

TO: National Wildlife Federation

FROM: Lori Weigel, Public Opinion Strategies
Al Quinlan, Greenberg Quinlan Rosner

RE: Key Findings from Pennsylvania Survey of Hunters and Anglers Regarding Clean Water Act

DATE: July 13, 2015

A new bipartisan survey of sportsmen nationally and in Pennsylvania demonstrates broad support among these voters for applying the same rules and standards of the Clean Water Act to smaller streams and wetlands. Hunters and anglers perceive applying the Clean Water Act to smaller streams as a safeguard, rather than burdensome regulation that will hurt business. Those who support this policy believe that it is necessary to address water quality issues in these headwaters in order to ensure the quality in the downstream bodies of water. They also frequently express how these smaller streams are critically important to wildlife and fish. Support is broad-based and wide-spread, cutting across partisan and ideological divisions. It also endures after hearing arguments from both proponents and opponents of this policy.

Finally, this issue is one that has the potential to positively affect views of policy makers who support the application of Clean Water Act rules and standards to streams and wetlands. In fact, water quality and fish and wildlife habitat issues are ones that a majority of sportsmen tell us are of importance to their vote decisions, with nearly half (48 percent) saying it is of primary importance in their decision-making.

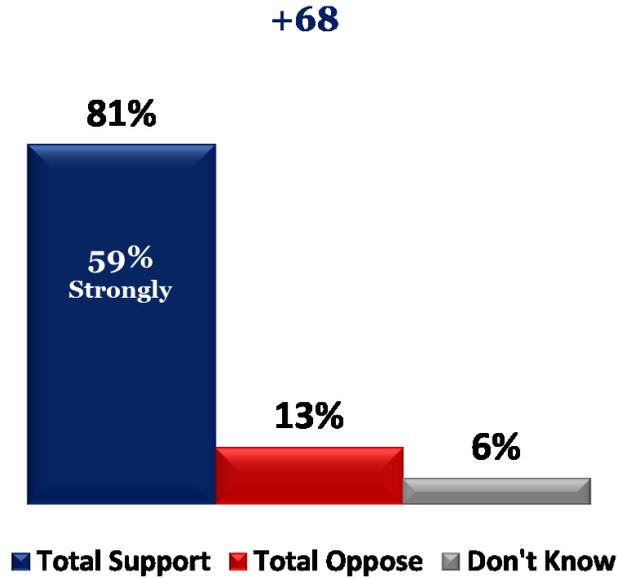
Among the key findings from the survey are the following:

- **Hunters and anglers in Pennsylvania support applying the rules and standards of the Clean Water Act to smaller streams and wetlands.** Survey respondents were provided with a brief, neutral explanation of the policy as follows:

“Last month, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said that smaller streams and wetlands that flow into larger rivers, lakes and eventually the ocean are protected under the Clean Water Act – a point that had been unclear after a number of recent court decisions. Do you support or oppose applying the same rules and standards from the Clean Water Act to these smaller, headwater streams and wetlands?”

More than four-in-five in Pennsylvania (81 percent) indicate support for this application of the Clean Water Act, with nearly six-in-ten (59 percent) indicating strong support. A mere 13 percent indicate opposition – a 68 point margin – as illustrated in the following graph.

Support for Applying Clean Water Act to Smaller Streams and Wetlands



Support for this policy is both broad-based and wide-spread among hunters and anglers in the state, including...

- Republicans (73 percent), Independents (83 percent), and Democrats (95 percent); and
 - Women anglers and hunters (90 percent) and men (78 percent); and
 - Millennial sportsmen (84 percent), those 35-54 (84 percent) and those 55 and older (78 percent).
- **Hunters and anglers believe this is a common-sense application of existing law, which will benefit fish and wildlife, as well as water quality.** We provided respondents with the opportunity to explain their support and opposition to the policy. Those who support this policy believe that it is necessary to address water quality issues in these headwaters in order to ensure the quality in the downstream bodies of water. They also frequently express how these smaller streams are critically important to wildlife and fish as seen here:

"It's one large ecosystem. You have to have clean water throughout the process." – **Lean Republican Man Angler from Pennsylvania**

"I believe that if you apply the same rules and standards of the Clean Water Act with smaller streams and wetlands we will have a better quality of life for the surrounding people and animals inhabiting the area." – **Independent Man Hunter from Pennsylvania**

"Because they feed into the larger streams. Why not protect them? It would be kind of stupid not to." -- **Republican Man Hunter & Angler from Pennsylvania**

"Protecting our fisheries and our drinking water should always be a priority." -- **Republican Man Angler from Pennsylvania**

- **The strong support may also be grounded in the fact that sportsmen in the Keystone state view water quality protections as compatible with economic prosperity.** As the following graph illustrates, hunters and anglers in the state do not consider protections for water and habitat as incompatible with economic prosperity. This view is well within margin of error of the national numbers.

We can protect our water quality and have a strong economy with good jobs for Americans at the same time, without having to choose one over the other.

85%

Sometimes protections for our water and a strong economy with good jobs are in conflict and we must choose one over the other.

12%

- **Likewise, support may also be due to the fact that sportsmen overwhelmingly say that the Clean Water Act has been a positive for the nation.** Fully 83 percent of Pennsylvania anglers and hunters, and 89 percent of those nationally - say that the Act has been more of a good thing for the country, with majorities of every single demographic sub-group echoing this sentiment.
- **Sportsmen view applying the Act to smaller streams and wetlands as a safeguard for water, rather than burdensome regulation.** When provided with two viewpoints, sportsmen in the Keystone state are more than twice as likely to think of this policy as a safeguard than a burden, as illustrated here:

Important safeguards to protect drinking water supplies, fish and wildlife habitat, public health, private property owners, small business owners, and taxpayers from water pollution and costly clean-ups

78%

Burdensome regulation that will tie up agriculture, developers and other businesses in red tape, hurt them too much financially, and cost jobs

17%

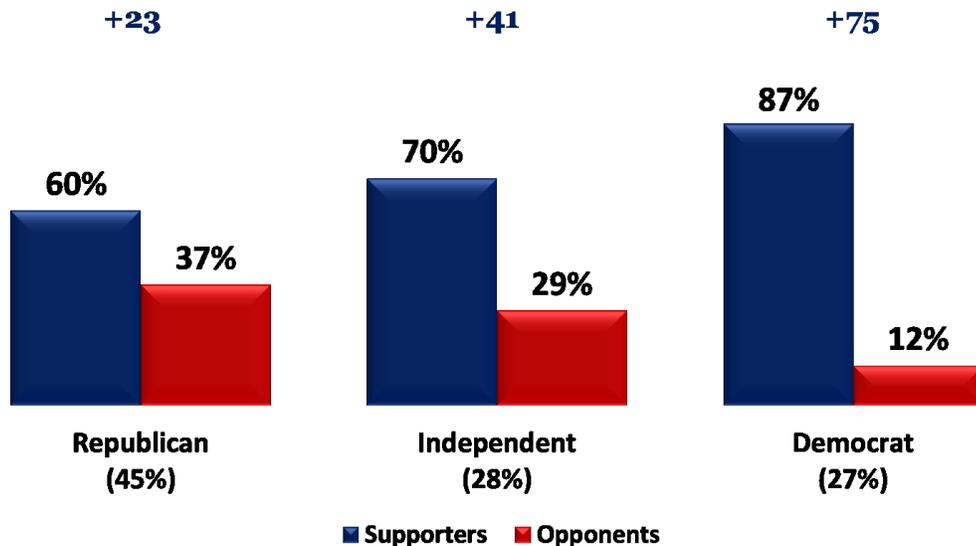
- **Once provided with two competing viewpoints, a healthy majority side with proponents of applying the same rules and standards from the Clean Water Act to smaller streams and wetlands.** Providing an equal representation of both sides in this debate, hunters and anglers side with supporters based on their arguments.

70% *Supporters of applying the same rules to smaller streams and wetlands say that these smaller streams provide drinking water for more than one-in-three Americans, are vital to public health, and are important for fish, waterfowl and other wildlife. Wetlands help filter out pollution, and act as a natural defense against flooding, yet they and our streams are increasingly threatened by development and pollution.*

28% *Opponents of applying the same rules to smaller streams and wetlands say that the Environmental Protection Agency is overstepping in trying to regulate small waterways, giving it the power to dictate land-use decisions and farming practices that are better left to state and local agencies. This will hurt businesses and farmers and cost jobs, due to more government red-tape and higher costs.*

While there is a clear relationship between partisan affiliation and reaction to these arguments, it is worth noting that a majority of GOP sportsmen in Pennsylvania continue to side with supporters of applying the Clean Water Act to smaller streams and wetlands.

**Side with Supporters or Opponents of Applying Clean Water Act to Smaller Streams
by Partisan Affiliation**

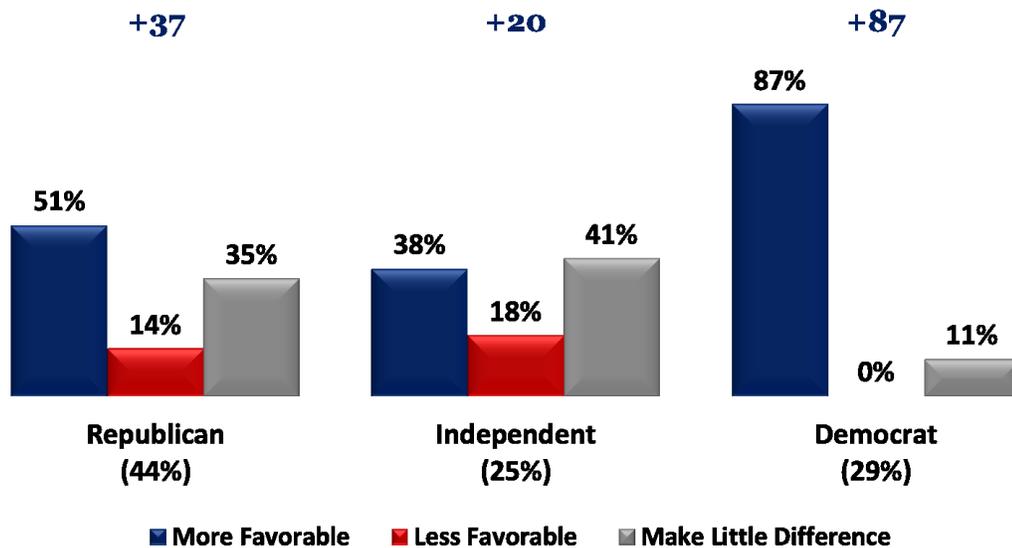


- **Water quality and fish and wildlife habitat issues are ones that sportsmen say are important to their vote decisions. In fact, nearly half (48 percent) say it is of “primary” importance in their decision-making.** We asked respondents to consider “other issues like the economy, health care, and education,” and then indicate “how important are issues involving protecting fish and wildlife habitat and the quality of our drinking water and streams, and rivers for you in deciding whether to support an elected public official.” Nearly all sportsmen say these issues are at least somewhat significant in their vote decisions (92 percent), but a near majority of 48 percent regards them as

“very important,” meaning a “primary factor” in their vote decision. This is equivalent to what we see nationally at 47 percent.

- **More specifically, the application of the Clean Water Act to smaller streams and wetlands has the potential to have a positive effect on the image of supportive Senators with this audience of hunters and anglers – a typically more conservative and male audience.** We also asked how their view of Senator Casey could be affected if he supports this policy. It is clear this would be a positive, as nearly six-in-ten (58 percent) say they would have a more favorable opinion of him if he upholds this application of the Clean Water Act. Only a mere one-in-ten would feel less favorably (11 percent). Moreover, sportsmen across the partisan spectrum admit feeling impressed with him if he chooses this position.

**Perceptions of Senator who Supports Applying Clean Water Act to Smaller Streams
by Partisan Affiliation**



- In conclusion, the survey clearly demonstrates that sportsmen in Pennsylvania and nationally support applying the Clean Water Act to smaller streams and wetlands. This support is grounded in a sense that this is an important safeguard and that the Act has worked well for larger rivers and bodies of water. Hunters and anglers reject the idea that this would be burdensome regulations and overwhelmingly side with supporters’ arguments over criticisms of the policy.

METHODOLOGY:

From June 23–July 4, 2015, Public Opinion Strategies and Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research completed 1000 interviews nationwide with registered voters who also identify as hunters, anglers or both. In addition, we completed a total of 286 interviews with this same audience in Pennsylvania. Half of the interviews were conducted on landline and cell phones, with the other half conducted via internet panels. Respondents in the national sample are from throughout the United States and similarly the Pennsylvania sample is proportional statewide. Each sample was compared to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service surveys of adults who hunt or fish for demographic representation.