





Orange County Green Vision: Public Opinion and Conservation

March 15, 2005

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Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin & Associates
Opinion Research & Public Policy Analysis

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Passing a Statewide Measure: Proposition 40

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Lessons From Proposition 40



Challenges Facing Prop 40:

- An economic downturn and a growing state budget deficit
- The passage of \$4 billion in park and water bonds in March 2000
- Ballot language focusing on costs
- A low level of interest in the election, especially among Democrats
- A Republican gubernatorial primary with a conservative candidate who gained momentum in the final weeks

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Ballot Language

This act provides for a bond issue of \$2.6 billion dollars to provide funds to: protect rivers, lakes, and streams to improve water quality and ensure clean drinking water; protect beaches and coastal areas threatened by pollution; improve air quality; preserve open space and farmland threatened by unplanned development; protect wildlife habitat; restore historical and cultural resources; and repair and improve the safety of state and neighborhood parks. Subject to an annual independent audit. Appropriates money from state general fund to pay off bonds.

Summary of Legislative Analyst's estimate of net state and local government fiscal impact: State cost of about four point three billion dollars over 25 years to pay off both the principal (two point six billion) and interest (one point seven billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about 172 million dollars per year. Costs potentially in the tens of millions of dollars annually to state and local governments to operate or maintain property bought or improved with these bond funds.

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Lessons From Proposition 40



Opportunities Facing Prop 40:

- A strong base of concern about growth and its consequences for air, water and open space
- Relatively low awareness of previous conservation bonds
- A broad-based bipartisan coalition in support of the measure, including business, labor, conservation, and public safety groups
- Ongoing public education efforts, led by TNC, which used the media to increase concern about land, air, and water
- No funded opposition
- · Specific projects funded throughout the state

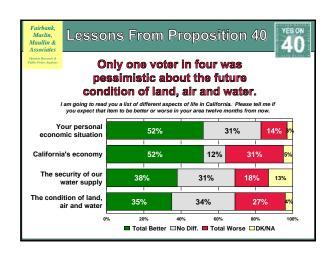
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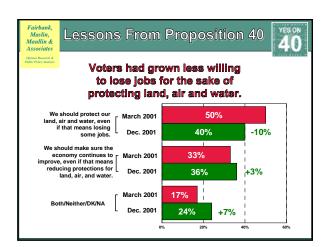
Lessons From Proposition 40

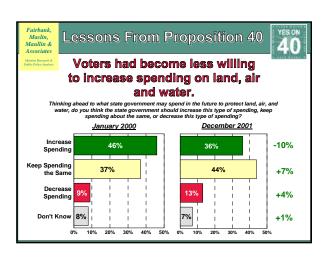


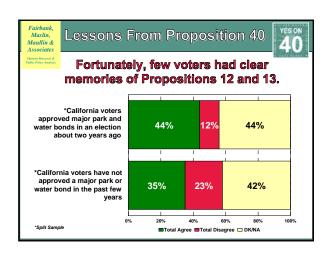
Baseline Survey Methodology:

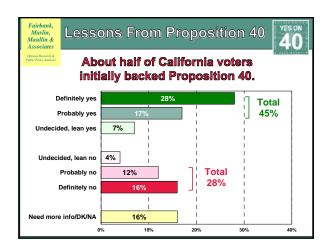
- 1,000 interviews with registered voters likely to cast ballots in March 2002
- Interviews conducted December 15-19, 2001
- Margin of sampling error of +/- 3.1%

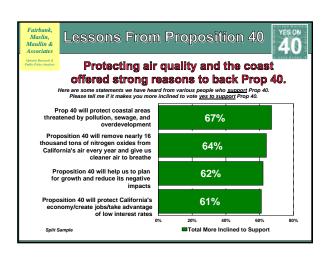


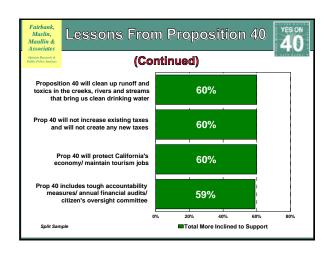


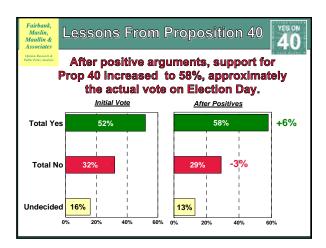


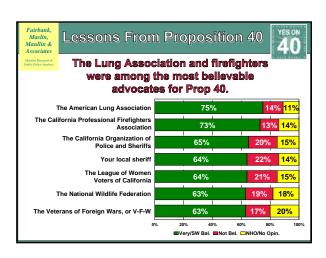












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Conclusions from the Baseline Survey:

- As economic concerns increased, voters were becoming somewhat less willing to invest in protecting land, air, and water;
- Prop 40 began with the backing of over half the electorate, and support grew as voters heard more about it;
- The support of key groups of swing voters --Republican women, women over 50, white Democrats, and independents -- would be critical;
- Voters viewed toxic contamination of water as a particularly high-priority issue;

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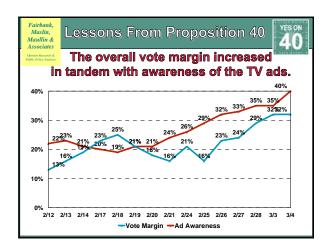
Lessons From Proposition 40



Conclusions (Continued):

- . Maintaining a positive, upbeat tone would be important;
- Protecting air, water, and the coast, along with managing growth, continued to offer some of the strongest reasons to vote for Prop 40;
- The poll results suggested that the campaign was winnable if Prop 40 supporters were able to raise sufficient funds to get their message out; and
- Prop 40 ultimately won with 57% of the vote -- almost exactly what was predicted by the poll (58%).

| Color | Colo



Key Conclusions from the Prop 40 Campaign: Despite many obstacles, a disciplined, aggressive and well-funded campaign led voters to approve Proposition 40 by a wide 57% to 43% margin; Even with a weakened economy, voters remain very willing to invest in protecting land, air, and water; Defining the problems that Prop 40 would solve was essential in building an early sense of urgency about

Protecting drinking water, more than any other single factor, offered one of the strongest reasons to vote for

the measure:

the measure;

**Lessons From Proposition 40 **Key Conclusions (Continued): **Concern about the rate of growth and development is a powerful force underlying support for conservation; **Highlighting the bond's impact on essential quality-of-life issues helped to build support; and **The positive, upbeat tone of the campaign helped to build voter support in the final days.



Orange County Green Vision: Public Opinion and Conservation



Passing a Local Measure: Los Angeles Proposition O



Los Angeles

Proposition O: Storm Drains - 2004

Los Angeles City Proposition O

Official Ballot Label - November 2004

CLEAN WATER AND OCEAN, RIVER, BEACH, BAY STORMWATER CLEANUP PROPOSITION – GENERAL CITY OBLIGATION BONDS.

To protect public health by cleaning up polluted storm water, keeping pollution, trash, toxic chemicals and dangerous bacteria from rivers and beaches; and preserving clean drinking water by protection groundwater quality; reducing flooding; increasing water conservation, and protecting bays, rivers and lakes from storm water contamination, shall the City incur bonded indebtedness totaling \$500 million for storm water projects, with independent financial audits and citizen oversight?

