



Alameda Voter Views of Potential Finance Mechanisms

*Key Findings from a Survey of Voters
Conducted January 22-29, 2020*



OPINION
RESEARCH
& STRATEGY

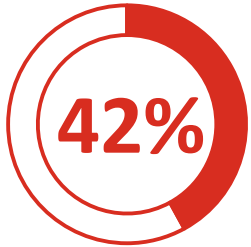
Survey Goals



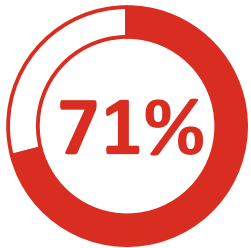
- ❖ Touch base on key perceptions of Alameda's city government.
- ❖ Revisit a potential infrastructure bond measure last assessed in a January/February 2018 survey.
- ❖ Determine whether resources should be dedicated to more fully exploring a November 2020 bond.
- ❖ Assess alternative conceptual revenue measures, including establishing a new cannabis tax and/or increasing the TOT, the business license tax, or the library property tax.



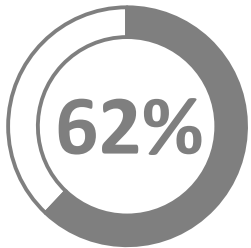
Key Numbers



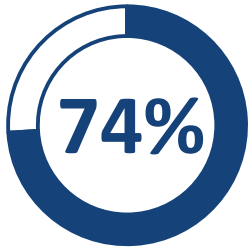
Feel Alameda is headed in the “right direction,” a material decline from 2018, but mirroring regional trends.



See the cost of housing as an “extremely” or “very” serious problem in the City.



Would initially vote “yes” for an infrastructure bond measure, support that essentially reaches two-thirds after presenting potential investments and rationales.



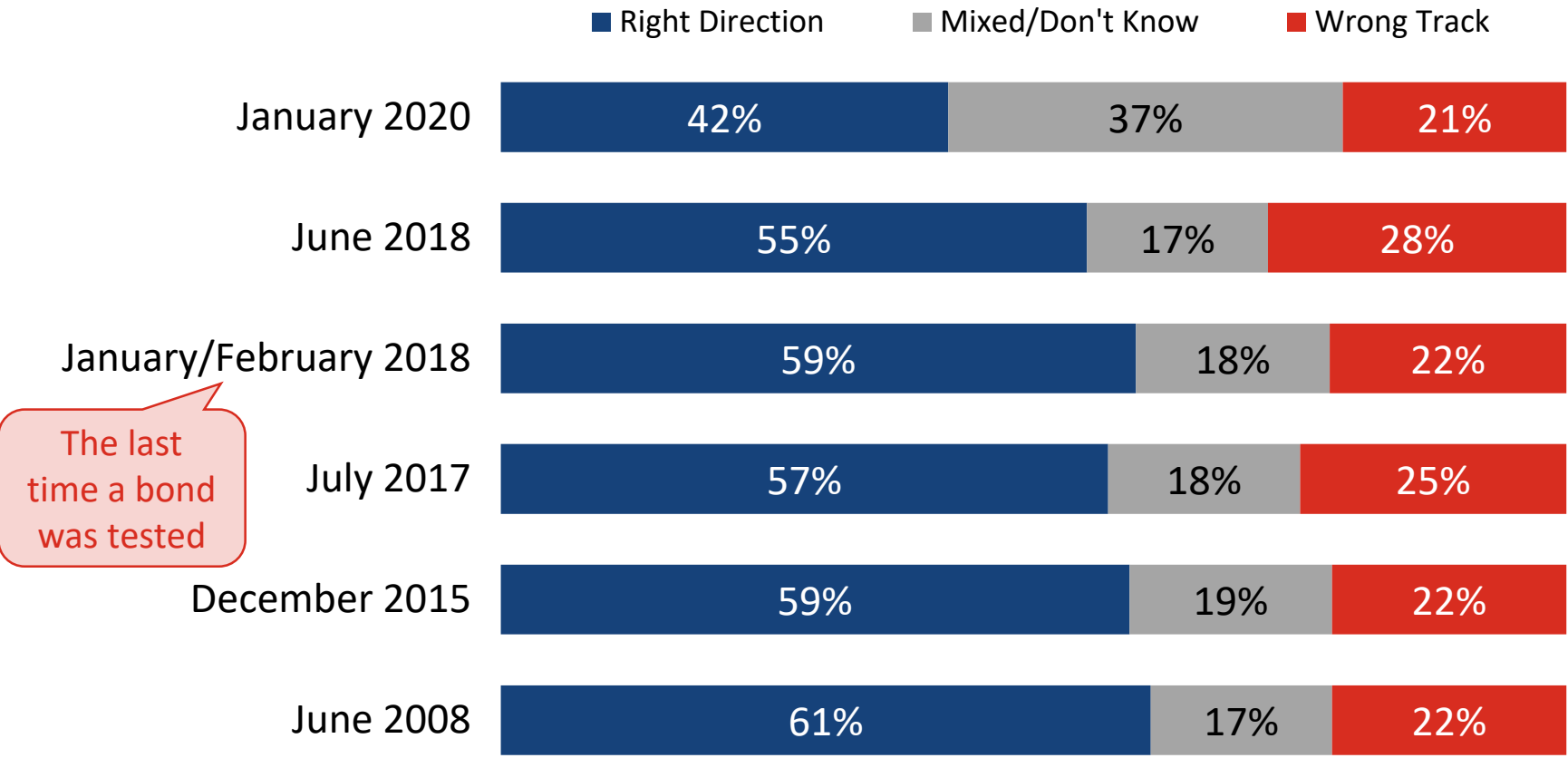
Support the concept of establishing a 4% cannabis tax; 73% support increasing the City’s TOT from 10% to 12%.



Voter Mood and Perceptions of the City

Voters appears less optimistic and more mixed about the future than in recent years.

Would you say that things in the City of Alameda are generally headed in the right direction, or do you feel that things are pretty seriously off on the wrong track?

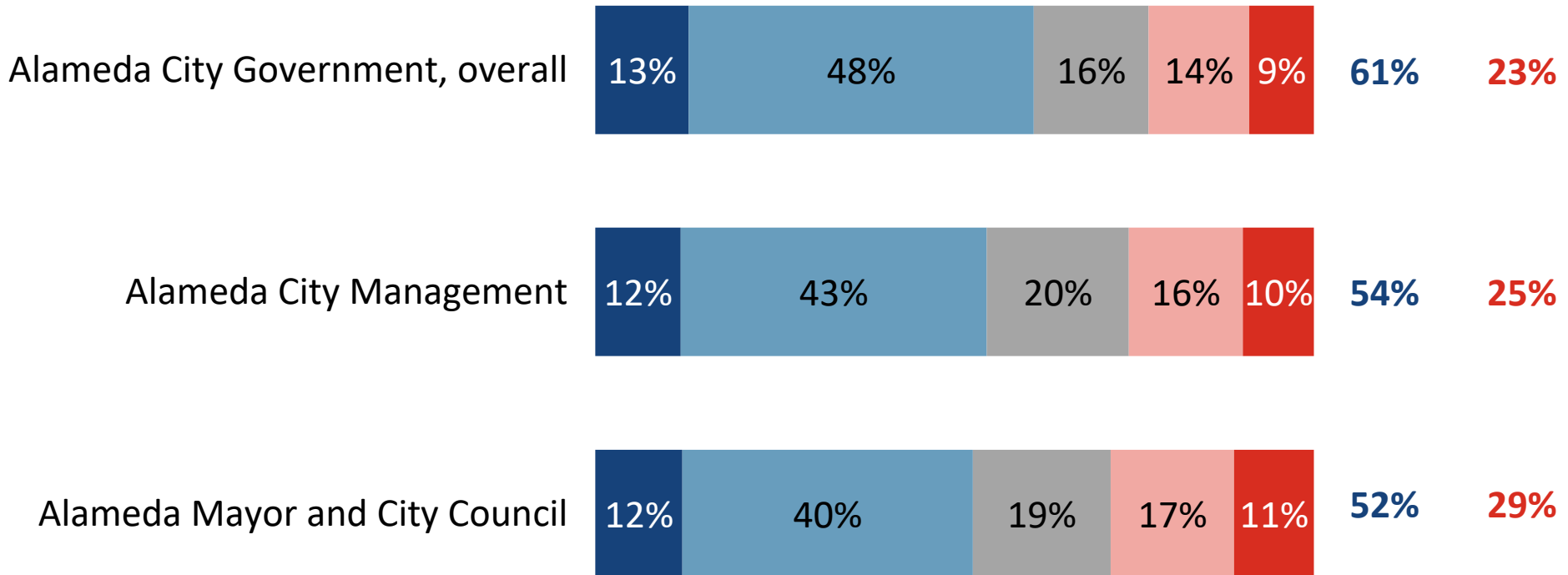


Majorities of voters view City government favorably, though with modest intensity.

I am going to read you a brief list of public officials and agencies. Please tell me whether you approve or disapprove of the job each is doing.

■ Strng. App. ■ Smwt. App. ■ Don't Know ■ Smwt. Disapp. ■ Strng. Disapp.

**Total
Appr.** **Total
Disappr.**



Those positive impression are consistent with Summer 2018, but lower than Jan/Feb 2018.

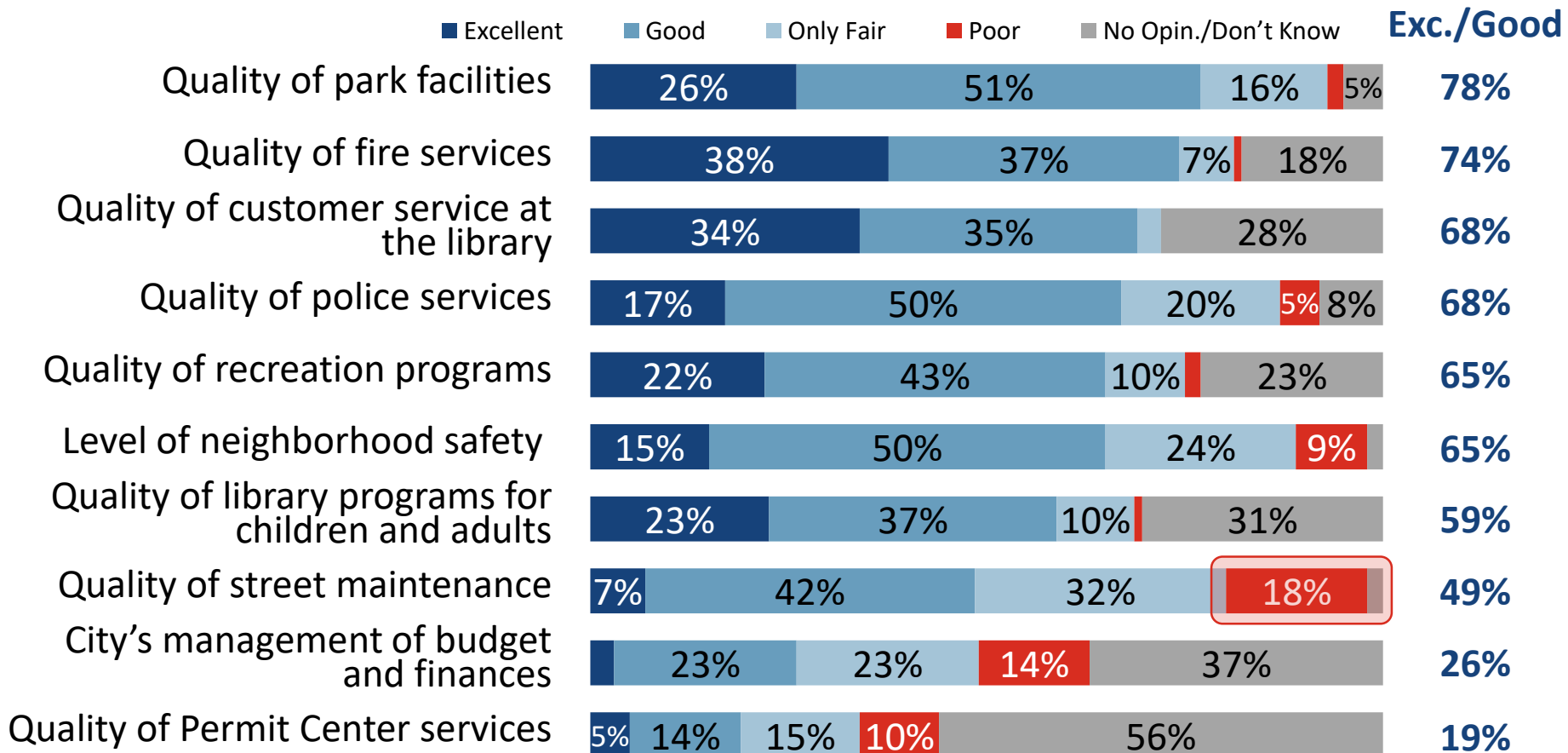
(Total Approve)

The last time a bond was tested

Public Official/ Agency	July 2017	Jan/Feb 2018	June 2018	January 2020	Δ Between Jan 2020 & Jan/Feb 2018
Alameda City Government, overall	64%	71%	60%	61%	-10%
Alameda Mayor and City Council	58%	62%	51%	52%	-10%
Alameda City Management	59%	--	54%	54%	--

Voters feel the City is doing an excellent or good job providing most services.

I am going to ask you about some specific services that the City of Alameda provides. Please tell me whether you think the City is doing an excellent, good, only fair, or poor job in providing that service.



While many service levels are perceived similarly to 2017, police and neighborhood safety have declined.

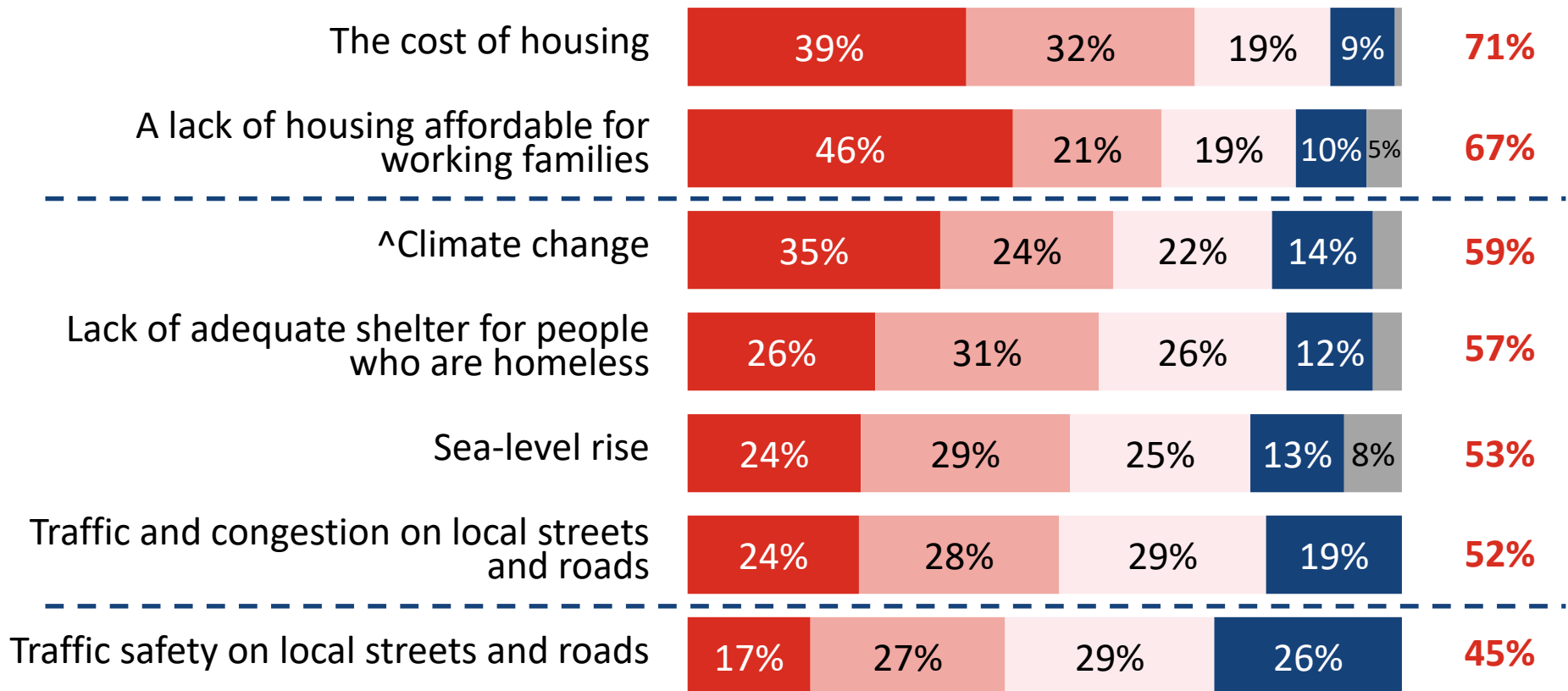
(Excellent/Good)

Public Official/ Agency	July 2017	January 2020	Δ
Quality of customer service at the library	66%	68%	+2%
Quality of park facilities	80%	78%	-2%
Quality of recreation programs	70%	65%	-5%
Quality of library programs for children and adults	65%	59%	-6%
City's management of budget and finances	32%	26%	-6%
Quality of fire services	81%	74%	-7%
Quality of street maintenance	57%	49%	-8%
Quality of Permit Center services	27%	19%	-8%
Quality of police services	78%	68%	-10%
Level of neighborhood safety	81%	65%	-16%

Voters see housing costs as the most serious problem facing Alameda.

I'd like to read you some problems facing the City of Alameda that other people have mentioned. Please tell me whether you think it is an extremely serious problem, a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, or a not too serious problem in Alameda.

■ Ext. Ser. Prob. ■ Very Ser. Prob. ■ Smwt. Ser. Prob. ■ Not To Ser. Prob. ■ Don't Know **Ext./Very Ser. Prob.**



Most economic issues are comparatively less concerning.

■ Ext. Ser. Prob. ■ Very Ser. Prob. ■ Smwt. Ser. Prob. ■ Not To Ser. Prob. ■ Don't Know

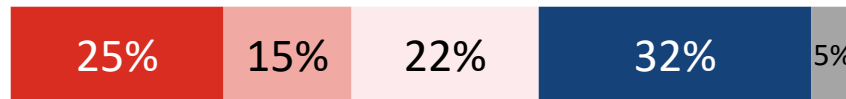
**Ext./Very
Ser. Prob.**

Litter and nuisances from
homeless encampments



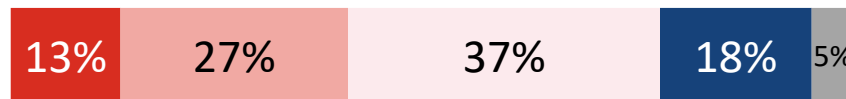
41%

^Too much growth and development



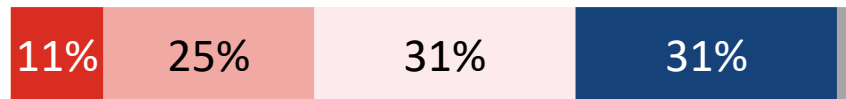
40%

The risk of disasters such as floods or
earthquakes



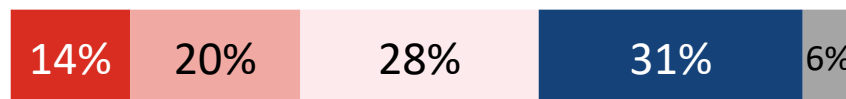
40%

^Crime



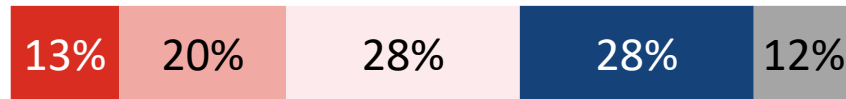
36%

Empty storefronts in
commercial districts



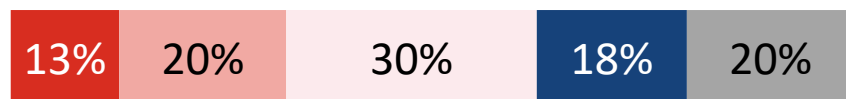
34%

The amount people pay in City taxes



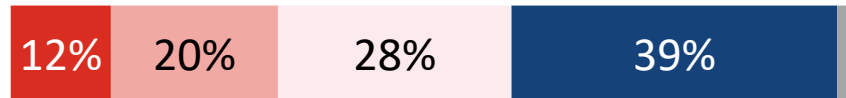
33%

Waste and inefficiency in
local government



33%

A lack of parking in commercial districts



31%

Housing costs have been consistent a top problem; crime, City taxes and government waste are lesser, but growing concerns.

(Extremely/Very Serious Problem)

Public Official/ Agency	June 2008	December 2015	July 2017	January 2020
The cost of housing	55%	69%	73%	71%
A lack of housing affordable for working families	--	--	68%	67%
^Climate change	--	--	49%	59%
Traffic and congestion on local streets and roads	27%	48%	60%	52%
^Too much growth and development	--	38%	47%	40%
^Crime	28%	9%	17%	36%
The amount people pay in City taxes	32%	15%	26%	33%
Waste and inefficiency in local government	43%	18%	23%	33%
A lack of parking in commercial districts	23%	24%	34%	31%



Voter Reactions to a Potential Infrastructure Bond

Hypothetical Infrastructure Bond Ballot Language Tested

Split-sampling \$125 Million and \$100 Million

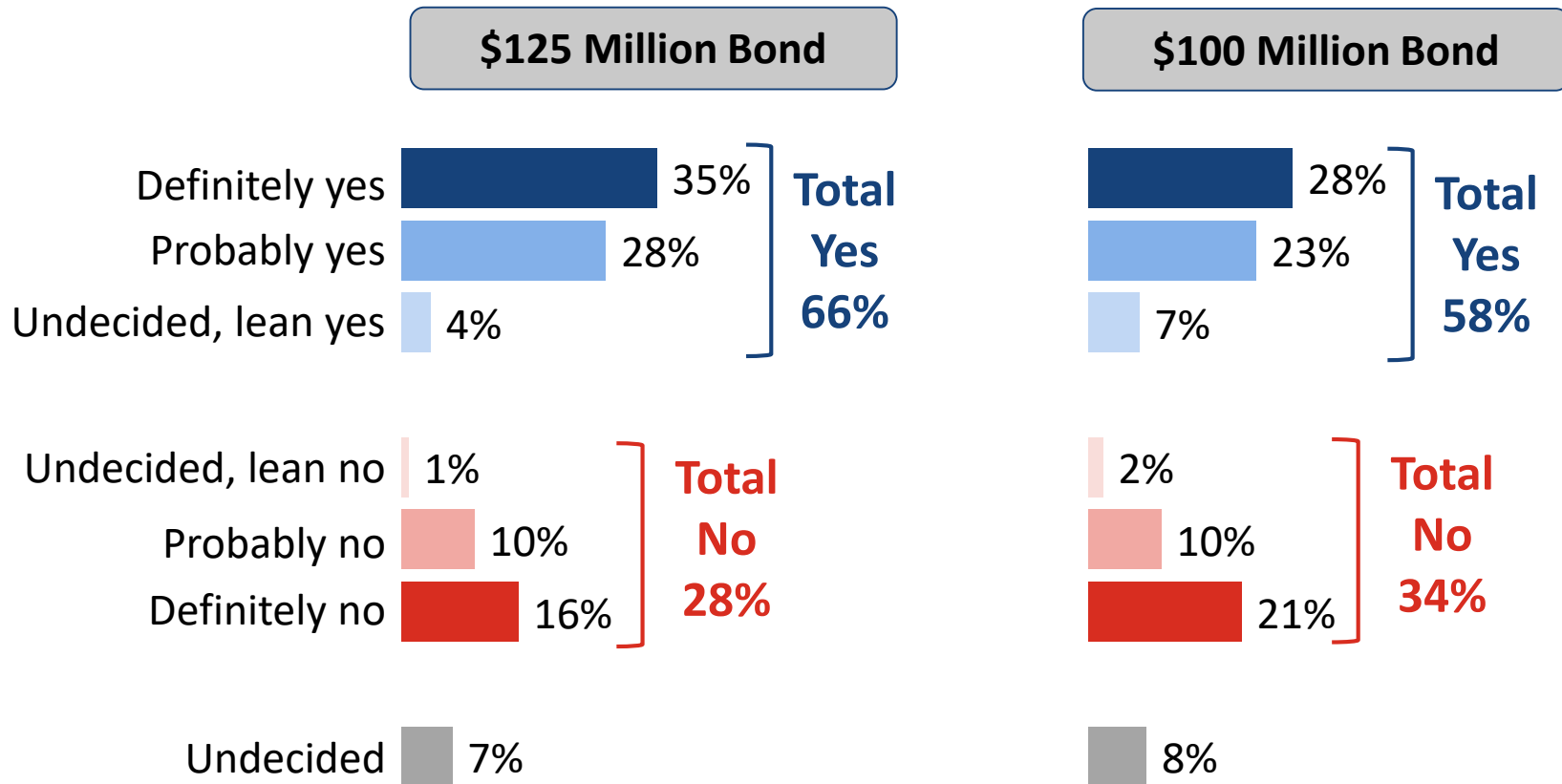
City of Alameda Infrastructure Repair Measure. To:

- improve traffic safety/ flow for people who drive, bike, walk;
- prepare for/ adapt to climate change impacts and natural disasters such as sea-level rise, flooding and earthquakes;
- repair City buildings, parks, playgrounds, sidewalks, including upgrading disabled access;

shall the City of Alameda issue **(SPLIT SAMPLE C ONLY: \$125 million) (SPLIT SAMPLE D ONLY: \$100 million)** in bonds with an average levy of **(SPLIT SAMPLE C ONLY: \$58) (SPLIT SAMPLE D ONLY: \$46)** per \$100,000 of assessed value, generating approximately **(SPLIT SAMPLE C ONLY: \$8.1 million) (SPLIT SAMPLE D ONLY: \$6.5 million)** annually over 30 years, requiring independent oversight and published audits?

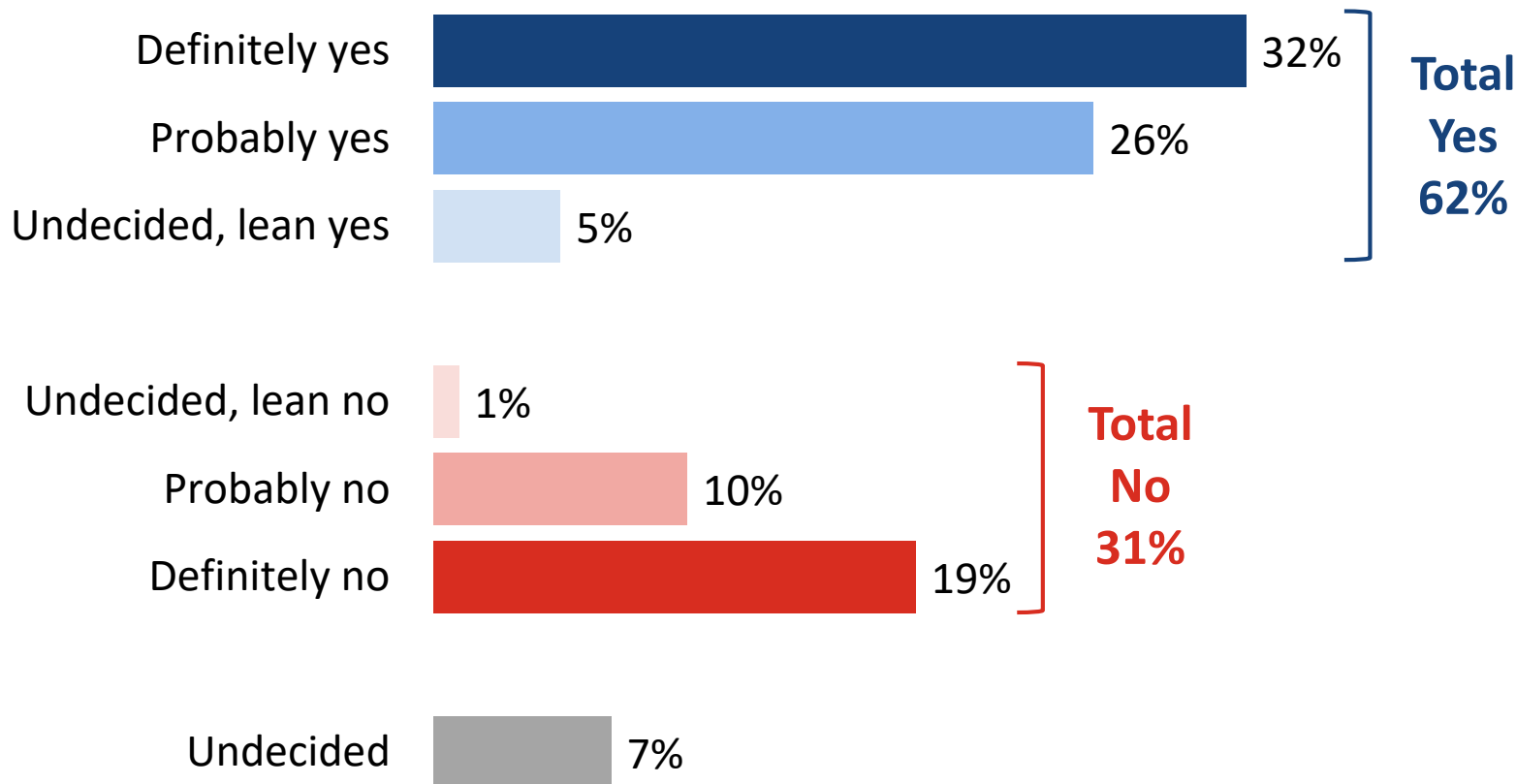
Interestingly, on the initial vote the larger bond received more support, but neither were above the two-thirds vote threshold.

Two-Thirds Vote Threshold Half Samples, +/-6.9% MOE



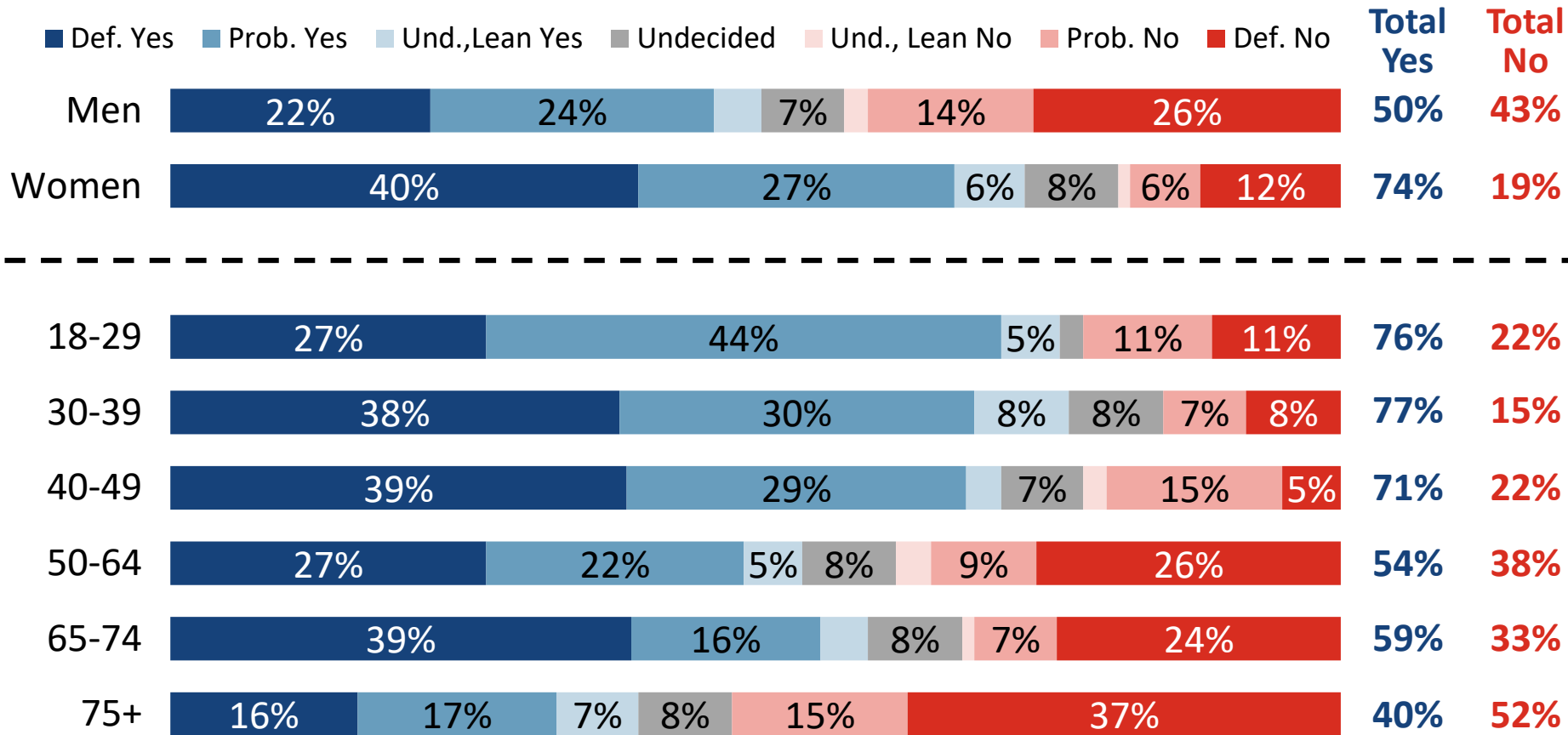
For analytical purposes to utilize the full sample, the combined results were used.

Combined \$125 Million & \$100 Million Initial Vote



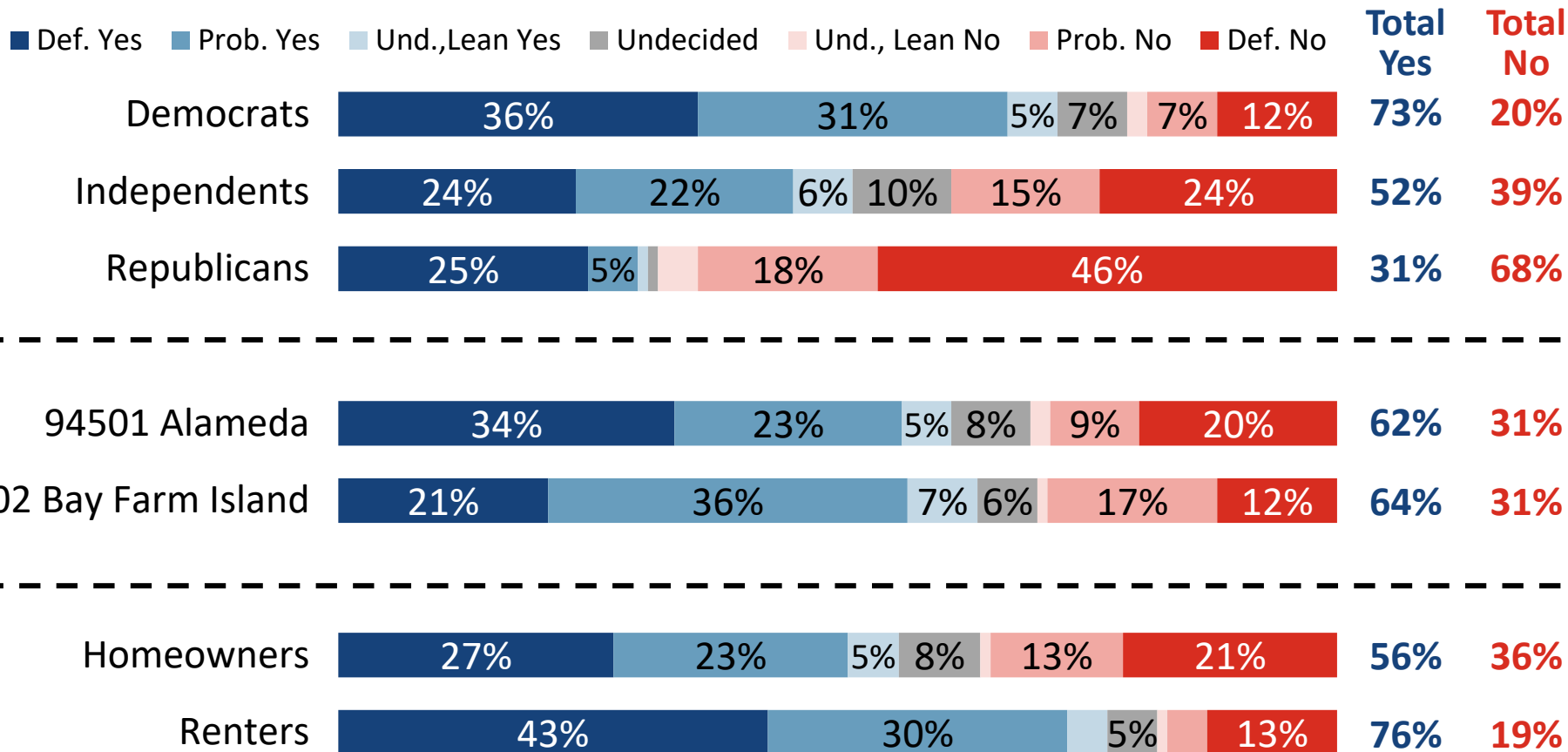
Women were more supportive then men; younger voters more supportive than older voters.

Support for a Bond Measure (Combined) by Gender & Age



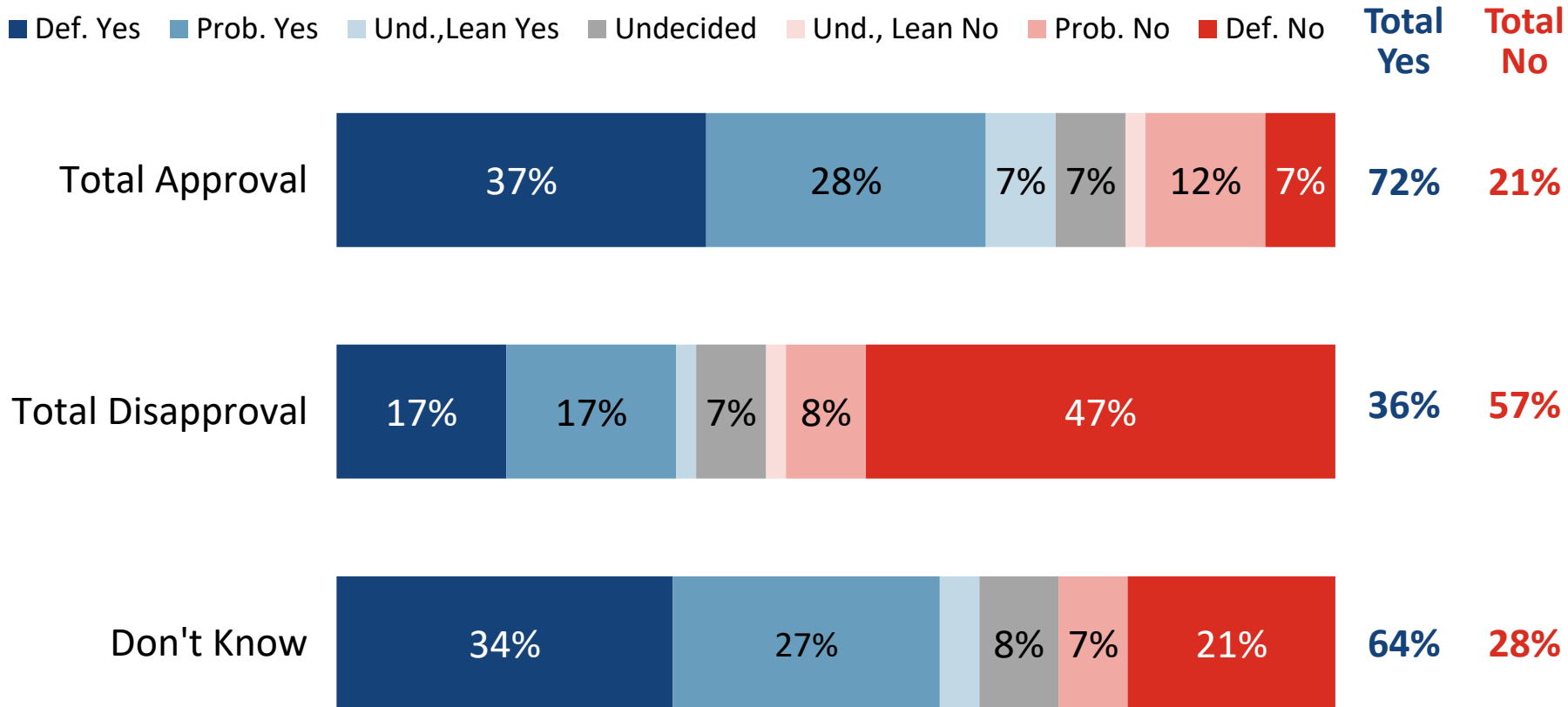
Support exceeded two-thirds among Democrats and renters.

Support for a Bond Measure (Combined) by Party, ZIP Code and Residence



Overall views of City government were clearly influential in how a bond was received.

Support for a Bond Measure (Combined) by City Government Approval



After positive arguments, support approached two thirds, but fell below 60% after negatives.

% “Yes” With and Without Alameda Point Reference in Pro/Con Arguments

Vote	With Alameda Point Reference	Without Alameda Point Reference
After Positive Arguments	71%	65%
After Critical Arguments	58%	53%

Note: Half of respondents heard pro and con arguments with references to Alameda Point.

% “Yes” for \$125 MM and \$100 MM Bond Amounts after Pro/Con Arguments

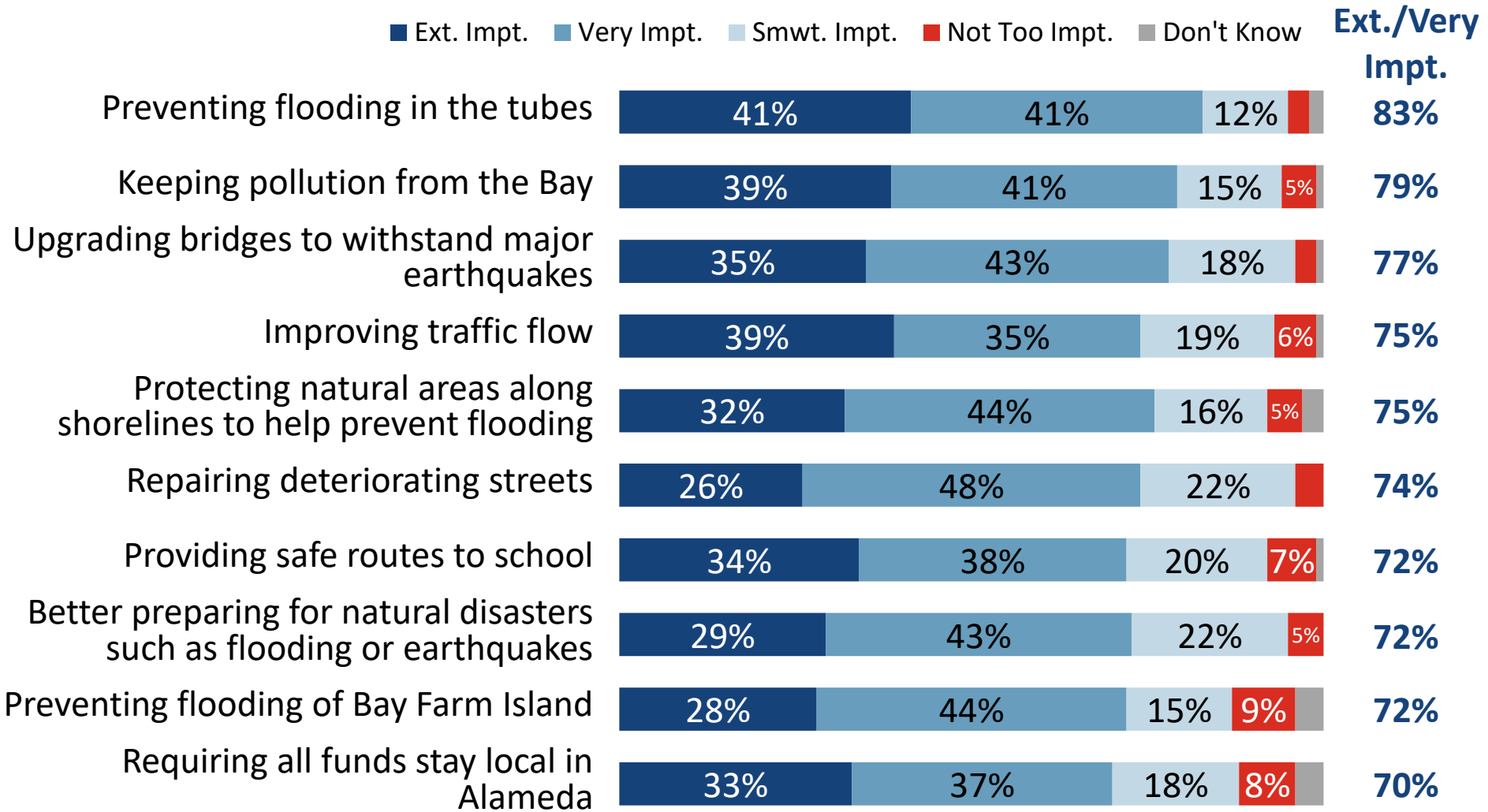
Vote	\$125 Million	\$100 Million
After Positive Arguments	70%	65%
After Critical Arguments	57%	54%

The difference in support by amount narrowed.

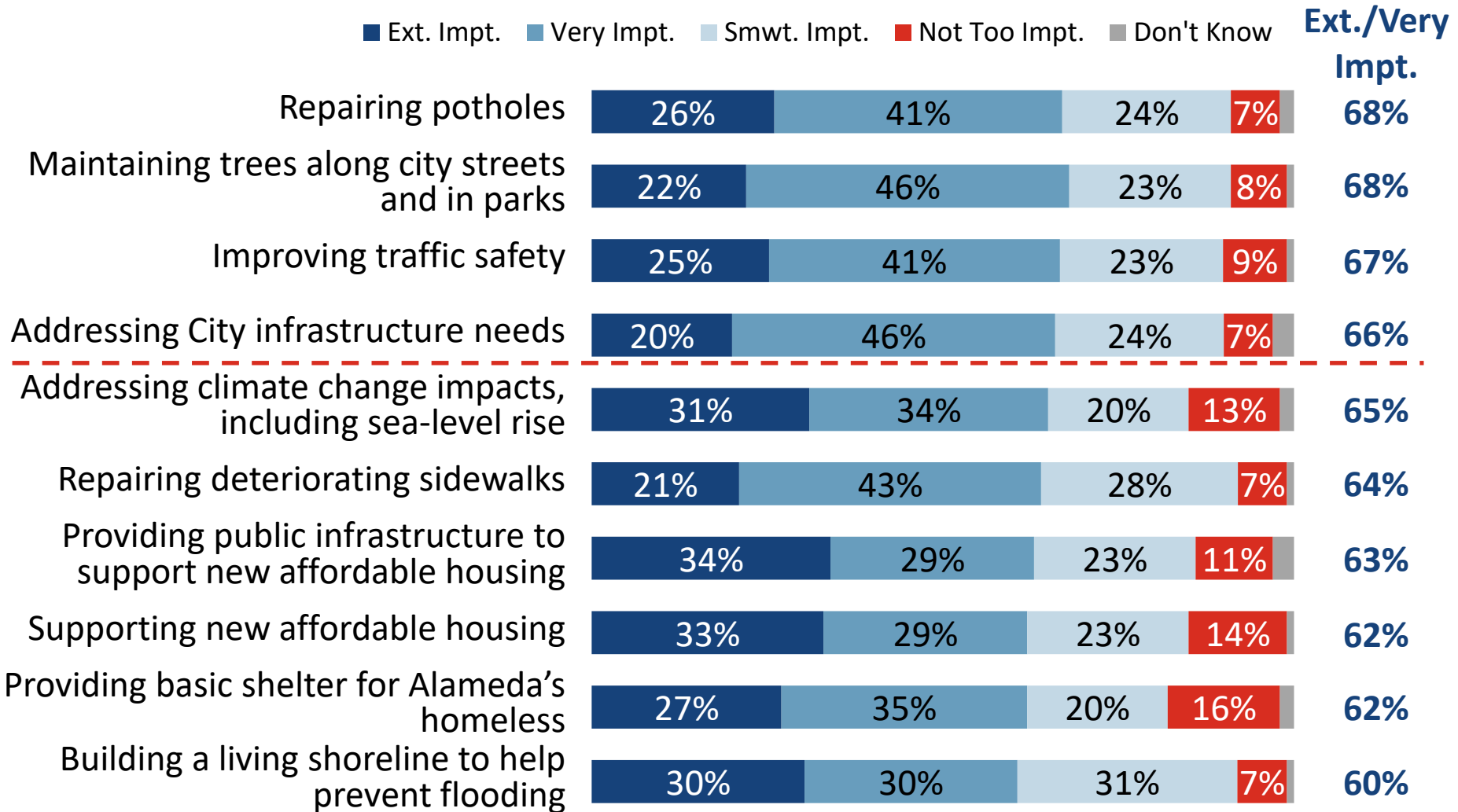


Spending and Investment Priorities for a Potential Bond Measure

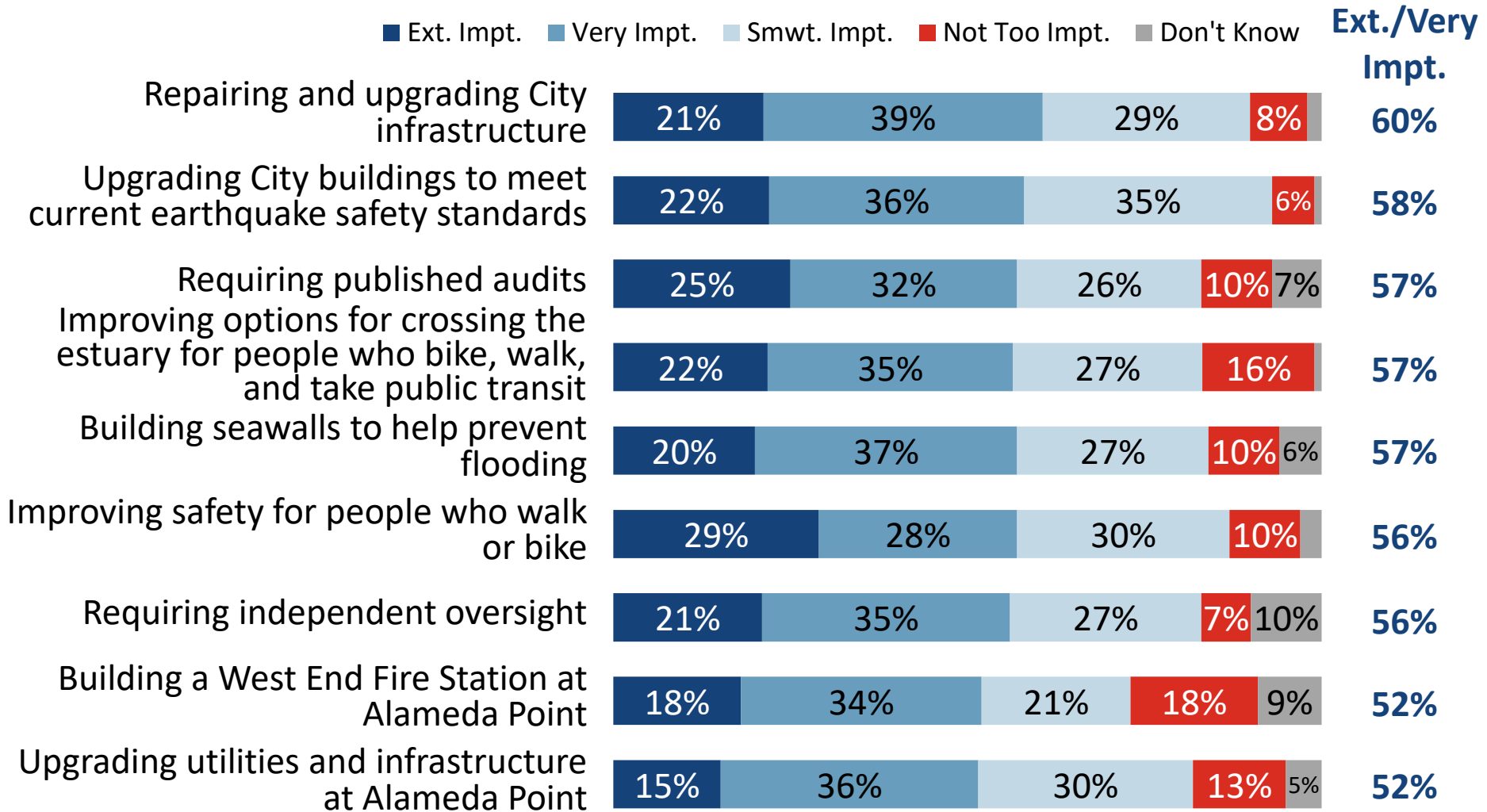
Many issues related to flooding and natural disasters were top investment priorities.



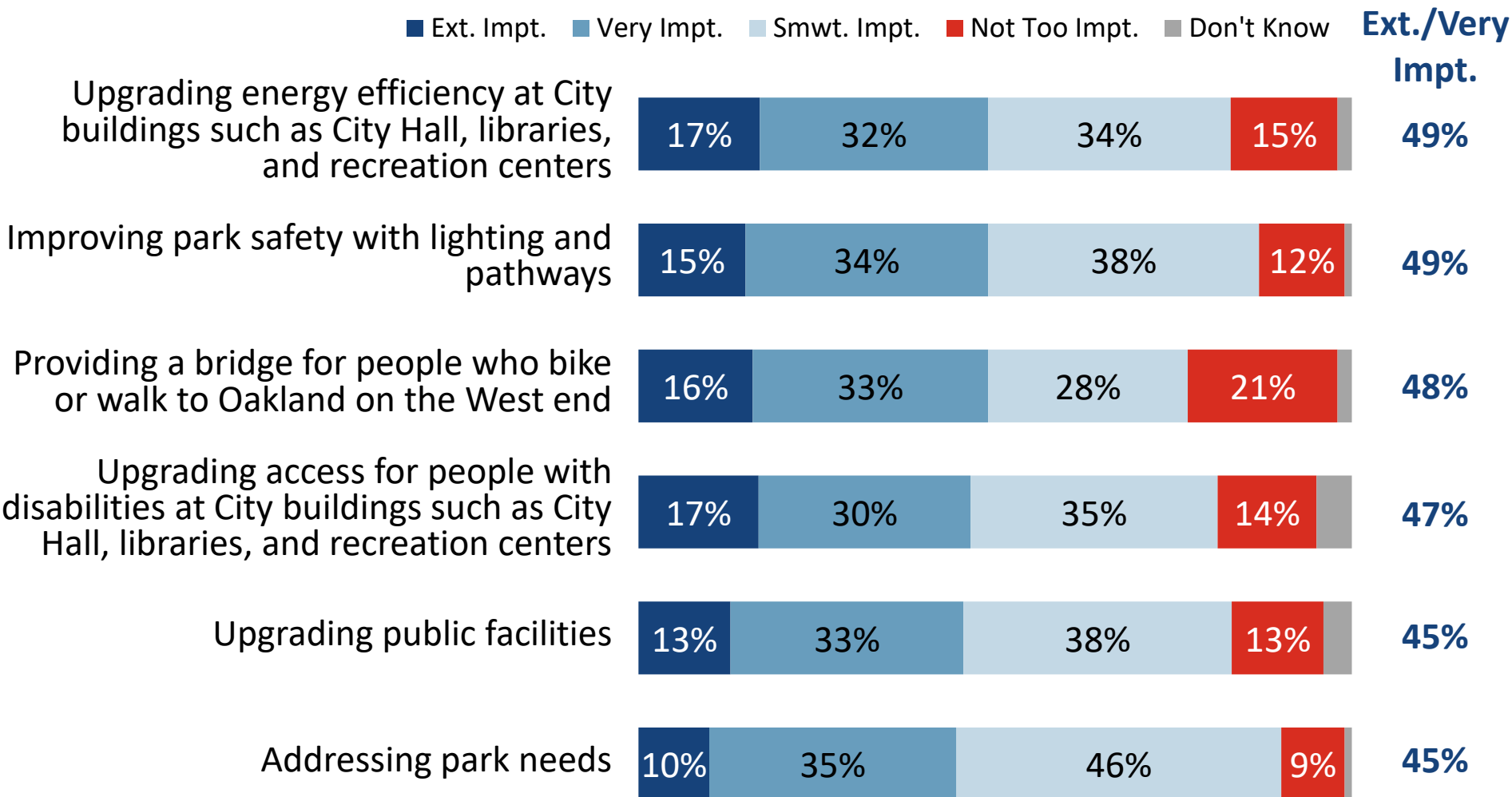
Traffic flow/safety and road repairs were also top priorities.



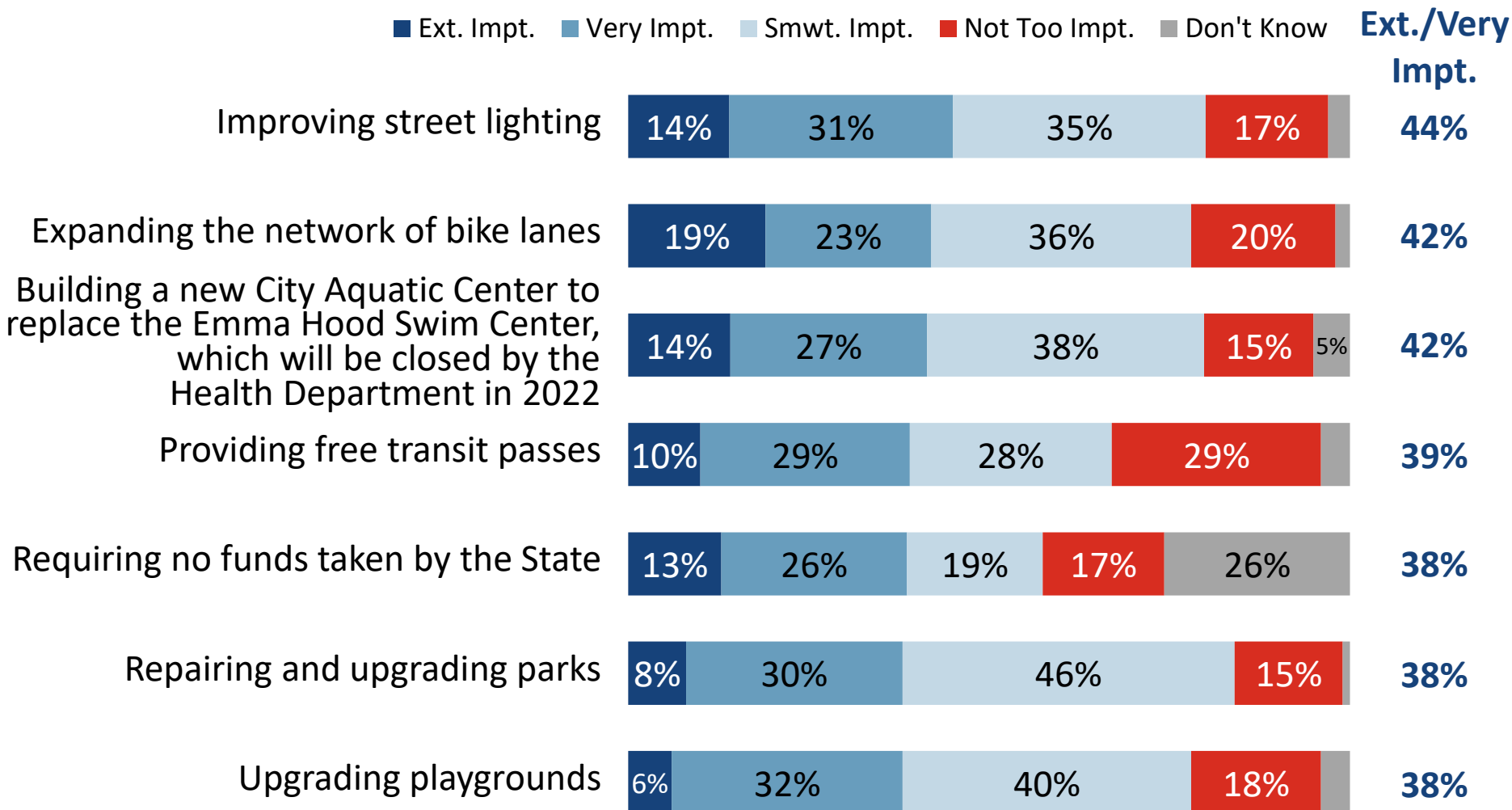
Alameda Point fire safety, utilities and infrastructure investments were middle tier.



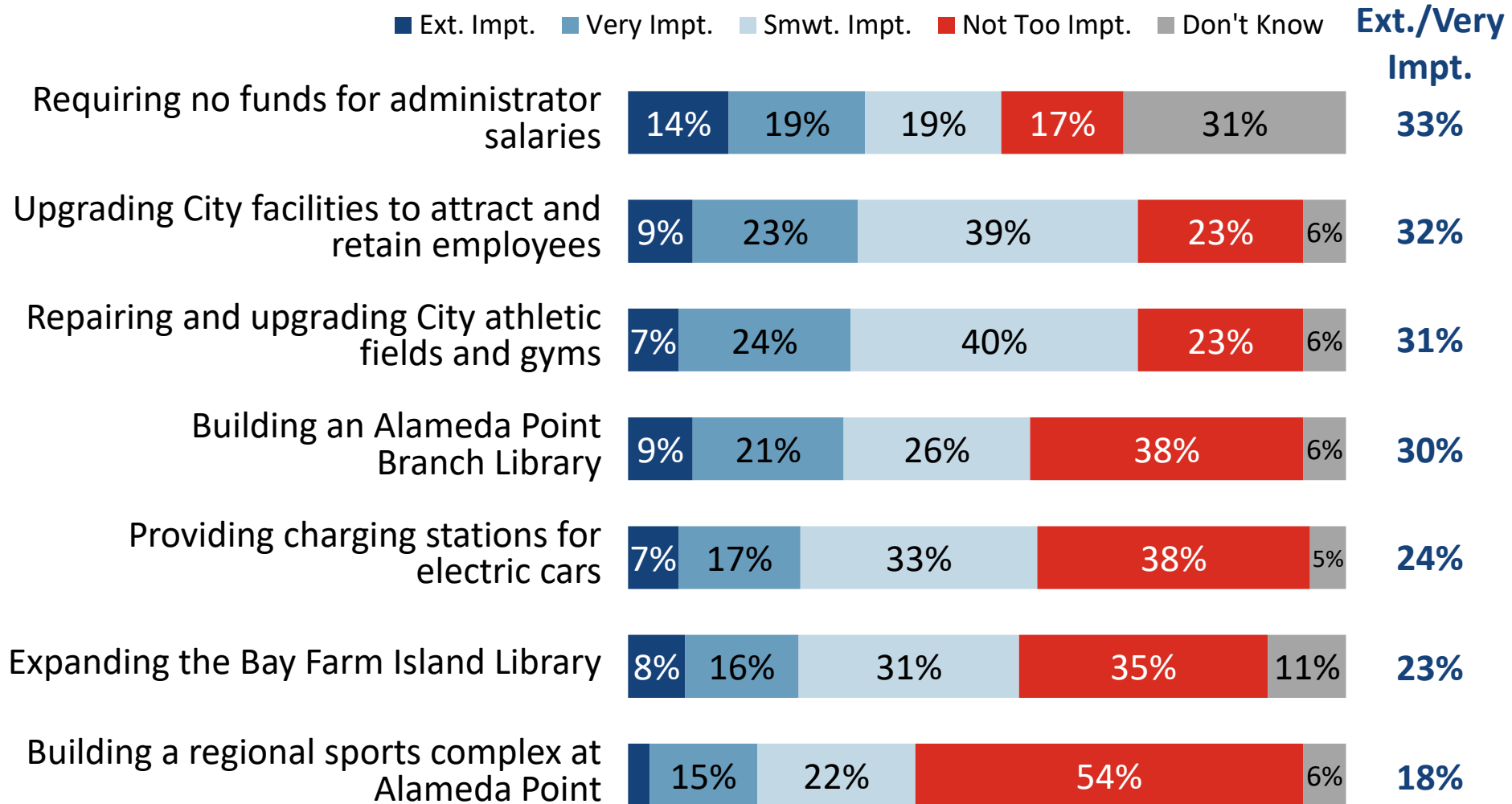
Fewer than half of voters prioritized several kinds of City building improvements.



Roughly two in five thought replacing the Swim Center was extremely/very important.



Half of voters said that building an Alameda Point sport complex was not too important.

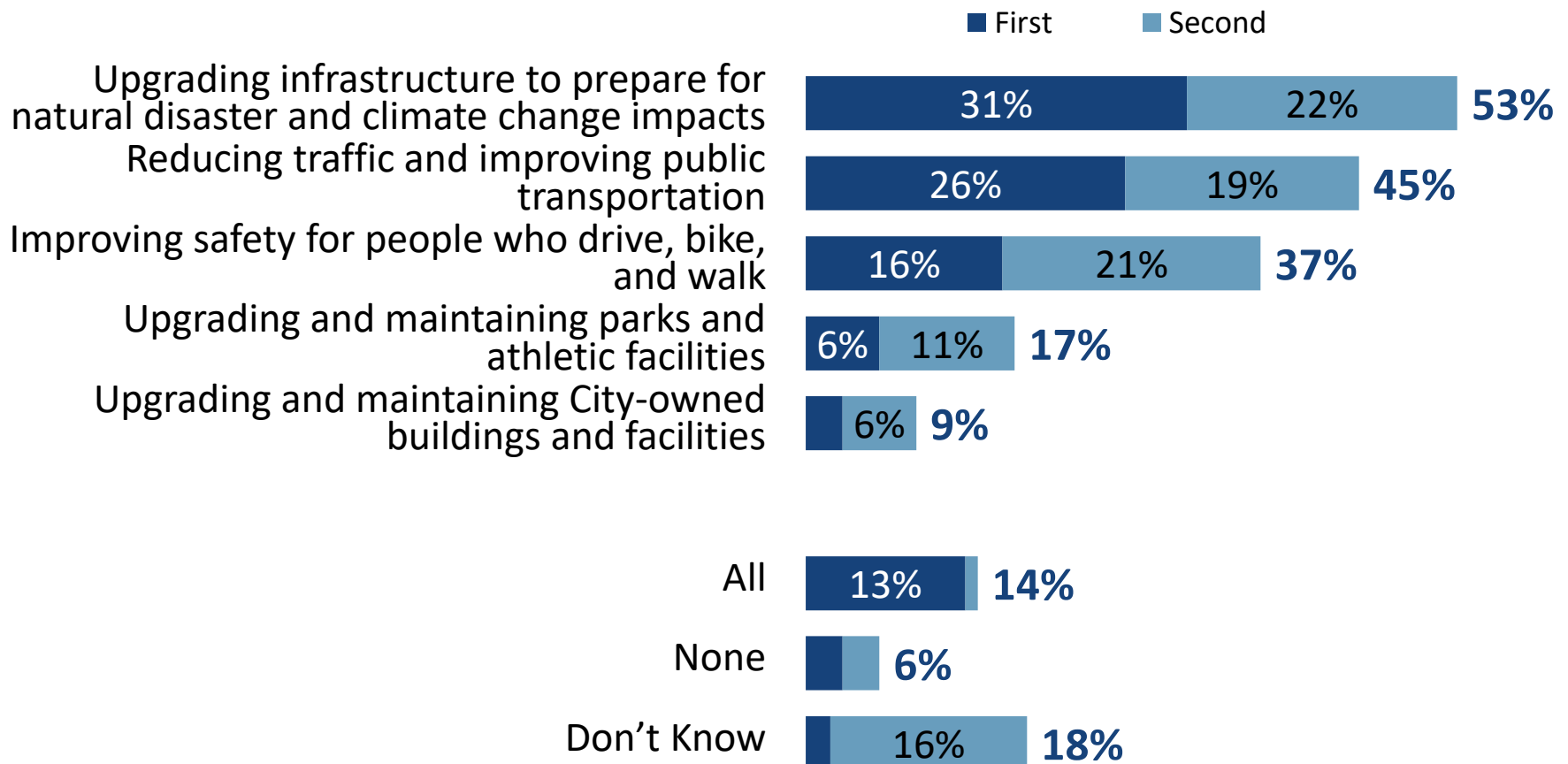


Comparing Similar Investment Categories

- ❖ There was little difference between the different housing- and homeless-related spending areas.
- ❖ Keeping funds in Alameda was a higher priority than audits, independent oversight, or prohibiting administrative salary expenses.
- ❖ Repairing deteriorating streets/sidewalks and potholes were are viewed somewhat similarly.
- ❖ Improving traffic flow and providing safe routes to school were seen as somewhat more important than generically improving traffic safety.
- ❖ Maintaining trees along streets and in parks was a clear higher priority than upgrading and repairing playgrounds, parks, athletic fields/gyms, or generically addressing park needs.
- ❖ Of the Alameda Point items, build a West End Fire Station and generally upgrading utilities and infrastructure were higher priorities than building a branch library or regional sports complex.
- ❖ The top flooding/sea level rise spending area was clearly preventing flooding in the tubes. Also, protecting natural areas was more important than building a living shoreline or seawalls.

The top two broad categories were related to natural disaster/climate change impacts and addressing traffic congestion.

Generally speaking, these projects fall into a few major categories. I am going to read you those categories, and I'd like you tell me which is the highest priority for you.

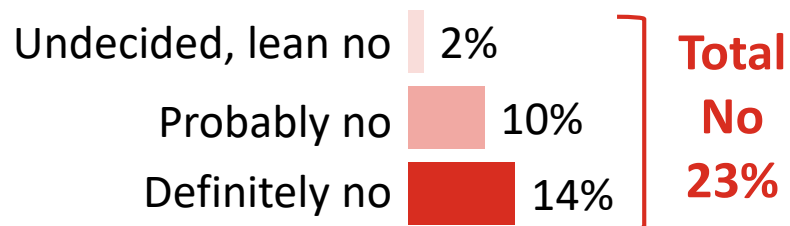
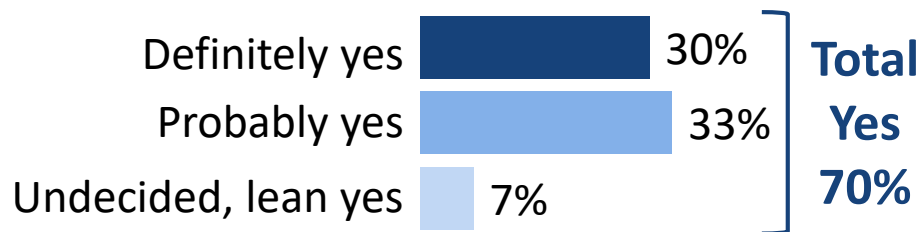




Comparisons to 2018

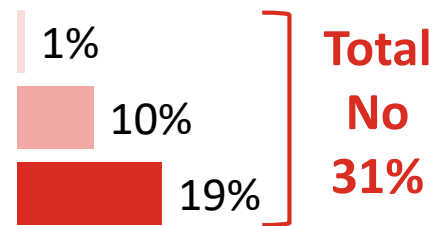
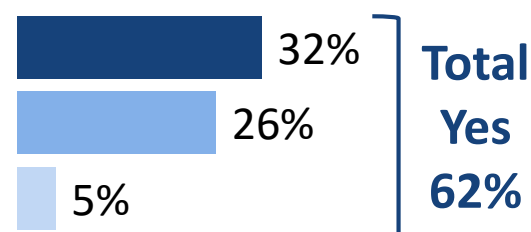
Support is clearly down from 2018, in aggregate, but not necessarily in intensity.

January/February 2018



Undecided 4%

January 2020



Undecided 7%

Comparing Hypothetical Ballot Language

January/February 2018

City of Alameda Infrastructure Bond. To repair deteriorating streets, sidewalks, and potholes; upgrade storm drains to prevent street flooding and keep pollution from the Bay; upgrade public facilities to address earthquake safety; and address parks and other infrastructure needs, shall the City of Alameda issue \$95 million in bonds with an average levy of (HALF SAMPLE C: \$23 per \$100,000) (HALF SAMPLE D: 23¢ per \$1,000) of assessed value, generating approximately \$6 million annually to pay back the bonds over 36 years, requiring independent oversight and published audits?

January 2020

City of Alameda Infrastructure Repair Measure. To improve traffic safety/ flow for people who drive, bike, walk; prepare for/ adapt to climate change impacts and natural disasters such as sea-level rise, flooding and earthquakes; repair City buildings, parks, playgrounds, sidewalks, including upgrading disabled access; shall the City of Alameda issue (SPLIT SAMPLE C ONLY: \$125 million) (SPLIT SAMPLE D ONLY: \$100 million) in bonds with an average levy of (SPLIT SAMPLE C ONLY: \$58) (SPLIT SAMPLE D ONLY: \$46) per \$100,000 of assessed value, generating approximately (SPLIT SAMPLE C ONLY: \$8.1 million) (SPLIT SAMPLE D ONLY: \$6.5 million) annually over 30 years, requiring independent oversight and published audits?

Key Ballot Language Differences

January/February 2018

Financial terms...

- \$95 million
- \$23 per \$100,000 assessed value
- Paid back over 36 years

Highlighted spending areas included...

- Street/sidewalk repairs
- Storm drain upgrades to prevent street flood and Bay pollution
- Earthquake safety upgrades to public facilities
- Addressing parks and other infrastructure needs.

January 2020

Financial terms...

- \$125 million and \$100 million
- \$58/\$46 million per assessed value
- Paid back over 30 years

Highlighted spending areas included...

- Traffic safety/flow improvements for all modes
- Climate change and natural disaster preparation
- Repairing City building, parks, playgrounds and sidewalks
- Upgrading disable access to City buildings

Key Contextual Differences

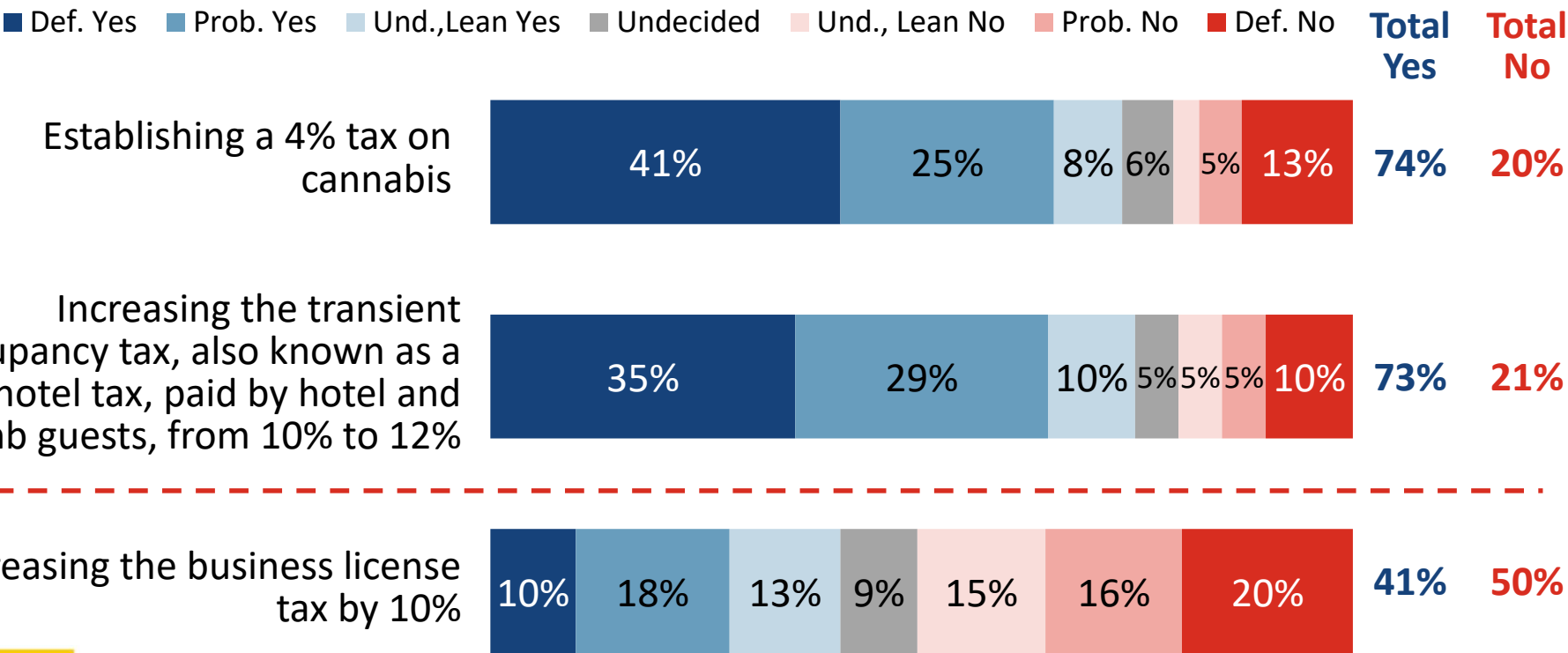
January/February 2018	January 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 59% felt the City was headed in the “right direction”• 71% “approved” of Alameda City Government, overall• 62% “approved” of the Alameda Mayor and City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 42% currently feel the City is headed in the “right” direction”• 61% “approved” of Alameda City Government, overall• 52% “approved” of the Alameda Mayor and City Council



Other Potential Mechanisms

With little context, voters still expressed support for establishing a cannabis tax and raising the TOT; but were unsure about a business license tax increase.

Regardless of how the money were raised, these first measures could fund infrastructure and general City services, including police, fire and emergency response; road and parks maintenance; providing affordable housing; senior and youth programs; and preparing for natural disaster. Please tell me whether you would vote “yes”, or “no.”

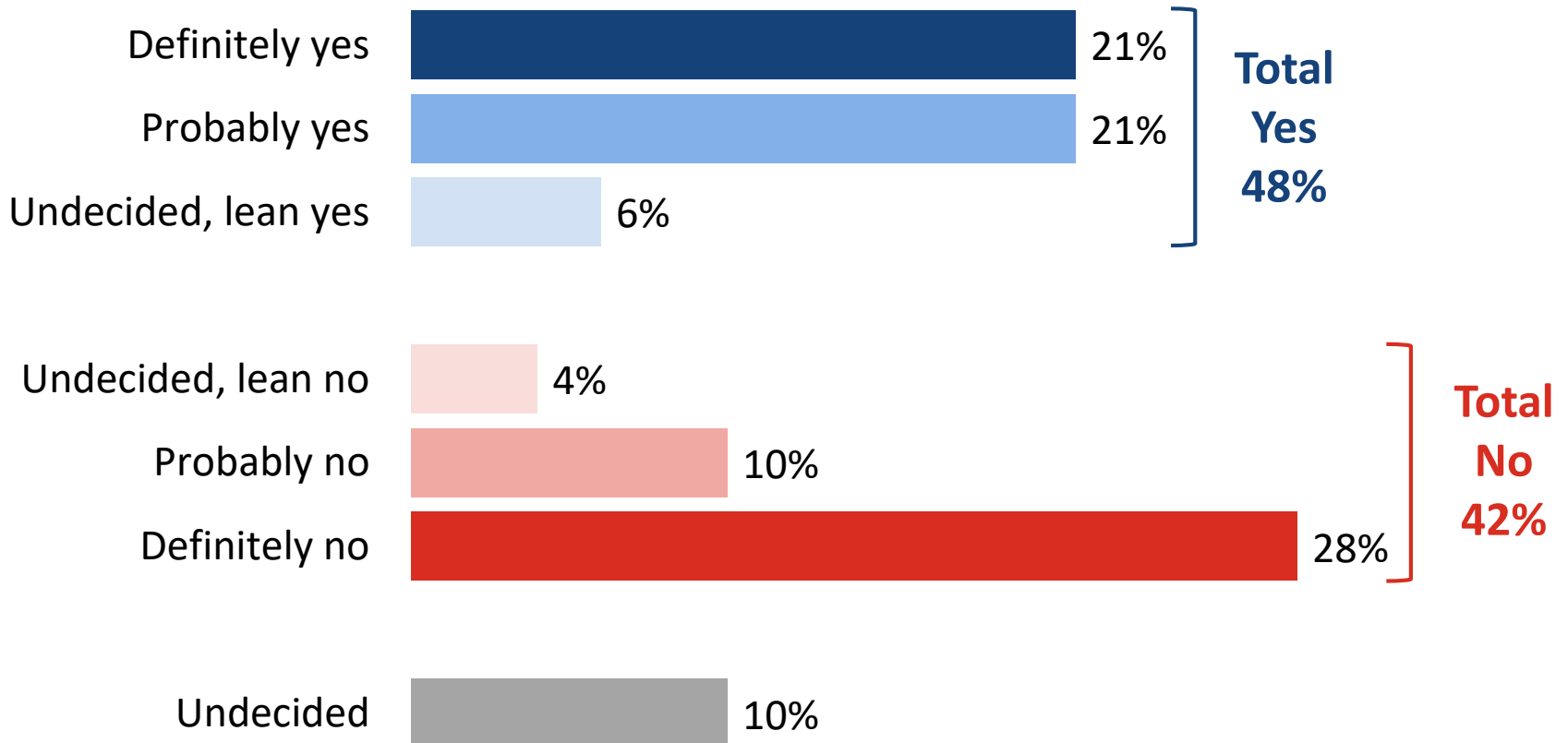


Voters were also somewhat ambivalent about increasing the library property tax.

Another measure under consideration would support the Alameda Free Library by increasing the current property tax to \$0.035 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

That refers to the assessed value of your property, not the current market value.

Would you vote “yes” in favor of such a measure, or “no” to oppose it?





Conclusions

General Takeaways

- ❖ The Alameda electorate appears to be more ambivalent about the City's future and City government than when last asked in 2018.
- ❖ At the same time, impressions of City government remain overall positive and many specific city services are viewed favorably.
- ❖ Issues related to housing costs remain a top concern, with climate change, adequate shelter for homeless residents, sea level rise and local traffic congestion also concerning to majorities.
- ❖ Far fewer are concerned about issues related to crime, City taxes and government waste, but those concerns have elevated in recent years.

Ballot Measure Implications

- ❖ Past research suggests there is a higher ceiling for an infrastructure bond measure than measured in this survey.
- ❖ However, there were some key differences in ballot language tested this time, namely highlighting some lower priority spending areas and a higher tax rate.
- ❖ Additionally, general views of life in the City are less positive.
- ❖ That being said, a bond did reach two-thirds in this survey.
- ❖ Consequently, revised ballot language more consistent with voters' priorities, revisited financial terms, and community engagement emphasizing the City's needs and how a bond would help address them could result in higher levels of support.
- ❖ However, those actions will require a resource commitment from the City.

Ballot Measure Options

- ❖ Should the City wish to continue pursuing a potential bond measure, it could engage the community this spring and early summer, refine bond spending priorities, and conduct a survey this summer to reassess viability prior to the August placement deadline.
- ❖ Establishing a cannabis tax and increasing the TOT appear to be potential options if a bond measure is not pursued and would likely not need further survey research.
- ❖ Increasing the business license tax or the library property tax are clearly less certain prospects, and those potential measures would likely require more refinement and community engagement before reassessing their viability in a summer survey.

For more information, contact:



OPINION
RESEARCH
& STRATEGY

1999 Harrison St., Suite 2020
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone (510) 451-9521
Fax (510) 451-0384

Curt Below

Curt@FM3research.com

Miranda Everitt

Miranda@FM3research.com







Appendix



Research Methodology

Survey Methodology

Sample universe	Likely November 2020 in the City of Alameda	
Total interviews	439	
Dates	January 22, 2020 – January 29, 2020	
Contact method	 Telephone Calls	 Email Invitations
Data collection mode	 Telephone Calls	 Online Survey
Language	English, Spanish and Chinese	

Margin of Sampling Error

Sample Size	Margin of Sampling Error	Confidence Level
Full Sample	$\pm 4.9\%$	95%
Half Sample	$\pm 6.9\%$	95%

Interpreting MOEs...

A margin of sampling error of $\pm 4.9\%$ at the 95% confidence level means that if the survey were repeated 100 times, the results would be within $\pm 4.9\%$ of these results 95 times out of 100.

Interpreting the Results

How come some of the results do not sum to 100%?

Due to rounding, summed response categories may not always equal 100%. For example, 5.4% and 5.3% might both be displayed as 5%, but when summed would equal 10.7% displayed at 11%.

Do you have any comparisons?

Yes, some slides display relevant results from past surveys conducted by FM3 as far back as 2008.

Is 400 interviews enough to draw conclusions?

Yes! As long as the sample was compiled randomly and reflects the demographic and geographic profile of the target universe, then 400 interviews in the City of Alameda and 400 interviews statewide in California will have the same the margin of sampling error of $\pm 4.9\%$ at the 95% confidence level. (Typical national surveys are of 800-1,200 interviews.)