

Alameda County Local Elections and Ballot Measures

November 3, 2026

Expanded Plain-Language Guide

**MASTER KEY - revised October 21, 2026 - final
candidate/write-in audit**

This guide is for information only. It does not tell you how to vote.

It covers Alameda County local and regional ballot measures and the local races that appear on the November 3, 2026 ballot. It is meant to complement, not replace, the separate California statewide propositions guide.

Base text is 18 point. Headings are larger. Text is black on white. The guide avoids tables, decorative graphics, and color-only meaning.

Because city council districts, school trustee areas, transit wards, water districts, sanitary districts, park districts, and other boundaries do not line up neatly, two neighbors can receive different local ballots. Your own official sample ballot is the final authority on which races apply to you.

How to use this guide

1. Start with the regional and local measures section if you want the fullest plain-language treatment of taxes, bonds, charter amendments, and other ballot questions.

2. Then go to your city or unincorporated community. Municipal races and the school races most clearly associated with that place are grouped there.
3. Use the special-district section for transit, water, parks, sanitary, health-care, recreation, and community-college races.
4. Candidate ballot designations are official descriptions printed with the candidate's name; they are not endorsements and do not prove that one candidate is more qualified than another.
5. Where a reliable questionnaire, candidate statement, forum, or independent profile was available, this guide gives a short description of what the candidate emphasized. Where reliable comparative information was not found, the guide says so rather than guessing.
6. For measures, the guide keeps important dollar amounts, tax rates, durations, approval thresholds, exceptions, oversight requirements, and unresolved details whenever the sources provide them.
7. When a measure uses words such as oversight, audit, accountability, or public disclosure, this guide identifies who performs that work, what authority they actually have, and what important decisions are still made later, whenever the governing documents make those details available.

A note about candidate information

This guide does not summarize campaign insults or repeat one candidate's claims about another. Candidate-position summaries describe what a candidate said they would do or

emphasized in a questionnaire, statement, forum, or profile. That is different from an independently verified fact.

Unopposed offices and canceled contests are noted when they help explain why an office you expected to see may not appear on the ballot. A candidate filing list can become stale after an uncontested race is canceled, so the final on-ballot list controls.

Part 1 - Regional, school, and city ballot measures

There are 28 local or regional ballot measures in the county list: RTM, I through Z, and AA through II. Three are school-district measures. The rest are regional or city measures.

Measure RTM - Regional Transit Measure

Where it applies: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties

In plain English: A 14-year regional sales tax would raise money mainly to keep major Bay Area transit systems operating, with some money for targeted road work and accountability requirements.

What would change

- Sales tax would increase by 0.5 percentage point in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties.
- Sales tax would increase by 1 percentage point in San Francisco.
- The measure names BART, AC Transit, Muni, Caltrain, VTA, SamTrans, ferries, and other transit as intended beneficiaries and also allows specified road and pothole work.
- Financial transparency, oversight, and accountability requirements would apply.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: The measure creates an independent regional oversight committee. Each participating county Board

of Supervisors appoints its county representative or representatives. Separate SB 63 accountability systems also include an independent financial-efficiency review process and a process for counties to challenge certain funding or service-compliance decisions.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The regional committee can review whether money is distributed and spent consistently with the measure and can request records from the regional district. It does not operate BART, AC Transit, Muni, Caltrain, or the other transit agencies. Under a separate SB 63 dispute process, an ad hoc county committee can make a binding determination and, in specified circumstances, withhold up to 7 percent of an affected transit agency's measure funding. MTC also administers maintenance-of-effort rules intended to keep existing local transit support from simply being replaced by the new tax.

What is decided later, and by whom: County Boards of Supervisors make the oversight appointments after passage. Transit operators still adopt their own budgets and service plans, and annual distributions can change under the measure's formulas and actual tax collections. MTC and the regional district administer the regional requirements; the oversight committee checks compliance rather than choosing individual bus routes or train schedules.

If you vote YES: The regional tax and spending program would take effect for 14 years.

If you vote NO: The new regional sales tax would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: The ballot estimate is about \$980 million per year regionwide. The tax is collected in five counties, not just Alameda County. The official regional impartial analysis gives one Alameda County example: 64.70% of revenue generated in Alameda County would be allocated to BART for transit operating expenses. Other Alameda County shares go to AC Transit, smaller operators, the ferry, county transportation purposes, fare and accessibility programs, mapping and wayfinding, administration, and other uses specified in the measure.

Approval threshold: A majority of the votes cast on RTM throughout the entire five-county Public Transit Revenue Measure District. This is one regionwide total, not a separate county-by-county approval test. Alameda County's summary page currently displays N/A, but the official regional impartial analysis resolves the threshold.

What is not settled or needs context: Exact annual dollar amounts can vary with actual tax collections and the measure's formulas. Revenue generated in each county is divided among specified recipients and purposes, and the mix differs by county.

Measure I - Dublin Unified School District parcel tax

Where it applies: Dublin Unified School District

In plain English: The district would renew its expiring \$96 parcel tax and add \$48, making the base tax about \$144 per parcel before any permitted inflation adjustment.

What would change

- The tax would run for nine years.
- The district says the money would support smaller classes, teacher recruitment and retention, and science, technology, engineering, arts, reading, writing, and math programs.
- Senior exemptions, annual inflation adjustments, independent oversight, and local control are included.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Dublin Unified already uses a Parcel Tax Oversight Committee, or PTOC, for its current parcel tax. The Board of Trustees appoints the members and determines the committee's final size, with at least seven members drawn from categories such as parents, taxpayers, seniors, the business community, and the community at large. Measure I requires independent oversight, so this existing parcel-tax framework is the important model to watch as the replacement tax is implemented.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The PTOC monitors parcel-tax spending and reports its findings to the community. The district's parcel-tax accountability system also uses annual independent audits. The committee is an oversight body; it does not adopt the school district budget or independently order the district to fund a particular class, teacher, or program.

What is decided later, and by whom: The Board of Trustees still decides the yearly district budget and how much of the parcel-tax revenue goes to each authorized educational purpose. The Board also controls committee appointments and can update committee procedures or bylaws, subject to the requirements of the measure and law.

If you vote YES: The renewed and increased school parcel tax would take effect.

If you vote NO: The replacement tax would not take effect; the existing expiring tax would end on its current schedule.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$2.9 million per year.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds.

What is not settled or needs context: Actual tax bills can change if the authorized inflation adjustment is used.

Measure J - San Lorenzo Unified School District education parcel tax

Where it applies: San Lorenzo Unified School District

In plain English: The district would renew its expiring \$99 parcel tax for 12 years without increasing the current \$99 rate.

What would change

- Money is intended for reading, writing, math, arts, science, technology, and attracting and retaining teachers and staff.
- The measure includes senior exemptions, citizen oversight, and a restriction against using the money for district administrators.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: San Lorenzo Unified has used an Independent Citizens Oversight Committee made up of local residents for its existing Measure J parcel tax. The 2026

renewal again requires an independent oversight committee, annual audits, and public disclosure of spending.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The committee monitors and reviews parcel-tax expenditures to check that the money is used for the voter-approved purposes and for local students. The annual audit is a separate financial check. The committee does not adopt the district's operating budget, hire staff, or decide the exact annual mix of reading, math, arts, science, technology, and staffing expenditures.

What is decided later, and by whom: The School Board and district administration make the annual budget and program-allocation decisions within the purposes voters authorize. The district can also update the committee's membership and operating procedures for the renewed tax. The public materials reviewed for this guide do not spell out every future committee appointment or bylaw detail.

If you vote YES: The \$99 parcel tax would continue for another 12 years.

If you vote NO: The expiring parcel tax would end on its present schedule.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$1.8 million per year.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds. The county's online measure list currently displays N/A, but this is a school district special parcel tax and is subject to the two-thirds voter-approval rule.

What is not settled or needs context: The ballot wording identifies program purposes, but yearly allocations among those purposes can change with district budgets.

Measure K - Sunol Glen Unified School District general obligation bond

Where it applies: Sunol Glen Unified School District

In plain English: The district could borrow \$6.1 million for school facilities, including the Main Building retrofit and renovation and replacement or modernization of aging building systems.

What would change

- Projects include plumbing, electrical, sewer, heating and ventilation, classrooms, and restrooms.
- The bond includes audits and citizens' oversight.
- Bond money could not be used for salaries.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Because Measure K is a school general-obligation bond, state Proposition 39 accountability rules apply. The School Board must establish an independent Citizens' Bond Oversight Committee within 60 days after the election results are entered. Sunol Glen already has experience with this kind of committee from an earlier bond.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The committee reviews and reports on whether bond money is used only for the projects voters authorized and not for teacher or administrator salaries or ordinary school operating expenses. It may review the required annual independent financial and performance audits, inspect facilities and records related to bond work, and issue a public annual report. Its meetings and records are subject to public-access requirements.

What is decided later, and by whom: The oversight committee does not choose the construction projects, architects, contractors, designs, or construction schedule. Those decisions remain with the School Board and district staff through public Board action and procurement. Exact project sequencing, bids, interest rates, bond-sale timing, and final costs are therefore decided later.

If you vote YES: The district could issue up to \$6.1 million in bonds and levy property taxes to repay them.

If you vote NO: The new bond authorization and related property tax would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: The ballot estimates an average of about \$431,700 per year while bonds are outstanding, at approximately \$35 per \$100,000 of assessed value.

Approval threshold: 55%. Measure K uses Proposition 39 school-bond accountability rules; Proposition 39 bonds require 55% voter approval.

What is not settled or needs context: The exact yearly tax rate and total repayment cost depend on bond timing, interest rates, assessed value, and repayment schedules.

Measure L - City of Alameda general obligation bond - SAFER Alameda Act

Where it applies: City of Alameda

In plain English: Alameda could borrow \$300 million for resilience and public infrastructure, including emergency preparedness, sea-level rise and flooding work, streets, shoreline protection, and emergency-response facilities.

What would change

- The city identifies earthquakes, sea-level rise, flooded Tubes, potholes, street accessibility, fire/medical response, Bay pollution, and shoreline protection as eligible purposes.
- The bond requires oversight, public disclosures, and local control.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: The Measure L ordinance requires the Alameda City Council to establish an oversight committee and appoint its members. It also requires bond proceeds to be kept in a separate account. The City Finance Director must report to the Council at least annually on money collected and spent and on the status of the improvements. City informational material also describes annual audit requirements.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The committee's stated job is to review and report on expenditures of bond proceeds. That is an accountability role, not authority to select or manage the projects. The separate account and annual financial reporting make it possible to compare spending with the purposes voters approved.

What is decided later, and by whom: The measure text leaves the committee's detailed composition, terms, and procedures for the City Council to establish later. More importantly, the Council decides project priorities. Final locations, designs, layouts, costs, timing, and which projects can actually be completed are determined later as plans are finished, bids are received, and projects move through the city's normal approval process.

If you vote YES: The city could issue up to \$300 million in bonds and levy property taxes to repay them.

If you vote NO: The bond and its related property-tax levy would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: The ballot states \$49 per \$100,000 of assessed value and about \$19 million per year while bonds are outstanding.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds.

What is not settled or needs context: The ballot describes broad eligible categories. The precise timing and project-by-project spending would be decided through later city processes.

Measure M - City of Alameda charter cleanup and modernization

Where it applies: City of Alameda

In plain English: This measure changes a group of charter provisions to match current practices and remove or update provisions the city considers outdated.

What would change

- Among the changes are longer time to fill Auditor and Treasurer vacancies, revised vacancy procedures for other charter offices, changes to Public Utilities Board qualifications, and removal or updating of old procedural rules.

If you vote YES: The listed charter amendments and repeals would take effect.

If you vote NO: The current charter language would remain.

Money and practical effects: No new tax or bond is created by the ballot measure.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: Because this is a package of many charter edits, voters who care about one specific office or provision should read the city attorney's full analysis and text.

Measure N - City of Alameda charter amendment - leases and sales of city real property

Where it applies: City of Alameda

In plain English: The measure changes how the City Council approves certain sales and leases of city-owned real property.

What would change

- Sales or leases longer than one year would be approved by resolution rather than ordinance.
- Leases of 10 years or less would need three council votes instead of four.
- Sales and leases longer than 10 years would still require the higher vote threshold.

If you vote YES: The simpler procedure and lower vote threshold for leases of 10 years or less would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing charter approval rules would remain.

Money and practical effects: No direct tax is created. Practical fiscal effects depend on future property transactions.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The measure changes approval procedure, not the terms of any particular future sale or lease.

Measure O - Albany R-1 zoning voter-approval requirement

Where it applies: City of Albany

In plain English: Albany's City Council would be allowed to change R-1 zoning rules without first obtaining the neighborhood voter approval required by the city's 1978 Measure D.

What would change

- Normal state-law and city-code public notice, hearing, and zoning-amendment procedures would still apply.

If you vote YES: The council could amend the R-1 zoning rules through the normal legislative process without the extra neighborhood-voter requirement.

If you vote NO: The Measure D neighborhood-voter requirement would remain.

Money and practical effects: No direct tax or bond.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The measure does not itself rezone a particular parcel; it changes who must approve future zoning changes.

Measure P - Albany street paving and storm-drain parcel tax update

Where it applies: City of Albany

In plain English: Albany would update its existing special parcel tax for street paving and storm drains, add income-based relief, and change the backup rate formula if a very large parcel becomes exempt.

What would change

- Adds very-low-income rebates and low-income exemptions or rebates.
- Applies the tax to possessory interests.
- If a parcel larger than 500,000 square feet becomes exempt, the rate can shift from \$167.65 per equivalent residential unit to \$0.0638 per lot square foot under the measure.

If you vote YES: The updated tax rules and relief provisions would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing tax structure would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$1.4 million per year until ended by voters.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds.

What is not settled or needs context: The unusual backup formula matters chiefly if a very large currently taxable parcel becomes exempt.

Measure Q - Albany EMS, advanced life support, and fire-protection parcel tax update

Where it applies: City of Albany

In plain English: Albany would update its special property tax for emergency medical services, advanced life support, and fire protection, including low-income relief and a backup rate structure if a very large parcel becomes exempt.

What would change

- Adds low-income exemptions and rebates.
- Current representative rate is \$0.0807 per square foot; the measure provides alternate rates if a parcel over 500,000 square feet becomes exempt.

If you vote YES: The updated rate and relief system would take effect.

If you vote NO: The current structure would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$2.5 million per year until ended by voters.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds.

What is not settled or needs context: The alternate rate becomes important only under the large-parcel exemption condition described in the measure.

Measure R - Albany business license tax modernization

Where it applies: City of Albany

In plain English: Albany would modernize its business-license tax, moving away from a tax based mainly on number of

employees toward flat or gross-receipts-based rates set in the ordinance.

What would change

- Different business types would pay different rates under the ordinance.
- Tax administration and collection procedures would also be updated.

If you vote YES: The new business-tax rates and calculation method would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing business-license tax system would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated additional city revenue: about \$600,000 per year for general services.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: A particular business's change depends on its category and gross receipts.

Measure S - Albany real property transfer tax

Where it applies: City of Albany

In plain English: Albany would replace its current flat real-estate transfer-tax rate with a tiered rate based on sale price.

What would change

- Rates would range from \$10 to \$30 per \$1,000 of purchase price, or roughly 1% to 3%, depending on the property's sale-price tier.

If you vote YES: The tiered transfer-tax rates would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing transfer-tax rate would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated additional general-fund revenue: about \$1 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The tax applies when property is transferred; the amount for a particular sale depends on the final sale price and the ordinance's tier.

Measure T - Albany street trees and streetlighting parcel tax

Where it applies: City of Albany

In plain English: Albany would create a special parcel tax for public street trees and streetlighting.

What would change

- Base rate: \$0.0354 per lot square foot on non-exempt property.
- Annual CPI adjustment is capped at 3%.
- Qualifying low-income residents receive relief under the measure.

If you vote YES: The new parcel tax and dedicated street-tree/streetlighting program would take effect.

If you vote NO: The new tax would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$775,000 per year until ended by voters.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds.

What is not settled or needs context: Future bills can change with the permitted CPI adjustment and any applicable exemption or rebate.

Measure U - Berkeley general obligation bond

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: Berkeley could borrow \$300 million for fire stations, emergency-response facilities, parks and recreation, other public infrastructure, and climate resilience.

What would change

- The bond includes independent oversight and audits.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Berkeley Measure U does not rely on one new generic citizens' committee. The City Manager must give the City Council a comprehensive annual report. The Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Commission reviews and reports on bond projects in its subject area, and the Transportation and Infrastructure Commission does the same for transportation and other public infrastructure. The City Auditor must audit bond expenditures at least once every three years.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The commissions review spending for consistency with the bond purposes and make recommendations. The City Auditor independently tests whether expenditures match the measure's intent. These bodies provide review and public reporting, but they do not

have the final power to appropriate bond money or award city contracts.

What is decided later, and by whom: The City Council makes the final budget and project decisions. Measure U contains a broad, non-exclusive project list, so the Council can select eligible projects within the measure's purposes. Final project costs, designs, timing, purchases, and contracts are determined later through planning and bidding. The Council can also grant specified exceptions to the measure's all-electric requirements.

If you vote YES: The city could issue the bonds and levy property taxes to repay them.

If you vote NO: The bond authorization would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: The ballot estimates about \$22.14 per \$100,000 of assessed property value per year over a projected 40 years, generating about \$15.2 million per year.

Approval threshold: Two-thirds.

What is not settled or needs context: Exact annual tax rates and project timing depend on bond issuance and future city project decisions.

Measure V - Berkeley half-cent sales tax

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: Berkeley would add a 0.5 percentage-point general sales tax for city services.

What would change

- The city sales-tax rate would become 10.75% based on the ballot wording.
- Revenue goes to the General Fund and can support fire, police, 911 dispatch, youth and senior services, community programs, and other lawful general uses.
- Independent audits are required.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: There is no separate Measure V citizens' oversight committee in the measure text. Because this is a general sales tax, the revenue goes into Berkeley's General Fund and is subject to the same independent annual financial-audit requirements that apply to other General Fund revenue. The state tax administration system collects and administers the sales tax.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The audit checks the city's financial reporting and handling of General Fund money. It does not turn the ballot's examples - fire, police, 911, youth and senior services, and community programs - into legally fixed percentages or earmarks.

What is decided later, and by whom: The City Council decides each year, through the public budget process, how General Fund revenue is divided among lawful city purposes. That means the exact amount Measure V ultimately supports in any named service is a later Council budget decision, not something the audit or the ballot language fixes in advance.

If you vote YES: The 0.5% city sales tax would take effect until ended by voters.

If you vote NO: The city sales tax would not increase under Measure V.

Money and practical effects: Estimated city revenue: \$9 million to \$10 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: If RTM also passes, Alameda County would separately add another 0.5 percentage point regional transit sales tax. Berkeley shoppers would therefore feel both increases.

Measure W - Berkeley charter election-process amendments

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: This measure changes several city election rules, including candidate filing, initiative/referendum/recall procedures, vacancy-election timing, and administration of public campaign financing.

What would change

- Reduces candidate filing fees.
- Eliminates signatures in lieu of the filing fee.
- Removes certain personal information from candidate statements.
- Changes initiative, referendum, recall, and vacancy timelines.
- Raises the four-year-cycle cap for public campaign-financing administration and enforcement from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

If you vote YES: The package of charter election changes would take effect.

If you vote NO: Current charter rules would remain.

Money and practical effects: The measure changes an administrative spending cap; it does not itself impose a new tax.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: Because many election rules are bundled together, voters may want the full charter comparison if one procedural detail is especially important to them.

Measure X - Berkeley rent ordinance amendments

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: This measure changes several rent-control and tenant-association rules.

What would change

- Most exemptions would no longer newly attach to a unit after a tenancy has already begun.
- Fees could be modified or waived for some subsidized nonprofit units.
- The annual registration deadline changes.
- Annual individual rent increases would be capped at 10%.
- Tenant associations could qualify in properties with as few as five units rather than 10.

If you vote YES: The rent ordinance amendments would take effect.

If you vote NO: Existing rent ordinance rules would remain.

Money and practical effects: No direct tax is created.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: How the rules affect a particular rental property can depend on the property's exemption history, subsidy status, and tenancy.

Measure Y - Berkeley arts parcel tax initiative

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: Berkeley would create a 12-year special parcel tax to fund performing arts organizations, arts projects and operations, capital projects, community festivals, and administration.

What would change

- Rate: \$0.07 per square foot of improvements.
- Oversight would involve the city's Civic Arts Commission.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Measure Y gives Berkeley's Civic Arts Commission a formal oversight and grant-review role. The Finance Director must report annually to the City Council on tax collections, expenditures, and project status. The measure also requires an annual audit by an independent or elected auditor using administrative funds.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The Civic Arts Commission develops grant procedures and reviews grant applications. It can use public grant-review panels of at least three people with relevant knowledge or experience, and a Commission grants subcommittee and then the full Commission can review, modify, approve, or reject recommendations. The audit checks whether grant money was spent consistently with the ordinance and implementing rules.

What is decided later, and by whom: The Commission develops detailed regulations and procedures, but the City Council approves the regulations and has final review of grant awards; it can approve the awards or send them back. The identities of future panelists, yearly grant recipients, award amounts, and many administrative details therefore are decided after the election in public city processes.

If you vote YES: The arts parcel tax and grant program would take effect for 12 years.

If you vote NO: The new arts tax would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$6.3 million per year and \$84.8 million over 12 years.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one, according to the Alameda County Registrar's current measure page.

What is not settled or needs context: Individual grants and annual allocations would be made later through the program's governing process.

Measure Z - Berkeley public-bank capitalization parcel tax initiative

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: Berkeley would create a six-year special parcel tax intended to capitalize and support a public bank for affordable housing, green energy/infrastructure, and small-business investment.

What would change

- Rate: \$0.06 per square foot of residential improvements and \$0.09 per square foot of non-residential improvements.
- Funds would be reviewed, allocated, and approved by the City Council and regularly audited.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Measure Z puts the City Council, rather than a separate citizens' committee, at the center of accountability. Tax proceeds must be kept in a special fund. The City Manager must provide an annual report describing collections, spending, performance, accomplishments, and progress toward public-bank capitalization and authorization. The City Auditor must conduct an independent performance audit at least once every three years.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The City Auditor checks whether expenditures and city reports are accurate and consistent with the measure. The City Council reviews, allocates, and approves use of the money. This means the auditor checks and reports; the auditor does not decide which investments or loans the city makes.

What is decided later, and by whom: A public bank still must satisfy state authorization, charter, capitalization, and regulatory requirements before it can operate. If the bank is not authorized by June 30, 2033, the measure allows the special fund to support specified loans for affordable housing, green infrastructure and energy, and small businesses until authorization is obtained. The City Manager develops low-income exemption procedures, subject to Council review, and the Council also makes future allocation decisions and may

make authorized annual rate adjustments within the measure's limits.

If you vote YES: The parcel tax would take effect and create a funding source for the proposed public-bank effort.

If you vote NO: The new parcel tax would not take effect.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$9.2 million in the first year and \$58.3 million over six years.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one, according to the Alameda County Registrar's current measure page.

What is not settled or needs context: Passing the tax does not by itself guarantee that a public bank opens. A public bank must still satisfy state-law feasibility, regulatory, capitalization, and approval requirements.

Measure AA - Berkeley sugar-sweetened beverage tax initiative

Where it applies: City of Berkeley

In plain English: Berkeley would replace its current one-cent-per-fluid-ounce general tax on distribution of sugar-sweetened beverages with a two-cent-per-fluid-ounce special tax dedicated to health, nutrition, and drinking-water-access programs.

What would change

- Retains listed exemptions for small retailers, milk products, baby formula, alcoholic beverages, and medical and weight-loss products.
- Money could support qualifying nonprofits, the city, or Berkeley Unified School District programs.

If you vote YES: The current one-cent general tax would be replaced by the two-cent special tax.

If you vote NO: The replacement would not occur; the existing tax would remain unless changed separately.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$2.2 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one, according to the Alameda County Registrar's current measure page.

What is not settled or needs context: The ballot estimate is revenue, not a promise that beverage prices will rise by an identical amount; businesses can respond to distributor taxes in different ways.

Measure BB - Emeryville business license tax reform

Where it applies: City of Emeryville

In plain English: Emeryville would modernize its business-license tax using gross-receipts rates up to 0.4%, with rates varying by business type and size.

What would change

- The city describes the purpose as making smaller businesses pay less than larger businesses and updating a 42-year-old structure.
- Revenue is for general city services and independent oversight is required.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Emeryville's Measure BB materials promise public spending disclosure, annual reports, and independent

citizens' oversight. The measure is a general tax, so the money goes to the city's General Fund rather than to a legally restricted account for one named service.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The oversight and reporting system can review and publicly report how the city accounts for and uses the revenue. It does not itself earmark fixed shares for police, fire, streets, parks, or any other service, and an oversight body does not replace the City Council's budget authority.

What is decided later, and by whom: The public ballot and city informational material reviewed for this guide do not spell out all of the future committee's membership, appointment, term, and procedural details. Those implementation details can therefore require later city action. The City Council will also continue to decide annual General Fund spending through the budget process.

If you vote YES: The updated business-license tax system would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing business-license tax structure would remain.

Money and practical effects: The ballot states the tax would provide about \$12.4 million annually. City materials separately describe roughly \$5.9 million as additional locally controlled funding; those figures are not the same concept.

Approval threshold: A simple majority. Alameda County's summary page currently displays N/A. Emeryville identifies Measure BB as a general-purpose business-license tax; general-purpose city taxes require majority approval.

What is not settled or needs context: A business's actual change depends on its category and gross receipts. The \$12.4 million ballot figure should not automatically be read as \$12.4 million of new revenue.

Measure CC - Hayward business license tax modernization

Where it applies: City of Hayward

In plain English: Hayward would update a business-license tax structure that the city says has not been comprehensively modernized since 1978.

What would change

- Minimum tax: \$60.
- Rates would range from \$0.30 to \$3.75 per \$1,000 of gross receipts, with higher rates for higher-grossing businesses as specified in the ordinance.
- Money goes to general city services such as police, fire, 911, libraries, and streets.

If you vote YES: The modernized business tax would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing business-license tax system would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated additional revenue: about \$12 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The effect on an individual business depends on its business category and gross receipts.

Measure DD - Newark business license tax update - Essential Services Protection Measure

Where it applies: City of Newark

In plain English: Newark would replace its decades-old business-license structure with rates up to 0.3% of gross receipts, while lowering taxes for many small businesses under the ordinance.

What would change

- Money is for general city services, including streets, public safety, fire and 911, parks, and recreation.
- Spending disclosure and independent audits are required.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Newark's Measure DD materials call for public spending disclosure and independent audits, and city informational materials also describe an independent oversight committee. The revenue is general city revenue rather than money legally earmarked to one department.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The audit and oversight system is meant to check and publicly report how the revenue is accounted for and spent. It does not give the oversight body authority to adopt Newark's budget or guarantee a fixed percentage for streets, police, fire, parks, recreation, or any other listed service.

What is decided later, and by whom: The public materials reviewed for this guide do not specify every membership, appointment, and bylaw detail for the oversight committee. Those details may need later city action. The City Council retains the authority to decide yearly General Fund allocations through the public budget process.

If you vote YES: The updated business-license tax system would take effect.

If you vote NO: The existing business-license tax system would remain.

Money and practical effects: The ballot says the updated tax would raise about \$6.6 million annually in total. City materials have described roughly \$5.2 million as additional revenue over the old system.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The change for a particular business depends on its category and gross receipts.

Measure EE - Oakland charter amendment - mayor, council, budget, and salaries

Where it applies: City of Oakland

In plain English: Oakland would move toward a stronger-mayor structure and redistribute important executive, legislative, budget-analysis, appointment, and salary-setting powers.

What would change

- The Mayor would be the city's chief executive and would gain a legislative veto.
- The Council could override vetoes and confirm certain department-head appointments.
- An Independent Budget and Legislative Analyst would be created or formalized under the charter.
- Councilmembers' right to obtain information from city officials would be affirmed.
- Councilmembers would be required to work full-time.
- The Public Ethics Commission would set elected-official salaries using charter formulas.

If you vote YES: The charter restructuring would take effect.

If you vote NO: Oakland's existing distribution of mayoral, council, and administrative authority would remain.

Money and practical effects: City estimates reported during the measure process put first-year implementation in roughly the \$2.0 million to \$2.6 million range, with ongoing costs after that. The ballot question itself does not levy a tax.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The most important practical effect may be institutional rather than fiscal: future mayors and councils would operate under a different balance of power.

Measure FF - Oakland real property transfer tax - foreclosure exception

Where it applies: City of Oakland

In plain English: Oakland would narrow the current foreclosure-related exception to its real property transfer tax.

What would change

- Most foreclosure transfers would become taxable.
- Exceptions would remain for specified conversions of commercial property to housing or health-care uses, transfers to community-banking organizations, and certain transfers of residential properties with four units or fewer.
- The Council could later establish, amend, or remove foreclosure-related exceptions.

If you vote YES: The narrower foreclosure exception would begin January 1, 2027.

If you vote NO: The existing foreclosure exception would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated additional revenue: about \$4 million to \$13 million per year, using Oakland's existing transfer-tax rate schedule.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: Annual revenue will vary with foreclosures, property values, and transaction patterns.

Measure GG - Piedmont real property transfer tax increase

Where it applies: City of Piedmont

In plain English: Piedmont would raise its real-estate transfer tax from 1.3% to 1.75%.

What would change

- Money would go to general city services such as police, fire, emergency medical response, and upkeep of buildings, parks, storm drains, roads, and sidewalks.

If you vote YES: The higher transfer-tax rate would take effect.

If you vote NO: The current 1.3% rate would remain.

Money and practical effects: Estimated general-fund revenue increase: about \$1.5 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: This is a transaction tax, so yearly revenue changes with the number and value of property sales.

Measure HH - Pleasanton hotel tax increase

Where it applies: City of Pleasanton

In plain English: Pleasanton would increase the hotel-room tax paid by guests in two steps.

What would change

- Rate would rise from 8% to 10% on July 1, 2027.
- Rate would rise to 12% on July 1, 2028.
- Money can be used for general services including police, fire, streets, parks, recreation, and other general government purposes.

If you vote YES: The two-step hotel-tax increase would take effect.

If you vote NO: The current 8% rate would remain unless changed later.

Money and practical effects: Estimated additional revenue: about \$1.4 million to \$2.8 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: Revenue depends on hotel occupancy and room prices.

Measure II - Union City utility users tax extension

Where it applies: City of Union City

In plain English: Union City would extend its existing 5% utility users tax for nine more years without increasing the rate.

What would change

- The tax supports general city services including 911, paramedics, fire protection, streets, police patrols, violence-prevention programs, youth and senior programs, and other services.
- Senior and low-income exemptions and annual audits remain part of the program.

Oversight, audits, and decisions made later

Who oversees it: Union City already has a Sales Tax and Utility Users' Tax Oversight Committee. It has five members: one representative each from the Human Relations, Parks and Recreation, Planning, and Senior commissions, plus one at-large Union City resident. Members serve two-year terms, and the committee chooses its chair and vice chair.

What the oversight can and cannot do: The committee meets at least twice a year, reviews tax revenues and expenditures, checks whether the money is being used to maintain service levels in line with the City Council's adopted budget, and reports its findings to the Council each year. The city also uses annual independent financial audits and public reporting. The committee is a reviewer, not the body that adopts the city budget.

What is decided later, and by whom: The City Council continues to decide how much money goes to police, fire, streets, youth and senior programs, and other lawful services in each annual budget. The oversight committee then compares actual use with that adopted budget and reports on it. If Measure II passes, the existing 5 percent tax is extended; the oversight system does not itself set a new tax rate.

If you vote YES: The existing 5% tax would continue for nine additional years.

If you vote NO: The tax would expire on its existing schedule rather than being extended.

Money and practical effects: Estimated revenue: about \$7 million per year.

Approval threshold: 50% plus one.

What is not settled or needs context: The measure extends the tax rather than increasing its percentage rate; individual bills still vary with taxable utility use.

Part 2 - City-by-city local races

The candidate names and ballot designations below come from the Alameda County Registrar of Voters' official candidate list unless otherwise noted. Races that were canceled because only one candidate qualified may not appear on the ballot.

Alameda

Mayor - vote for 1

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Tony Daysog - Councilmember/Urban Planner
- Tracy Jensen - Councilmember/Nonprofit Director
- Malia Vella - Businesswoman/Educator

Issue emphasis from an Alameda Post candidate profile/questionnaire: Daysog emphasized transportation subsidies, first-time-homebuyer relief and more housing at Alameda Point, and opposed Measure L as written; Jensen emphasized tenant protections, jobs and economic opportunity and supported Measure L while criticizing parts of the process; Vella emphasized social housing, social services, childcare affordability, streamlined development and transit, and supported Measure L. These are candidate positions, not findings by this guide.

City Council - vote for 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Thushan Amarasiriwardena - Software Product Manager
- Maria L. Bondonno - Public Service Attorney
- Marcie Johnson - Social Worker
- Tyler Savage - Technology Partner Manager
- Steve Slauson - Small Business Owner
- Amos White - Environmental Nonprofit Executive

Reliable comparative issue material was not equally available for all six candidates in the sources used for this edition, so the guide does not invent a candidate-by-candidate issue matrix.

Alameda Unified School District - full term, vote for 2

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Joyce Boyd - Certified Public Accountant
- Carrie Hahnel - Appointed AUSD Board Member
- Gary Lym - Alameda Unified School District Governing Board Member
- Mike McMahon - Independent Contractor
- Sarah Putnam - Parent

City measures: L, M, and N. Regional measure: RTM.

School-board ballot note: Alameda Unified also has a short-term governing-board office on the county's 2026 office schedule, but it does not appear as a separate contest in the current official on-ballot candidate list.

Albany

City Council - vote for 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Jon Destin - Albany Business Owner
- Katherine Enos - Small Business Owner
- Robin D. López - Incumbent/Ecologist
- Chris McDaniels - Public Works Manager
- Aaron Tiedemann - Housing Policy Analyst

Albany Scanner published the same set of questions for the council candidates, which is useful for direct comparison. This guide keeps the official roster here rather than compressing those longer answers into slogans.

Albany Board of Education - vote for 4

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent

only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Margaret Allen - Finance Director
- Melissa Boyd - Appointed Incumbent
- Becky Hopwood - Incumbent
- Josh Mahoney - Appointed Incumbent
- David McKinney - Education Researcher

City measures: O, P, Q, R, S, and T. Regional measure: RTM.

Berkeley

Berkeley uses ranked-choice voting in city elections where the ballot instructs voters to rank candidates. Ranking more than one candidate is different from voting for more than one person in a conventional vote-for-one race.

City Council District 1

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Laura Babitt - Auditor/Operations Director
- Ross Bernet - Environmental Program Manager
- Moni Gangopadhyay - Consumer Protection Investigator
- Steve Kromer - Energy Efficiency Engineer
- Daria Wrubel - Youth Therapist

City Council District 4

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Majdi 'Gaith' Abuhamdieh - Entrepreneur/Technologist/Parent
- Igor A. Tregub - Berkeley City Councilmember District 4

City Council District 7

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Aidan Hill - Medical Case Manager
- Syrak Micael - Community Engagement Liaison

City Council District 8

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Fred M. Feller - Attorney
- Mark Humbert - City Councilmember
- Mari Mendonca - No Ballot Designation
- Michael Wallman - Systems Engineer

City Auditor

What this office controls: The City Auditor independently audits city programs, finances, controls, and performance and reports findings to the public and city government.

- Jenny Wong - City Auditor

Jenny Wong is the only candidate in the county candidate list used for this edition.

Rent Stabilization Board - vote for 5

What this office controls: The Rent Stabilization Board administers Berkeley's rent stabilization and eviction-control program, including regulations, petitions, registration, and program budgets.

- Avery Arbaugh - Tenant Union Organizer
- Carole Marasovic - Attorney/City Commissioner
- Ida Martinac - Rent Stabilization Board Commissioner
- Nathan Mizell - Rent Stabilization Board Commissioner
- Vylma Ortiz - Attorney/Meditation Teacher
- Derek Rodriguez - Student/National Guardsman

Berkeley Unified School District - vote for 3

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Ka'Dijah A. Brown - Incumbent

- Reichi Lee - Qualified write-in candidate
- Sandy Park - Education Consultant
- Jennifer Shanoski - Incumbent

Four qualified candidates are now listed for three seats. Reichi Lee is a qualified write-in candidate, so her name is not preprinted on the ballot; a voter choosing her must write in her name and mark the write-in voting space as directed.

City measures: U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and AA. Regional measure: RTM.

Dublin

Mayor

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Sherry Hu - Mayor/Entrepreneur/Engineer
- Michael McCorriston - Councilmember
- Kiran Mohammad - Author

City Council District 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Daniel Hor - Researcher

- Steve Lorey - Intelligence Analyst
- Tejpreet Singh - Investor/Father
- Richard Thornbury - Principal Scientist

City Council District 4

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Kashef Qaadri - City Councilmember/Scientist
- Shivraj Singh - Business Owner

A 2026 regional candidate forum covered Dublin municipal candidates. Because this edition did not find equally detailed neutral profiles for every candidate, the roster is kept factual rather than manufacturing a false symmetry.

Dublin Unified School District Area 3 - short term

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Shalini Bhandari - Energy Sustainability Manager
- Tanner Frye - Energy Compliance Inspector

Dublin Unified School District Area 5

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Seema Badar - Community Volunteer
- Dan Cherrier - Incumbent

School measure: I. Regional measure: RTM.

School-board ballot note: Dublin Unified Area 2 is also on the county's 2026 office schedule, but it does not appear as a contest in the current official on-ballot candidate list.

Emeryville

City Council - vote for 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Corry Frydlewicz - Web Developer/Manager
- David Mourra - Emeryville City Councilmember
- Kalimah Atreyu Priforce - City Councilmember
- Brandon Soublet - No Ballot Designation

Candidate-statement themes: Frydlewicz emphasized opposition to Flock surveillance, project management, housing

supply and safer streets; Mourra emphasized public safety, clean streets, bike/pedestrian infrastructure, parks, electrification, housing and business growth; Priforce described a democratic-socialist approach centered on renters, workers, homeowners, small businesses, artists, ethics and affordability; Soublet emphasized technical public policy, walk/bike safety, housing access and pragmatic public safety. These are condensed self-described themes.

Emery Unified School District - vote for 3

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Christopher Keith Allen - Parent
- Regina Chagolla - Incumbent
- Brian Donahue - Businessman/Journalist/Parent
- David Ridlehuber - Parent/Contractor
- Kimberly Solis - Student

City measure: BB. Regional measure: RTM.

Fremont

City Council District 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split

between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Desrie Campbell - Councilmember/Healthcare Director
- Keith Parker - Marketing Director

City Council District 3

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Kathy Kimberlin - County Field Director
- Vipin Sharma - Senior Engineering Manager

City Council District 4

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Aziz Akbari - Director, Alameda County Water District
- Ying Min Li - Small Business Owner
- Anurag Mishra - Technical Leader
- Manisha Pathak - Educator/Nonprofit Executive

The county's 2026 offices-up-for-election list includes Fremont Unified Trustee Areas 2 and 3, but the current official on-ballot candidate list does not show a Fremont Unified contest. This guide therefore does not present one as a current ballot race; the address-specific ballot is controlling.

No Fremont city ballot measure is listed. Regional measure: RTM.

Hayward

Mayor

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Mark Salinas - Mayor/College Instructor
- Tom Wong - Businessman

In official candidate statements, Salinas emphasized city finances, crime reduction, business/jobs and safer streets. Wong emphasized police and fire funding, homeownership, local hiring and a tax-relief proposal for senior homeowners. Those are candidate claims and priorities.

City Council District 1

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Brian M. Schott - Small Business Owner
- George Syrop - Council Member

Syrop's official statement emphasizes homelessness, graffiti, speeding, illegal dumping, Downtown Loop changes, renter

protection, affordable housing, public safety, wildfire risk, budget deficits, and environmental issues. Schott's official statement emphasizes his local civic and planning experience. The statements are not independent performance evaluations.

City Council District 6

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Julie Roche - Hayward City Councilmember

Julie Roche is the only candidate shown for this seat in the county list used for this edition.

Hayward Unified School District Area 2

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Joann Guzman - Community Volunteer
- Joe Orlando Ramos - Author/Adult Educator

Hayward Unified School District Area 4

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and

oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Michelle Fernelius - Parent/Research Director
- Maria Araceli Orozco - Parent/Caregiver/Student

City measure: CC. Regional measure: RTM.

Livermore

The mayoral contest and City Council District 1 contest were canceled after only one candidate qualified for each. The city appointed John Marchand as mayor and Evan Branning to District 1 rather than putting those uncontested contests on the ballot. The remaining city race is District 2.

City Council District 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Ben Barrientos - Incumbent
- Narayan Tadimeti - Physician

Local candidate Q&As are available from Patch for both District 2 candidates. This edition keeps the official roster rather than reducing their longer responses to a few unbalanced phrases.

Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District Area 2

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent,

approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Tara Boyce - Parent/Finance Consultant
- Stephen R. Orgain - Regional Sales Manager

Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District Area 3

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Angela M. Brady - Parent/Data Analyst
- Deborah Gibson - Retired Teacher

Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District Area 5

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Deena Kaplanis - Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District Board Member
- Sam Phelps - Father
- Christiaan Vandenheuvel - Member, Board of Education, Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District

No Livermore city ballot measure is listed. Regional measure: RTM.

Newark

Mayor

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Michael K. Hannon - Mayor

Michael K. Hannon is the only candidate shown for mayor in the source used for this edition.

City Council - vote for 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Tonya Connolly - Retired Maintenance Superintendent
- Noah Patrick Grushkin - No Ballot Designation
- Matthew Jorgens - Incumbent
- Eve Marie Little - Councilmember/College Professor

The county's 2026 offices-up-for-election list includes Newark Unified governing-board seats, but the current official on-ballot candidate list does not show a Newark Unified contest. The address-specific ballot is controlling.

City measure: DD. Regional measure: RTM.

Oakland

Oakland uses ranked-choice voting in city elections where the ballot instructs voters to rank candidates.

Mayor

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Brenda F. Grisham - Business Owner
- Barbara Lee - Mayor, City of Oakland
- Mindy Ruth Pechenuk - Educator/Researcher
- Julius Robinson - Community Investment Executive

Candidate questionnaires are available from multiple organizations, but some of those organizations also endorse candidates. In this guide, questionnaire answers are treated only as the candidate's own statements, not as neutral ratings.

City Council District 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Nate Adams - Community Organizer
- Charlene Wang - City Councilmember District 2

City Council District 4

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Janani Ramachandran - Councilmember/Attorney/Mother

City Council District 6

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Kevin E. Jenkins - City Council President
- Nancy S. Sidebotham - Tax Preparer

City Auditor

What this office controls: The City Auditor independently audits city finances, programs, controls, and performance and reports findings to the public and city government.

- Michael C. Houston - Oakland City Auditor

Oakland Unified School District District 2

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent

only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Jennifer Brouhard - Retired Educator
- Arielle Fleisher - Parent/Policy Director

Oakland Unified School District District 4

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Kathryn Camp - Public Policy Professional
- Mike Hutchinson - Incumbent
- Sylvia Pfeiffer Williams - Adult Educator

Oakland Unified School District District 6

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Valarie Bachelor - School Board Director
- Leana Powell - Family Advocate/Parent
- Alexandra Williams - Teacher/Program Director

City measures: EE and FF. Regional measure: RTM.

Piedmont

City Council - vote for 3

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Nancy Beninati - Supervising Deputy Attorney-General
- Sunny Bostrom-Fleming - No Ballot Designation
- Adam Hundt - Businessman
- Tom Ramsey - Architect/City Councilmember
- Bill Reichle - Retired University Administrator

Piedmont Exedra published a same-question candidate series for most council candidates; Sunny Bostrom-Fleming did not appear in that comparison at the time checked. This guide therefore avoids pretending every candidate had identical source material.

Piedmont Board of Education - two qualified candidates for two seats; current city ballot page does not list a voting contest

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Lindsay Thomasson - qualified for the 2026 Board of Education seats
- Ruchi Medhekar - qualified for the 2026 Board of Education seats

Piedmont previously listed both candidates as qualified for two open Board of Education seats. The City's current November 3 ballot page now lists only the City Council contest and Measure GG as local voting contests. This guide therefore treats the school-board seats as uncontested/non-voting context rather than a race to mark on the ballot.

City measure: GG. Regional measure: RTM.

Pleasanton

Mayor

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Jack Balch - Mayor/CPA
- Julie Testa - Councilmember, City of Pleasanton

A local candidate forum covered the mayoral race. Testa has emphasized public safety, drinking water, responsible housing and tax stewardship; Balch has emphasized continuity and building on city progress. These are condensed campaign themes, not independent performance findings.

City Council District 1

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Vin Kruttiventi - Business Owner
- Kathy Narum - Businesswoman

City Council District 3

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Reena Gupta - Local Business Owner
- Jamie Yee - Communications Manager

Pleasanton Unified School District Area 5

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Thomas Choi - Attorney/Parent
- Karen Fletcher - Teacher/Parent
- Brett Gerald Martinez - Business Owner

City measure: HH. Regional measure: RTM.

School-board ballot note: Pleasanton Unified Area 2 is also on the county's 2026 office schedule, but it does not appear as a contest in the current official on-ballot candidate list.

San Leandro

San Leandro uses ranked-choice voting in city elections where the ballot instructs voters to rank candidates.

Mayor

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Juan González III - Mayor, City of San Leandro
- James Maes - Business Operations Director

City Council District 1

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Sbeydeh Viveros-Walton - Councilwoman

City Council District 2 - short term

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- James Aguilar - Appointed City Councilmember

City Council District 3

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Lee Thomas - Nonprofit Executive Director
- Joseph Trujillo - Chief Plant Operator

City Council District 5

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Xouhoa Bowen - Councilmember

The county's 2026 offices-up-for-election list includes San Leandro Unified Trustee Areas 2, 4, and 6, but the current official on-ballot candidate list does not show a San Leandro Unified contest. The address-specific ballot is controlling.

No San Leandro city ballot measure is listed. Regional measure: RTM.

Union City

City Council District 2

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Victor Lopez Pulido - Legal Advocate/Translator
- Jaime Patino - Councilmember/Finance Manager

City Council District 3

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Cheris Crocker-Root - Financial Asset Manager
- Jeff Wang - Incumbent

City Council District 4

What this office controls: City mayors and councils generally set local policy, adopt budgets, approve land-use and housing rules, and oversee or set policy for city services. The exact split between mayor, council, and professional city administration differs by city.

- Vipan S. Bajwa - City Commissioner/Accountant
- Sarabjit Kaur Cheema - High School Teacher
- Qasim Lodhi - Software Engineer/Father
- Ann Yap-Jequinto - Planning Commissioner/Caregiver

In official candidate statements, Lodhi emphasizes transparency, effective use of tax dollars, public safety, affordable housing, local business and recreation; Yap-Jequinto emphasizes public safety, fiscal accountability, infrastructure, housing and homelessness, economic development, and her disability/caregiver/community experience. This guide does not attribute a statement to a candidate unless the source was clear.

New Haven Unified School District Area 4

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Shruti Kumar - Professor/School Trustee
- Charandeep Singh Tatlah - Entrepreneur/IT Professional
- Kashif Wasim - Software Engineer

New Haven Unified School District Area 5

What this office controls: School boards adopt district budgets and policies, hire and evaluate the superintendent, approve curriculum and facilities decisions within state law, and oversee district operations. Trustee-area candidates represent

only the listed area even though the board governs the whole district.

- Deepti Garg - Mother/Program Manager
- Francis Rojas - Educational Consultant/Parent

City measure: II. Regional measure: RTM.

Part 3 - Unincorporated Alameda County

Unincorporated voters do not have a city council or city mayor, but they can have especially complicated ballots because school, sanitary, fire, health-care, recreation, transit, water, and park boundaries overlap. The descriptions below are a word map, not a substitute for an address-specific sample ballot.

Castro Valley

Common local layers include Castro Valley Unified School District, Castro Valley Sanitary District, regional transit, water, park, health-care, and recreation districts depending on address.

- Castro Valley USD Area 2 short term: Jesus Jacobo; Myla Long; Frederick Regala.
- Castro Valley USD Area 3: Dan Jacowitz; Eryka N. Mathews-Cain; Glenn A. Miller; Kara Wong.
- Castro Valley USD Area 4: Faith Carroll; Brian A. Foster; Joseph Grcar.
- Castro Valley Sanitary District - vote for 2: Kristy (Dooman) Woerz; Joseph Grcar; Ralph Johnson; Ken Owen; Darshan Saini.

San Lorenzo, Ashland, and Cherryland

Depending on address, voters can see San Lorenzo Unified School District, Oro Loma Sanitary District, Eden Township Healthcare District, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District, AC Transit, and other regional districts.

- Measure J applies to San Lorenzo Unified School District voters.

- Oro Loma Sanitary District races are listed in the special-district section.
- San Lorenzo Unified now uses trustee areas. Areas 1 and 4 are in the 2026 election cycle; Areas 2, 3, and 5 were in the 2024 cycle. The adopted map divides Ashland between Trustee Areas 1 and 3, while Cherryland is kept whole. Because Area 3 is not up again until 2028, two Ashland neighbors can legitimately have different school-board content in 2026. The current county on-ballot candidate list does not show a San Lorenzo Unified contest under Area 1 or Area 4, so use the exact ballot for the address as controlling.

Fairview

Fairview voters may see Fairview Fire Protection District plus school, recreation, health-care, transit, water, and park districts that vary by exact address.

- Fairview Fire Protection District - vote for 2: Michelle Biche; Vandana Singh Gautam; Michael D. Justice.

Sunol

Sunol voters have one of the county's smallest but most locally distinctive ballots, including Sunol Glen Unified School District and the school bond measure, plus regional and special districts depending on address.

- Measure K is the \$6.1 million Sunol Glen school bond.
- Sunol Glen school board - vote for 2: Gagan Bassi - Parent/Cybersecurity Professional; Jennifer Kavouniaris - Businesswoman/Grandmother; Karen Ruth Newcomb -

Retired Investment Strategist; René Turnbull - Retired College Dean.

Rural east Alameda County

Some addresses in the far eastern county can fall into irrigation, school, fire, or other districts whose boundaries cross county lines. Candidate filing can therefore occur in another county even when Alameda voters participate.

- For any cross-county district not clearly listed here, use the race printed on the official Alameda County sample ballot as controlling.

Part 4 - Special districts and community colleges

These offices matter because they govern specific public systems rather than a whole city. Not every ward or area below appears on every ballot. The county's offices-up-for-election schedule contains additional wards and areas that do not appear as contests on the current on-ballot candidate page; some are uncontested, canceled, or handled by another filing agency. The ward or area printed on your sample ballot controls.

AC Transit Board

AC Transit directors govern the East Bay bus agency: service levels and routes, fares, operating and capital budgets, labor and policy direction, and major fleet or facility decisions.

- Ward 3: Adriana Valencia - Product Manager/Mother; Joel B. Young - AC Transit Director.
- Ward 4: Gabriel Morales - Educator; Sarah Syed - AC Transit Director.
- Ward 5: Joseph Gracar - Retired Lab Scientist; Murphy McCalley - AC Transit Board Member; Luis Reynoso - University Business Professor.
- Other AC Transit wards can cross county lines or have uncontested seats; check the ward printed on your ballot.

Alameda County Water District

ACWD provides drinking water to Fremont, Newark, and Union City. Its board sets rates and policy, approves water-supply and infrastructure plans, and oversees district finances.

- Ward 2: Judy C. Huang - Director/incumbent; Jason Miguel - Water District Engineer.
- Ward 3: Paul Sethy - Incumbent; Yang Shao - Fremont councilmember.

BART Board

BART directors set policy for the regional rail system, including budget, fares, service priorities, safety and cleanliness policy, capital projects, and the agency's long-term financial direction.

- District 4: Robert Raburn - BART Director; Luis Reynoso - University Business Professor.
- District 6 is on the county's 2026 offices-up-for-election schedule, but the current Alameda County on-ballot candidate list does not show a District 6 contest. Do not treat a current officeholder's name as a ballot candidate unless it appears on the address-specific ballot.

Castro Valley Sanitary District

The sanitary district handles wastewater collection and related local sanitation/solid-waste responsibilities within its service area.

- Vote for 2: Kristy (Dooman) Woerz; Joseph Grcar; Ralph Johnson; Ken Owen; Darshan Saini.

East Bay Municipal Utility District

EBMUD supplies drinking water to much of the East Bay and also operates a regional wastewater system. Directors set rates, approve water-supply and capital plans, and oversee district finances and policy.

- Ward 3: Don Gray - Retired Wastewater Manager; Marguerite Young - incumbent.
- Ward 7: April Chan - incumbent; Joseph Grcar; Luis Reynoso; Gary Wolff - Licensed Civil Engineer.
- Because EBMUD wards cross city and county lines, only the ward on your sample ballot applies.

East Bay Regional Park District

Park directors govern regional parks and open space, including budgets, acquisition, operations, public access, environmental stewardship, and major facilities.

- Ward 3: Joseph Grcar; Rebecca Lewington; William Yragui.
- Ward 5: Bruce Henry; Olivia Sanwong.

Eden Township Healthcare District

The district supports health-related services and community health programs in the Eden-area communities and oversees district assets and grantmaking.

- Area 3: Narges Dillon; Joseph Grcar. Other areas may be uncontested or absent from the final on-ballot list used here.

Fairview Fire Protection District

The district governs local fire-protection policy, finances, and service arrangements for the Fairview area.

- Vote for 2: Michelle Biche; Vandana Singh Gautam; Michael D. Justice.

Hayward Area Recreation and Park District

HARD governs parks, recreation facilities, classes, open space, and related capital and operating budgets in Hayward and portions of nearby unincorporated communities.

- Area 2: Amanda Alysia Daniels; Sara Lamnin.
- Area 4: Joseph 'Joe' Giltner; Paul W. Hodges Jr.

Livermore Area Recreation and Park District

LARPD governs parks, recreation programs, facilities, and open space in its service area.

- Vote for 3: Timothy Barry; Larry Bird; Matt Bogdanowicz; Maryalice Summers Faltings; Philip Pierpont; Mike Ralph; Laureen Turner.

Oro Loma Sanitary District

Oro Loma provides wastewater collection and solid-waste/recycling services in parts of the San Lorenzo, Ashland, Cherryland, and surrounding area.

- District 1: Tiare Peña; Shelia Young.
- District 3: Benny Lee; Fred Simon.
- District 5: Rita Duncan; Koroush 'Cyrus' Farsaei.

Chabot-Las Positas Community College District

Community-college trustees set district policy and budgets, hire and evaluate the chancellor, approve programs and facilities, and oversee Chabot College and Las Positas College.

- Area 2: Linda Granger - Education Administrator; Cindy Rocha - San Leandro Unified School District Board Trustee Area 3.
- Area 3: Mark Fay - Airworthiness Engineer; Wendy Huang - Real Estate Investor; Harris Mojadedi - Chabot-Las Positas Governing Board Member.
- Area 6: Hal G. Gin - Chabot-Las Positas College Trustee; Joe Orlando Ramos - Author/Adult Educator.

Peralta Community College District

Peralta trustees govern the district that includes Berkeley City College, College of Alameda, Laney College, and Merritt College, including budget, chancellor oversight, academic and facilities policy.

- Area 5: Cindi Reiss - Incumbent; Sandra Weese - Retired Labor Organizer.
- Some other trustee areas were not contested in the final Alameda candidate list used for this edition.

Ohlone Community College District

Ohlone trustees govern Ohlone College, including budget, chancellor oversight, programs, facilities, and district policy.

- Area 6: Sonia Salwan - Veterinarian/Nonprofit Founder; Suzanne 'Sue' Lee Chan - Incumbent.
- Other areas did not appear as contested Alameda filings in the final on-ballot list used for this edition.

Part 5 - Measure index by place

- Regional - five counties: RTM
- Dublin Unified School District: I
- San Lorenzo Unified School District: J
- Sunol Glen Unified School District: K
- Alameda: L, M, N
- Albany: O, P, Q, R, S, T
- Berkeley: U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA
- Emeryville: BB
- Hayward: CC
- Newark: DD
- Oakland: EE, FF
- Piedmont: GG
- Pleasanton: HH
- Union City: II
- Fremont: No city measure listed
- Livermore: No city measure listed
- San Leandro: No city measure listed

Important interactions and comparisons

- RTM and Berkeley Measure V can both affect the sales-tax rate in Berkeley. RTM is regional and Measure V is city general revenue.
- Albany voters have six city measures at once. P, Q, and T are special parcel taxes for different purposes; R is a business-license tax; S is a property-transfer tax; O changes zoning approval rules.
- Berkeley voters have seven city measures. U is a bond; V is a general sales tax; W changes election rules; X changes

rent rules; Y and Z are parcel-tax initiatives for arts and a public-bank effort; AA replaces the city's current soda tax with a higher special tax.

- Oakland Measure EE changes the structure of city government; Measure FF changes who pays the existing real-property transfer tax in foreclosure-related transfers. They are unrelated despite appearing next to each other alphabetically.
- A bond is borrowing repaid over time, usually with property taxes. A parcel tax is generally charged based on the parcel or property formula rather than market sale price. A transfer tax is triggered by a property transfer. A sales tax is paid on taxable purchases. A business-license tax is paid by covered businesses.

Sources, credit, and method

This is a plain-language research guide, not legal text and not voting advice.

The Alameda County Registrar of Voters is the primary source in this edition for the current local measure list, ballot wording, the county's stated approval thresholds, the offices-up-for-election schedule, and the current on-ballot candidate roster. Where the county summary reports N/A or a race is administered or clarified by another official body, this guide cross-checks the responsible regional district, city, school district, or other election authority. City, school-district, special-district, and local-news sources are used to explain context and candidate priorities. Ballotpedia is used as background and cross-checking where useful, including its explanation of Oakland's proposed strong-mayor change.

When Alameda County's summary page shows an approval threshold as N/A, this revision checks the responsible regional district, city, school district, and governing election rules before deciding whether the threshold can be resolved. RTM, Measure J, Measure K, and Measure BB were cross-checked this way. If official sources still do not resolve an important point, the guide leaves it unresolved. When a candidate source is partisan or endorsement-oriented, only the candidate's own questionnaire response is treated as candidate information; the organization's recommendation is not adopted.

In this master-key revision, the word oversight is not treated as a complete explanation. Where the source material allows, the guide distinguishes review and audit powers from actual spending authority and identifies decisions that remain with a

City Council, School Board, transit agency, commission, or administrator after the election.

October 21 final candidate audit: the 28 local and regional measures were rechecked against the current Registrar measure list. City, school, and special-district sections were compared again with the current official candidate list after the October 20 qualified-write-in filing deadline. The Berkeley school-board section was updated to include qualified write-in candidate Reichi Lee. A scheduled office is not automatically presented as a voting contest when the current ballot sources do not show one.

Because local ballots depend on exact residence and some districts cross county lines, the official sample ballot for a voter's address remains the final check.

Primary official sources

Alameda County Registrar of Voters - November 3, 2026 election information

<https://acvote.alamedacountyca.gov/election-information/elections?id=260>

Alameda County Registrar of Voters - local measures

https://www.alamedacountyca.gov/rov_app/measures/election/260

Alameda County Registrar of Voters - official candidate list

https://alamedacountyca.gov/rov_app/candidatelist?electionid=260

Alameda County official election site and voter profile

<https://acvote.alamedacountyca.gov/>

Regional and background sources

Metropolitan Transportation Commission / regional transit-measure materials

<https://mtc.ca.gov/>

Ballotpedia

<https://ballotpedia.org/>

Ballotpedia News - Oakland strong-mayor background

<https://news.ballotpedia.org/2026/07/13/what-is-a-strong-mayor-government-oakland-voters-will-decide-charter-amendment-to-change-citys-form-of-government/>

Local candidate-information sources used for context

Alameda Post

<https://alamedapost.com/>

Albany Scanner

<https://www.albanyscannercalifornia.com/>

Berkeley Scanner

<https://www.berkeleyscanner.com/>

Piedmont Exedra

<https://piedmontexedra.com/>

Pleasanton Weekly

<https://www.pleasantonweekly.com/>

Patch

<https://patch.com/>

Oversight and accountability sources used in the master-key pass

Regional Transit Measure / MTC Public Transit Revenue Measure District

<https://mtc.ca.gov/about-mtc/authorities/public-transit-revenue-measure-district>

MTC Public Transit Revenue Measure District page links the official legal-counsel impartial analysis used for the RTM threshold and revenue-allocation explanation.

Dublin Unified School District - Parcel Tax and Parcel Tax Oversight Committee

https://www.dublinusd.org/apps/pages/index.jsp?type=d&uREC_ID=560021

San Lorenzo Unified School District - Local Funding / Measure J

<https://www.slzUSD.org/apps/pages/www.slzUSD.org/about-us/local-funding/>

Sunol Glen Unified School District - Measure K and Citizens Bond Oversight Committee

<https://www.sunol.k12.ca.us/>

City of Alameda - 2026 election and Measure L materials

<https://www.alamedaca.gov/Departments/City-Clerk/Elections>

City of Berkeley - November 2026 ballot-measure materials and full measure texts

<https://berkeleyca.gov/your-government/elections-voting>

City of Emeryville - 2026 election / Measure BB materials

<https://www.ci.emeryville.ca.us/>

City of Newark - 2026 election / Measure DD materials

<https://www.newark.org/>

City of Union City - Measure II and Sales Tax and Utility Users Tax Oversight Committee

<https://www.unioncity.org/>

https://www.piedmont.ca.gov/services___departments/city_clerk/elections/

[november_3__2026_general_municipal_election](https://www.piedmont.ca.gov/services___departments/city_clerk/elections/november_3__2026_general_municipal_election)

City of Piedmont - November 3, 2026 General Municipal Election

<https://www.slzsd.org/apps/pages/CVRA>

San Lorenzo Unified School District - by-trustee area elections

What this edition intentionally does not do

- It does not tell you which candidate or measure to choose.
- It does not repeat candidate attacks on opponents as if they were facts.
- It does not assume that an uncontested office will appear on the ballot merely because the office was scheduled for election.
- It does not use a map as the only way to explain which communities are affected.
- It does not treat a ballot designation such as 'business owner,' 'teacher,' or 'incumbent' as proof of competence.

- It does not fill missing candidate issue positions with guesses.