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Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey of members of the Michigan Legislature. The survey was conducted as part of the evaluation of People and Land (PAL) and queried legislators about their perspectives on land use. The specific questions explored include:

- + Legislators' knowledge of the issue.
- + The importance their constituencies place on land use.
- + The significance of land use as an issue in their recent election campaigns.
- + The types of groups that they feel must be "at the table" for constructive state-level discussions about land-use policy.
- + Their perceptions of the performance of the state, Michigan cities, Michigan regions, and their home city or township in land-use policymaking, planning, and practice.
- + The places they turn to for information about land use.
- + Whether or not they are familiar with PAL, and if so, what they heard and from whom.

The survey was a self-administered form (see Appendix A) with a mix of open-ended and scaled questions and was developed with the aid of the PAL work group, including representatives of Public Sector Consultants, Public Policy Associates, Incorporated (PPA), Pace and Partners, and Mark Lelle. Senator Patricia Birkholz, a member of the Governor's Land Use Leadership Council, distributed the initial copy of the survey via interoffice mail with a cover letter on her official letterhead. The letter urged participation and was signed by all four legislative representatives on the Land Use Leadership Council. Nonrespondents received a follow-up email from Senator Birkholz approximately two weeks after the initial distribution.

Subsequently, PPA team members called nonrespondents to request that they complete the survey, distributing additional copies or conducting in-person interviews when necessary. These efforts yielded an overall response rate of 66%.

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1 displays the survey response rate by chamber, party, and region.

	Number Responding	Response Rate
Chamber		
House of Representatives	75	68%
Senate	23	61%
Party		
Republican	56	67%
Democrat	42	65%
Region		
Southeast	53	66%
Southwest	10	67%
Mid-Michigan and Thumb	17	68%
West	11	65%
Northern Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula	7	44%

Early response was slightly elevated among Republicans relative to Democrats and was higher among legislators serving the Southwestern, Mid-Michigan, and Thumb areas relative to Southeastern Michigan, Western Michigan, and, particularly, the Northern Lower Peninsula and the Upper Peninsula. Additional followup addressed variations in response, and the final dataset contains roughly equivalent representation of Republicans and Democrats and among all regions except the Northern Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula. Early responders were more likely to represent suburban and nonmetropolitan areas facing growth pressure.

Survey Findings

Knowledge of the Issue and Perceived Importance at Home

Some of the most important questions about the Michigan Legislature's views on land use have to do with whether the members feel land use is a priority for their constituents and whether they feel they are knowledgeable about the issue. Both concepts are relative: There are any number of issues the Legislature can take up, but which are sufficiently important to merit the use of limited time and resources? And for which are leaders and solutions available? An extensive body of research on legislative decisions tells us that, regardless of long-term trends in the perceived importance of an issue, an issue's time may come if the right mix of people, problem concepts, and policy concepts come to the fore. However, land use has previously proved a contentious issue in the Legislature, and without the perception of public interest and the policy knowledge to shepherd the issue through the process, it is unlikely that significant change in state-level land-use policy will emerge.

Legislators were presented with a list of ten issues and asked to rate both their *knowledge of the issues* and the issues' *importance to the constituency* on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high). The list of issues included several high-salience issues such as public education, health care, and welfare, and was designed to permit derivation of a measure of the *relative* standing of land use on the dimensions of legislator knowledge and constituency interest. The results are presented in Figure 1 in ascending order of perceived importance to the constituency.

Legislators' Perceptions of Their Knowledge of Varying Issues and the Importance of Those Issues to Their Constituencies

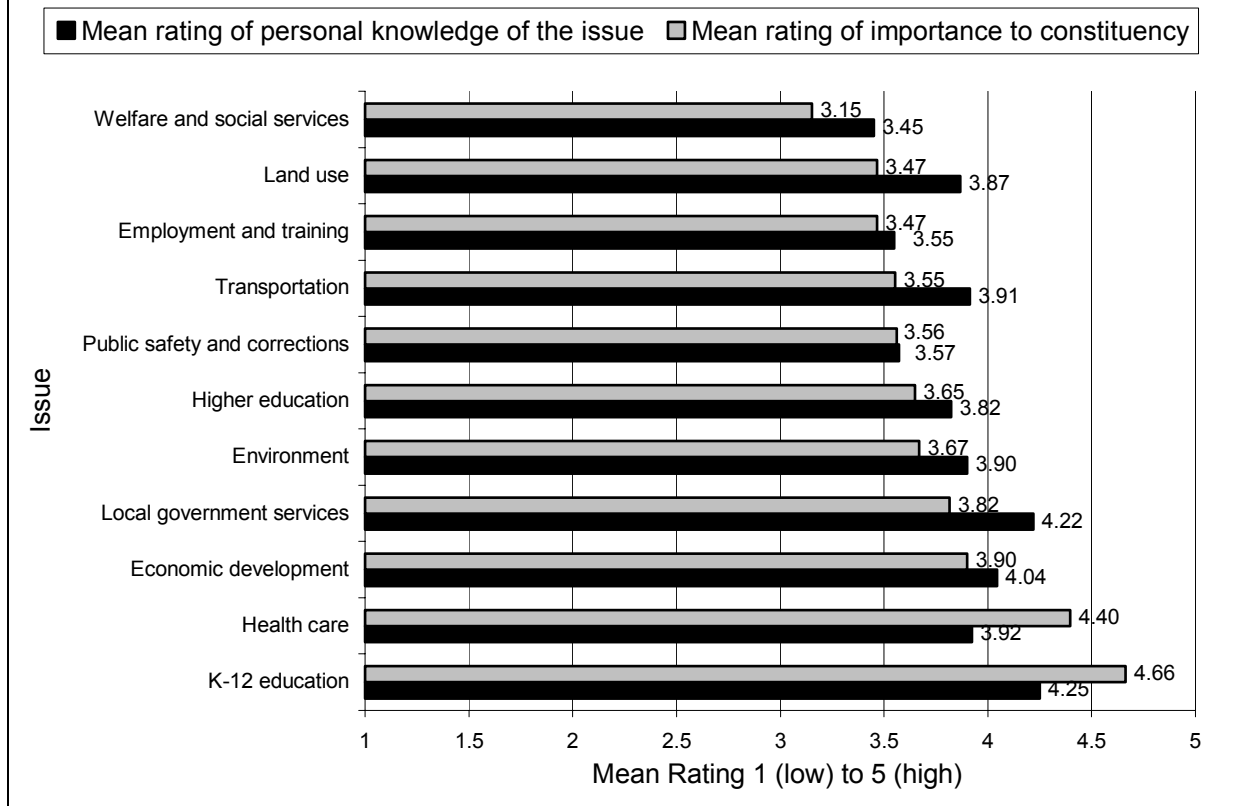


Figure 1

On average, Michigan legislators rank land use on par with employment and training services and just above welfare in terms of importance to their constituencies. As expected, K-12 education set the standard for perceived importance at home, earning an average 4.66 rating of a possible 5. Health care was also perceived as highly important at home by nearly all responding legislators. The remaining issues, including land use, were clustered between a rating of 3 and 4, with very little to distinguish one from the next.

Some significant differences emerged in legislators' perceptions of the importance of varying issues to their constituencies depending on political party affiliations. In particular, Democrats perceived local government services, employment and training services, and welfare as *more* important to their constituencies than did Republicans, and Democrats rated land use as *less* important to their constituencies than did Republicans. Indeed, for Democrats, land use is

perceived as less important back home than all of the other listed issues, while for Republicans, land use is perceived as more important than higher education, transportation, local government services, employment and training services, and welfare (see Table 2).

Table 2: Perceived Importance of Various Issues to Constituency, By Party

	Overall Rank	Mean, Republicans	Republican Rank	Mean, Democrats	Democrat Rank
K-12 Education	1	4.67	1	4.65	1
Health care*	2	4.27	2	4.55	2
Economic development	3	3.96	3	3.82	4
Local government services**	4	3.50	8	4.22	3
Environment	5	3.59	5	3.77	6
Higher education	6	3.56	6	3.77	6
Public safety and corrections	7	3.52	7	3.61	9
Transportation	8	3.46	9	3.67	8
Employment and training**	9	3.17	10	3.85	5
Land use*	10	3.63	4	3.25	11
Welfare and social services**	11	2.86	11	3.52	10

**The difference between Republican and Democrat ratings is statistically significant using conventional measures of a .05 likelihood of error at the 95% confidence level.

*The difference between Republican and Democrat ratings is statistically significant with a .10 likelihood of error at the 95% confidence level.

Among Republicans, the perception that land use is important to one's constituency is moderately correlated with the perception that transportation issues are important in the home district. The perceived importance of land use is also somewhat correlated with the perceived importance of environmental issues, although to a lesser degree. Among Democrats, the perceived importance of land use is most strongly correlated with the perceived importance of environmental issues.

Similar differences emerged between the parties in legislators' ratings of their knowledge of various issues. Overall, legislators rated their knowledge of land use more favorably than their knowledge of some high-salience issues, including health care; this finding may cause some consternation among long-term observers of state-level debate on land use. Republicans rated their knowledge of land use more favorably than their knowledge of transportation, the environment, higher education, health care, public safety, employment and training, and welfare. Democrats, however, rated their knowledge on the issue of land use less favorably than their knowledge of every other issue tested with the exception of public safety and corrections (see Table 3). Legislators who rated themselves as knowledgeable about land use were neither more

nor less likely to rate themselves as knowledgeable about any of the other tested issues; land use is not part of any identifiable cluster of issues in which knowledge tends to overlap.

Table 3: Perceived Knowledge on Various Issues, By Party

	Overall Rank	Mean, Republicans	Republican Rank	Mean, Democrats	Democrat Rank
K-12 Education	1	4.23	1	4.27	2
Local government services	2	4.15	2	4.31	1
Economic development	3	4.13	3	3.92	5
Health care**	4	3.74	7	4.15	3
Transportation	4	4.00	5	3.79	7
Environment	4	3.94	6	3.85	6
Land use**	7	4.06	4	3.62	10
Higher education	8	3.71	8	3.97	4
Public safety and corrections	9	3.56	9	3.59	11
Employment and training**	10	3.38	10	3.77	8
Welfare and social services**	11	3.22	11	3.75	9

**The difference between Republican and Democrat ratings is statistically significant using conventional measures of a .05 likelihood of error at the 95% confidence level.

Senators rated their knowledge of welfare and of health care more highly than did members of the House. There were no significant differences between members of the House and the Senate in legislators' ratings of the issues' importance in their districts.

The Significance of Land Use in Recent Election Campaigns

Within PAL's evaluation framework, the prominence of land use in election campaigns proxies the general level of interest in the issue. The relationship between campaigning and perceived importance of the issue is not without ambiguity: candidates introduce issues into their campaign because they perceive the issue as important to voters, because they themselves feel that an issue merits attention, because the issue presents an important opportunity to differentiate themselves from opponents, or for a combination of these reasons. Further, not every issue is likely to be salient to voters: for example, utility deregulation is a "hard" issue that fails to resonate with the mass public, whereas schools of choice or regulation of firearms are both "easy" to explain and lend themselves to straightforward presentations of benefits and costs—although not without debate.

Despite the difficulties in conceptualizing why some issues surface in election campaigns while other worthy issues fail to rise on the agenda, the degree to which candidates campaign on the

issue of land use is a compelling measure of the issue's prominence in public debate. Legislators were asked to rate the significance of land use in their most recent primary and general election campaign, again using a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high). Ratings were collapsed into three categories: ratings of 1 to 2 were classified as "not significant," ratings of 3 were classified as "neutral," and ratings of 4 to 5 were classified as "significant."

The results for the Legislature as a whole and by party are displayed in Figure 2 and show substantial differences between Republicans and Democrats responding to the survey. Land use was a significant issue in 45% of the winning Republicans' primary campaigns and 37% of their general-election campaigns, but was significant in only 25% of the winning Democrats' primary elections and 23% of the general elections. The data suggests that, in 2002, land use most commonly emerged as a campaign issue among Republicans during the primary season. While there was mild drop-off in the prominence of land use between the primary and general-election campaigns, most who campaigned on land use in the primary carried the issue forward to the general-election campaign. It cannot be determined from the survey data whether land-use discussions were typically found in both the Republican and Democratic primary elections in those districts where they emerged at all, or if land-use issues typically emerged in one party's primary and subsequently became a new general-election issue for the opponent.

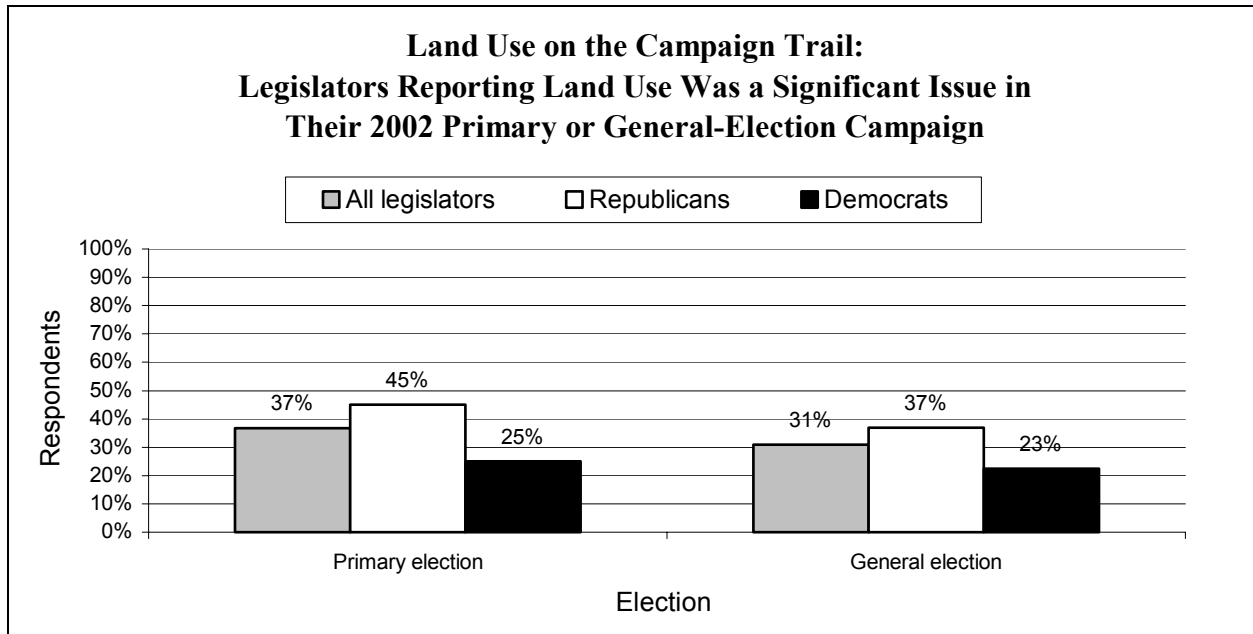


Figure 2

Framing State-Level Debate on Land-Use Policy

One of PAL’s primary precepts is that, in order to achieve significant change in land-use policy, erstwhile opponents must find common ground and participate in crafting new policies that respect their varied interests. The principle is reflected in the structure of the PAL Advisory Group as well as the Governor’s new Land Use Leadership Council and is rooted in memories of failed attempts to achieve land-use reform in Michigan—most of which met their end at the hand of a few key groups that could not support proposed legislation.

State legislators were presented with a list of groups and interests commonly involved in land-use policymaking and debate, and were asked, “How important is the input of the following groups in formulating effective land-use policy for Michigan?” Each group’s input was rated on a scale from 1 (“not necessary”) to 5 (“essential”). The results are shown in Figure 3.

Most legislators rated most of the groups as important participants in land-use policymaking. The groups earning the lowest ratings were philanthropic organizations, universities, and state agencies, including the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation. Townships and cities, farming groups, counties, home builders, the real estate industry, economic development

organizations, and the general business community were all rated above a 4 on the five-point scale, on average. Of the key constituencies identified by PAL, only environmental organizations and regions were rated at less than 4, on average, and “regions” are somewhat difficult to rate insofar as they lack a significant legal role in planning and zoning and are not particularly prominent as an organized group. A handful of legislators nominated “other” groups whose input is important, including “the common person,” “property owners” (2 mentions), the Michigan State University Extension service, the Governor, the Land Use Leadership Council, community and faith-based organizations, forestry, land-use planners, and community development agencies. Where these groups were nominated, their importance was rated very highly; however, few legislators nominated other groups.

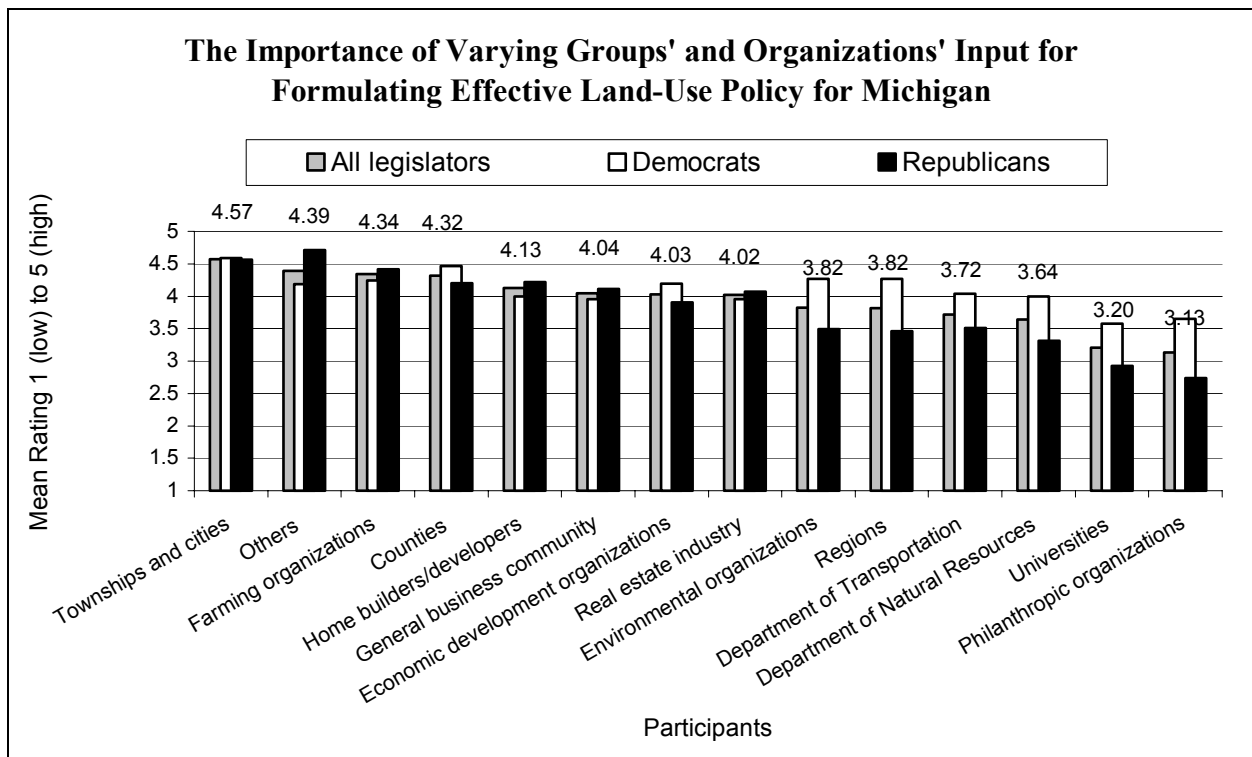


Figure 3

Democrats were somewhat more supportive than Republicans regarding the participation of foundations, universities, state agencies, and environmental organizations in land-use policy debates. While Republicans rated the participation of farming organizations, the general business community, real estate, and home builders more highly than did Democrats, the differences were not as sharp. In a comparison of the responses by chamber, Senators rated the townships (4.80) and regions (4.14) more highly than did members of the House (4.51 and 3.72,

respectively), while House members rated the input of farming organizations (4.41) more highly than did Senators (4.09).

Clustering techniques revealed two primary response sets to the question series. Approximately one-third of the respondents rated every possible participant very highly; this group was approximately two-thirds Democrats and proportionately distributed between the House and Senate. The largest group rated the townships, counties, home builders, and farming associations as critical participants (i.e., 4.0 or higher on the five-point scale); most of the remaining groups as important (between 3 and 4 on the five-point scale); and foundations and universities as less important (between 2 and 3 on the five-point scale). This group was a cross-chamber group with slightly more Republicans than Democrats, although it was not more heavily Republican than the Legislature in general. The remaining legislators' response patterns were idiosyncratic and could not be clustered with other, like responses.

In general, the responses show strong support for the PAL philosophy of multisectoral policy debate.

Gathering Information on Land Use

In an open-ended question, legislators were asked what “individuals, groups, Web sites, or other publications” they turn to when seeking information on land use. The answers were diverse, and no single person, group, or publication was named by more than about 15% of the respondents. The most commonly named source of information was the Michigan Townships Association, with 15 mentions. Additional sources of land-use information were as follows:

- + Planners/planning commissioners/other elected officials in the legislator's district (14 mentions)
- + Michigan Farm Bureau (14 mentions)
- + Builders/developers (13 mentions)
- + Real estate industry (10 mentions)
- + Michigan Environmental Council/other environmental organizations (10 mentions)
- + Chamber of Commerce/business interests (10 mentions)
- + District organizations (8 mentions)
- + Michigan Municipal League (7 mentions)

- + Michigan Land Use Institute (7 mentions)
- + Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG) (6 mentions)
- + Personal or policy staff (6 mentions)
- + Michigan Society of Planners (5 mentions)
- + Michigan State University Extension Service (4 mentions)
- + Constituents (4 mentions)
- + Colleagues (4 mentions)

Other sources of information that were mentioned included conservancies, the *Planning & Zoning News* (published by Mark Wycoff), Public Sector Consultants, County Development Committees, varying think tanks and institutes, the American Planning Association, Keith Charters, “urban interests,” the Michigan Suburbs Alliance, Detroit Renaissance, and the Michigan Association of Counties.

In general, the Legislature as a whole is broadly connected to a wide variety of groups involved in land-use debates, but there are few legislators who reported that they, as individuals, consult a wide range of groups and interests. Approximately 30% of those surveyed did not list any sources of information, but among those who did, the average Legislator listed 2.65 sources of information. Those who consult with builders are also likely to say that they consult with the real estate industry, the Chamber of Commerce, the Michigan Townships Association, and, to a somewhat lesser degree, the Michigan Farm Bureau; this group is almost entirely comprised of Republicans. Those who consult with environmental organizations, conservancies, public agencies, or the Michigan State University Extension Service rarely also consult the cluster of groups including the Chamber, realtors, developers, and the Michigan Townships Association; this group is almost entirely comprised of Democrats. Those who named district organizations or local planners or officials as their leading sources of information about land use rarely consult Lansing-based groups such as the Michigan Townships Association or the Michigan Home Builders Association. One respondent explicitly described a process of seeking balance by consulting both the Michigan Environmental Council and the Chamber of Commerce, but this appears to be the exception rather than the rule.

Future surveys of the Legislature should inquire more specifically about sources of information *within* the Legislature as well as outside the Legislature. While a few legislators specified

colleagues or staff as a source of information, research on legislative processes suggests that colleagues and staff should be prime sources of information; gathering information on the networks within the Legislature may require a specific prompt.

Legislators also were asked if they had attended any particularly valuable “informational sessions, conferences, public forums, etc.” on land use in the last two years. Fifty of the 98 respondents mentioned at least one conference, meeting, or event. Six mentioned a farmland-preservation tour. Most mentioned meetings held by local or statewide organizations, including Soil Conservation Districts, the Sierra Club, the Michigan Farm Bureau, the Michigan Townships Association, SEMCOG, the Michigan Association of Counties, and the State Chamber of Commerce. Six mentioned activities internal to the Legislature, including the bipartisan Urban Caucus, meetings and events hosted by Senator Patricia Birkholz and Representative Ruth Johnson, and legislative orientations. Two mentioned local meetings of planning commissions and/or Zoning Boards of Appeals. Noticeably for the evaluation of PAL, two mentioned the West Michigan Strategic Alliance, a PAL phase-two grantee, and one mentioned the state Chamber of Commerce’s annual conference, but no legislators explicitly mentioned conferences supported by foundations.

Perceived Quality of State and Local Policy and Practice

Legislators were asked what grade they would give several layers of Michigan government that play a role in land-use planning and policymaking, including Michigan cities and townships, their home city or township, their home region, and the state as a whole. Specifically, the legislators were asked to grade each entity for its “land-use policy and practice.” The grades are shown in Table 4.

	“A+” to “A-”	“B+” to “B-”	“C+” to “C-”	“D+” to “D-”	“E” or “F”	Overall grade point average
The state	2%	29%	52%	13%	4%	2.08, “C”
Michigan cities and townships	1%	36%	52%	6%	5%	2.23, “C+”
Home city or township	15%	44%	34%	4%	2%	2.65, “B-”
Home region	5%	41%	41%	8%	5%	2.31, “C+”

The state as a whole received the lowest grades, while—perhaps not surprisingly—the legislators participating in the survey graded their home city or township more positively than other policymaking bodies in the state. In most cases, legislators did not distinguish to a very great degree between varying policymaking bodies: if one got a poor grade, they all did, for the most part. Republicans gave somewhat better grades than Democrats, averaging approximately a half-point higher across the board. The grades suggest that legislators recognize there is important work to be done and that they conceptualize that work as having both a state and local component. Open-ended comments suggested that some cities and townships do a better job than others and that the direction of state-level land-use policy may change under Governor Granholm—or that “at least it’s being discussed” at the state level.

Familiarity With PAL

Legislators were asked if, prior to receiving the survey, they had ever heard of “People and Land (PAL), a W. K. Kellogg Foundation initiative.” Most have not (see Figure 4). Those who had heard of PAL or were “not sure” were asked where they had heard of PAL, and also, what they had heard about PAL. Most had heard of PAL through a function (5), a personal conversation (4), a newspaper article (3), or a colleague (3). Two each had heard of PAL through new legislator training or an organization in their district, and one each had heard of PAL via television, radio, or staff. Legislators’ comments regarding what they had heard about PAL were not very specific, but were positive in tone, noting that PAL was “helpful” or “supportive.”

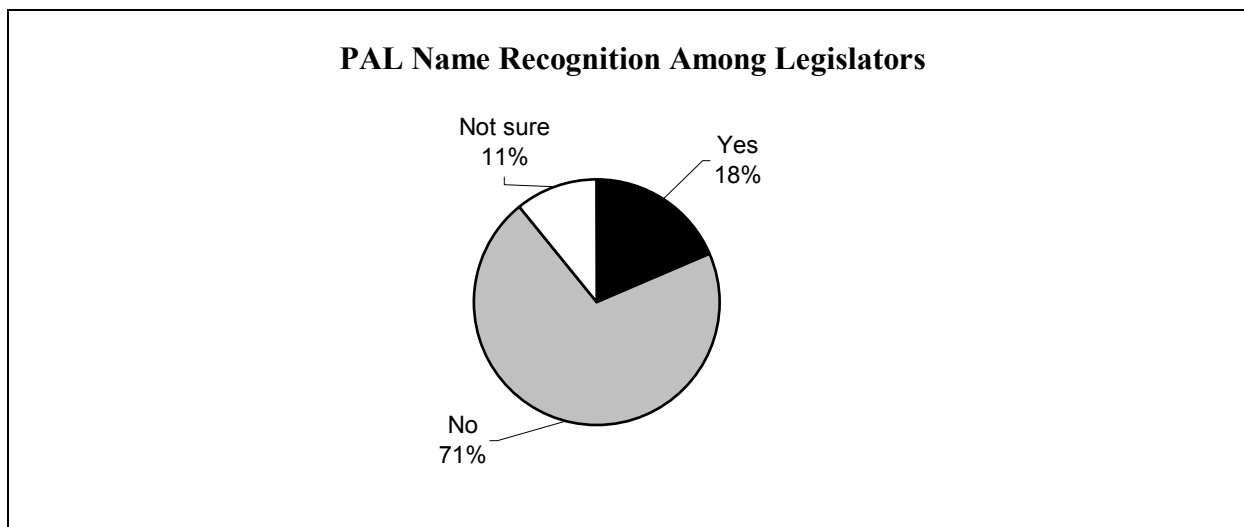


Figure 4

Conclusions

- + Land use is perceived as important to the home constituency by a moderate number of legislators. Republicans are more likely to describe land use as important in their districts than are Democrats, and the Republicans participating in the survey rated land use as more important, on average, than several staple programs including local governmental services, employment and training, environmental issues, and welfare. The findings may substantiate perceptions that land use is rising on the agenda—but the evidence suggests that, in the Legislature, the issue is a Republican Party issue.
- + Land use was a significant issue in many primary and general elections in 2002. Republicans were twice as likely as Democrats to describe land use as a significant issue in their campaigns. The data is baseline data, but knowledgeable observers contacted in other activities for the PAL evaluation often commented that campaign activity on land use was more significant in 2002 than in other elections in recent memory.
- + A small cluster of legislators rated their knowledge of land use relatively highly, described land use as important to their constituencies, and described land use as a significant issue in their 2002 elections. These legislators tend to represent districts experiencing rapid growth and development in suburban and exurban areas—areas of the state experiencing the negative consequences of unmanaged growth. Indeed, the greater interest in and knowledge about land use reported by Republicans relative to Democrats may be a function of the types of places each party tends to represent rather than a political or ideological difference. While advocates for land-use reform will be pleased to note that there is a cluster of legislators for whom land use is a first-tier issue, it is sobering to note that sensitivity to land-use issues appears concentrated in those areas of the state where a goal of managed growth may be impossible to achieve.

- + On average, Republicans believe themselves to be relatively knowledgeable about land use. Democrats do not: they rank their knowledge on land use tenth on a list of eleven issues.
- + Most legislators describe multiple organizations with competing interests as important to furthering the land-use discussion at the state level. In this regard, their perceptions are consistent with PAL’s philosophy of multisectoral participation. To the degree that distinctions emerge, the top-tier organizations are perceived to be the townships, cities, and counties on the governmental side, and farming organizations and builders on the private side. Second-tier organizations—still rated as important to the debate—include realtors, the general business community, economic development agencies, environmental groups, regions, and the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation. Universities and philanthropic organizations are also considered important, but slightly less so.
- + Most legislators also recognize that land-use policy and practice is not what it might be in Michigan: based on grades in the “C” range, they see room for improvement at both the state and local levels.
- + Legislators consult a wide range of Lansing and local organizations when they need information on land use. However, there is little evidence that individual legislators surround themselves with the multiple and *competing* points of view that are generally recognized as important to the policy-making process, and there is little evidence that discussion networks are particularly well formed around the issue of land use in the Legislature. Networks *within* the Legislature were not front-and-center in legislators’ reports of good sources of information; however, it is not fully clear whether question wording was responsible for the minimal number of legislators reporting that they seek the advice of their colleagues on land use.
- + Legislators do not list foundations, foundation-funded activities, or foundation resources as key sources of information on land use, nor is there much evidence that they are connecting with the variety of conferences, seminars, and informational products supported by the Michigan Land Use Funders (MLUF), including PAL. Familiarity with PAL is limited, although many of the organizations that PAL supports and has convened are direct sources of information for many legislators.

Appendix A: Survey Instrument

PEOPLE AND LAND LEGISLATOR SURVEY—2003

INSTRUCTIONS: USE PEN OR PENCIL AND RETURN USING THE POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE. IF ENVELOPE IS LOST OR MISSING, PLEASE CALL 517-485-4477 FOR ASSISTANCE.

1. How important a theme was land use in your....

<i>Please fill a circle</i>		<i>Not important</i>			<i>Very important</i>	
Primary election campaign.....	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
General election campaign	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. Please rank the following list of issues on the dimensions of *your knowledge of the issues* and *importance to your constituency*:

<i>Please fill the appropriate circles</i>	Your knowledge of the issue					Importance to your constituency						
	<i>Weak</i>					<i>Strong</i>			<i>Not important</i>		<i>Very important</i>	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
K-12 education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Higher education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Health care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Welfare & social services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Land use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Transportation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Public safety & corrections ...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Local government services...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Employment & training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Economic development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

3. Please assign a letter grade between A+ and F to each of the following entities for its *land-use policies and practice*.

	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Comments</i>
The State of Michigan	<input type="text"/>	_____
Michigan cities and townships	<input type="text"/>	_____
Your home city or township	<input type="text"/>	_____
Your region	<input type="text"/>	_____

4. What groups, individuals, Web sites, or other publications do you turn to for information and guidance when you need to make decisions on land-use issues?

5. Please list any valuable informational sessions, conferences, public forums, etc. that you have attended on land-use issues in the last two years:

6. In your opinion, how important is the input of the following groups in formulating effective land-use policy for Michigan?

<i>Please fill a circle</i>	<i>Not necessary</i>			<i>Essential</i>	
	1	2	3	4	5
Michigan townships and cities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Michigan counties	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Michigan regions.....	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
General business community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Real estate industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental organizations.....	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Farming organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Home builders/developers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Universities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic development organizations ..	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Department of Natural Resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Department of Transportation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Philanthropic organizations.....	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. Before receiving this survey, had you ever heard of *People and Land*, a W. K. Kellogg Foundation initiative?

- Yes No Not sure

8. *If yes, how did you come to hear of People and Land? (Please fill circles for all that apply)*

- Colleague Staff Other personal conversation
 Radio Newspaper Television
 Lansing-area function or conference Organization in/near my district Other (*Please describe below*)

9. *If yes, what did you hear about People and Land?*
