62
Some other	11	7	12	12	14	9	9	13	15	8	13	15	16	9	13	14	11	10	8	6	14	14	9	10	6
Don't know	10	9	9	10	12	7	7	7	26	7	9	10	14	7	9	17	11	4	5	12	23	11	8	8	4

Two other areas where the survey looked for relationships between attitudes and funding shoreline management were Washington residents' general satisfaction with shoreline laws, and their preference between individual freedom and environmental problem-solving. Where people are generally satisfied with existing shoreline laws, they also tend to support new taxes or new revenue sources. If they are mostly dissatisfied with shoreline laws, their preference for some other funding source is relatively stronger. Where respondents say they prefer protecting individual freedom even if environmental problem solving becomes more difficult, their preferred funding source is something other than the three choices offered. The group who expresses a greater concern for solving environmental problems even at the expense of some individual freedom supports all three methods. This seems to say that where solving environmental problems is important to people, they are willing to pay for the solutions.

IV. EXPECTATIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT

We were interested not only in the impact the Shoreline Management Act has had on Washington's shorelines since its passage 11 years ago, but also in getting a sense of where shoreline management should be headed during the 1980's. What are the shoreline issues that the state's citizens feel still need attention? What shoreline resources are most important to Washington residents? In this section we examine the direction which seems to emerge from our findings, as well as report some new findings.

Visual Access

One of the first issues covered in the survey was visual access, that is, being able to see the water. As more development occurs on the shore, the possibility for blocked views increases. Almost 90% of our sample said that being able to have a view of the water was important to them. This widespread response for view access was given for all geographic areas of the state, indicating support for future efforts to protect views of the water. (We realize that some communities have already addressed visual access concerns in their local shoreline master programs.)

Physical Access

Physical access was also addressed in the survey. Citizens were asked about the adequacy of public access to beaches, lakes, rivers, and streams. Half of the sample thought there were presently enough ways to get to the waterfront, while slightly more than a third felt there was not enough public access. Broken down by age groups, we find that all ages mention "enough access" more than "not enough"; however, it is apparent that the younger age groups are more satisfied with the amount

of access than older groups (Table 11).

Goals

An important indicator for the future direction of management of state shorelines is the importance people place on the goals of the Shoreline Management Act. The four goals stated in the survey were:

1. To preserve the public's opportunity to enjoy the shorelines of the state;

2. To minimize damage to the ecology of the shoreline areas;

3. To give priority to new uses on the shoreline which are dependent on having access to the water;

4. To encourage participation of the state's citizens in shoreline programs and governmental performance.

Respondents were asked two separate questions about the above goals. The first question asked which of the first three goals was most important to the respondent. The largest group, 43%, felt the goal of minimizing damage to the ecology of the shoreline, was most important, while 31% felt preserving the public's opportunity to enjoy the shore was the most important goal. The third goal, giving priority to new uses which are water-dependent, was most important to only 6% of the sample. Many of the remainder (17%) indicated all three goals or two of the three goals were important to them. Differences among regions of the state were small on this question. (Table 18)

People who chose the first or third goals as being most important to them were also more likely to feel that there was not enough development on the shorelines. At first glance this seems inconsistent, however, a possible interpretation of this finding is that those who value the public's opportunity to enjoy the shorelines most (a non-development position) also felt there was not enough recreational development,

TABLE 18. IMPORTANCE OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT GOALS

"Among the goals of the Shoreline Management Act are the following: to preserve the public's opportunity to enjoy the shorelines of the state; to minimize damage to the ecology of the shoreline areas; and to give priority to new uses on the shoreline which are dependent on having access to the water. Of these three goals, could you pick the one which is most important to you?"

		REGION				AGE GROUP			
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64
	% of	243	255	90	202	73	207	242	143
MOST IMPORTANT GOAL	% of 779								
To preserve public opportunity to enjoy shorelines	32	29	31	40	34	29	22	29	41
To minimize damage to ecology of shorelines	44	46	44	38	44	47	38	44	33
Give priority to new uses on shoreline dependent on water access	6	6	8	3	6	4	3	7	11
All or more than one are important	17	18	17	19	15	20	17	20	14

"Another goal of the Act is to encourage participation of the state's citizens in shoreline programs and governmental performance. Is this goal very important to you, somewhat important, or not important?"

IMPORTANCE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	% of 790								
Very important	45	46	48	35	43	42	42	46	49
Somewhat important	44	44	41	50	46	53	49	44	39
Not important	11	10	11	15	11	5	9	10	13

while those who valued placing water-dependent uses on the shore most (a pro-development position) thought there was not enough of other kinds of development on the shore, such as commercial or industrial (Table 18).

The implications for future management of the shorelines are that those activities which protect and enhance the ecology of the shore areas are more likely to garner public support. While half the sample thought there was enough public access to the shorelines, the goal of preserving this access is important to a large proportion of state residents.

The second question asked about goals of the Shoreline Management Act concentrated on citizen participation in local programs and governmental enforcement of the Act. Fully 86% of the sample said that goal was either very important or somewhat important to them. Given such overwhelming support for citizen involvement, the Department of Ecology might give thought to broadening opportunities for citizen participation in shoreline planning activities.

Priority for Shoreline Uses

As discussed earlier, a series of questions was asked about the relative priority different uses of the shoreline should have. Citizens were asked to set priorities for the following uses on the shore: marinas, industrial facilities, wildlife-natural areas, public parks and facilities, shops and restaurants, office buildings, apartments and condominiums, fish and shellfish farming, and agricultural activities. The highest priority was assigned by our sample to wildlife-natural areas and public parks and facilities. About half of our sample thought fish and shellfish farming was a high priority use of the shoreline. At the other end of the scale,

low or no priority ratings were given to industrial facilities, shops and restaurants, office buildings, and apartments and condominiums. Marinas and agricultural activities were rated more evenly across the priority ratings (Table 7). It is apparent from these results that citizens of Washington wish to see more priority given to wildlife-park uses than commercial-industrial uses on their shoreline. These findings cut across all age groups, lengths of residence, and waterfront ownership patterns.

Development on Shorelines

Despite the high priority given to the wildlife-park uses, almost one-half of our sample thought that the amount of development that has already occurred on state shorelines is about right, while one-third thought that too much development has occurred on the shorelines. A second question asked about the appropriateness of the location of that development which has already occurred. Two-thirds of the sample were either mostly satisfied or felt neutral about the location of existing development. 20% were mostly dissatisfied with the location of development. The implications of these findings for future management are that while there is general satisfaction with the development that has already occurred under and before the Shoreline Management Act, future planning for new development should take into account the high priorities for wildlife and public recreational uses the public places on its shoreline resources.

Shorelines of Statewide Significance

No matter what uses are being planned for shorelines, state residents

overwhelmingly are willing to have certain shorelines managed more strictly than others if they have particular value to the whole state. This question was asked because the Shoreline Management Act describes "shorelines of statewide significance" which are to be treated differently than other shorelines. Enforcement of this section of the law has been difficult. Our survey shows that there is widespread public support for the concept of managing more significant shorelines more stringently than other shorelines. The support is statewide, varying by only 10 percentage points, from 80% support in Eastern Washington to 90% in King County. Among age groups, support is absent only from those 65 and over, although they were more likely to have no opinion at all than to be opposed (Table 19).

The questions discussed above focus on specific shoreline issues, however, the survey also asked several general questions in order to assess broader issues and philosophies. One such question asked people to choose which was more important to them: "protecting individual freedom even if that makes it difficult to solve environmental problems" or "solving environmental problems even if this makes it difficult to maintain as much individual freedom as we now have." A neutral choice, "having no greater concern for one than the other," was also offered. Over half of our sample, 55%, were more concerned about solving environmental problems even at the expense of individual freedom. Fewer than half that amount, 23%, were more concerned about individual freedom. The larger group, who are generally younger, more highly educated, and in professional occupations, is spread across the state, although they are least likely to reside in Eastern Washington. The smaller group (concerned more with individual freedom), consisting of older citizens, at both ends of the income scale, and less well educated, live in all regions of the state in relatively equal numbers (Table 16).

TABLE 19. MANAGEMENT OF SPECIAL SHORELINES

"Are you willing to have certain shorelines managed more stringently than others if they have particular value to the whole state?"

		REGION				AGE GROUP				
		King Co	Puget Sound	SW, Ocean	East	18-24	25-34	35-50	51-64	65,over
	% of	243	255	90	202	73	207	242	143	116
WILLINGNESS FOR MORE STRICT MANAGEMENT	% of	806								
Yes	86	90	86	87	80	89	89	91	86	74
No	8	6	10	3	10	6	7	4	10	12
Don't know	6	4	5	10	10	6	4	5	4	14

Overall Assessment of Shorelines

Another more general question asked for an overall assessment of shorelines over the past ten years. Had they improved, gotten worse, or stayed about the same? 25% felt shorelines had improved, 22% felt they had gotten worse, but a plurality, 38%, felt they had stayed about the same. People living in the Puget Sound counties (excluding King County) were 1½ times more likely to say the shorelines had gotten worse than that they had improved. How long a person has lived in Washington was not a significant factor in people's perception of the improvement in shorelines. These findings indicate that the public, particularly those people in the Puget Sound counties, sees the need for improvements in the overall management of the shoreline. The findings also point out that this topic, whether shorelines have improved or not, is an area where more public education is needed, perhaps focusing on building an awareness of the pressures on the shoreline resource, how problems of this sort are solved, how citizens can make a difference.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Methodology

Questionnaire Design

To help design the survey questionnaire, we felt it would first be helpful to discuss shoreline planning issues with a variety of groups from across the state. A meeting was held with representatives of six groups experienced in application of the Shoreline Management Act. These groups represented environmental organizations, sportsmen's clubs, aquacultural and agricultural interests, realtors and developers, and businessmen. We held a half-day discussion and from that meeting developed a list of topics to be covered in the questionnaire. In addition to these topics, the Department of Ecology contract specified that the questionnaire should consider these areas of interest:

--level of public use of shorelines resources

--appropriate uses of the shoreline

--the public's knowledge of the Shoreline Management Act

--successes and failures of the Shoreline Management Act

--level of government appropriate for managing shoreline

--priority attached to funding shoreline management

--expectations for future management of shorelines

A pre-test was conducted to check the adequacy of the first draft of the questionnaire. This pre-test consisted of 25 telephone surveys conducted by the project directors and the League advisory group. The pre-test indicated that some questions were not easily understood and that the questionnaire was too long. A second draft of the questionnaire was reviewed by Dr. Don A. Dillman of Washington State University, an expert in the field of survey research. Dr. Dillman suggested several changes

to eliminate bias in the wording of the questions. The final questionnaire, then, was the product of diverse groups, and was repeatedly refined to elicit maximum information in a short time period (12-15 minutes). A copy of the questionnaire is in Appendix E.

Sample Selection

In order to draw a statewide sample, telephone numbers were obtained from all telephone exchanges in use. The diverse telephone exchanges were sampled by proportion of county population in order to appropriately distribute the sample. Four-digit, computer-generated random numbers were attached to each prefix, giving a 7-digit telephone number. Because we expected that some numbers would not be in service and some people would refuse to be interviewed, 4000 numbers were generated, which was nearly five times greater than the number of required interviews. Only residential households were interviewed, so business and institutional phone numbers could not be used.

Interviewer Training

This survey was a statewide League of Women Voters project and, as such, local League units throughout the state participated by providing member interviewers. We recruited 125 local League members as interviewers and we required them to attend one of a series of training sessions held during a two-week period in March and April 1983. During each training session , we instructed the interviewers on proper administration of the questionnaire, how to handle questions regarding the survey, and proper coding of responses. We required each interviewer to complete a sample questionnaire during the training session which we then checked to ensure that each questionnaire was administered in a like manner and that answers were being properly recorded.

Interviewing

Interviews were condu~ted during the two-week period of April 11 through April 24, 1983.

Prior to the beginning of interviewing, the local League units issued press releases to their local media announcing the survey (see Appendix Interviewers conducted their interviews at different times of the day and evening, as well as on "eekends in order to obtain a broad cross-section of citizens. A total of 806 interviews were obtained during this two-week session.

Coding

After completing the interview, the interviewers forwarded the completed questionnaires to the project directors for review of accuracy, verification, and coding. The questionnaire consisted of both fixed response and open response questions. The fixed response questions gave a series of choices from which the respondent chose one or more answers. The open response questions did not limit the respondent's range of responses. After we received 100 questionnaires, we prepared a list of responses to the open response questions and we grouped similar answers into categories. These categories allowed us to code all the open response questions into a form compatible with computer entry. See Appendix D for the contents of the Code Book.

Data Entry

Coded data from the 806 questionnaires were keypunched onto a tape suitable for computer entry. The data were double punched in order to assure accuracy.

Data Processing

Computer processing of the survey data was handled through facilities at The Evergreen State College, using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Program.

Control cards (variable names, value labels, etc.) had been previously entered and sample runs made on the pre-test data to check the file for accuracy. Verification of the accuracy of keypunching and coding operations was accomplished through a visual check of a data print, with corrections made to provide clean data for processing.

An initial run on the data established frequencies -- a count of responses given for each category of each question. Based on an examination of these results, the continuous variables for a respondent's age and length of state residency were grouped into logical categories. Later, other values were regrouped, or new variables created, to provide meaningful comparisons. One such example was the formation of four regions from the separate counties, with comparable population and similar shorelines characteristics.

The first data runs also compared characteristics of the sample to known characteristics of the state's population (see Appendix for these results).

Further analysis of the data continued through cross-tabulations to look for differences in response patterns among different subgroups of the sample. Application of statistical tests such as chi square and gamma aided in determining significance of the relationships revealed by the cross-tabulations.

Appendix B

Reliability and Validity of the Sample

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE SAMPLE

The description which was presented of the sample population in Chapter II refers to a degree of assurance that the findings represent the true population of Washington residents 18 years old and older. We stated that the survey sample of 800 interviews offers results that are at least 95% reliable, with a sampling error of ± 4%. There are additional aspects of reliability and validity, however, which this section will address.

Content Validity. Were the right questions included in the questionnaire? By talking with people during the questionnaire planning phase who are familiar with a broad range of shoreline management issues, our aim was to accurately represent in the interview as many of those issues as possible. By using the telephone method of interviewing, the depth of response was not as great as it would have been had we used face-to-face or mailed-in interviews. An attempt was made to introduce more variety and depth to this telephone survey by including a large number of open-response questions, rather than limiting responses to the researchers' choices.

Bias in Question Wording. Careful attention was given to the way questions were worded in order to present each issue in as neutral a manner as possible, to avoid emotion-laden terms, and to provide consistency in format.

Bias in Sampling Method. Although high response rates in telephone sampling can be easily achieved, and random digit dialing reaches a higher proportion of the population than telephone directory sampling, the fact that telephones are not present in every Washington household, and do not

represent equal populations in each household that does have a phone, inherently biases the sample. Underrepresented groups are those that are low-income (less likely to own a phone) and young people (more mobile, or sharing a phone with family or housemates). Moreover, survey research indicates that women are likely to be overrepresented because they answer phones more often than men.

These known risks do not necessarily make telephone sampling less valid; the bias is often well within sampling error when results are compared with known characteristics of the population. We have made such a comparison in Table 1 with the demographic characteristics, and pointed out in the text, places where interpretations must be made judiciously because of potential bias. The overrepresentation of women in this sample is acknowledged; comparisons of this bias on selected issues appear in Table 20 which compares actual results with hypothetical, weighted results. We do not believe this sample variability introduces significant bias into the resulting data because of the high number of questions where there were no significant differences of opinion between males and females. In the few instances where significant differences do appear (familiarity with the Shoreline Management Act, preference for a level of government to manage shorelines, qualities detracting from shore visits), the findings are weighted to match the true population.

TABLE 20. COMPARISON OF SAMPLE AND WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES FOR

SELECTED ISSUES, BASED ON SEX

ISSUE	PERCENTAGES COMPARED	ACTUAL SAMPLE		WEIGHTED	
		% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Frequency of visits	Visit almost daily	41.4	58.6	53.8	46.2
	* Visit once a year	32.5	67.5	44.2	55.8
Qualities that attract	Recreation/activities available	36.4	61.6	49.3	50.7
	Beauty and scenery	36.1	61.9	49.0	51.0
	Calm, peacefulness	40.8	59.2	53.3	46.7
Importance of visual access	Very or somewhat important	36.2	63.8	59.8	63.7
Familiarity with Shoreline Management Act	Vaguely familiar	36.6	63.4	48.8	51.2
	* Somewhat or very familiar	50.0	50.0	62.2	37.8
	* Never heard of it	26.6	72.6	37.3	62.7
Most important goal	Public opportunity to enjoy shorelines	36.2	62.2	49.0	51.0
	Minimize ecological damage to shorelines	32.4	66.5	44.6	55.4
First priority between protecting freedom or saving environ. problems	Protect individual freedom, tho environmental problems more difficult to solve	38.5	61.5	50.8	49.2
	Solve environmental problems even if it means limiting individual freedom	35.6	64.4	47.7	52.3
Managing special shorelines	Yes, manage more stringently	35.9	62.8	48.6	51.4
Choice for lead role in shoreline management	* Prefer state over local government	42.2	56.4	55.2	44.8
	* Prefer local over state government	31.7	67.5	43.7	56.3
Overall assessment	* Shorelines have stayed same	41.4	58.6	54.4	45.6
	Shorelines have improved	34.8	64.7	47.0	53.0
Financing method	New revenue source	34.4	64.6	55.4	61.8

* differences between men and women are greater than amount which can be attributed to chance alone

Appendix C

Training Schedule and Press Release

SCHEDULE FOR TRAINING SESSIONS
League of Women Voters Shorelines Public Perception Survey

DATE	CITY	TIME	MEETING LOCATION	INTERVIEWERS
MARCH 28 Monday	Vancouver	7 pm	Jane Young's home 401 Santa Fe Drive	Clark Co LWV
29 Tues	Richland	12 noon	Rita Mazur's home 2332 Ferndale	Benton-Franklin, Walla Walla LWVs
29 Tues	Pullman	7:30 pm	Lenna Harding's home NE 1105 Myrtle	LWV Pullman
30 Wed	Spokane	10 am	Riverview Terrace	LWV Spokane
30 Wed	Chelan	6:30 pm (dinner)	Campbell's Resort	Okanogan UAL LWV Wenatchee
31 Thurs	Ellensburg	1:30 pm	Public Library 3rd and Ruby meeting room	Kittitas Valley Yakima Co.
APRIL 4 Monday	Bellevue	7:15 pm	1000 ONB Plaza 10800 NE 8th (Mr. Matsen's office)	Lk. Wash. East
5 Tues	Everett	10 am	Room 312 Everett Comm Coll brown bag lunch	Snohomish Co. Bell-Whatcom Co Skagit Co. UAL Camano Isl. UAL Whidbey Isl. UAL
6 Wed	Tacoma	12 noon	702 Broadway (LWV office) brown bag lunch	Tac-Pierce LWV Kitsap Co LWV North Mason UAL
7 Thurs	Olympia	9 am	Public Library E 8th & Franklin meeting room	Thurston Co Grays Harbor
11 Mon	Seattle	9:30 am*	1402 18th Av (LWV office)	Seattle LWV

* This is a <u>change</u> from the previously discussed 10 am

Clallam Co and King County South leagues had not yet decided which session to attend at this writing

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON

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28 March 1983

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Press Release — For Immediate Release

PUBLIC OPINION SOUGHT ON SHORELINE ISSUES

Public opinion concerning Washington's lake, river, and coastal shorelines is being sought by the League of Women Voters under contract to the State Department of Ecology. According to Gretchen Starke, Coordinator for the Clark County League of Women Voters, "We will be telephoning people during the second and third weeks of April as part of a statewide public opinion poll. The Department of Ecology wants to know how people in Washington feel about our shorelines, what issues concern them about shorelines."

The survey is part of an evaluation of the Shoreline Management Act, passed eleven years ago as a result of a citizen initiative. Local League units throughout the state are participating in the survey and will be contacting citizens in the random sample survey.

Eight hundred (800) interviews will be conducted statewide to determine how often people visit a shoreline, what they do there, how satisfied they are with shoreline laws and governmental enforcement of them, and how satisfied they are with the amount and location of development on the shorelines.

Results of the survey will be released in mid-summer.

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Appendix D

Frequencies and Percentages of Responses

SHORELINES PUBLIC PERCEPTION SURVEY

Frequencies and Percentages

of Responses

1. I'd like to begin by asking whether you go to lakes, rivers, or other shoreline areas in Washington

	Frequency	Percentage
Once a year	77	9.6%
Several times a year	388	48.1
Once a month or more	204	25.3
Almost daily	89	11
Not at all	48	6
Don't know		

2. Do you most often go to a

Lake	232	28.8
River or stream	131	16.3
Puget Sound	208	25.8
The Ocean	86	10.7
Lakes and Rivers	22	2.7
Puget Sound and Ocean	6	.7
Puget Sound and Lakes	27	3.3
All equally or some other combo.	42	5.2
N/A (skipped)	44	5.5

3. I'm going to read a list of things people often do at the shore. Would you tell me whether you do them frequently when you go to the shore?

Work-related activities	45	5.6
Fish	384	47.6
Boat	337	41.8
Dig clams	238	29.5
Swim	370	45.9
Camp	352	43.7
Observe nature	583	72.3
Some other activity	289	39.9
Don't know		

Besides the activities we do there, there are many qualities that attract people to the shores of Washington.

4. What draws you to visit the shoreline? (Two answers coded.) (open-ended)

	1st choice	2nd choice
Beauty, scenery	194	48
Quiet, peacefulness, calm	142	63
Like the water	82	32
Nature	85	44
Recreation/activities available	99	36
Human attractions	22	10
Get away	45	26
The atmosphere there	74	61
Don't know	14	
Not answered	49	482 (listed only one choice or no answer)

5. On the other hand, there may be some things that detract from your enjoyment of the shoreline. From your o"n experience, what, if anything, bothers you the most when you visit the shore? (open-ended)

Litter	299	53
Crowds	107	17
Water quality	44	27
Abuse of site	52	39
Noise	25	15
Development	28	12
Something else	70	31
Nothing	100	22
Don't know	13	2

6. Some people seldom visit a shoreline for recreation or work, but look at it often. How often do you see a sh"reline?

	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	415	51.5
Weekly	155	19.2
Monthly	134	16.6
Once or twice a year	84	10.4
Never	13	1.6
Don't know		

7. How important is it to you to be able to have a view of the water?

Very important	472	58.6
Somewhat important	240	29.8
Not important	91	11.3
Don't know		

8. Do you feel there is enough or not enough public access to beaches, lakes, rivers and streams?

Enough	408	50.6
Not enough	309	38.3
Don't know	88	10.9

9. In situations where there are problems with the use of the shoreline, citizens often look to law or government to resolve them. This happened in Washington 10 or 12 years ago. I'd like to know to what extent you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the present laws governing the uses of Washington's shorelines.

Mostly satisfied	318	39.5
Most dissatisfied	118	14.6
Neither one nor the other	211	26.2
Dont' know	158	19.2

10. Both state and local governments carry out these laws. How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with governmental enforcement of state shoreline laws?

Mostly satisfied	302	37.5
Mostly dissatisfied	153	19.0
Neither one nor the other	185	23.0
Don't know	164	20.3

11. The principal law governing Washington shorelines was adopted by the voters in 1972 following a citizen initiative. It is called the Shoreline Management Act. Would you say that you have never heard of it, are vaguely familiar with it, somewhat familiar with it, or are very familiar with it?

Never heard of it (skip to Q. 13)	237	29.4
Vaguely familiar with it (skip to Q. 13)	355	44.0
Somewhat familiar	165	20.5
Very familiar	40	5.0
Don't know	9	1.1

12. What part of the Act have you heard the most about? (open - ended)

Restrictions on development	76	9.4
Permits	13	1.6
Specific case mentioned	10	1.2
Access	6	.7
Something else	44	5.5
Confused with other laws	18	2.2

The next several questions are about this shoreline law, whether you are familiar "ith it or not.

Among the goals of the Shoreline Management Act are the following: to preserve the public's opportunity to enjoy the shorelines of the state; to minimize damage to the ecology of the shoreline areas; and to give priority to new uses on the shoreline which are dependent on having access to the water.

13. Of these three goals, could you pick the one which is most important to you?

Preserve public's opportunity to enjoy	254	31.5
Minimize damage to ecology	349	43.3
Priority to new water-dependent uses	49	6.1
All are important to me	137	17.0
None are important to me	7	.9
Don't know	9	1.1

14. Another goal of the Act is to encourage participation of the state's citizens in shoreline programs and governmental performance. Is this goal very important to you, somewhat important, or not important?

Very important	352	43.5
Somewhat important	346	42.9
Not important	89	11.0
Don't know	19	2.4

The Shoreline Management Act was adopted primarily to control future uses of lake, river, and coastal shorelines, but different people have different ideas on how the shoreline areas of our state should be used. I'm going to read you a list of possible uses of the shore, then ask whether, in your opinion, these uses have a high, medium, or low priority, or no priority at all.

		Percentages only				
		High	Medium	Low	No priority	Don't Know
15.	Marinas	25.2	44.5	23.3	5.3	1.5
16.	Industrial facilities	10.2	23.8	40.8	22.7	2.2
17.	Wildlife-natural areas	82.4	14.3	2.5	0.2	0.6
18.	Public parks and facilities	69.7	24.9	3.6	0.9	0.7
19.	Shops & restaurants	6.3	34.5	44.2	14.6	0.2
20.	Office buildings	1.2	6.1	50.0	41.6	0.9
21.	Apartments & condominiums	2.9	15.9	47.3	33.0	0.7
22.	Fish & shellfish farming	49.0	35.0	9.0	2.6	3.8
23.	Agricultural activities, such as grazing & growing crops	23.1	35.7	28.3	9.2	3.2

24. Where shorelines are already developed, they are mostly used for residences, businesses, industry, or recreation. I'd like to ask next if you think the amount of development that has occurred on state shorelines is

Too little	51	6.3
About right	366	45.4
Too much	288	35.7
Don't know	100	12.4

25. Now I'd like to know to what extent you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the location of development that has already occurred on the shorelines? Are you

Mostly satisfied	282	35.0
Mostly dissatisfied	158	19.6
Neither one nor the other	266	33.0
Don't know	99	12.4

New developments and activities on the shorelines may require a permit under the Shoreline Management Act.

26. Have you ever applied for a shoreline permit?

Yes	33	4.1
No (skip to Q. 29)	771	95.7
Don't know		

27. Would you consider your experience with the permit process

Satisfactory	14	1.7
Unsatisfactory	13	1.6
Neither one nor the other	4	.5
Don't know	1	.1
N/A (skipped)	774	

28. In what way was your experience unsatisfactory?

See list on page E-11

In addition to uses of our state's shorelines, a very important question is the responsibility government should have in attempting to achieve goals like the ones we talked about earlier.

29. Who should have the major responsibility for managing the shorelines in your opinion?

Federal government	46	5.7%
State government	115	14.3
Local government	108	13.4
State and local government	229	28.4
All three governments	66	8.2
State and federal governments	34	4.2
Owners and the government	104	12.9
Owners of the property	86	10.7
Don't Know		

30. Some people have suggested that protecting the public's interest in the environment may require more government activity. Other people feel this threatens individual freedoms. Which of the following statements best fits your opinion?

I am more concerned about protecting individual freedom even if that makes it difficult to solve environmental problems.	185	23.0
I am more concerned about solving environmental problems even if this makes it difficult to maintain as much individual freedom as we now have.	441	54.7
I have no greater concern for one than the other.	151	18.7
Don't kno"	28	3.5

31. Are you willing to have certain shorelines managed more stringely than others if they have particular value to the whole state?

Yes	693	86.0
No	63	7.8
Don't know	50	6.2

32. At some time in the future, if government takes on greater responsibility for the shorelines, would y~u prefer to have state or l·cal government take the stronger role?

State government	351	43.5
Local government	397	49.3
Don't know	51	6.3

33. Whichever level of government has the greater responsibility, how should their efforts be financed?

By taking funds away from other areas	88	10.9
(Skip to Q. 36)	70	8.7
By increasing existing taxes (Skip to Q. 35)	478	59.3
By finding new sources of revenue	79	9.8
Some other means		
Status quo	10	1.2
Don't know	80	9.9

34. Can you name a possible new source?

N/A	327	41.0
User fee	164	20.3
Lottery	26	3.1
Income tax	25	2.1
Boat tax	17	2.2
Volunteer effort	18	3.2
Tax polluters	3	.4
Something else	34	4.2
Don't know	192	23.8

35. Which tax would you prefer to see increased?

N/A	732	90.8
Sales	15	1.9
Tobacco, liquor	7	.9
Property	16	2.0
Bonds	6	.7
Other	11	1.4
Don't know	17	2.1

36. Do you have a particular area or activity in mind?

N/A	720	89.3
Waste in government	22	2.7
Defense/military	8	1.0
Welfare	8	1.0
Department of Transportation/ferries	5	.6
Other	3	.4
Don't know	40	5.0

37. We've asked you about a lot of different aspects of Washington's lakes, rivers and coastal shorelines. Now, overall, during the past ten years do you believe these shorelines have

Improved	201	24.9
Gotten worse (Skip to Q. 39)	178	22.1
Stayed about the same (Skip to Q. 40)	309	38.3
Both better and worse	6	0.7
Don't know	110	13.6

38. How have the shorelines improved?

N/A	616	76.4
Cleaner	47	5.8
Water quality	20	2.5
More concern/awareness	10	1.2
Development restri~tions	13	1.6
Maintenance	20	2.5
Facilities	44	5.5
Access	19	2.4
Don't know	10	1.2

39. How have the shorelines gotten worse?

N/A	623	77.3
Overdevelopment	52	6.5
Polluted water	39	4.8
Litter	22	2.7
Overuse, abuse	38	4.7
Maintenance poorer	10	1.2
Something else	20	2.5

Finally, I'd like to ask you a few questions about yourself that will help with the statistical analysis.

40. Do you own waterfront property?

Yes	119	14.8
No (Skip to Q. 42)	686	85.1

41. Do you live on that property?

N/A	681	84.5
Yes, year round	48	6.0
Yes, part of the year	24	3.0
No	53	6.6

42. How manyyyears have you been a resident of Washington State?

0-5	82	10.2
6-10	79	9.8
11-20	128	15.9
21-30	157	19.5
31-40	166	20.6
41-50	77	9.6
Over 50	116	14.4

43. How old are you?

18-24	73	9.1
25-34	210	26.1
35-50	244	30.3
51-64	145	18.0
65 or older	124	15.4

44. What is the last year of schooling you completed?

Less than high school	64	7.9
High school	236	29.3
Some college/business/vocational	257	31.8
College graduate	144	17.9
Post-graduate	96	11.9
Refused	8	1.0

45. What is your business or occupation?

Executive, managerial	39	4.9
Professional	112	14.1
White collar	163	20.7
Service	49	6.2
Fishery, Agriculture, Forestry	22	2.8
Blue Collar	78	9.9
Homemaker	170	21.6
Student	22	2.8
Retired	117	14.8
Unemployed, disabled	17	2.0

46. Which category best describes your approximate family income, before taxes, for the last year?

Under $10,000	109	13.5
$10-19,000	177	22.0
$20-29,000	211	26.2
$30-49,000	154	19.1
$50,000 or over	78	9.7
Refused	50	6.2
Don't know	24	3.0

47. Record Respondent's sex:

Male	294	36.5
Female	503	62.4
No answer	9	1.1

Appendix E

Coding Book

SHORELINES PUBLIC PERCEPTION SURVEY

INTERVIEWER _____

LOCAL LEAGUE _____

DATE _____

PHONE NUMBER CALLED _____

COUNTY CODE _____

(INTERVIEWER: ALL CAPITAL LETTERS INDICATE INSTRUCTIONS TO YOU AND ARE NOT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT.

YOU MAY VARY THE FOLLOWING INTRODUCTION SLIGHTLY, HOWEVER, YOU MUST DETERMINE IF THE PHONE NUMBER CALLED IS A RESIDENCE SINCE WE ARE NOT INTERVIEWING BUSINESSES; AND IF THE RESPONDENT IS A RESIDENT OF WASHINGTON AND 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER. IF THE PERSON YOU ARE SPEAKING TO IS NOT A RESIDENT OF WASHINGTON OR IS UNDER 18, ASK TO SPEAK TO SOMEONE ELSE WHO IS A RESIDENT OR WHO IS 18 OR OLDER.

WHEN YOU RECORD THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE RESPONSE.)

Hello, this is _____ of the League of Women Voters. We are doing a public opinion survey of Washington residents to find out how people feel about the state's shorelines which include lakes and rivers, as well as saltwater areas. The questions I need to ask take about 10 minutes. Is this a convenient time for my call? (IF NOT, ARRANGE A CALLBACK TIME.)

1. I'd like to begin by asking whether you go to lakes, rivers, or other shoreline areas in Washington

   1....Once a year
   2....Several times a year
   3....Once a month or more
   4....Almost daily
   5....Not at all (SKIP TO Q. 6)
   9....DON'T KNOW

2. Do you most often go to a

   1....Lake
   2....River or stream
   3....Puget Sound
   4....The Ocean
   9....DON'T KNOW

3. I'm going to read a list of things people often do at the shore. Would you tell me whether you do them frequently when you go to the shore? (INT.: PAUSE FOR EACH ITEM.)

1....Work-related activities
2....Fish
3....Boat
4....Dig clams
5....Swim
6....Camp
7....Observe nature
8....Some other activity_____(SPECIFY) see attached
9....DON'T KNOW

Besides the activities we do there, there are many qualities that attract people to the shores of Washington.

4. What draws you to visit the shoreline? (INT.: PROBE IF RESPONDENT HAS DIFFICULT TIME. EX.: Can you think of any qualities at all?) see attac 18-1

_____

_____

9....DON'T KNOW

5. On the other hand, there may be some things that detract from your enjoyment of the shoreline. From your own experience, what, if anything, bothers you the most when you visit the shore? see attac 20-2

_____

_____

8....NOTHING
9....DON'T KNOW

6. Some people seldom visit a shoreline for recreation or work, but look at it often. How often do you see a shoreline?

1....Daily
2....Weekly
3....Monthly
4....Once or twice a year
5....Never
9....DON'T KNOW

22

7. How important is it to you to be able to have a view of the water?

1....Very important
2....Somewhat important
3....Not important
9....DON'T KNOW

23

8. Do you feel there is enough or not enough public access to beaches, lakes, rivers and streams?

1....ENOUGH
2....NOT ENOUGH
9....DON'T KNOW

9. In situations where there are problems with the use of the shoreline, citizens often look to law or government to resolve them. This happened in Washington 10 or 12 years ago. I'd like to know to what extent you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the present laws governing the uses of Washington's shorelines.

1....Mostly satisfied
3....Mostly dissatisfied
2....Neither one nor the other
9....DON'T KNOW

10. Both state and local governments carry out these laws. How satisfied or dissatisfied would you say you are with governmental enforcement of state shoreline laws?

1....Mostly satisfied
3....Mostly dissatisfied
2....Neither one nor the other
9....DON'T KNOW

11. The principal law governing Washington shorelines was adopted by the voters in 1972 following a citizen initiative. It is called the Shoreline Management Act. Would you say that you have never heard of it, are vaguely familiar with it, somewhat familiar with it, or are very familiar with it?

1....NEVER HEARD OF IT
2....VAGUELY FAMILIAR
3....SOMEWHAT FAMILIAR
4....VERY FAMILIAR
9....DON'T KNOW

12. What part of the Act have you heard the most about? (INT.: PROBE, SUCH AS "Can you think of anything at all that you've heard about it?)

_____

9....DON'T KNOW

The next several questions are about this shoreline law, whether you are familiar with it or not.

Among the goals of the Shoreline Management Act are the following: to preserve the public's opportunity to enjoy the shorelines of the state; to minimize damage to the ecology of the shoreline areas; and to give priority to new uses on the shoreline which are dependent on having access to the water.

13. Of these three goals, could you pick the one which is most important to you?

1....To preserve public's opportunity to enjoy shorelines
2....To minimize damage to the ecology of the shoreline
3....To give priority to ne" uses on shoreline which are dependent on having access to the water
4....ALL ARE IMPORTANT TO ME
5....NONE ARE IMPORTANT TO ME
9....DON'T KNOW

see attachment 29

14. Another goal of the Act is to encourage participation of the state's citizens in shoreline programs and governmental performance. Is this goal very important to you, somewhat important, or not important?

1....VERY IMPORTANT
2....SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
3....NOT IMPORTANT
9....DON'T KNOW

30

The shoreline Management Act was adopted primarily to control future uses of lake, river, and coastal shorelines, but different people have different ideas on how the shoreline areas of our state should be used. I'm going to read you a list of possible uses of the shore, then ask whether, in your opinion, these uses have a high, medium, or low priority, or no priority at all.

	High	Medium	Low	No priority at all	DK	
15. Marinas	1	2	3	4	9	___
16. Industrial facilities	1	2	3	4	9	___
17. Wildlife-natural areas	1	2	3	4	9	___
18. Public parks and facilities	1	2	3	4	9	___
19. Shops and restaurants	1	2	3	4	9	___
20. Office buildings	1	2	3	4	9	___
21. Apartments & condominiums	1	2	3	4	9	___
22. Fish & shellfish farming	1	2	3	4	9	___
23. Agricultural activities, such as grazing & growing crops	1	2	3	4	9	___

24. Where shorelines are already developed, they are mostly used for residences, businesses, industry, or recreation. I'd like to ask next if you think the amount of development that has occurred on state shorelines is

1....Too little
2....About right
3....Too much
9....DON'T KNOW

41

25. Now I'd like to know to what extent you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the location of development that has already occurred on the shorelines? Are you

1....Mostly satisfied
3....Mostly dissatisfied
2....Neither one nor the other
9....DON'T KNOW

41

New developments and activities on the shorelines may require a permit under the Shoreline Management Act.

26. Have you ever applied for a shoreline permit?

1.... YES
2.... NO (SKIP TO Q. 29)
9....DON'T KNOW

42

27. Would you consider your experience with the permit process

1....Satisfactory (SKIP TO Q. 29)
3....Unsatisfactory
2....Neither one nor the other (SKIP TO Q.29)
9....DON'T KNOW

43

28. In what way was your experience unsatisfactory?

see attac

44

9....DON'T KNOW

In addition to uses of our state's shorelines, a very important question is the responsibility government should have in attempting to achieve goals like the ones we talked about earlier.

29. Who should have the major responsibility for managing the shorelines in your opinion? see attach 45

1....Federal government
2....State government
3....Local government
4....Combination of government levels (SPECIFY)

_____

8....Owners of the property
9....DON'T KNOW

30. Some people have suggested that protecting the public's interest in the environment may require more government activity. Other people feel this threatens individual freedoms. Which of the following statements best fits your opinion? 46

1....I am more concerned about protecting individual freedom even if that makes it difficult to solve environmental problems.
2....I am more concerned about solving environmental problems even if this makes it difficult to maintain as much individual freedom as we now have.
3....I have no greater concern for one than the other.
9....DON'T KNOW

31. Are you willing to have certain shorelines managed more stringently than others if they have particular value to the whole state? 47

1....YES
2....NO
9....DON'T KNOW

32. At some time in the future, if government takes on greater responsibility for the shorelines, would you prefer to have state or local government take the stronger role? 48

1....STATE GOVERNMENT
2....LOCAL GOVERNMENT
9....DON'T KNOW

33. Whichever level of government has the greater responsibility, how should their efforts be financed? (INT.: READ RESPONSES 1 THROUGH 4.)

see atta 49

1....By taking funds away from other areas or activities (SKIP TO Q. 36)
2....By increasing existing taxes (SKIP TO Q. 35)
3....By finding new sources of revenue
4....Some other means (SPECIFY)

_____ (SKIP TO Q. 37)

9....DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO Q. 37)

34. Can you name a possible new source ?

see atta 50

_____

9....DON'T KNOW

35. Which tax would you prefer to see increased?

see atta 51

_____

9....DON'T KNOW

36. Do you have a particular area or activity in mind?

see attac 52

_____

9....DON'T KNOW

37. We've asked you about a lot of different aspects of Washington's lakes, rivers and coastal shorelines. Now, overall, during the past ten years do you believe these shorelines have

see attac 53

1....Improved
2....Gotten worse (SKIP TO Q. 39)
3....Stayed about the same (SKIP TO Q. 40)
9....DON'T KNOW

38. How have the shorelines improved?

see attac 54

_____ (SKIP TO Q. 40)

9....DON'T KNOW

39. How have the shorelines gotten worse?

see attac 55

_____

9....DON'T KNOW

Finally, I'd like to ask you a few questions about yourself that will help with the statistical analysis.

40. Do you own waterfront property? 56

1....YES
2....NO (SKIP TO Q. 42)
8....REFUSED
9....DON'T KNOW

41. Do you live on that property? 57

1....YES, YEAR ROUND
2....YES, PART OF THE YEAR
3....NO
9....DON'T KNOW

42. How many years have you been a resident of Washington State? 58-59

_____
8....REFUSED

43. How old are you? 60-61

_____
8....REFUSED

44. What is the last year of schooling you completed? 62

1....Less than high school
2....High school
3....Some college/business/vocational school
4....College graduate
5....Post-graduate
8....REFUSED

45. What is your business or occupation? (INT.: PROBE FOR COMPLETE ANSWER.) see attach 63-64

_____
7....RETIRED_____(SPECIFY FORMER BUSINESS OR OCC.)
8....REFUSED

46. Which category best describes your approximate family income, before taxes, for the last year? 65

1....Under $10,000
2....$10-19,000
3....$20-29,000
4....$30-49,000
5....$50,000 or over
8....REFUSED
9....DON'T KNOW

I'd like to thank you very much for sharing your opinions today.

47. RECORD RESPONDENT'S SEX: (INT.: DO NOT READ THIS TO RESPONDENT.) 66

1....MALE 2....FEMALE

Coding Book

Q. 2 responses:

1....Lake
2....River or stream
3....Puget Sound
4....Ocean
5....Lakes and rivers
6....Puget Sound and ocean
7....Lakes and Puget Sound
8....Some other combination or 1-4 equally
9....Don't know

Q. 3(8) responses:

1....Land sports
2....Water sports
3....Passive recreation
4....Social activities
5....Nature interaction
6....Hobby
7....Walking/hiking

Q. 4 responses:

1....physical attributes, scenic beauty, view
2....calming feelings
3....water (waves, tides, running water)
4....nature, outdoors (beach, wildlife, fish, clams, driftwood)
5....recreation/activities available
6....visual enjoyment/human attractions (watching peole, boats, picnics)
7....Get-away
8....Atmosphere
9....Don't know

Q. 5 responses:

1....litter
2....crowds
3....water quality (oil spills, weeds, trash in water)
4....driving on beach, abuse of site/ vandalism/drinking/horses on beach
5....noise
6....commercialism, overdevelopment, si
7....other
8....nothing
9....don't know

Q. 12 responses:

1....access
2....construction restrictions/ regulated uses
3....permit process
4....regulations not within SMA
5....specific case mentioned
6....other

Q. 13 response:

Add to 4....All or more than one

Q. 28 responses:

0....Skipped
1....no response
2....response

Q. 29 responses:

1....federal or federal/anything else else except state
2....state
3....local
4....state/local
5....all three governments
6....federa/state
7....owners and any government
8....owners
9....don't know

Q. 33 responses:

4....some other means (unspecified)
5....status quo, no more taxes

Q. 34 responses:

1....user fee
2....income tax
3....boat tax
4....volunteer effort/fund drives
5....lottery
6....taxing polluters
7....other

Q. 35 responses:

1....sales tax
2....cigarette and liquor
3....property tax
4....bonds
5....other

Q. 36 responses:

1....waste in government
2....military/defense
3....welfare
4....DOT/ferries
5....other

Q. 37 responses:

1....improved
2....gotten worse
3....stayed the same
4....both improved and gotten worse
9....don't know

Q. 38 responses:

1....cleaner
2....improved water quality
3....improved public awareness/concern
4....restrictions on development
5....improved maintenance
6....more public parks, better facilities
7....improved access
8....other

Q. 39 responses:

1....overdevelopment
2....dirty, polluted water
3....litter
4....overuse (crowds/abuse)
5....poor maintenance
6....other
9....don't know

Q. 45 responses:

00....not answered
01....executive, administrative, and managerial
02....professional specialties
03....technical, sales, and administrative support (white collar)
04....service
05....agricultural, forestry, marine, and fishing
06....precision production, craft, and repair (blue collar)
07....operators, fabricators, and laborers (blue collar)
08....refused
09....homemaker
11....student
20....retired, unspecified former occupation
21 through 27....retired, occupation is coded in second column
28....unemployed, disabled
29....other

Specific Responses to

Selected Questions

Specific Sites Mentioned:

Q. 12:

Cherry Point
Clallam County court case
DuPont-Weyerhaeuser Case
Lake Chelan as the origin of SMA
CBI case

Q. 38:

Lake Vancouver
Birch Bay
Twin Lakes (Snohomish County)
Lake Union, Lake Washington, San Juans
Crow's Butte at Plymouth

Q. 39:

"State takeover at Ruby Beach destroyed it"

Quotes from Q. 28:

Permitting officials too lax, "I shouldn't have gotten the permit."

Apparent inconsistencies in the law, but we did get it (the permit" so the experience was only somewhat unsatisfactory.

Lack of time to comply with objectives of the Act, at the county level.

Too much red tape/bureaucracy; no single source of information.

Permit was to dig clams, we could only use it once, didn't get any clams.

Too many bureaus.

Hassle of permitting process, but I understand need is legitimate. Should be geared for individual situations.

Came down heavy. Unfair. Corps came around and objected to what we were doing.

Too much red tape.

Felt shoreline didn't care about problem (sic).

Very difficult - succeeded eventually.

COUNTY CODES

1	Asotin	41	Skagit
3	Garfield	43	Whatcom
5	Columbia	45	San Juan
7	Walla Walla	47	Island
9	Franklin	49	Snohomish
11	Adams	51	Kitsap
13	Whitman	53	Clallam
15	Spokane	55	Jefferson
17	Pend Oreille	57	Grays Harbor
19	Stevens	59	Mason
21	Lincoln	61	King
23	Ferry	63	Pierce
25	Okanogan	65	Thurston
27	Douglas	67	Lewis
29	Grant	69	Skamania
31	Benton	71	Clark
33	Klickitat	73	Cowlitz
35	Yakima	75	Wahkiakum
37	Kittitas	77	Pacific
39	Chelan		

Region 1:	Region 2:	Region 3:	Region 4:	
61	41	53	1	31
	43	55	3	33
	45	57	5	35
	47	67	7	37
	49	69	9	39
	51	71	11	
	59	73	13	
	63	75	15	
	65	77	17	
			19	
			21	
			23	
			25	
			27	
			29	