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NAS CECIL FIELD
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COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT SURVEY NAS CECIL FIELD FL

POPULUS

St. John & Partners

Community Assessment Survey

May 1995

Final Report

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Summary Data

Survey Type:	Telephone survey, monitored
Survey Dates:	May 30 and May 31, 1995. Data collected from 5:30 PM to 9:00 PM.
List Origin:	Geographic model of Duval and Clay Counties residential telephone.
Screen:	Adult residents of Duval and Clay Counties.
Controls:	Data collection performed by **populus** staff on a client-blind basis.
Responses:	400 interviews of permanent residents.
Standard Deviation:	$\pm$4.9% with a 95% confidence factor.

Note: statistical reliability for the cross-tabulations in this survey is considerably less accurate (*i.e.* greater than $\pm$4.9%) In addition, please assume that cross-tabulations in which the cell size (the "Forms" column) is less than n=30 are fairly indistinct and should not be relied upon for major or critical assumptions.

1.GEOCODE___ DATE ___/___/___ PHONE # ___ ___ ___ - ___ ___ ___ ___

Good evening, my name is _____, and I am calling for populus *Research. We are not selling anything or soliciting donations, but I would appreciate a couple of minutes of your time to learn your opinions on the environment in our area. Are you a permanent resident of Duval or Clay County?* ***(IF NO, TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW.)***

2. On a scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor how would you rate the quality of the water in our lakes and streams in north Florida?
   ☐-Excellent, ☐-Good, ☐-Fair, or ☐-Poor. ☐-Unsure

3. Which of the following do you feel contributes the most to water pollution: (pick one)
   a) ☐-Run-off from farms and golf courses, b) ☐-Runoff from streets and highways in the county,
   c) ☐-Runoff from lawns and gardens, d) ☐-Pollution by industry, e) ☐-Pollution by the military,
   f) ☐- Sanitary Landfills.

I am going to read you a short list of names of various organizations who operate in Duval and Clay counties. I want you to tell me if you have heard of them, and if you have tell me if you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of them with regard to their environmental records. ***(ROTATE THE NAMES)***

4. The environmental record of the Environment Protection Agency (EPA)
   ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion

5. The environmental record of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
   ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion

6. The environmental record of NAS Cecil Field
   ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion

7. The environmental record of NAS Jacksonville
   ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion

8. The environmental records of the St. Johns River Water Management District.
   ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion

Please tell me if you have heard of the following environmental groups and if you have if you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of the organization.

9. Greenpeace ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion
10. Sierra Club ☐-Know ☐-Don't Know ☐-Favorable ☐-Unfavorable ☐-No Opinion

11. Do you think that there are health problems in our area caused by pollution?
    ☐-Yes ☐-No

(if yes) 12. Which of the following do you feel contributes the most to these health problems? (pick one)
   a) ☐-Run-off from farms and golf courses, b) ☐-Runoff from streets and highways in the county,
   c) ☐-Runoff from lawns and gardens, d) ☐-Pollution by industry, e) ☐-Pollution by the military,
   f) ☐- Sanitary Landfills, g) ☐- Pollution by trucks and autos.

13. Are you aware of the ground water pollution problems at the Hipps Road landfill?
    ☐-Yes ☐-No

(if yes) 14. Are you aware that the problems at Hipps Road are completely different from those at Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville? ☐-Yes ☐-No

15. How concerned are you about the environmental cleanup efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field?
    ☐-Very Concerned, ☐-Somewhat Concerned, ☐-Not Very Concerned, or ☐-Not at all concerned.

(if very/somewhat concerned) 16. Public meetings are held to inform the interested public about the environmental cleanup efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field. Attendance has been light. Have you attended any of these public meetings? ☐-Yes ☐-No

(if you did not attend) 17. Can you tell me why not?

_____

Now I am going to make a few statements about industry, government regulations, the environment, recycling and good corporate citizenship. Please tell me your level of agreement or disagreement.

18. The federal EPA has very stringent environmental standards.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

19. Florida's environmental standards are more stringent than the federal EPA's.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

20. A clean environment and modern industry can coexist in today's world.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

21. Areas where hazardous materials were dumped in the past can be restored for productive use.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

22. There are many sites contaminated by hazardous waste at NAS Cecil Field.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

23. There are many sites contaminated by hazardous waste at NAS Jacksonville.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

24. The plan to establish cleanup criteria for these sites and evaluate remedial action alternatives and their associated costs is underway.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

25. There are responsible and accountable groups which will succeed in cleaning up the polluted sites and comply with environmental regulations.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

26. I generally believe the Navy and their cleanup contractors in their reports of cleanup progress.

    ☐-Strongly Agree, ☐-Agree, ☐-Disagree, ☐-Strongly Disagree? ☐-No Opinion

27. Do you have any other comments?

    _____

28. Which television station do you usually watch for local news? _____
29. Which radio station do you usually listen to? _____
30. Which of the following newspapers do you read? (*check all that apply*)

    ☐-Clay Today, ☐-Florida Times Union, ☐-Other.

To ensure that our sample is representative of Duval/Clay County's population, I need to ask the following questions.

31. Are you a Black or African American Male ☐, Black or African American Female ☐,

    White Male ☐, White Female ☐, Hispanic ☐, Asian ☐, or American Indian ☐, Other _____ ?

32. Do you rent ☐ or own your home ☐?
33. Have you lived in Duval or Clay County

    ☐-less than 5 years, ☐-5 to 10 years, ☐-10 to 20 years, or ☐-over 20 years?

34. Are you, or anyone in your household, associated with the military?

    ☐-Yes ☐-No

35. What is the highest grade or education level that you have completed?

    Less than H.S. Diploma ☐, H.S. Graduate ☐, Some College ☐, Associate or A.A. Degree ☐,

    4 year College Degree ☐, Post Graduate Degree ☐.

36. Are you 18 to 25 ☐, 26 to 35 ☐, 36 to 45 ☐, 46 to 55 ☐, 56 to 65 ☐, or over 65 ☐?
37. Is your household income under $25,000 ☐, $25 to $40,000 ☐, or over $40,000 a year ☐?

Thank you for your time and have a good evening.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

populus conducted 400 interviews on May 30 and 31, 1995 to determine the attitudes of the public towards water quality in North Florida, as well as their feelings towards various organizations involved with the environment. Overall, the respondents found the water quality of the streams and lakes in North Florida well below what would be considered acceptable. Only 2% rated the water quality of the streams and lakes as excellent, 22.75% rated the water quality as good. On the other side, 41% rated the water quality as fair, 21% rated it as poor and there were 13% of the respondents who had no answer.

When asked what contributes most to the water pollution in North Florida, 45% of the respondents said industry. The second most often mentioned cause of water pollution in North Florida was sanitary landfills, 16% giving that as their response. Streets and highways were considered the main contributor to water pollution by 15% of the respondents. Lawns and gardens were seen as the major contributor of water pollution by 6% and the military was perceived as the major contributor by 7%.

The survey instrument contained a series of questions which asked the respondents to evaluate the various organizations which operate in North Florida and state whether they had a favorable or unfavorable impression of each organization with regard to their environmental record. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency, or the EPA, was known to 80% of the respondents, the highest recognition of the five organizations on the survey. Of those who had heard of the EPA, 47% had a favorable impression, 16% had an unfavorable impression, while an additional 16% were not able to give a response. The three to one ratio of favorable to unfavorable for the EPA was the second highest ratio found among the five organizations.

The second organization the respondents were asked about was the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Of all respondents, 72% knew of the FDEP and 28% said that they had not heard of the organization. Among the respondents who had heard of the organization, 40% had a favorable impression and 14.5% had an unfavorable impression. 17.5% were unable to provide an impression.

NAS Jacksonville was known to 79% of the respondents. Among respondents who knew of NAS Jacksonville's record, 45% gave it favorable marks, 13% gave it unfavorable marks and there was 20% who were unable to give it favorable or unfavorable marks. The better than three to one ratio for NAS Jacksonville was the highest favorable to unfavorable ratio of any of the five organizations. Cecil Field, on the other hand, was known to 75% of the respondents. Among those who knew of Cecil Field's environmental record, 40% gave it favorable marks, 16% gave it unfavorable marks, 19% were unable to provide a rating.

The final organization that the respondents were asked about was the St. Johns River Water Management District. The environmental record of this organization was known to the smallest number of respondents to this survey. There were 34% of the respondents who had not heard of the St. Johns River Water Management District. Among the 66% who had heard of the organization, 32% gave it favorable marks and 18% gave it unfavorable marks. There were 16% who were unable to supply an answer.

The respondents were also asked about their impressions of two organizations that are involved in the environmental movement and then asked if they had a favorable or unfavorable impression of them. The first environmental organization was Greenpeace. It was known to 79% of the respondents. Among the respondents who had an impression of Greenpeace, 52% rated it as favorable, 16% rated it as unfavorable and 11% were unable to supply a response.

The respondents were also asked about their impressions of the Sierra Club. Only 59% of the respondents had heard of the Sierra Club. Among those who had heard of it, 40% had a favorable impression, 7% had an unfavorable impression and 11% were unable to supply an answer.

The respondents were asked if they felt that health problems in our area were caused by pollution. An overwhelming 75% of the respondents felt that there are health problems caused by pollution in our area, 23% who disagreed and 2% who had no opinion. The respondents were asked what contributes most to the health problems. The number one response was pollution caused by industries, with 32% giving this as their response. The second most often cited response was pollution from trucks and autos. This was the response of 22%. Landfills followed, 10% naming them as being responsible for health problems. This was followed by 6% who said that streets and highways were responsible. Lawns and gardens were seen as the cause by 2%, and runoff from farms and golf courses by 1%. Pollution from the military was held as being responsible for health problems by only 2% of the respondents and 25% were unable to provide a response.

The respondents were asked if they were aware of the water pollution problems at the Hipps Road Landfill. Slightly over half, or 52% said they were aware of the problems. 46% of the respondents had not heard of the problems and an additional 1% who were unable to respond to the question.

The respondents were asked if they were aware that the problems at the Hipps Road Landfill are completely different from those at Cecil Field and N.A.S Jacksonville. This question saw probably the widest dispersion of responses of any question on the survey. Of all respondents, 27% said yes they were aware that the pollution problems were different. Slightly over a third, or 34% of the respondents were not aware that the problems were different at Hipps Road. Two out of every five respondents were unable to provide an answer to the question. The respondents were then asked a follow-up question, "How concerned are you about the environmental clean-up

efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field?" Among all respondents, 19% said that they were very concerned, an additional 27% said they were somewhat concerned. This means that 46% of the respondents said they were concerned about the environmental clean-up efforts, while 41% had not very much concern or no concern at all and 12% were unsure. The respondents who were either very concerned or somewhat concerned were then asked if they had ever attended a public meeting about the clean-up efforts. The question read, "Public meetings are held to inform the interested public about the environmental clean-up efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field. Attendance has been light." Only 6.5% of the respondents said they had attended any of the meetings, 44.5% said that they had not attended any meetings and 49% of the respondents were not asked the question. The respondents were asked then to give the reason that they were unable to attend any of the meetings. Generally, the most common response was lack of time, lack of interest or lack of knowledge about the meeting.

The survey contained a series of questions in which the respondents were asked to give their level of agreement or disagreement. The statements were about industry, government regulations, the environment, recycling and good corporate citizenship. The first statement read, "The federal E.P.A. has very stringent environmental standards." Among all respondents, 12.75% strongly agreed and 33.75% agreed. On the disagree side of the coin, 23% disagreed and 5.5% strongly disagreed. One out of every four respondents gave no answer to the question.

The second statement read, "Florida's environmental standards are more stringent than the Federal EPA's." Two out of every five respondents were unable to provide a response to this statement. Among those who did respond, 34% either strongly agreed or agreed and 25% disagreed.

The third statement read, "A clean environment and modern industry can coexist in today's world." The response to this question was one of the most lop-sided found in the survey. Overall, 23% strongly agreed and 60% agreed, 7% disagreed with this statement, 1% strongly disagreed and 8% were unable to provide a response.

The next statement read, "Areas where hazardous materials were dumped in the past can be restored for productive use." Slightly over half, or 54%, agreed with this statement. There were 14% who strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 21% disagreed, 6% strongly disagreed and 18% were unable to provide a response.

The respondents were given the statement, "There are many sites contaminated by hazardous waste at NAS Cecil Field." Overall, 10% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 8% disagreed, 2% strongly disagreed and 43% were unable to provide a response to this statement. The respondents were given a similar statement about NAS Jacksonville: "There are many sites contaminated by hazardous waste at NAS Jacksonville." Among all respondents, 9% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 9% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed. The remaining 43% were unable to provide a response to this statement. As was the case with Cecil Field, more than half of the respondents

are unaware of the contamination by hazardous waste at NAS Jacksonville. There were 47% of the respondents who were aware of the contamination at Cecil Field and 45% who were aware of it at NAS Jacksonville, 10% disagreed about Cecil, 12% disagreed in the case of NAS Jacksonville.

The respondents were given a statement to determine their knowledge of cleanup efforts already underway. "The plan to establish clean-up criteria for these sites and evaluate remedial action alternatives and there associated cost is underway." There were 38.5% of the respondents who agreed with this statement, while 17.5% disagreed and 44% did not give an answer. As the responses to this statement show, there is a very low level of knowledge about the cleanup efforts that are underway.

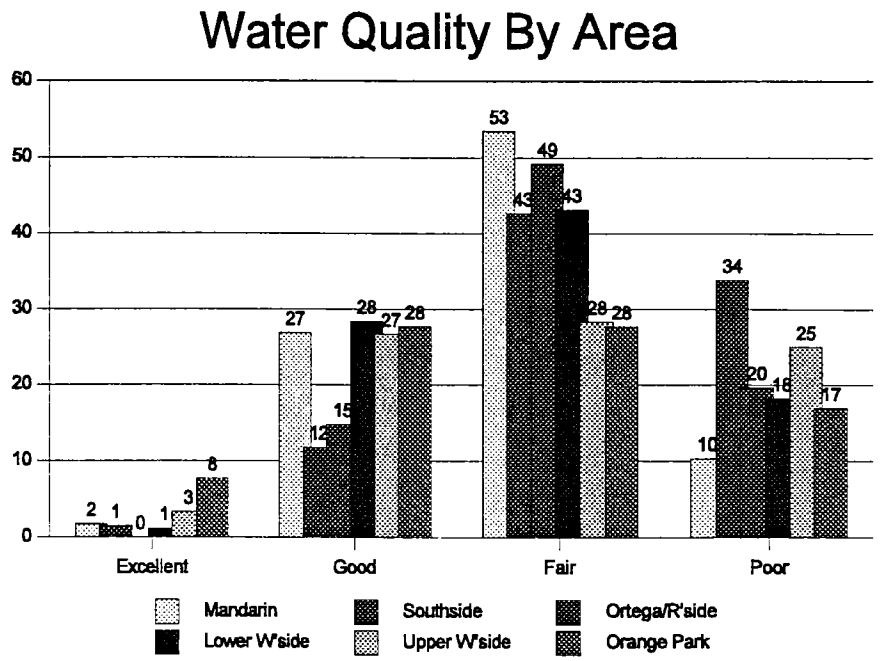
The next statement read, "There are responsible and accountable groups which will succeed in cleaning up the polluted sites and comply with environmental regulations." There were 9% who strongly agreed with the statement, 49% agreed, 11% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed. There were an additional 27% who were unable to provide a response. The responses indicate that well over half believe that the cleanup efforts will succeed.

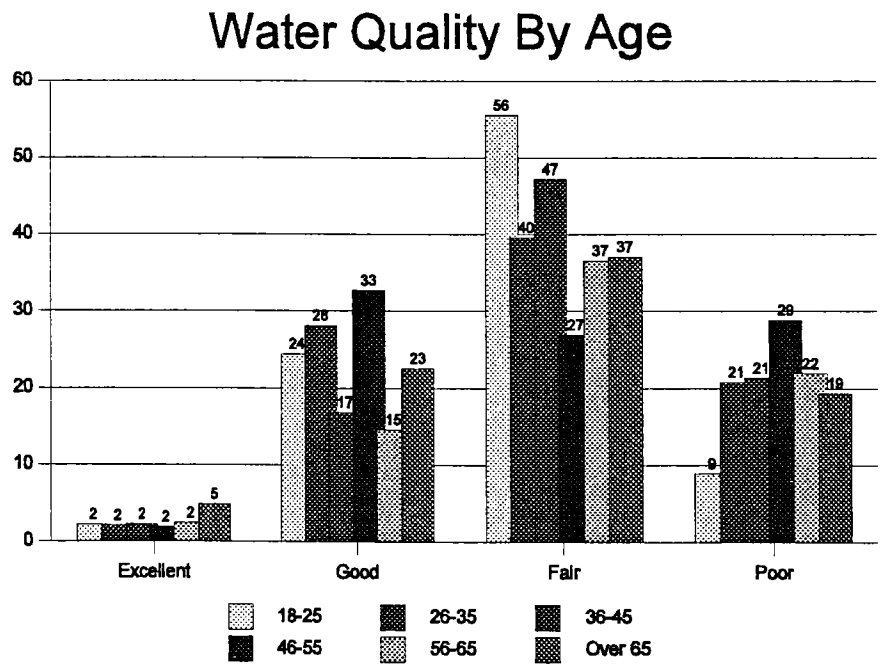
The respondents were given a statement, " I generally believe the Navy and their cleanup contractors and their reports of clean-up progress." 12% of the respondents strongly agree, 35% agreed, 18% disagreed, 13% who disagreed and an additional 5% who strongly disagreed and over a third, or 35% gave no response.

Findings and Conclusions

The Quality of the Water and Streams and Lakes

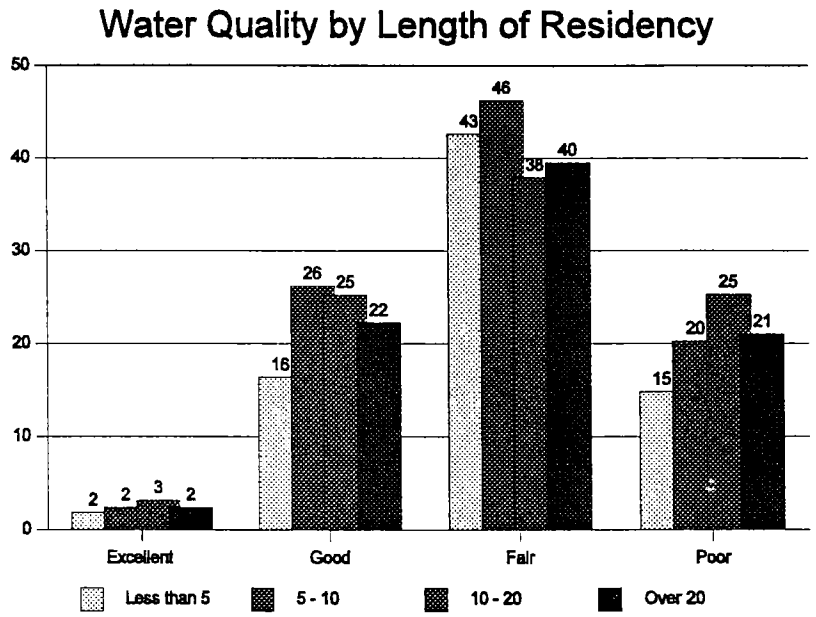
In all cases, the fair and poor ratings of the water quality were higher than the combined excellent and good ratings. Literally, the younger the respondent, the higher the fair and poor ratings. Among respondents 18 to 25 years old, favorable ratings for the water quality were at 27% and unfavorable were at 64%. For those respondents 26 to 35, 30% were favorable and 60% unfavorable. Respondents who were 36 to 45 years old divided 21% favorable to 69% unfavorable, the highest unfavorable for any age group. Respondents who were 46 to 55, split 35% favorable to 57% unfavorable. This was the highest favorable rating that the water quality received among any of the age groups. Among respondents 56 to 65 years old, the favorable was 17% and the unfavorable was 58% and there were 24% who were unable to rate the water quality. Among the oldest age bracket, those over 65, 28% gave the water quality a favorable rating and 56% gave it unfavorable marks.





There were slight differences found when the responses were examined by income. Among respondents with incomes under $25,000, the favorable was 22% and the unfavorable 63%. Among those with incomes from $25,000 to $40,000 the favorable was 22% and the unfavorable was 65%. Those in the highest income bracket, those with incomes over $40,000, split 29% favorable to 62% unfavorable.

Among respondents who rent their place of dwelling, 20% gave the water quality of streams and lakes favorable marks. The unfavorable for renters was at 68%. Among respondents who own their dwelling place, 27% rated the water quality as favorable and 60% rated it as unfavorable. The length that a respondent had lived in either county, whether it was Clay or Duval, had a lot to do with how they rated the water quality. Among respondents who had lived in the county for less than five years, 19% rated the water quality as favorable, 57% as unfavorable and 24% had no opinion. Among the respondents who had lived in the area from five to ten years, 29% rated the water quality as favorable and 65% rated it as unfavorable. Respondents who lived in the area for 10 to 20 years split by a 28% to 63% favorable/unfavorable ratio. Those who had been here for over twenty years rated the water quality as excellent or good 25% of the time. The unfavorable rating was 60% and 15% had no opinion.



The respondent's association with the military also had some bearing on how they answered the water quality question. Respondents who had been associated with the military, rated the water quality as excellent 5% of the time, as good 27% of the time, as fair 36% of the time, and as poor 18% of the time. Respondents who have not been associated with the military, had excellent ratings 1% of the time. The water quality was rated as good by 21%, as fair by 42% and the poor rating was 22%.

The rating that a respondent gave to the water quality question was also influenced by what they saw as the major contributor to water pollution. The highest positive ratings came from those who saw the military as the biggest contributor to water pollution. Among this group, 32% rated the water quality as excellent or good, 42% rated it as fair or poor and 26% had no opinion. Among the seven respondents who said farms or golf course runoff was the major contributor to water quality, 43% gave the water either fair or poor marks, 57% had no opinion. The lowest positive marks and the highest negative marks came from respondents who said lawns and gardens were the major contributor to water pollution. Among this group, 17% gave the water either excellent or good marks and 75% rated it as either fair or poor. Among the respondents who saw industry as the major contributor to water quality problems, 25% rated the water quality as excellent or good and 65% rated as either fair or poor. Respondents who said sanitary landfills were the major contributor to water pollution had similar marks. Combined excellent and good marks were 28% and the combined fair and poor marks were at 64%.

There were several widely varying responses to questions on the knowledge and the impression of various organizations. Among respondents who had heard of the EPA, 18% gave the water favorable ratings and 64% gave the water quality unfavorable ratings. Among those who gave EPA favorable marks, 27% gave the water quality favorable marks and 62% gave it unfavorable marks. Among respondents who gave the EPA unfavorable marks, 29% gave the water quality excellent or good marks and 58% gave the water quality fair or poor marks. Among the 16% who could not give any impression of EPA, 24% gave the water quality excellent or good marks and 57% gave it fair or poor marks.

A somewhat different pattern was found when the record of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection is cross-tabulated with the water quality ratings. Among respondents who did not know of FDEP, 22% gave the water quality excellent or good marks and 56% gave it gave it fair or poor marks. Among respondents who rated FDEP as favorable, the ratio was 28% to 68%. Among respondents who gave FDEP unfavorable marks, 19% rated the water quality as excellent or good and 67% gave it unfavorable marks. The respondents who could not give a rating for FDEP, split by a ratio of 27% to 58%.

When the record of the two bases are compared with the water quality question, a different pattern emerges for each of the bases. Among respondents who did not know about the record at Cecil Field, the water quality ratio was 22% favorable to 56% unfavorable. Among respondents who did not know whether Cecil Field had a favorable or unfavorable environmental record, the ratio was 27% favorable to 59% unfavorable. Respondents who gave Cecil Field favorable marks for their environmental record, split 26% to 65% on water quality. This was slightly different from the 25% to 60% ratio among those who rated Cecil Field's environmental record as unfavorable.

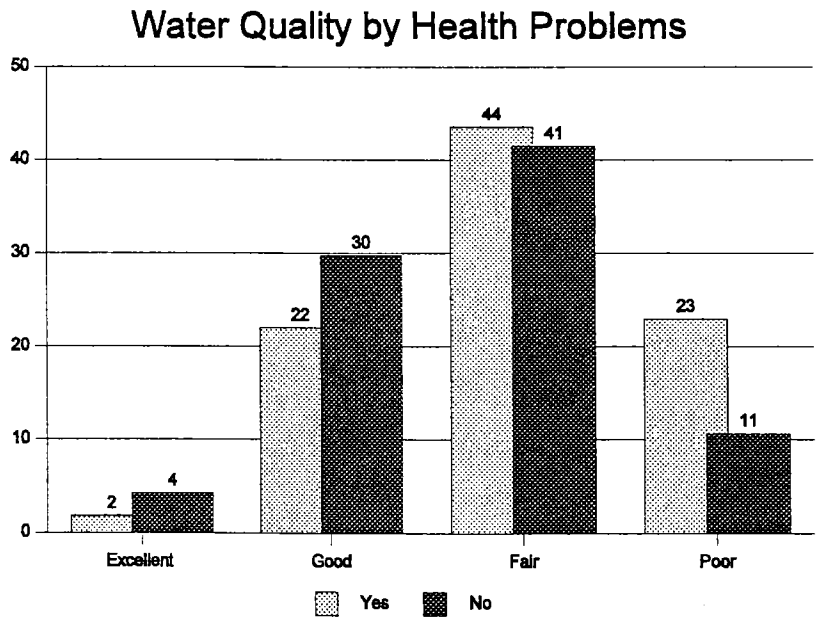
The record of NAS Jacksonville came up with a slightly different pattern of responses. Among those who

had not heard about NAS Jacksonville's environmental record, the ratio was 24% positive to 54% negative on water quality. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of NAS Jacksonville's environmental record, the ratio was 27% to 65%. Among the respondents who had an unfavorable impression of the environmental record at NAS Jacksonville, the ratio was 19% favorable to 70% unfavorable. Among those who could give an opinion on the environmental record at NAS Jacksonville, the ratio was 27% to 56%.

Respondents who did not know of the environmental organization Greenpeace, split by 21% favorable to 60% unfavorable. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of Greenpeace, the ratio was 25% favorable to 66% unfavorable. Respondents who have unfavorable impression Greenpeace had a slightly different response to water quality question. Among this group, 35% gave the water quality favorable marks, 51% gave it unfavorable marks and 14% were unsure. Respondents who had neither a favorable nor unfavorable impression of Greenpeace split 18% favorable on the water quality to 59% unfavorable and 23% were unsure about the water quality.

The second environmental organization which the respondents were asked their opinion of was the Sierra Club. Among respondents who had not heard of the Sierra Club, the ratio on the water quality was 26% favorable to 58% unfavorable. Among those respondents who had a favorable impression of the Sierra Club, the ratio was 25% excellent or good on the water quality and 64% fair or poor. Respondents who had an unfavorable impression of the Sierra Club, 30% rated the water quality favorably, to 63% unfavorable. Respondents who unable to rate the Sierra Club, split 20% favorable to 61% unfavorable and 20% were unsure of the water quality.

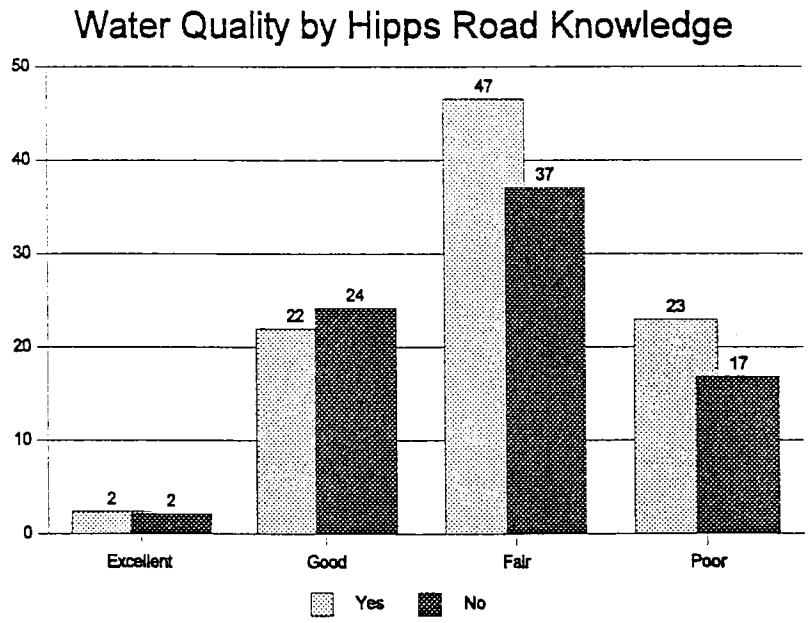
Perhaps the largest difference found in the survey among any of the water quality cross-tabulations were the responses to whether the environment poses some health problems in North Florida. The respondents were asked if they thought that there were health problems in our area caused by pollution. 75% said that they felt that pollution does cause a health problem in North Florida. Among this group 2% rated the water quality as excellent, 20% rated it as good, 40% rated it as



fair, and 24% rated it has poor with 13% having no opinion. Among the 23% of the respondents who felt that there were no health problems caused by pollution in North Florida, 34% had a favorable impression of the water quality compared to 52% who had an unfavorable impression and 14% were unsure.

When the responses to what contributed the most to the health problems in North Florida were examined with the water quality rating, there were some differences in the responses. Among the 25% who could not say what was causing health problems in North Florida, 35% gave the water quality favorable marks compared to 53% that gave it unfavorable marks. There were ten respondents who held runoff from lawns and gardens responsible for the health problems caused by pollution in North Florida. Among this group no one rated the water quality as excellent or good, 70% rated it fair, and 20% rated it as poor. Among respondents who thought that industrial pollution was the cause of health problems, the ratio was 22% favorable to 65% unfavorable on the water quality of streams and lakes in North Florida. Among those who saw pollution from military bases as the problem, the ratio was 25% favorable to 62% unfavorable. 10% of the respondents felt that landfills were one of the causes of health problems in North Florida. The water quality ratio among this group was 24% favorable to 68% unfavorable. Respondents who held trucks and autos responsible for the pollution problems in North Florida, the ratio was 22% excellent or good to 60% fair or poor. 20% of this group were unsure of the water quality.

Among respondents who said that they were aware of the problems with the Hipps Road landfill, the water quality rating was 24% favorable to 66% unfavorable, 9% were unsure. Among those who were not aware of the Hipps Road problem, the ratio was 26% to 56% and 18% were unsure. 27% agreed the pollution problems were different between Hipps Road and those at Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville. There were 34% who said the problems were not different and 39% were unable to give an answer to the question. Among those who felt that the problems were different, 23% had a favorable impression of the water quality compared to 70% unfavorable and 7% unsure. Among those who believe the problems were different, the water quality ratio was 27% to 60%, 13% were undecided. Among the



39% who could not give a response, the ratio was 25% to 57%, with 18% undecided.

There was a slight difference found when the cross tabulations of those who had attended meetings were examined with those who had not. Among those who had attended meetings, 35% gave the water quality either excellent or good ratings, 58% gave it fair or poor ratings. Among those who had attended meetings, the poor rating was the highest at 27%. This group represents 6.5% of the sample or twenty-six respondents. Among the 44% who said that they had attended meetings, the ratio was 25% favorable to 62% unfavorable, and 13% were undecided. Among the respondents who had not attended meetings and did not give a response to the question as a result, 24% gave the water quality excellent or good marks and 61% gave it fair or poor marks. There were 14% who were unsure about the water quality.

The respondents were asked how concerned they were about the environmental clean-up efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field. Among the 19% who said that they were very concerned about it, the water quality received 24% favorable marks and 63% unfavorable. Among those who were somewhat concerned about the environmental clean-up, the ratio was 23% to 62%, or statistically identical to those who were very concerned. Among the group who said that they were not very concerned, which represents 22% of the sample, 32% had favorable marks for the water quality and 54% had unfavorable marks. Among those who said that they were not concerned at all about the environmental problem, 22% gave the water quality favorable marks and 64% gave it unfavorable. Among the respondents who gave no answer to the concern about the environmental clean-up, the ratio was 23% favorable on water quality standards to 62% unfavorable.

The respondents were given a series of statements concerning the environment and environmental organizations which deal with it. The first statement that they were given was, "The Federal EPA has very stringent environmental standards." Among respondents who strongly agreed with this statement, 35% rated the water quality as excellent or good and 53% rated it as fair or poor. Among those who agreed with the statement the ratio was 33% to 56%. There is a major shift when we come to those who do not agree that the EPA has stringent standards. Among those who disagreed with the statement, 21% rated the water quality as excellent or good and 72% rated it as fair or poor. Among the respondents who strongly disagreed with the statement, 5% rated the water quality as excellent or good and 72% rated it as fair or poor. Among the 25% of the respondents who had no answer to the agree/disagree question, 18% rated the water quality as excellent or good and 59% rated as fair or poor.

Among respondents who agreed with the following statement, "Florida's environmental standards are more stringent than the Federal EPA's," the response to the water quality question also showed some statistically significant variance. Among respondents who strongly agreed to the statement, the ratio on the water quality was 29% favorable to 59% unfavorable, and 12% were uncertain. Among those who agreed with the statement, 29%

felt that the water was either excellent or good and 62% gave it unfavorable marks. Among those who disagreed with this statement, the ratio was 28% excellent or good and 68% fair or poor, or an increase of 6% on the unfavorable side of those who agreed with the statement. Among respondents who strongly disagreed, the ratio was 8% excellent or good on the water quality to 67% fair or poor, with 25% undecided. Among the 40% of the respondents who had no opinion on whether Florida's EPA standards were stringent or not, the ratio was 21% favorable on the water quality to 57% unfavorable, and 22% uncertain.

The respondents were given two statements about the contamination by hazardous waste at NAS Jacksonville and at Cecil Field and asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement. The first read, "There are many sites contaminated by hazardous waste at NAS Cecil Field." The responses to this question were 10% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 8% disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed with 43% having no opinion. Among those who strongly agree that Cecil Field was contaminated, the ratio on the water quality was 28% excellent or good, to 60% fair or poor. Among those who agreed with the statement, the ratio was 23% to 69%. Among those who disagreed with the statement, the ratio was 29% to 65%. Among the nine respondents who strongly disagreed with the statement, no one gave the water quality excellent or good marks and 67% gave fair or poor responses. Among the 43% who had no answer to the question of Cecil Field being contaminated, the ratio was 27% favorable on the water quality, 55% unfavorable, and 18% undecided. The ratio on the statement about the contamination at NAS Jacksonville was slightly different from that of Cecil Field. Overall, 9% strongly agreed that were numerous contaminated sites at NAS Jax and 36% agreed. Among respondents who disagreed with the statement that NAS Jacksonville is contaminated, the ratio for water quality was 28% favorable to 67% unfavorable. Among those who strongly disagreed with the statement, eleven respondents, the ratio was 9% excellent or good on the water quality and 55% fair or poor, and 36% were undecided. There were 43% who were unable to say whether they agreed or disagreed with NAS Jacksonville being contaminated. Among this group, the ratio was 26% favorable to 56% unfavorable on the water quality.

The respondents were given the following statement, "The plan to establish clean-up criteria for these sites and evaluate remedial action alternatives and their associated costs is underway." Overall, 44% of the respondents were unsure whether the clean-up plan was underway. Of those who expressed an opinion, 38% said that they agreed that there was a clean-up plan underway while 18% disagreed. Among respondents who are unsure that there was a clean-up plan underway, the rating that the quality of water received was 24% on the positive side, 56% on the negative and 20% were unsure. Among respondents who strongly agreed that the clean-up plan was underway, the ratio was 23% favorable on the water quality to 66% unfavorable. Among respondents who agreed to the statement, the ratio was 28% to 66%. Among those who disagreed, the ratio was 30% favorable and 61% unfavorable. Among the 3% of the respondents who strongly disagreed with the statement, the ratio was 8% on the positive side for water quality and 77% on the negative side. When asked if they think that the groups that were doing the cleanup would succeed, 58% said yes and 14% disagreed. When it came to rating the water quality

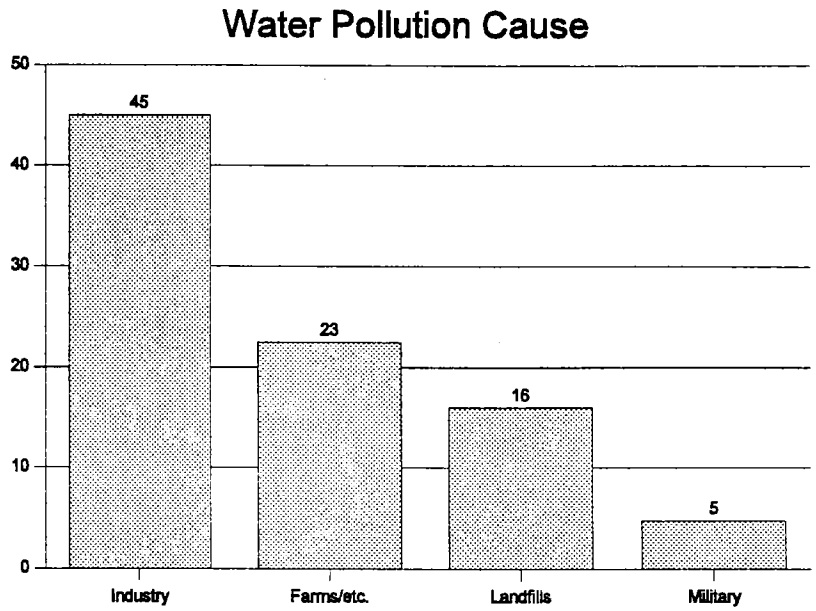
among those respondents who strongly agreed that the clean-up efforts would be successful, 24% gave the water quality favorable marks while 63% gave it unfavorable. Similarly, those who agreed with the statement split 30% to 61%. Among the 11% of the respondents who disagreed that the clean-up effort would succeed, only 15% gave the water quality favorable marks and 82% gave it unfavorable marks. Among those who strongly agreed, 17% rated the water quality as good and a third rated it as fair and poor. Among respondents who were uncertain whether the clean-up effort would succeed, a group representing 27% of the sample, the ratio was 22% favorable and 52% unfavorable. A quarter of the respondents in this group were undecided on the quality of the water. The water quality also received better marks from respondents who believe that the Navy and the contractors are honest in their reports on the clean-up progress. Among respondents who strongly agreed that the reports have been honest, 26% gave the water favorable marks, 62% gave it unfavorable marks and 13% were undecided. Among respondents who agreed with the statement, the ratio was 31% to 61%. Respondents who disagreed with the statement had a ratio of 24% favorable to 67% unfavorable on rating the water quality. Those who strongly disagreed with the statement rated the water quality as favorable, 16% of the time and as unfavorable 68% of the time.

The quality of the water is generally higher among respondents who feel that there is some progress being made in the clean-up efforts and who have a favorable impression of various environmental agencies and the two Navy bases. Respondents who rate the water as fair or poor more often are generally respondents who do not believe the clean-up efforts are working, and in some cases have unfavorable impressions of the environmental agencies and the other organizations they were questioned about. As was stated earlier, perhaps the most dramatic difference in responses could be found in the crosstabulations of those who feel that the pollution is a health problem. Among respondents who answered yes to that question, representing 75% of the sample, 2% gave the water quality excellent marks and 20% gave it good marks. On the unfavorable side, 40% gave the water quality fair marks and 24% gave it poor marks. An additional 13% were unsure. Respondents who felt that pollution was not a health problem gave the water quality excellent marks 4% of the time, 2% higher than those who felt the water was a health problem. 30% of this group said that the water quality was good. The share ratings that were given by both groups were about equal at 41%, respectively. When it came to poor ratings on the water quality among those who felt pollution was health problem, 24% rated it as poor. Among those who felt there was no health problems from pollution, 11% rated it as poor.

Another set of responses that had quite a variance were those who strongly agreed and strongly disagreed with the statement, " The federal EPA has very stringent environmental standards." Among respondents who strongly agreed, 35% gave the water quality favorable marks, 8% said excellent and 27% said good. On the negative side of this group, 43% rated it has fair and 10% rated it has poor. Among respondents who strongly disagreed that the Federal EPA has stringent standards, the ratio was 0% as excellent, 5% as good, 27% as fair, 55% as poor and 14% had no opinion. A quarter of the sample gave no answer to the agree/disagree question on the

Federal EPA. Among this group, 18% rated the water quality as good, 39% as fair, 20% as poor with 23% being unsure how to rate the water quality.

Cause of Water Pollution

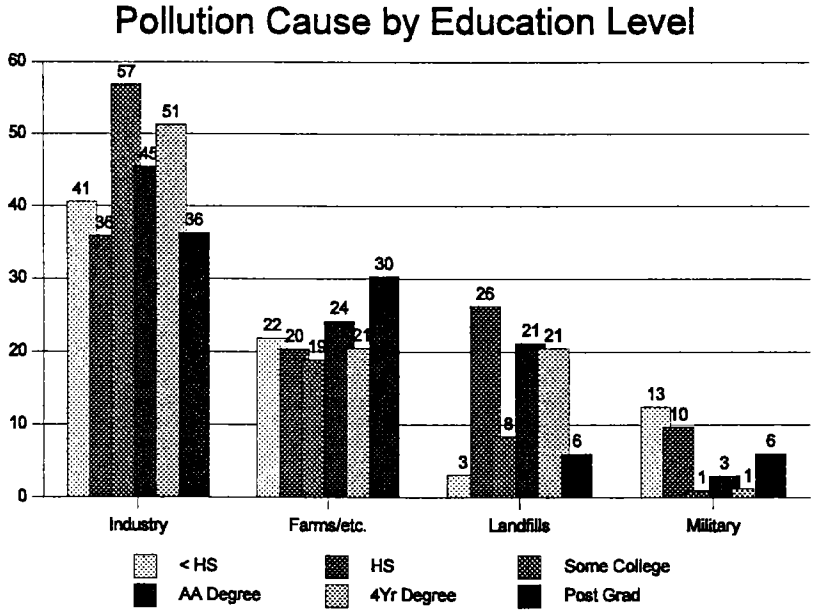


Respondents to the survey were asked, which of the following do you feel contributes the most to water pollution: (a) runoff from farms and golf courses, (b) runoff from streets and highways in the county, (c) runoff from lawns and gardens, (d) pollution from industry, (e) pollution by the military, or (f) sanitary landfills. Overall, industry was the largest contributor to water pollution of most respondents with 44% saying that it was the primary contributor. Industry was followed by sanitary landfills at 16%, streets and highways at 15%, lawn and garden runoff was named at 6%, the military by 5% and runoff from farms and golf courses by 2%.

There was some variance in the responses by geographic location of respondents. Industry was seen as the primary cause of pollution by 54% of the respondents in the Southside area, the highest percentage of any area. In the Ortega/Riverside and lower Westside geographic areas, 46% and 45% respectively, saw industry as the primary contributor to water pollution. Mandarin, upper Westside, and Orange Park were in the 40-42% range when it came to ranking industry as the primary cause. Industry was rated number one in all six geographic areas of the survey universe. Military landfills, which were ranked second in number of responses, with 16%, reached a high as the primary cause with 23% of the responses from the lower Westside and a low of 6% by respondents in Orange Park. Roads and highways, which were seen as the primary contributor to water pollution by 15% of the respondents, had a high of 22% in Orange Park and was rated as the primary cause by 21% of the Mandarin respondents. The low was found among Southside respondents with 7%. Lawn and garden runoff was seen as the primary cause of water pollution by 6% of the respondents. In two areas, Southside and Orange Park, it received 7% or better of the the responses.

The lower the water quality was rated, the more likely the respondents were to name industry and sanitary landfills as the primary cause of pollution and the less likely they were to name streets and highways as the primary cause. Among respondents who rated the water quality as excellent, 40% named industry. Among those who rated it as good, 45% named industry. Among those who rated it as fair, 47% said industry was the primary cause. Among those who rated the water quality as poor, 48% said industry was the primary cause. As for sanitary landfills, they are seen as the primary cause by 10% of those who rate the water quality as excellent, by 19% who rate it as good, by 15% who rate it as fair, and by 19% who rate it as poor. Streets and highways is rated as the primary cause by 20% of those who rate the water quality as excellent, by 15% who rate it as good, by 15% who rate it as fair, and by 13% who rate it as poor.

There were slight differences between the respondents who were associated with the military and those who were not, over the cause of pollution. Among respondents who have been associated with the military or currently are associated with the military, 42% said industry was the primary cause of pollution, 19% said sanitary landfills and 2% said the military. Among those who had no association with the military, 48% blamed industry, 14% blamed sanitary landfills, and 6% said that the military was the primary contributor to water pollution.



There were some differences in the responses to the primary contributor to water pollution among the various education level of the respondents. The highest percentage that said that the military was responsible for pollution came from respondents with less than a high school education at 12%. This group also rated streets and highways as a primary problem higher than the average percentage 19%. This uncertainty of this group over what is the primary cause of pollution was at a higher percentage than any other group, 22% giving no answer. Among high school graduates, sanitary landfills had a very high percentage, with 26% naming them as the primary contributor. The military was seen as the primary contributor by 10% of this group. There were 36% of the high school graduates who felt that industry was the primary contributor to pollution. Among respondents who had some college

education, 57% saw industry as the primary contributor to pollution. Streets and highways was second at 13%, while the military was seen as the primary contributor by only 1%.

Among respondents who have an associate or AA degree, 45% saw industry as the primary contributor, 21% saw it as sanitary landfills, and an equal 12% saw streets and highways and lawn and gardens as primary contributors. Among respondents who had a four year degree, 51% said industry was the primary contributor, 21% sanitary landfills, 12% streets and highways, and only 1% said the military. Among respondents who had post-graduate degrees, 36% said industry was the primary contributor and 15% said lawns and gardens were the primary contributor, the highest percentage for that particular category. The military was seen as the primary contributor by 6% of this group.

Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the environmental efforts at Cecil Field, 42% blamed industry as the primary contributor to pollution and 4% said it was the military. Among respondents who had an unfavorable impression of Cecil Field, 38% said it was industry that was the primary contributor and 8% named the military. Among respondents who gave NAS Jacksonville a favorable rating on their environmental program, 43% named industry as the primary contributor and 2% named the military. Among those who gave NAS Jacksonville unfavorable marks, 39% named industry and 17% named lawns and gardens. The military was given the primary blame by 9% of this group. When the responses to the health problem question are reviewed, it is found that those who feel pollution causes health problems in our area, see the military as the primary contributor by 6%. Among the group who do not feel that pollution causes a health problem, 3% say that the military is to blame. The largest difference between the two groups is in the area of streets and highways, where 13% of those who said yes to the health question put the blame on streets and highways, while 21% of those who said there is no health problem, put the blame on streets and highways.

Pollution Source of Health Problems

The survey contained a second question which asked people to name which of the following contributed to health problems caused by pollution: a) runoff from farms and golf courses, b) runoff from streets and highways in the county, c) runoff from lawns and gardens, d)pollution by industry, e) pollution by the military, f) sanitary landfills, or g) pollution by trucks and autos. What is interesting about this particular question is when it is cross-tabulated against what people see as being the primary contributor to water pollution. The primary contributor to water pollution is not necessarily what they see as contributing most to the health problems associated with pollution. Overall, the number one named item seen as contributing to health problems was pollution by industry, which was named by 32% of the respondents. Among the respondents who felt that industrial pollution contributed to the health problem, 60% named industry as the primary contributor to pollution, 13% named streets and highways, 12% sanitary landfills, and 3% named run off from lawns and gardens. The item which was named second most often was trucks and autos, which were named by 22% of the respondents. Trucks and autos were not

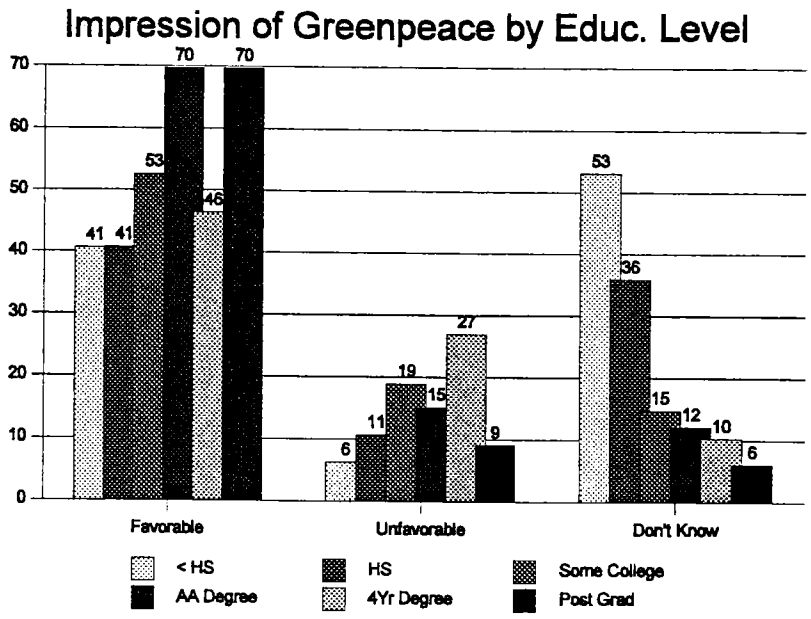
given as a contributor to water pollution on the first question. Among those who named trucks and autos as the primary cause of health problems, 41% named industry as the primary cause on the first question, 18% named streets and highways, 16% named sanitary landfills, 7% runoff from lawns and gardens and 6% said that the military was responsible.

One in ten respondents said that landfills contributed the most to health problems. Among this group, 39% had named industry as the primary contributor to water pollution, 39% had named landfills, while 7% of this group had named the military. Streets and highways were named as the primary contributor to health problems by 6% of the respondents. Among the respondents who named streets and highways, 30% had said industry was the primary contributor to water pollution, 30% had said streets and highways were the primary contributor to water pollution, and 13% said sanitary landfills. Among respondents who said that the military was responsible for the health problems, a group representing 2% of the sample, half or one percent had said the military was the primary contributor to water pollution. 12% each came from industry, sanitary landfills, and streets and highways.

Among respondents who had attended one of the public hearings on the Cecil Field cleanup and the efforts of NAS Jax, 54% said industry was the primary contributor to water pollution in the county and 19% said that the military was the primary contributor. Among the respondents who had not attended the meetings, 44% said that industry was the primary contributor and 6% said the military. Among the respondents who had no response to the question about having attended meetings, 44% said that industry was the primary contributor to water pollution, 18% said sanitary landfills, and 16% said streets and highways, runoff from lawns and gardens was at 6% and the military was named by 2%.

Rating Various Organizations' Environmental Records

The respondents were given the names of various organizations in Duval and Clay counties and were asked if they had heard of the group. If they had heard of the group, they were asked if they had a favorable or unfavorable impression of the organization with regard to their environmental record. The highest favorable rating was received by Greenpeace, which had 52%. The lowest favorable rating was received by St. John's Water Management District which received only a 32% favorable rating. The St. John's Water Management District also had the highest percentage, with the exception of the Sierra Club, of those who did not know about the organization: 34% said that they did not know who the St. John's Water Management District was. The St. John's Water Management District also received the highest unfavorable rating at 18%. Greenpeace was not named by 21% of the respondents and 16% gave the organization an unfavorable rating. The Sierra Club was rated as favorable by 40% of the respondents, but 41% did not know of its name. The unfavorable rating for the Sierra Club was only 7%, the lowest of any organization.



A quarter of the respondents did not know of Cecil Field's environmental effort. Cecil Field received 40% favorable and 16% unfavorable rating from the respondents of the survey, an additional 19% had no opinion of the environmental record of the base. NAS Jax received a favorable rating of 45% and unfavorable rating of 13%, with 20% unsure about the environmental record. NAS Jax was unknown to 21% of the respondents. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency received a 41% favorable rating and a 16% unfavorable rating. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection received 40% favorable and 14% unfavorable, with 28% saying they did not know about the organization's environmental efforts.

In examining the responses of males and females in terms of favorable and unfavorable ratings for the various organizations, there was, in some cases, a considerable gender gap in the responses. Among white males 45% gave the EPA favorable marks, and 21% gave them unfavorable. Among white females 50% gave the EPA

favorable marks and 14% gave them unfavorable. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection received favorable marks from 45% of the white males and 39% white females. The unfavorable marks for FDEP were almost identical at 15% and 14%. Cecil Field's environmental efforts received identical 42% favorable ratings from white males and white females. On the unfavorable side, 18% of white males gave Cecil Field unfavorable marks and 14% of white females gave unfavorable marks. NAS Jacksonville received favorable marks from 52% of the males and 44% of the females. NAS Jacksonville received unfavorable marks from 15% of the males and 11% of the females. The St. John's Water Management District received favorable marks from 39% of the white males and unfavorable marks from 18%. The St. John's Water Management District received favorable marks from 30% of the white females and unfavorable marks from 17%.

The environmental organization, Greenpeace, received favorable marks from 46% of the males and unfavorable marks from 29%. Among females, there was a 55% favorable to 11% unfavorable rating. The Sierra Club rating was favorable among 45% of white males and 40% of white females, and unfavorable by 12% of the males and 6% of the females.

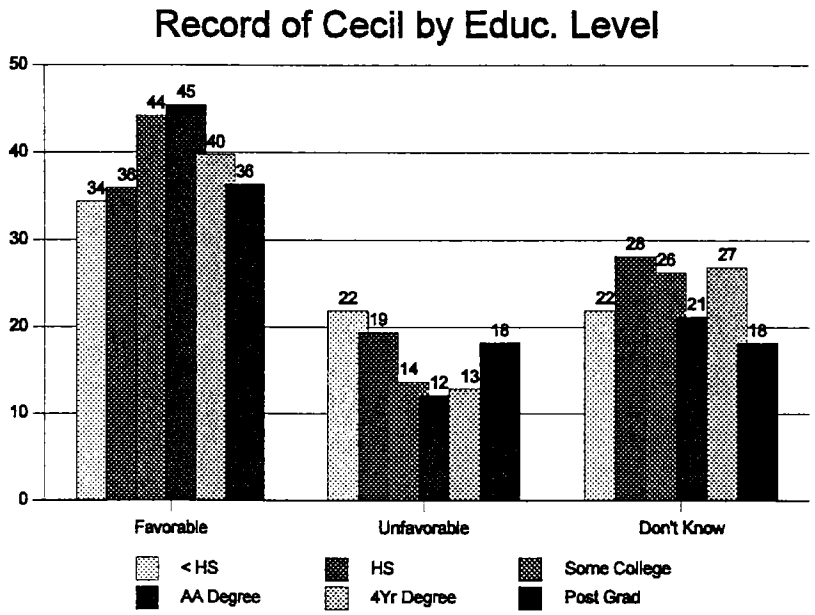
The Environmental Protection Agency receives higher marks from younger respondents than from older respondents. Among respondents 18-25 and those 26-35, 51% gave EPA favorable marks. On the unfavorable side, 9% of the 18-25 year olds and 18% of the 26-35 year olds gave EPA unfavorable marks. Among respondents over 65, 44% gave EPA favorable marks and 21% gave it unfavorable marks. Income was also a factor in the rating that the EPA received. Among those with incomes under $25,000, the ratio was 45% favorable to 14% unfavorable, with 28% not knowing about EPA's record. Among respondents in the $25-$45,000 a year income bracket, the ratio was 49% favorable to 16% unfavorable, with 22% not knowing enough about EPA to give a rating. With those households that had incomes over $40,000, the ratio was 50% to 19%, with 14% saying that they did not know about EPA. Surprisingly, there were differences between renters and those that own there home. Among those who rent the ratio was 58% favorable to 14% unfavorable. Among those that own there homes, the ratio was 44% favorable to 17% unfavorable. The higher the education level, the more likely the respondent was to have knowledge of EPA. 66% of those with less than a high school education had heard of the EPA and 37% voted favorable ratings compared with 6% unfavorable, with 22% not being able to give it a rating. Among respondents who had an associate or AA degree, 85% had heard of the EPA, 58% gave it a favorable rating, while 18% gave it an unfavorable rating. Among those with a post-graduate degree, 48% gave EPA a favorable rating and 21% gave it an unfavorable rating, the highest unfavorable of any group. Among those who had post-graduate degrees, 24% knew of EPA but were unable to give it a rating. Overall, 94% of those with post-graduate degrees had heard of EPA.

Organization	% with Knowledge of Organization	Favorable	Unfavorable	No Opinion
Federal EPA	80%	47%	16%	16%
FDEP	72%	40%	14%	17%
Cecil Field	75%	40%	16%	19%
NAS Jacksonville	79%	45%	13%	20%
SJWM District	66%	32%	18%	16%
Greenpeace	79%	52%	16%	11%
Sierra Club	59%	40%	7%	11%

Organization	White Female Favorable	White Male Favorable	White Female Unfavorable	White Male Unfavorable
Federal EPA	50%	45%	14%	21%
FDEP	39%	46%	14%	15%
Cecil Field	42%	42%	14%	18%
NAS Jacksonville	44%	52%	12%	15%
SJWM District	30%	39%	17%	18%
Greenpeace	55%	46%	11%	29%
Sierra Club	40%	45%	6%	12%

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is not known to 38% of respondents with incomes under $25,000, while those in the $25-$40,000 range had 75% who knew of FDEP, while 77% of those with incomes over $40,000 had heard of the organization. Ratio of favorable to unfavorable ratings among respondents with under $25,000 in income was 40% to 10%. The middle income bracket was 40% favorable to 15% unfavorable. The over $40,000 a year income bracket split 42% to 16%, with 20% uncertain about FDEP. The education level of the respondent also had some impact on how the record of FDEP was viewed. Those with a high school education had the highest unfamiliarity with FDEP. Among those with less than a high school education, 31% were not aware of FDEP and among those who had a high school degree, the percentage was 34%. Among respondents with less than a high school degree, 37% gave the FDEP favorable and 6% gave unfavorable marks. Among the high school graduates, the ratio was 34% to 15%. Among respondents who had post-graduate degrees, 76% had heard of FDEP. Among this group, 55% gave it a favorable rating and 9% gave it an unfavorable rating.

The environmental record of Cecil Field was known to 75% of the respondents. 40% gave it favorable marks, 16% unfavorable and 19% were not able to provide an answer. The highest favorable marks for Cecil Field were found in Mandarin, with 55% giving it favorable and 16% giving it unfavorable. The lowest favorable marks were found in the Southside area, where 34% gave favorable marks and 13% gave unfavorable marks. In the lower Westside region, where Cecil Field is located, 35% gave Cecil Field favorable marks and 17% gave it unfavorable. In the upper Westside area, the ratio was 37% favorable to 18% unfavorable. The higher the income level of the respondent the more likely they were to know the environmental effort at Cecil Field. Among respondents with incomes under $25,000, 35% were not aware of Cecil Field's environmental record. Among the respondents with incomes in the $25 to $40,000 range, 26% did not know the base. Among the respondents with incomes over $40,000, 21% were not aware of Cecil Field's environmental record. Among the low income grouping, the ratio of favorable to unfavorable marks was 34% to 14%. Among respondents in the middle income bracket the ratio was 46% to 15%. Among those in the upper income bracket the ratio was 38% to 19%.

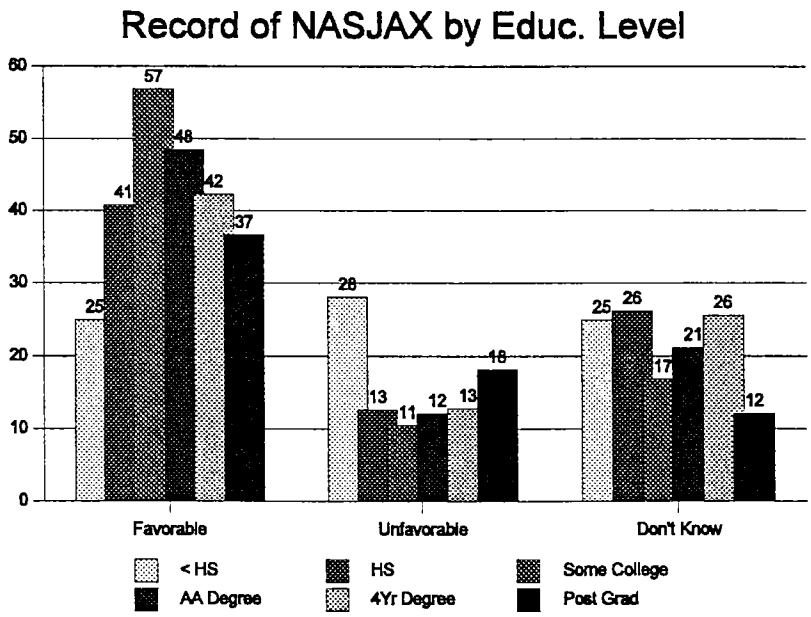


Among respondents who had lived in the county for less than five years, the environmental effort at Cecil Field received favorable marks from 52% of the group and 11% gave it unfavorable marks. Among respondents who had lived in the county for 5 to 10 years the ratio was 40%-19%. Respondents who had lived in the area for ten to twenty years, the ratio was 35% favorable to 25% unfavorable. All those who had lived in the county for over 20 years split 40% favorable to 13% unfavorable. The highest unfavorable and lowest favorable marks for Cecil Field were found among respondents with less than a high school education. Among this group, the ratio was 34% favorable to 22% unfavorable. Among high school graduates the ratio was 36-19%. Respondents who had some college split 44% to 14%. Those with an associate degree had a ratio of 45% to 12%. Respondents who had a four year college degree split 40% to 13%. Those with post-graduate degrees split 36% to 18%.

The marks that NAS Jacksonville received were slightly better than those found at Cecil Field. 79% of the

respondents knew something about NAS Jacksonville's environmental record. The ratio of favorable to unfavorable for NAS Jacksonville was 45% to 13% overall, with 20% unable to supply a rating. The length of time that the respondents had lived in the area had some bearing on the rating that they gave NAS Jacksonville. Respondents who had lived in the area less than five years, split 50% favorable to 15% unfavorable. The respondents who had lived in the area 5 to 10 years, the ratio was 45% to 12%. Those in the 10 to 20 year range split 41% favorable to 20% unfavorable, the highest unfavorable rating NAS Jacksonville received. The respondents who had lived in Jacksonville for over 20 years, the ratio was 46% favorable to 10% unfavorable.

Among respondents who had less than a high school education, the ratio of favorable to unfavorable was 25% to 28%, the only grouping in which the unfavorable outweighed the favorable. Among respondents with a high school education, the ratio was 41% to 13%. Those with some college split 57% to 11%. Those with an associates degree split 48% to 12%. Among respondents with a four year college degree, the ratio was 42% to 13%. Those with a post-graduate degree split 36% favorable to 18% unfavorable, with a third unable to get any opinion.



The St. John's Water Management District was not known to 34% of the respondents. When asked to rate the organization, an additional 16% who knew of it could not give it a rating. The ratio of favorable to unfavorable responses for the St. John's Water Management was 32% to 18% unfavorable. There was some difference among the responses of upper income and lower income respondents in terms of rating the St. John's Water Management District. Among respondents with incomes under $25,000, the ratio was 30% favorable to 20% unfavorable, with 37% not aware of them. In the middle income group, 60% had heard of the St. John's Water Management District. They split by 30% to 19% ratio. In the upper income grouping, 74% had heard of St. John's Water Management District. It received both its highest favorable and unfavorable marks from this group, with a ratio of 36% to 20%.

Greenpeace had the highest favorable rating of any of the organizations on this survey. Greenpeace received 52% favorable to 16% unfavorable rating. 21% of the respondents did not know about Greenpeace's environmental record. Greenpeace received its highest favorable rating, 64%, in the Mandarin area. It also received its lowest unfavorable rating in Mandarin as well, 9%. Orange Park was the worst area for Greenpeace in terms of both favorable and unfavorable ratings, as well as having the lowest percentage of people who knew of Greenpeace. In Orange Park, 34% gave Greenpeace favorable marks, 22% unfavorable and 31% did not of the organization.

There is also a considerable gender gap in the responses of males and females to Greenpeace. Among white males, Greenpeace received 46% favorable rating to 29% unfavorable. Among white females, 55% gave it a favorable rating and 11% gave Greenpeace an unfavorable rating. When age is considered, Greenpeace receives its highest favorable marks from respondents 36 to 45 years old , 65% giving it favorable marks. The highest negative rating that Greenpeace receives, 22%, comes from respondents 26 to 35 years old.

Income is also a major factor in the awareness of Greenpeace. Among respondents with incomes over $40,000 a year, 11% did not know of Greenpeace's environmental record. In the middle income bracket, 21% were unaware of Greenpeace's environment record. In the low income bracket, 36% were unaware of Greenpeace. Favorable and unfavorable ratings that Greenpeace receives increases with income as well. In the low income bracket, 43% of the respondents give Greenpeace a favorable rating and 9% gave it an unfavorable rating. The middle income respondents split 51% favorable to 18% unfavorable. Among respondents with incomes over $40,000, the ratio was 60% to 20%. The length of time that a respondent had lived in the county also had some influence on the rating that Greenpeace received. Among respondents who lived in the county less than five years, 46% gave Greenpeace favorable marks. For respondents who lived here 5 to 10 years, 50% gave Greenpeace favorable marks. Those in the 10 to 20 year bracket gave Greenpeace favorable marks 52% of the time. Among those who had lived here for over 20 years, Greenpeace received favorable marks from 56% of the respondents.

The education level of the respondent had a great deal to do with their knowledge of Greenpeace as well as the ratings that they gave the organization. Among respondents with less than a high school education, only 47% were aware of Greenpeace's environmental record, 41% giving the organization favorable marks. Among high school graduates, 64% knew of Greenpeace, 41% gave the organization favorable marks and 11% unfavorable. Respondents with some college split by 53% to 19% favorable to unfavorable ratio, with 85% knowing of Greenpeace. Respondents who had an associate or AA degree were aware of Greenpeace 88% of the time and the ratio of favorable to unfavorable was 70% to 15%. Of those who had a four year college degree, 90% knew of Greenpeace, 56% gave the organization favorable marks, and 27% gave it unfavorable marks, the highest unfavorable rating that the organization received by any of the education levels. Among post-graduate respondents,

94% knew of Greenpeace. The ratio of favorable to unfavorable was 70% to 90%.

The Sierra Club is known to 59% of the respondents, 3% giving the organization favorable marks, 7% giving it unfavorable marks. Among white males, 69% know of the Sierra Club, with white females, 56% know of the organization. White males have a ratio of 45% favorable to 12% unfavorable for the Sierra Club. White females split by a ratio of 40% to 6%. The highest percentage of favorable ratings for Greenpeace comes from respondents in the 36-45 year old age bracket, where 54% gives the Sierra Club favorable marks. In this age group, the Sierra Club also enjoys its highest recognition, with 70% of the respondents knowing of the Sierra Club's environmental record. Income is another important factor in the awareness of the Sierra Club. Among respondents with incomes under $25,000, 48% know of the organization. Those in the $25 to $40,000 range, 57% know of the Sierra Club. Those who have incomes over $40,000, 75% are aware of the Sierra Club. Among respondents with incomes over $40,000, the Sierra Club has a 58% favorable rating. With the other two income brackets the favorable rating is 33%.

As with Greenpeace, education level is a very important factor in the recognition of the Sierra Club. The lower the education level, the lower the percentage that know of the organization. Among respondents with less than a high school education, 66% do not know of the Sierra Club. Among high school graduates, that percentage is 55%. Respondents with some college had a 64% recognition of the Sierra Club, while those with an associates degree are at 61%. The Sierra Club's recognition rises to 69% among respondents who have a four year college degree, the organization receiving a 54% favorable rating. Among respondents with a post-graduate degree, 85% know of the organization, 79% give it favorable marks compared to 6% unfavorable.

Health Problems in the Area Due to Pollution

Three out of four of the respondents to the survey feel that there are health problems caused by pollution in our area. The highest percentage who agreed with this question come from the lower Westside, the area in which NAS Cecil Field, as well as Hipps Road is located. In this area, 86% said that there are health problems due to pollution, 14% disagreed. The lowest percentage of those perceiving a health problem due to pollution was found in Orange Park, where 58% said that there was a health problem due to pollution and 40% disagreed. In the four other areas surveyed, Mandarin, Southside, upper Westside, and Ortega/Riverside, at least 71% of the respondents felt there was a health problem due to pollution in the area.

Health Problem From Pollution	Yes	No	Unsure
Mandarin	71%	28%	2%
Southside	78%	19%	3%
Ortega/Riverside	72%	23%	5%
Lower Westside	86%	14%	0%
Upper Westside	78%	22%	0%
Orange Park	58%	40%	2%

As would be expected, the rating that the respondents gave the water quality had a lot to do with whether they felt that there was a health problem in the area. Even so, those who rated the water quality as excellent split 60% to 40%, the majority saying that there was a health problem due to pollution in the area. Among respondents who rated the water quality as good, the ratio was 67% to 31%. Among respondents who rated the quality of the streams and lakes as fair, split 74% to 24%. Among respondents who rated the water quality as poor, the ratio was 88% to 12%. Among those who were unable to rate the water quality, 72% felt that there was a health problem due to pollution. Females were more likely to feel that there was a health problem due to pollution than were males. Among white females 78% felt that there was a health problem due to pollution, while among white males only 65% felt that way. Among black females, 90% of the 20 respondents felt that there was a health problem due to pollution. While, among black males, 62% felt that way. The youngest respondents and the oldest respondents were less likely to see that there was a health problem. Even in the case of respondents over 65, 68% felt that there was a health problem due to pollution. Respondents in the 18-25 year old group and the 26-36 year old group felt by a 71% margin that there was a health problem due to pollution. Respondents who were 46-55 came back with 83% feeling that there was a health problem due to pollution. Among those 56-65 years old, 80% felt there were health problems.

When the education level of the respondents is taken into account all groupings have at least 70% who

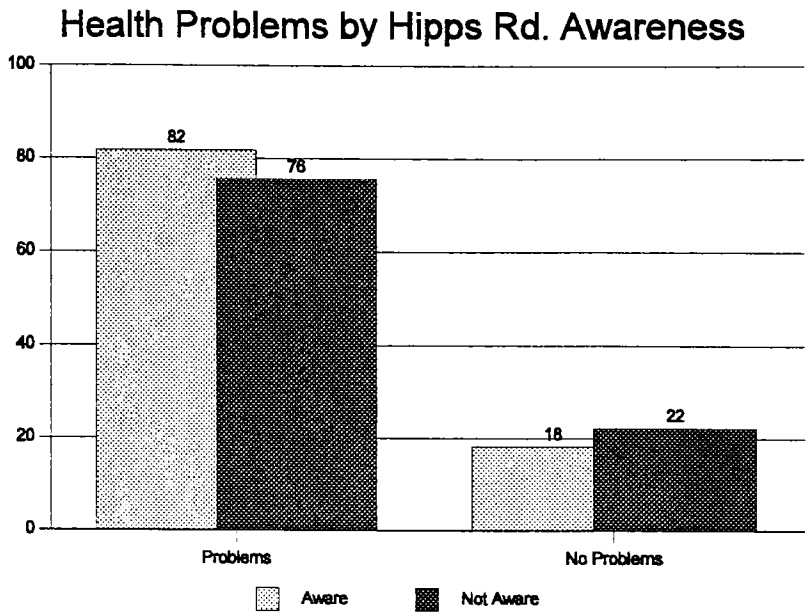
believe that there are health problems due to pollution. The lowest percentage feeling that there are health problems is found among those with post-graduate degrees, 70% of this group feel that there are health problems with pollution. The highest percentages of those feeling that there are health problems are found among those with less than a high school education at 81%. Among those with an associate or AA degree, 82% felt there were health problems.

Health Problem From Pollution	Yes	No	Unsure
Less Than H.S.	81%	19%	0%
High School Diploma	73%	23%	4%
Some College	76%	23%	1%
Associate/A.A. Degree	82%	18%	0%
Four Year College Degree	77%	23%	0%
Post Graduate Degree	70%	27%	3%

When the question on water pollution source is crosstabulated to the health problem in the area, the highest percentage of those who feel there is a health problem comes from respondents who feel that the military is the primary water pollution source, at 84%. This group is also the smallest of any of the cross-tabulations groups with only nineteen respondents within the group. Among respondents who said that run-off from farms, golf courses, lawns, or streets was responsible for water pollution, 67% felt that there was a health problem in the area. Among those who saw industry as the major source of pollution 76% felt there was a health problem. 75% of the group who felt sanitary landfills were the major pollution problem also felt that there was a health problem in the area. 1% of the respondents who could not name a primary source of water pollution felt that there was health problems in the area due to pollution.

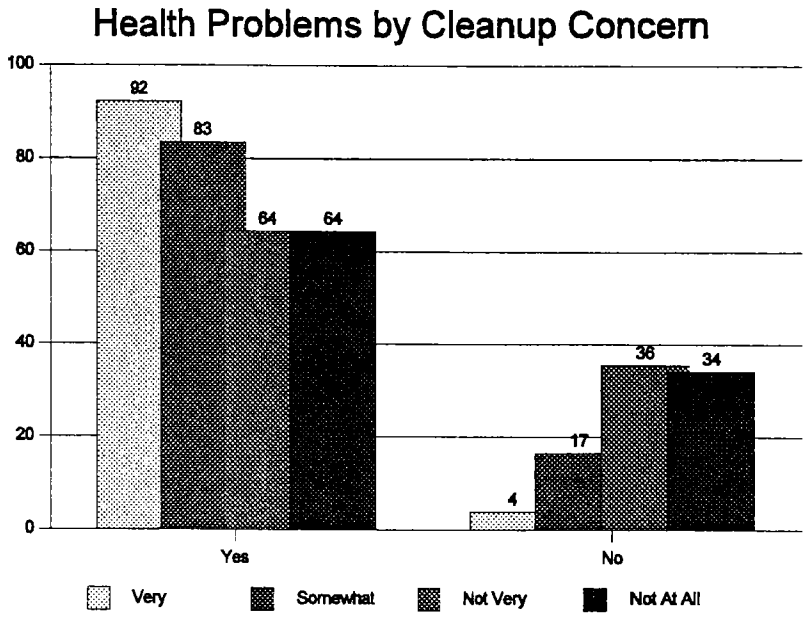
Health Problem From Pollution	% Share	Yes	No
Problem Source: Farm/Golf Course Runoff	1%	75%	25%
Streets/Highways Runoff	6%	87%	9%
Lawns/Gardens Runoff	2%	100%	0%
Industrial Pollution	32%	92%	8%
Military Pollution	2%	87%	12%
Landfills	10%	93%	7%
Cars/Trucks	22%	93%	5%
No Answer	25%	22%	73%

Other cross-tabulations which are of interest are as follows. The respondents were asked if they were aware of the groundwater pollution problem at the Hipps Road site. Among 52%, or 209 respondents who were aware of the Hipps Road problem, 82% felt there were health problems in the area caused by pollution, while 17% disagreed. Among those who were unaware of the Hipps Road landfill problem, 68% said that they were health problem caused by pollution and 30% said there were none. The respondents were also asked if they were aware that the Hipps Road landfill problem was different from those of the Navy at Cecil Field and NAS Jax, 27% agreed, 34% disagreed and 39% were unsure. Among respondents who knew the problems were different, 82% felt that there were health problems caused by pollution. Among respondents who said they didn't know the two problems were different, 76% said that there were health problems in the area, 22% said there were none. Among the 39% who didn't respond to this question, 69% felt there was a health problem in the area and 28% disagreed. There are other interesting cross-tabulations of those who had attended various public hearings on the Cecil Field and NAS Jax clean-up. Among the 6% who had attended meetings, 69% felt there were health problems caused by pollution and 31% felt there were none. Among those who had never attended the meetings, 64% felt there were health problems and 34% felt there were none.



The respondents were asked how concerned they were about the environmental clean-up efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field. Among the 19% who were very concerned, 92% felt there was a health problem due to pollution. Among the 27% who were somewhat concerned, the ratio was 83% to 17%. Among respondents who said they were not very concerned the ratio was 64% to 36%. The 19% who said they were not concerned at all

with the clean-up efforts, had a ratio of 64% to 34. 12% gave no answer to the question about concern over the cleanup, and among this group, 62% said there was a health problem due to pollution, 31% disagreed and the remaining 6% were undecided.



There were also several interesting crosstabulations when the responses to the agree/disagree questions are compared. Among respondents who strongly agreed with the statement that Cecil Field has many contaminated toxic waste sites, 86% feel there is a health problem. Among those who agree with the statement, 76% feel there is a problem. The respondents who disagreed with the statement split by a 71 to 29% ratio. Among respondents who strongly disagreed that Cecil Field was contaminated, the ratio was 67% to 33%. The same question was asked about NAS Jacksonville. Among the respondents who strongly agreed that there were pollution problems at NAS Jacksonville, the ratio was 86% to 14%, the same as Cecil Field. Among those who agreed with the statement, the ratio was 77 to 23%. Among those who disagreed, the ratio was 61% to 36%. Among respondents who strongly disagreed that NAS JAX was contaminated, the ratio 73% to 27%. 3% of the sample were unsure. This group had a 73% to 24% ratio on the health question.

The respondents were given the statement, "There are responsible and accountable groups which will succeed in cleaning up the polluted sites and comply with the environmental regulations." 9% of respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 49% agreed, 11% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed. 27% were unsure. Among those who strongly agreed with the statement, 79% felt that there was a health problem caused by pollution. Among those who agreed, the ratio was 77% to 22%. Among respondents who disagreed, the ratio was 69% to 31%. among those who strongly disagreed, the ratio was 67% to 33%. Among those who had no answer to the statement, the ratio was 73% to 24%. The final statement that the respondents were given was, "I generally believe the Navy and their clean-up contractors and their reports of the clean-up progress." Responses to this statement were 12% strongly agreed, 35% agreed, 13% disagreed, 5% strongly disagreed and 35% were unsure. Among respondents who strongly agreed, 72% felt there was a health problem. Among those who agreed, 73% felt there was a health problem. Among those who disagreed with the statement, 67% felt there was a health problem. While

among those who strongly disagreed, 89% felt there was a health problem in the area. Among respondents who had no answer to the statement, 78% felt there was a health problem in the area.

Respondents who said there was a health problem in the area were asked what contributes most to that problem. The form of pollution that is seen as most hazardous by residents in Mandarin is pollution from trucks and autos at 29%. This is followed by industrial pollution: 22% feel it causes health problems. Among Southside residents 35% felt industrial pollution caused health problems and 21% felt emissions from trucks and autos were responsible. In the Ortega/Riverside area, 38% felt that industrial pollution was the problem and 20% felt that emissions from trucks and autos was the major concern. In the lower Westside, the numbers were very similar, 37% for industrial pollution to 25% for autos and trucks. In the upper Westside area, industrial pollution was cited by 32%, trucks and autos by 17% and landfills were cited by 22%, the highest percentage landfills received in any area. The residents of Orange Park felt industrial pollution was the primary cause of health problems with 25% giving that response. This was followed by trucks and autos at 18%. There were 38% who did not give any form of pollution as a response. Military pollution was cited by 3% or less in all areas of the survey universe.

Among respondents who said that runoff from farms, golf courses, streets and lawns were the primary source of water pollution, 26% said that industrial pollution contributed most to health problems, 24% said trucks and autos contributed to health problems, 9% said street and highway runoff contributed to health problems and 6% of the respondents said lawns and gardens contributed. Among respondents who said water pollution was caused by industry, 43% said industrial pollution was the primary cause of health problems, 20% said trucks and autos were the primary cause and 9% said landfills. Among respondents who had said the military was the primary cause of water pollution, 28% said trucks and autos were the primary cause of health problems, 21% said military pollution was the primary cause and 16% said industrial pollution was the cause. Among those who felt sanitary landfills were the primary cause of water pollution, 25% said that landfills were also the primary cause of health problems. 23% said industrial pollution was the problem and 22% said that trucks and autos were the primary cause of health problems.

Among respondents who said that there were health problems caused by pollution in the area, 39% said the source of the health problems was industrial pollution, 27% blamed it on trucks and autos, 13% blamed it on landfills, 7% said streets and highways, runoffs from lawn and gardens was held responsible by 3% and 2% said that military was the problem.

Among respondents who had attended meetings on Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville, 27% said the industrial pollution was the primary cause of health problems, 23% blamed trucks and autos, landfills were held responsible by 8% of this group and only 4% said the military was to blame for health problems in the area. Among those who had not attended meetings on Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville, industrial pollution was blamed

by 39% for being the primary cause of health problems. An additional 25% held trucks and autos responsible, 8% blamed landfills, streets and highways were seen as the problem by 7% and 3% said military pollution was the blame.

Among respondents who said that they were very concerned about the clean-up efforts at Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville, 43% said that industrial pollution was the cause of health problems and 30% blamed trucks and autos. Only 4% of the group that was very concerned about the clean-up efforts said that military pollution was the cause for health problems in the area. Among respondents who were somewhat concerned about the clean-up problem, 33% said industrial pollution was to blame for health problems and 24% said trucks and autos were the problem. Landfills were named by 10%, streets and highways by 5% as was lawns and gardens and military pollution was held responsible by 2%. Among respondents who said that were not very concerned about pollution problem clean-up at Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville, 29% blamed industrial pollution, 23% said trucks and autos, 11% said landfills, 10% said streets and highways and only 2% said the military was the problem. Among the respondents who were not concerned at all, 30% place blame on industrial pollution, 17% on landfills and only 9% on trucks and autos, while 37% were unsure. Among those who had no response for the concern about the clean-up process, 42% had no answer and 21% each named industrial pollution and trucks and autos as the cause of health problems.

Among respondents who strongly agreed that Cecil Field was contaminated, the military pollution was blamed by 5% for the cause of health problems in the area. Industrial pollution and trucks and autos contribute the most to health problems according to 21%. Among respondents who strongly agree that NAS Jacksonville was contaminated, 9% blamed military pollution for health problems.

The Hipps Road Landfill Problem

52% of the respondents to the survey said they were aware of the problems surrounding the Hipps Road landfill and 46% said they were not aware of the problem. As would be expected respondents who lived on the westside of Jacksonville were more aware of the problem than those who lived elsewhere within the survey universe. The highest level of knowledge about the Hipps Road landfill problem was found in the lower Westside, where 65% were aware of the problem. The upper Westside respondents were aware of the problem 58% of the time and those living in the Riverside/Ortega area knew of it in 54% of the cases. 46% of the respondents in the Southside area of the survey universe said they were aware of the Hipps Road Landfill problem, while 45% of those in Mandarin gave the affirmative. The lowest knowledge is in the Orange Park area, where only 42% know of the Hipps Road landfill problem. Among respondents who were associated with the military, 59% were aware of the Hipps Road Landfill problem, while only 49% of those who had no military association were aware of the problem.

Aware of Hipps Road Landfill Problem	Yes	No
Mandarin	45%	55%
Southside	46%	51%
Ortega/Riverside	54%	44%
Lower Westside	65%	35%
Upper Westside	58%	42%
Orange Park	42%	56%

The higher the education level of respondents the more likely they were to be aware of the problem. Among respondents who had less than a high school education, 37% were aware of the problem, while 45% those who had a high school diploma were aware of the problem. 56% of the respondents with some college have heard of it, while 55% of those with an associate degree registered knowledge. Among respondents with a four year college degree, the level of awareness is at 62% and among those with post graduate degrees, 64% were aware of the problem.

Aware of Hipps Road Landfill Problem	Yes	No
Less Than H.S.	35%	62%
High School Diploma	45%	55%
Some College	56%	43%
Associate/A.A. Degree	55%	45%
Four Year College Degree	62%	38%
Post Graduate Degree	64%	30%

In what appears to be somewhat of backlash to the various environmental groups in the area and their efforts, knowledge of the Hipps Road landfill problem is much higher among those who have an unfavorable impression of the efforts organizations such as EPA, FDEP, Cecil Field, NAS Jacksonville, the St. Johns Water Management District, Greenpeace and the Sierra Club. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the EPA, 54% knew of the Hipps Road problem, while among those who had an unfavorable impression, 68% were aware of the problem. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the FDEP, 55% were aware of the problem. Among those who had an unfavorable impression of the FDEP, 81% were aware of the problem. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of Cecil Fields environmental efforts, 52% were aware of the Hipps

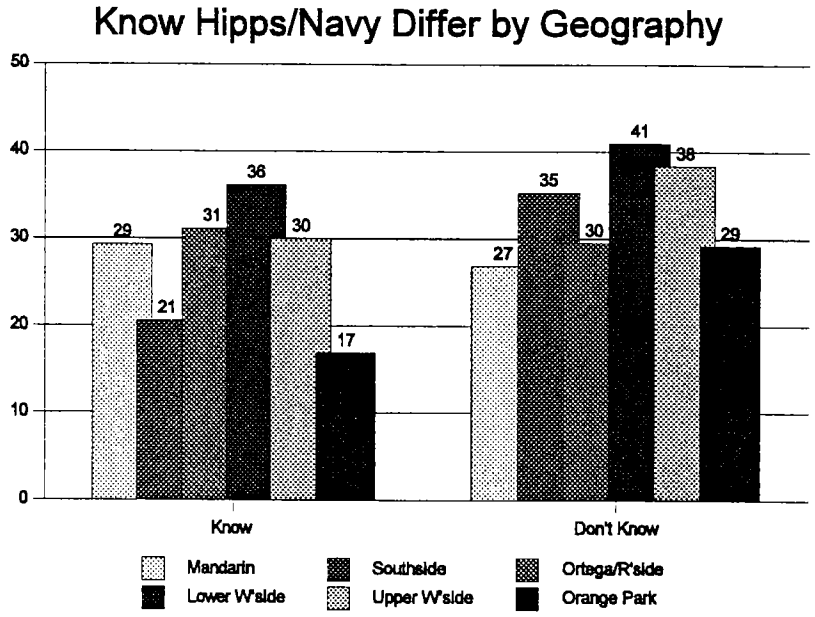
Road problem while those who had an favorable impression of Cecil efforts knew of the Hipps Road problem in 60% of the cases. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the NAS Jacksonville environmental efforts, 54% knew of the Hipps Road problems, while 69% who had an unfavorable impression of NAS Jacksonville knew of the problem. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the St. Johns River Water Management District, 58% are aware of the Hipps Road problem, while 64% who had an unfavorable impression are aware. Among those who had a favorable impression of Greenpeace, 57% knew of the Hipps Road problem, while 67% of those who had an unfavorable impression of Greenpeace knew of the problem. The same is true for the Sierra Club, among those who had a favorable impression, 58% knew about Hipps Road and among those who had an unfavorable impression, 67% knew of Hipps Road. Among respondents who feel that pollution causes a health problem in the area, 57% knew of the Hipps Road landfill problem. Among respondents who did not feel that there was a health problem in the area, only 38% knew of the Hipps Road Landfill problem. Among respondents who knew that Hipps Road and the Navy clean-up problems were different, 96% were aware of the Hipps Road Landfill problem. Among those who said that Hipps Road and the Navy clean-up problem were not different, 73% knew of the Hipps Road landfill problem. Among the 39% who gave no response to the Hipps Road/ Navy problem being different, only 3% knew of the Hipps Road problem. Among respondents who had attended meetings in the last couple of years on the NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field clean-ups, 85% were aware of the Hipps Road landfill problems. Among those who had not attended any meetings, 59% were aware of the Hipps Road problems.

Among respondents who were very concerned about the clean-up efforts at the bases, 61% knew of the Hipps Road problem. Those who were somewhat concerned over the clean-up, 61% also knew of the problem. Among those respondents who were not concerned over the clean-up situation at the base, 53% knew of the Hipps Road problem. Among respondents who said that they were not concerned at all, only 43% knew of the problem. Among the 12% of the respondents who gave no answer to the question on the base clean-up, only 31% knew of the Hipps Road problem.

If the respondents felt that either NAS Jacksonville or Cecil Field had hazardous waste sites, the more likely they were to know the Hipps Road problem. Among respondents who strongly agree that Cecil Field was contaminated, 71% knew of the Hipps Road problem. Among those who only agreed with the statement, 53% knew of the Hipps road problem. While among those who disagreed, 45% knew of the problem. 44% of those who strongly disagreed knew of the problem. Among respondents who were unsure about the Cecil Field contamination, 49% knew of the Hipps Road problem. Among those who strongly agreed NAS Jacksonville was polluted, 71% knew of the Hipps Road problem. Those who agreed that NAS Jacksonville was contaminated, 59% knew of the Hipps Road problem. 36% of those who disagreed knew of the problem and 45% strongly disagreed. Among respondents who gave no answer to the NAS Jacksonville contamination question, 46% knew of Hipps Road problem.

Among respondents who strongly agreed that Navy contractors could be believed when they reported on the clean-up efforts, 49% were aware of the Hipps Road landfill problem. Among those who agreed with this statement, 57% were aware, while 59% who disagreed were aware. Among those who strongly disagreed, 58% were aware. Among those who had no response to the agree/disagree question on Navy contractors, 45% were aware of the problem.

The respondents were asked the following question, " Are you aware that the problems at the Hipps Road landfill are completely different from those at Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville?" Among all respondents, 27% said they were aware, while 34% were not aware that they were different and 39% were undecided. The highest cognizance that the two problems were different was found in the lower Westside with 35% saying they knew the problems were different, 41% said they did not think the problems were different and 24% were unsure. Among respondents in Orange Park, 54% were unsure of the answer to this question, while 29% said that the two problems were not separate and 17% said they were two separate problems.

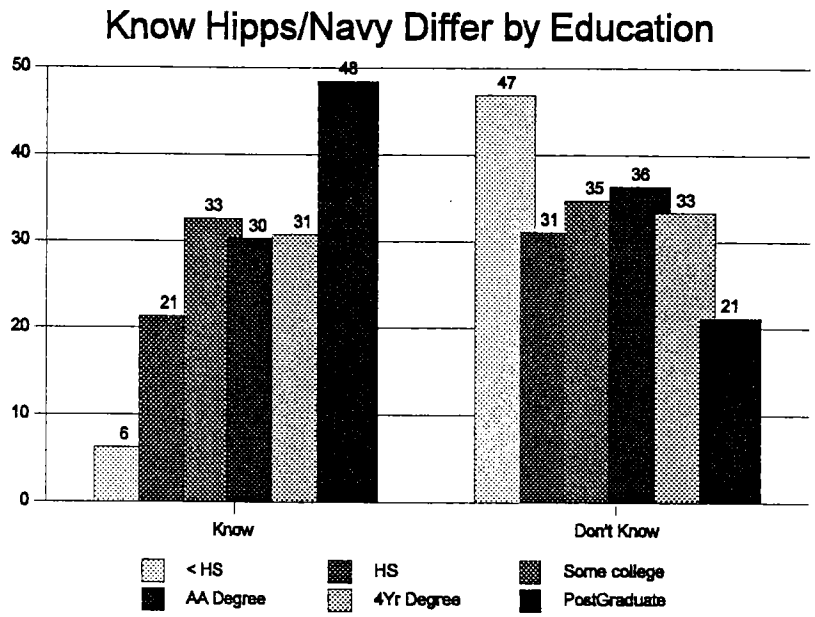


Among respondents who rate their water quality as excellent, 20% said they were aware the problems were completely different, 50% said no. Among those who rated the water quality as good, 25% knew they were different problems, while 35% said that they were the same, and 40% were undecided. Among respondents who rated their water quality as fair, the ratio was 31% yes, 34% no, and 35% unsure. Among respondents who rated the problem as poor, 33% said that they knew the problems were different, while 30% said the problems were not and 37% were unsure. Among respondents who gave no answer to the water quality question, only 15% were aware that the two problems were separate and 32% said that they were not.

The higher the income of the respondents, the more likely they were to know that they were two separate problems. Among respondents with incomes under $25,000, 24% said knew that the two problems were separate and 34% did not. Among those with incomes in the range of $25 to $40,000, 29% knew they were different

problems and 33% thought they were the same. With respondents who had incomes of over $40,000, 37% knew that the two problems were separate, while 30% disagreed and 33% were unsure. Among respondents who had some association with the military, 36% said that they were two separate problems and 29% disagreed, while 35% were undecided. Among those who had not been associated with the military, 24% thought that the two problems were different, 36% thought they were the same, and 40% were unsure.

Education level was important in the respondent's ability to determine that the Hipps Road and the Navy problems were separate issues. Among respondents who had less than a high school education, only 6% believed that the two problems were separate. 47% thought they were the same. Among those who were high school graduates, 21% knew they were separate. 31% thought they were the same. Among respondents who had some college, the ratio was 33% recognizing the difference to 35% who didn't. Those with an associate or A.A. degree split 30% to 36% on this question. Among respondents who had a four year college degree, 31% knew that the problems were separate, while 33% thought they were the same. Among those who had a post graduate degree, nearly half or 48%, knew the two issues were separate, while 21% said they were the same. The unsure was also lowest in this group at 30%.

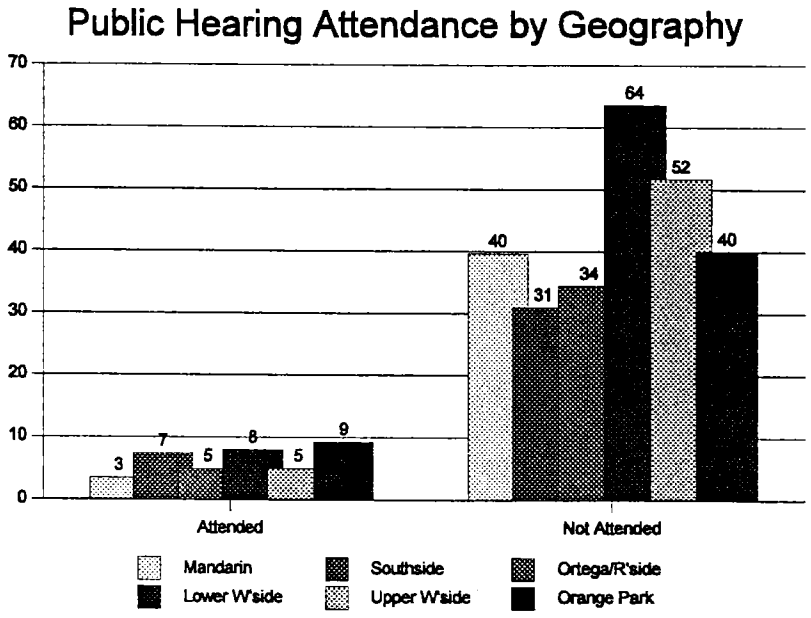


Respondents who agreed Cecil Field and NAS Jacksonville are contaminated by toxic waste are more aware of the situation existing at Hipps Road and the fact that is was a different problem from that of the Navy. Among respondents who strongly agreed that Cecil Field was contaminated, 40% knew the Hipps Road and Navy problem were different, while 36% thought they were the same and 24% were unsure. Among respondents who agreed, 30% thought the problems between Hipps Road and the Navy were different, while 34% thought they were the same and 36% were unsure . Among those who disagreed the ratio was 29% to 29% with 42% unsure. Among those who strongly disagreed with the comment, the undecided was 56% and the responses between yes and no were divided, 22% to 22%. Among the 43% who gave no response to the Cecil Field contamination question, the ratio was 23% who felt the Hipps Road and Navy problem were separate to 34% who felt they were the same, with

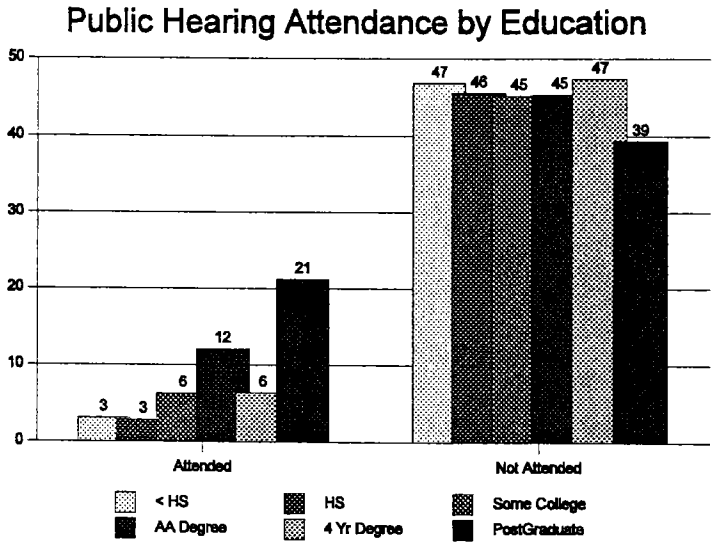
43% undecided. When the responses to the NAS Jacksonville contamination statement are examined we find a very similar pattern. Among respondents who strongly agreed that NAS Jacksonville is contaminated, 49% knew that the Hipps Road and Navy problems were separate, while 37% said they were the same and 14% were undecided. Among those who agreed with the statement, the ratio was 32% yes, 35% no and 32% undecided. Among respondents who disagreed with the statement, the undecided on the Hipps Road Navy comparison climbs to 53%, with 25% knowing the two issues were separate and 22% thinking they are the same. Among respondents who strongly disagree, the undecided was at 55%, while 27% believed that the two pollution issues were separate and 18% believed they were the same. 43% of the respondents gave no comment to the NAS Jacksonville contamination statement. Among these respondents, 45% were undecided, 35% thought that the Hipps Road and Navy problems were the same and 20% thought they were separate.

Public Hearings

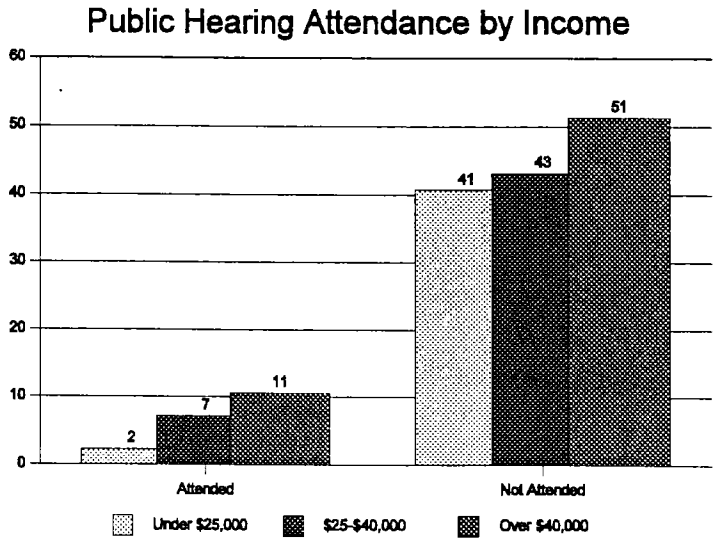
Only 6% of the respondents overall had attended any of the public hearings on the pollution problem at NAS Jacksonville and at Cecil Field. The highest percentage of those who said that they had attended the meeting was found in Orange Park, where 9% said they had attended. Respondents from the lower Westside had attended at an 8% level, while those from the Southside had 7% attendance. White males were about three times more likely to have attended than white females. The ratio was 12% among males to 4% among females. Respondents in the 36 to 45 year old age group were the most likely to have attended, as were those in the 56 to 65 years age group. Attendance was at 10% among both of those groups.



Respondents with higher incomes, those over $40,000, were more likely to have attended than those who had low incomes. Among the low income respondents, 2% claimed to have attended a meeting. While among those in the middle income range, 7% had attended and among those with incomes over $40,000, 11% said they had attended a meeting. Those who had been associated with the military were about twice as likely to have attended a meeting than those who had no association



with the military. Among those who had military association, 11% attended the meetings, while those not associated with the military had a 5% attendance rate. Respondents with associates degrees had a 12% attendance rate, while those with post-graduate degrees had a 21% attendance rate. Among those with a high school diploma or less, only 3% said they had attended meetings.



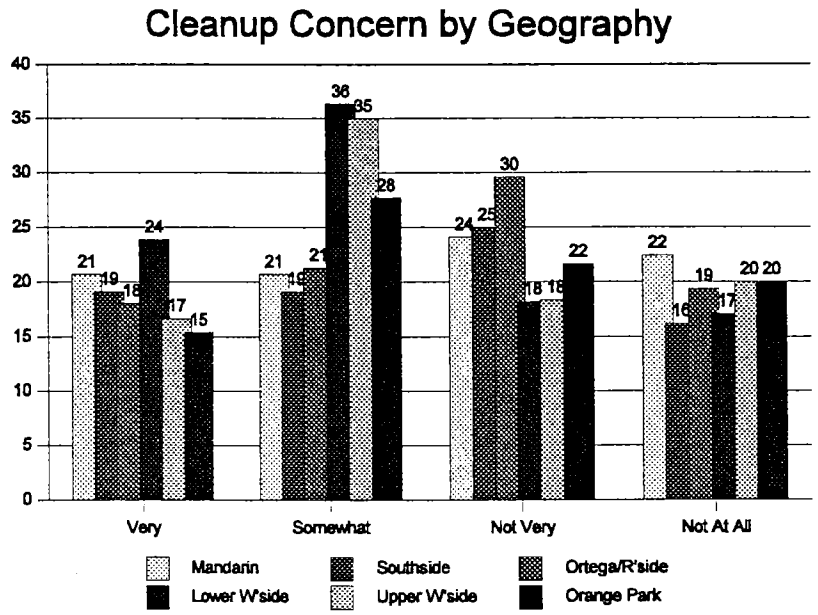
Among respondents who said the water pollution source was run-off from lawns, golf courses, streets or lawns, only 3% had attended the meetings, while 8% of those who felt that the industrial pollution was the source of water pollution had attended. Among the 4% who cited the military as being the water pollution source, 26% had attended a meeting, or four out of nineteen respondents. Among respondents who had cited sanitary landfills as the major water pollution source, 2% attended a meeting. Among the 12% who could not give a source for the water pollution, 6% attended a meeting. It should be noted that among respondents who had a favorable impression of the environmental record of Cecil Field, 7% said they had attended the meeting, while among the group who had an unfavorable impression, 10% had attended a meeting. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of NAS Jacksonville, 7% said that they had attended a meeting. Those with an unfavorable impression of NAS Jacksonville's environmental record had a 13% attendance rate. The same pattern of responses is found on the comments on the St. Johns River Water Management District. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the Water Management District only 5% had attended meetings, while 12% of those had an unfavorable impression had attended meetings. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the Sierra Club, 9% had attended meetings, while those with an unfavorable impression had a 13% attendance rate.

Among the 52% of the respondents who knew of the Hipps Road landfill problem, 11% said that they had attended a meeting, while only 2% of those who did not know of the problem attended a meeting. Attendance at the public hearings was five times higher among those who were aware that the Hipps Road/Navy problems were different. Among respondents who said that they were very concerned about the clean-up efforts, 16% had attended meeting. Among those who said they were somewhat concerned, 7% had attended meetings. Respondents who were not very concerned about the clean-up problem had only a 3% attendance rate, while those who said they were not concerned at all had only a 1% attendance. The main reason given for not attending meetings was not having

enough time. The second most common response was they were unaware of the meetings taking place.

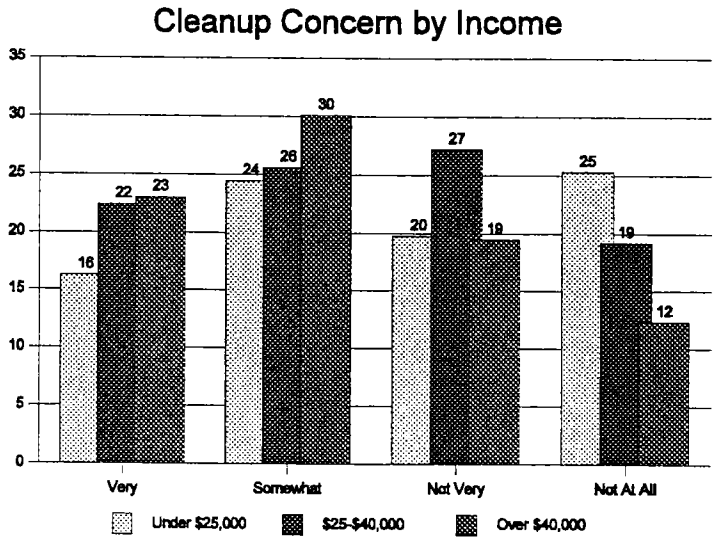
Concern About the Environmental Clean-up Efforts at NAS Jacksonville and Cecil Field

Overall, 27% of the respondents said they were somewhat concerned over the clean-up, 19% said they were very concerned, 22% said that they were not very concerned and 19% said that they were not concerned at all. 12% gave no response. The highest degree of concern is from those who live in the lower Westside area where both Cecil Field and the Hipps Road Landfill are located. Among respondents in this area, 60% said they were either very concerned or somewhat concerned over the environmental clean-up efforts. Respondents in the upper Westside had 52% who said that they were concerned over the environmental clean-up. Orange Park was third with 43%, followed by Mandarin at 40%, Ortega/Riverside at 39% and the Southside at 38%.

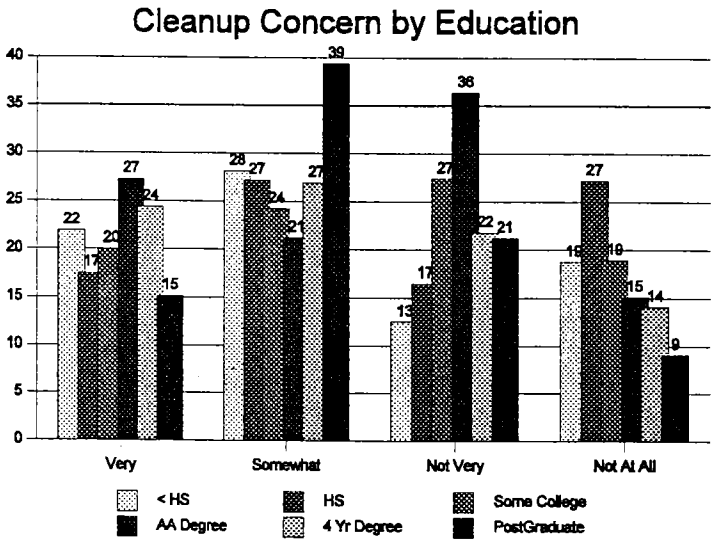


Among respondents who rated the water quality of the lakes and streams in the area as excellent, 50% said they were either very concerned or somewhat concerned over the clean-up efforts. Among those who said the water quality was good, 43% were concerned, among those who said it was fair, 45% were concerned. Among respondents who rated the water quality as poor, 53% were concerned over the clean-up efforts. There were 47% of those who had no opinion about the water quality who were concerned about the clean-up efforts.

Income also is a factor in the level of concern of the respondent. Among low income respondents, 41% said that they were either very or somewhat concerned. This climbed to 48% among middle income respondents and 53% among those who had high incomes.



Among respondents who cited the water pollution source as being farms, golf courses, streets and lawn run-offs, 49% were either very concerned or somewhat concerned. Among those who felt industrial pollution was the primary cause, 44% were either very or somewhat concerned. Among the respondents who felt that military was the source of water pollution in the area, 74% said they were either somewhat or very concerned over the clean-up. While among those who cited sanitary landfills as the primary source for pollution, 41% were concerned. Among respondents who gave no answer to the question, 48% were concerned.



Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the environmental efforts at Cecil Field, 52% were very or somewhat concerned, while among those who had unfavorable impression, 49% were concerned. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of NAS Jacksonville, 49% were either very or somewhat concerned. 50% of those who had an unfavorable impression were concerned. Among respondents who felt there was a health problem in the area caused by pollution, 54% said they were somewhat or very concerned. Among those who felt

there was no health problem in the area, only 22% said they were somewhat or very concerned. Among respondents who knew about the Hipps Road problem, there were 54% who said they were very concerned or somewhat concerned. Among respondents who were not aware of the Hipps Road problem, 39% said they were concerned about the clean-up.

Concern About Clean-up Efforts	Very Concerned	Concerned	Not Very Concerned	Not Concerned at All
White Males	22%	21%	23%	19%
White Females	30%	20%	20%	20%

Concern About Clean-up Efforts	Very Concerned	Concerned	Not Very Concerned	Not Concerned at All
Aware of Hipps Road Problems	32%	23%	22%	16%
Unaware of Problems	23%	23%	16%	23%

AGREE/DISAGREE QUESTIONS

The respondents were asked a series of nine agree/disagree questions. First, they were given a statement and then asked if they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed. "The Federal EPA has very stringent environmental standards." Overall, 13% strongly agreed with the statement, 34% agreed, 23% disagreed and 6% strongly disagreed. The highest level of agreement was found in Mandarin with 53% of the respondents saying that they agreed. This was followed by the lower Westside with 52% of the respondents either strongly agreed or somewhat agreed with the statement. The highest level of disagreement was in the southside area with 38% disagreed.

Generally the younger the respondent was the more likely they were to agree with this statement. Among respondents 18 to 25 years old, agreement was at 49%. It was 48% among those 26 to 35, 47% among those 36 to 45 years old and reached its high, 52%, among respondents who were 46 to 55 years old. 43% of respondents in the 56-65 and in the over 65 year old age groups agreed with the statement. The higher the income of the respondents, the more likely they were to agree with the statement. Among low income respondents, the agreement was at 35%. Among middle income persons it was 45% and among upper income respondents it was 60%. Among respondents who had been associated with the military, 55% agreed, while only 44% of those who had no association with the military agreed.

Q18. EPA Stringent Standards	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	13%	34%	25%	23%	5%
Less Than H.S.	19%	19%	44%	16%	3%
H.S. Diploma	13%	30%	28%	23%	6%
Some College	13%	32%	21%	29%	5%
A.A./Associates Degree	9%	39%	24%	18%	9%
Four Year College	14%	41%	21%	21%	4%
Post Graduate	18%	33%	21%	21%	6%

The education level of the respondents also had some bearing on the agreement or disagreement with the statement. Among those who had less than a high school education, 38% agreed, those with a high school education had 43% agreement. The respondents who had attended some college were at 44% agreement and those who had an associate's degree were at 48%. Respondents with a four year college degree were at 55% and those with a post-graduate degree were at 52%.

Among respondents who were aware that the Hipps Road/Navy problems are different, 50% agreed that the

Federal EPA had stringent standards. Among those who are not aware, the agreement level was at 43%. Among those who weren't sure whether Hipps Road and the Navy were the same issue, the agreement was 46%. Respondents who had a favorable impression of Cecil Field's environmental record, were at 54% agreement. While, among those who had an unfavorable impression of Cecil Field, only 37% agreed. The same pattern was found among respondents looking at the environmental record of NAS Jax. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of NAS Jax's environmental efforts, 55% agreed, while only 39% of those who had an unfavorable impression agreed. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of Greenpeace, 51% agreed, while 62% agreed with the statement from among those who had an unfavorable impression. Among those who had a favorable impression of the Sierra Club, 55% agreed with the statement, but only 33% agreed among respondents who had an unfavorable impression of the Sierra Club.

The second statement that the respondents were given was, "Florida's environmental standards are more stringent than the Federal EPA's." Overall, two out of every five respondents were undecided on this agree/disagree statement. Agreement was at 34% and disagreement at 25%. As with the previous statement, the younger the respondent, the more likely they were to agree with the statement. Among respondents 18 to 25, 42% agreed with the statement. Among those 26 to 35, 36% agreed. The level of agreement among 36 to 45 year old respondents was 43% and it was 31% among those who are 46 to 55. Among respondents who were 56 to 65, agreement was at 31%. It dropped to 27% among respondents who were over 65. Among low-income respondents, 41% agreed. While among middle income respondents, 31% agreed. Those who had incomes over $40,000, had 40% agreement with the statement. The education level of the respondents had little to do with their agreement with the statement. Among those who had less than a high school diploma, 31% agreed. Respondents who were high school graduates had 36% agreement. Those who had some college were at 33%. Among respondents who had an associate or AA degree, 33% agreed with the statement. Among four year college graduates, the agreement was at its highest level, at 42% and then dropped to 27% among those who had post-graduate degrees.

Q19. Florida More Stringent	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	8%	26%	40%	22%	3%
Less Than H.S.	6%	25%	50%	9%	9%
H.S. Diploma	10%	26%	39%	24%	1%
Some College	4%	26%	45%	21%	3%
A.A./Associates Degree	12%	21%	45%	18%	3%
Four Year College	10%	32%	36%	22%	0%
Post Graduate	9%	18%	36%	27%	9%

Among respondents who had favorable impression of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 40% agreed that Florida has more stringent standards than the federal EPA. Among respondents who had an unfavorable impression the level of agreement was at 33%. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of Greenpeace, 41% agreed with the statement. While among those who had an unfavorable impression of Greenpeace only 32% agreed. 50% of those who had a favorable impression of the Sierra Club agreed. 30% of those who had an unfavorable impression agreed. Among respondents who felt there was a health problem in the area, 33% agreed. 37% of those who felt there was no health problem in the area agreed with the statement. Among respondents who were aware of the Hipps Road and Navy problems being different, 43% agreed with the statement, although, only 29% of those who thought that the two problems were the same agreed with the statement. Among those who were not sure they were different problems agreement was at 34%. Among respondents who had attended public hearings, 62% agreed with the statement, while only 22% of those who had not attended public hearings agreed with the statement.

The crosstabulations with several other agree/disagree statements were very interesting when compared with the responses to this particular question. Among respondents who strongly agree that a clean environment in industry can coexist, 55% agreed with the statement that Florida's environmental standards are more stringent than the Federal standards. Among those who strongly disagreed, 33% agreed with this statement. Among respondents that felt that dumps could be restored, 50% agreed with the statement and 30% strongly disagreed that they could be restored, agreed with the statement. Among respondents who strongly agreed that Cecil Field is contaminated, 52% agreed with this statement. 55% of those who strongly disagreed that Cecil is contaminated, agreed with this statement. Among respondents who strongly agreed that NAS Jacksonville is contaminated, 63% agreed with this statement. Only 36% of those who strongly disagreed that NAS Jacksonville is contaminated, agreed with this statement.

Among those who strongly agreed that the cleanup plan is underway, the level of agreement is at 63%, while it is at 46% among those who strongly disagree. Among respondents who feel that the groups will succeed in the cleanup efforts, 66% strongly agreed that Florida's standards are stronger than the EPA's. Only 17% of those who strongly disagreed that the groups will succeed, feel that way. Among respondents who strongly agreed that Navy contractors can be believed about their cleanup efforts, 60% agreed that Florida has more stringent standards. Among those who strongly disagreed that Navy contractors are believable, only 26% agreed.

When given the statement that a clean environment and industry can coexist, 83% of the respondents agreed and only 8% disagreed. In all geographic areas, agreement is over 80%, with the exception of the Southside area, where it was at 78%. Among respondents who think their water quality is excellent, agreement with the statement was at 100%. Among those who rated it as good, it was 87%. While, among those who rated it as fair, agreement

was at 85%. Among those who rated the water quality as poor, agreement that a clean environment and industry can coexist was at 78%. It was at 73% among those who could not rate the water quality. Normally, it was found that the younger the respondent was, the more likely they were to agree. Among those 18 to 25 years old, 86% agreed. While 84% of those 26 to 35 agreed. Among respondents 36 to 45, 81% agreed and among those who were 46 to 55 years old , 92% agreed. Respondents in the 56 to 65 year old age range had 85% agreement. Those who were over 65 were at 76% agreement. Among low income respondents, 83% agreed; among middle income respondents, 86% agreed; while among those with incomes over $40,000, agreement was at 88%.

Q20. Industry and Environment Co-exist	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	23%	60%	8%	7%	1%
Less Than H.S.	16%	62%	16%	6%	0%
H.S. Diploma	20%	65%	9%	5%	1%
Some College	24%	56%	11%	8%	1%
A.A./Associates Degree	18%	70%	6%	3%	3%
Four Year College	26%	63%	4%	8%	0%
Post Graduate	33%	55%	3%	9%	0%

The respondents were given the following statement, "Areas where hazardous materials were dumped in the past can be restored for productive use." Overall, 54% of the respondents agreed with this statement and 28% disagreed. Respondents in Mandarin agreed 48% of the time. While respondents in the Southside area had 59% agreement. Among residents of Ortega-Riverside, 52% agreed. Among respondents from the lower Westside, agreement was at 61%. 48% of the upper Westside respondents agreed and 52% of those from Orange Park agreed. Among respondents who rated the water quality as excellent, 60% agreed while among those who rated it as good, 57% agreed. Those who gave the water a fair rating had 59% agreement while those who rated it as poor were at 47% agreement. Among respondents who had no opinion on the water, agreement with the statement was at 45%. Respondents who had been associated with the military in the past were at 61% agreement while those who had no association with the military were at 51% agreement.

Q21. Hazardous Dumps Restored	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	14%	40%	18%	21%	6%
Less Than H.S.	19%	19%	19%	31%	12%
H.S. Diploma	10%	43%	16%	28%	4%
Some College	11%	46%	1621	16%	6%
A.A./Associates Degree	6%	42%	12%	27%	12%
Four Year College	13%	40%	21%	21%	6%
Post Graduate	36%	33%	9%	15%	6%

Education level also has a fair amount to do with the responses given to this question. Among respondents with less than a high school education, 38% agreed while 50% of those who were high school graduates agreed. Among respondents who said they had some college education, 57% agreed while only 48% of those who had an Associates Degree agreed. Among four year college graduates, 52% agreed and agreement was the highest among those with post graduate degrees at 70%. Among respondents who cited runoff as the primary cause of pollution in the area, 59% agreed with the statement. Among those who felt that industry was responsible for water pollution problems, 51% agreed. Among those who felt that the military was the primary cause of water pollution, 53% agreed and among respondents who felt that sanitary landfills were the primary cause of water pollution, 59% agreed with the statement. Among respondents who knew that the Hipps Road and Navy problems were different, 66% were in agreement that the dumps could be restored. Among those who did not know that the Navy and Hipps Road problems were different, or said that they were not different, 46% agreed with the statement. Among those who had no opinion or no answer on the Hipps Road/Navy problem question, 53% agreed. Among respondents who had attended one of the public hearings, agreement was at 62% and it was at 50% among those who had not attended a meeting.

Respondents were given two very similar statements, one about NAS Cecil Field and one about NAS Jacksonville. The statement read: "There are many sites contaminated by hazardous waste at Cecil Field (or NAS Jacksonville)." Overall when Cecil Field was mentioned, 47% agreed with the statement. When NAS Jacksonville was mentioned, 45% agreed with the statement. The levels of disagreement were almost identical with 12% disagreeing about NAS Jax and 10% disagreeing about NAS Cecil Field. Agreement with the statement was highest among residents of the Lower Westside where 57% agreed and lowest among respondents who lived in the Upper Westside where 38% agreed. When the question was raised about NAS Jacksonville, the highest level of agreement was found once again in the Lower Westside where 51% agreed. 50% of the residents in Mandarin agreed that NAS Jacksonville is contaminated with hazardous waste. The lowest level of agreement with this statement was found in the Orange Park area with 35% agreeing. Among respondents who had been associated

with the military, 59% felt that Cecil Field was contaminated and 53% felt that NAS Jax was contaminated. Among respondents who had not been associated with the military, the ratio was 42% in agreement over Cecil Field being contaminated and 42% in agreement over NAS Jacksonville being polluted. Among respondents who cited the military as the primary source of pollution, 68% agreed that NAS Jacksonville was polluted and 73% agreed that Cecil Field was contaminated.

Q.22 Cecil Field Contaminated	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	10%	36%	43%	8%	2%
Less Than H.S.	9%	44%	41%	3%	3%
H.S. Diploma	14%	33%	47%	7%	0%
Some College	6%	38%	43%	9%	3%
A.A./Associates Degree	6%	39%	39%	9%	6%
Four Year College	12%	36%	44%	6%	3%
Post Graduate	21%	39%	46%	6%	0%

Q 23. NAS Jax Contaminated	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	9%	36%	43%	9%	3%
Less Than H.S.	3%	37%	43%	9%	6%
H.S. Diploma	11%	34%	46%	10%	0%
Some College	7%	35%	42%	12%	4%
A.A./Associates Degree	6%	39%	39%	12%	3%
Four Year College	10%	41%	41%	5%	3%
Post Graduate	18%	30%	39%	9%	3%

The next statement was, " The plan to establish clean-up criteria for these sites and evaluate remedial action alternatives and their associated costs is underway." Level of awareness over the clean-up plan is very low: 38% agreed with this statement that plan was underway while 18% disagree, 44% had no answer to the question. The highest level of awareness of this clean-up plan is found in the lower westside area where 49% agreed the clean-up was underway. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of Cecil Field's environmental record, 48% were aware that the clean-up was underway, while only 33% of those who had an unfavorable impression of Cecil Field's environmental plan knew that the clean-up was underway. Among those who had a favorable impression of NAS Jacksonville, 50% were aware that the plan was underway while only 35% of those who had unfavorable impression were aware that it was underway. Among respondents who feel that pollution causes the health problem in the area, only 38% are aware that the clean-up is underway and 39% of those who do not feel that there is a health problem are aware a clean-up program is underway. Of those aware of the Hipps Road Landfill problem, 41% our aware of the clean-up is underway, among those who our not aware of the Hipps Road problem, 36% know that the clean-up plan is underway. Among respondents who said that the military pollution contributes to

health problems in the area, 75% knew that the clean-up program was underway, while among those who felt that industrial pollution was the primary cause of health problems only 30% knew that the clean-up was underway. Among respondents who had attended meetings, 50% knew that the clean-up plan was underway, while among those who had not attended any public hearings, only 35% knew that there was a clean-up plan underway.

Q 24. Clean-up Plan Underway	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	9%	30%	44%	14%	3%
Less Than H.S.	16%	34%	37%	9%	3%
H.S. Diploma	9%	28%	43%	17%	3%
Some College	4%	29%	46%	16%	4%
A.A./Associates Degree	0%	36%	45%	15%	3%
Four Year College	10%	28%	46%	12%	4%
Post Graduate	15%	33%	42%	6%	3%

Among respondents who feel that the Federal EPA standards are stringent, 63% agreed with the statement that the clean-up plan was underway while among those who strongly disagreed that FDEP has stringent standards, agreement was only at 36%. Among those who felt that Florida had more stringent standards than the Federal EPA, 61% knew that the clean-up plan was underway while only 33% of those who strongly disagreed that FDEP had stronger standards knew that it was underway. Among respondents who strongly agreed that Cecil Field was contaminated, 64% were aware of the clean-up plan. Among those who agreed that Cecil Field contaminated 50% knew of the clean-up plan. Among the respondents who disagreed that Cecil Field was contaminated, 42% knew that the clean-up was underway and it dropped to 33% cognizance among those who strongly disagreed. Among respondents who were not sure whether Cecil was contaminated or not, only 22% knew that the clean-up plan was underway.

A similar pattern is found when the crosstabulations of the NAS Jacksonville contamination statement are compared to this question. Among those who strongly agree that NAS Jacksonville is contaminated, 63% were aware of the clean-up program. Among those who agreed, it was at 51%. Among respondents who disagreed that NAS Jacksonville was contaminated, 39% agreed that the clean-up plan was underway. While, among those who strongly disagreed that it was polluted, 27% agreed that the clean-up plan was underway.

When the statement that the groups that are doing the clean-up plan will succeed is crosstabulated against the statement about the plan being underway, dramatic differences are found in the responses. Among those who strongly agree that the groups will succeed, 66% knew that the plan was underway. Among those who agreed with

the statement, 51% knew that the plan was underway. While, among those who disagreed, only 31% knew that it was underway. Among those who strongly disagree that the plan will meet success, only 17% knew that the clean-up plan was underway. Among respondents who strongly agree that the Navy contractors can be believed in their environmental reports, 57% knew that the clean-up plan was underway. Among those who disagreed with the statements, 61% knew that the clean-up plan was underway. Among those who disagreed that the Navy contractors can be believed only 28% knew that the clean-up plan was underway and among those who strongly disagreed it was at 31%. Respondents who had no answer to the statements about Navy contractors' believeability had only 14% cognizance that the clean-up plan was underway.

Respondents were given the statement, "There are responsible and accountable groups which will succeed in cleaning up the polluted sites and comply with environmental regulations." Overall, 58% agreed with this statement, only 14% disagreed and there were 27% who were unsure. Among respondents who had been associated with the military in the past, 64% believed that the clean-up efforts will succeed and 22% believed they won't. Among those who had not been associated with the military in the past, 57% believed that the clean-up efforts will succeed and only 10% believed they will not. There were 32% that were unsure. The highest level of agreement was found among those who are more educated. Among respondents with a post-graduate degree, 70% believed that the clean-up of the bases will succeed. Among those who have a four year degree, 61% agreed. Among those who have associate degree, 64% agreed. While those with some college, were at 54% agreement. 56% of the high school graduates agreed, while 53% of those with less than high school education agreed.

Q.25 Groups Will Succeed in Clean-up	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	9%	49%	27%	11%	3%
Less Than H.S.	3%	50%	31%	9%	6%
H.S. Diploma	8%	49%	32%	10%	2%
Some College	8%	45%	25%	17%	4%
A.A./Associates Degree	6%	58%	21%	9%	6%
Four Year College	9%	53%	24%	12%	3%
Post Graduate	24%	45%	24%	6%	0%

Among respondents who had a favorable impression of the environmental efforts at Cecil Field, 68% felt the clean-up plan will succeed. While, among those who have a unfavorable impression, 52% believed the plan will succeed. Among those who have favorable impression of NAS Jacksonville's environmental record, 69% felt the clean-up plan will succeed. While, among those who have unfavorable impression, only 52% feel that the plan will succeed. Among respondents who have attended public hearings, 23% strongly agreed that the clean-up plan

will succeed and 35% agreed. There were 19% who disagreed and 23% who were unsure. Among those who had not attended the public hearing, 7% strongly agreed, 56% agreed, 7% disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed and there were 28% who were undecided. Among respondents who were very concerned about the clean-up, 65% feel that the plan will succeed. Among those who said that they were somewhat concerned, 61% felt the plan will succeed. 58% of those who are not very concerned, felt that the plan will succeed. Those who are not concerned at all about the problems were at 55% agreement that it will succeed. Among respondents who strongly agree that the clean-up plan is underway, 88% believed that the plan will succeed and 12% believed that it will fail. Among those who agreed with the statement that the clean-up was underway, 79% feel that it will succeed. Among those who disagreed that the clean-up plan was underway, the ratio was 47% agreement that the plan will succeed and 44% in disagreement, with the remaining 9% undecided. Among respondents who strongly disagree that the clean-up plan was underway, 46% believe that the groups will succeed and 54% believe that they will fail.

Among respondents who believe that Navy contractors are believable when it comes to environmental reports, 81% felt that the plan will succeed among those who strongly agree with the statement. Among those who agreed with the statement, 77% felt that the groups will succeed. Among those disagree that the contractors can be believed the ratio is 48% in favor of the plan succeeding and 39% feeling it will fail. Among the respondents who strongly disagree that Navy contractors can be believed, the ratio is 37% to 53% the plan will not succeed.

The final statement was, "I generally believe the Navy and the clean-up contractors and their reports of clean-up progress." 12% strongly agreed, 35% agreed, 13% disagreed, 5% strongly disagreed, and 35% were unsure. Among respondents who had been associated with the military in the past, 55% said the contractors were believable. 43% who had not been associated with the military felt that they were believable. Among respondents who said that the military was the source of the water pollution in their area, 42% believed the Navy contractors, 32% disagreed, with the remaining 26% undecided.

Among respondents who have a favorable impression of Cecil Field's environmental efforts, 56% believed the Navy contractors environmental reports. Among those who had an unfavorable impression, 44% believed the Navy contractors and 32% disagreed. Among respondents who had a favorable impression of NAS Jacksonville's environmental record, the ratio was 60% to 14%. Among those who had an unfavorable impression of NAS Jacksonville, the ratio was 39% to 37%.

Among respondents who knew the Hipps Road and the Navy pollution problems were different, 58% believed the Navy contractors. Among those who felt the pollution problems were the same at Hipps Road and the Naval bases, 40% believed the contractors, 18% disagreed and 41% were unsure. Among the respondents who were unsure whether the Hipps Road and the Navy problems were different, 45% believed the contractors, 16% disagreed, and 39% were unsure. Among respondents who had attended public hearings on the issues, 54%

believed the Navy, 27% did not. Among those who had not attended a meeting, 39% believed the Navy, and 16% did not believe them.

Q.26 Navy Contractors Believable	Strongly Agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
All Responses	12%	35%	35%	13%	5%
Less Than H.S.	19%	25%	37%	9%	9%
H.S. Diploma	14%	30%	41%	14%	2%
Some College	9%	38%	31%	15%	7%
A.A./Associates Degree	12%	21%	36%	27%	3%
Four Year College	10%	47%	28%	10%	4%
Post Graduate	15%	42%	27%	6%	9%