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NREM 585

Reading Activity 6: Chapter 10 in Cubbage et al. 2017

1. Compare and contrast the three types of special interest groups.
   1. Relative Ability to influence NREM policy, role in agenda-setting
   2. Provide two examples of each interest group

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| Citizen Interest Groups | Trade Associations | Professional Associations |
| * Groups of individuals who share a general interest, and voluntarily pay in. * Historically strong and effective lobbying. * Can often use legal channels to raise issues, some are well-connected to state and federal policy makers. * Often use information, education, and research to expand issues. Sometimes civil disobedience and violence as well. | * Groups representing interests of corporate business, often oriented toward the production of commodities and profits. * Concerned with impact of government influence on business. * Provide information and services to members, and may hire professional lobbyists as advocates in Washington DC. * Well connected at many levels of government, often well-funded get issues on an agenda. | * Groups of researches, professionals, and others employed in the natural resources field, but membership is voluntary and independent of work. * Usually have a specific focus of professional development (standards, licensing), employment, and policy advocacy. * Procedures to develop policy position statements that are derived from membership input. * Members are frequently those employed to carry out and implement policy, and are well connected to M & E, sometimes connected to policy makers. |
| * Izaak Walton League * Trout Unlimited | * Iowa Institute for Cooperatives * United Auto Workers | * American Fisheries Society * International Association for Great Lakes Research |

1. List two important/interesting things, and why they were chosen.
   1. I’ve had a couple interactions with the media and my research that have not had an ideal outcome, that is, I believe I was misquoted and I did not effectively communicate my research goals. The authors saw fit to add a section on that very experience in this chapter.
   2. The variety of tactics used by interest groups (Table 10-2) is interesting because it highlights the many ways policy is developed and changed, and how different groups emphasize different tactics.
2. When a special interest group advocates for a social policy that harms the environment, how are those conflicts handled (at all levels of government)?