Land Trust Rally 2005

Notes Submitted by Dave Sands

Creating and Expanding Public Funding for Land Conservation

Taught by Staff from the Trust for Public Land

- In 2001, 142 measures passed (71%), predominately funded by tax increases; in 2002, 196 measures passed (73%); in 2003, 101 measures passed (75%); and in 2004, 162 measures passed (75%).
- It gets down to how much people are willing to pay in increased taxes and \$20 to \$30 per year seems to be the tipping point.
- A "Referendum" is when elected officials refer a question to the ballot, while an "Initiative" is placed on the ballot through a petition drive.
- Getting the measure on the ballot and getting the "right" measure on the ballot is more important than the campaign.
- Key variables in any measure are:
 - Funding source
 - Amount and duration
 - Purpose/use of funds
 - Timing (choice of election date)
 - Management/accountability
- Critical Steps for Success
 - 1. Feasibility Research
 - Priorities
 - Plans
 - Election History
 - 2. Public Opinion Survey
 - Issue identification
 - Pollster selection and poll design
 - 3. Program Recommendations
 - 4. Ballot Language
 - THE most important thing to get right.
 - 5. Campaign
 - Getting the voters to say yes, raising funds, etc.
- Well funded opposition is the biggest reason for failure.
- Ballot measures are a legal activity for a land trust to be active in.

- In building a coalition, look to eliminate opposition; build a coalition that reflects the community and attracts constituencies needed to get it passed.
 - Who will benefit?
 - Who do people follow?
 - Who can bring monetary resources to the effort?
 - Form an Executive Committee to get things done, and a "Letterhead Committee" to enhance credibility.
- Poll in March/April for a fall election.
 - Keep poll results confidential.
 - Conduct a random poll, not "self-selected."
 - Sample people likely to vote.
- Why poll?
 - Provides a reality test and perspective.
 - Helps to define the message and messenger.
- Poll Contents.
 - Community priorities
 - Test ballot proposal(s)
 - Cost options
 - Popular provisions
 - Arguments for/against
 - Meaningful endorsements
 - Voting propensity (ballot outcomes given various voter turnouts)
 - Demographics (who works for/against; who are the undecided swing voters)
- Polling Goals
 - Identify an affordable proposal in the eyes of the voter.
 - Identify compelling reasons for support.
 - Identify accountability provisions.
 - Find out what urban voters want.
- The first question in a poll is the most important because it hasn't been biased by previous questions.
- Ballot Language Checklist
 - Does it meet legal standards?
 - Does it include the benefits?
 - Does it present the costs in an understandable fashion?
 - Are accountability provisions clearly stated?
 - Does it have a descriptive title?

- Key Phrases for a Ballot Title
 - Protect water quality
 - Preserve natural areas
 - Protect fish and wildlife
 - Audit spending
 - Amount requested
- In a statewide effort, mandate the ballot language in the legislation; keep it focused and avoid a "Christmas Tree Effect."
- In campaigns, there is no cookie cutter approach.
- During feasibility and research stage, consider various approaches.
 - In Massachusetts, voters approved a Deed Recording Fee.
 - Sales tax is regressive in that it is a larger hit to lower incomes.
 - Sales tax can cost more per taxpayer than a property tax increase.
 - Feasibility reports can run from \$5,000 to \$8,000.
 - Must outline need and possible funding mechanisms.
- Gubernatorial and presidential elections tend to bring out younger voters, which usually benefits conservation measures.



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