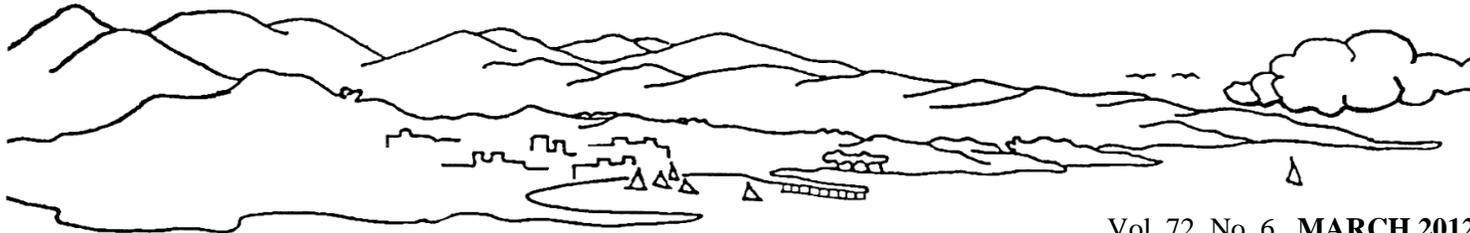




CHANNEL VOTER

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SANTA BARBARA

Serving South Santa Barbara County



Vol. 72, No. 6, MARCH 2012

Hot Topics: Page

Garden Party..... 2
Special Section
on Privatization ... 3

OFFICERS

Co-President
Membership/ Community
Education
Stacy Shepherd (2013)

Co-President
Program & Action
Beth-Pitton-August (2013)

Vice-President
Program
Joanie Jones (2013)

Secretary
Linda Mayo (2012)

Treasurer
Jean Reiche (2012)

DIRECTORS

Voter Service
Sandy Stites (2013)
Janice Rorick (2013)

Membership Development
Amanda Pelch (2012)

Water
Pat Schewczyk (2013)

Hospitality
Janice Rorick (2013)

Local Action
Susan Shank (2013)

State & National Action
Linda Phillips (2013)

Director-at-Large/Observer
Corps
Jane Benefield (2012)

Office Manager
Sheila Kamhi (2012)

Channel Voter Editor
Vicki Allen (2013)

March Community Forum: Defining Privatization in Government

Wednesday, March 21, 2012, 12 to 2 p.m., Louise Lowry Davis Community Center
De La Vina at Victoria St. - Free and open to the public.

What is the role of government in protecting the environment, helping the poor, defending the nation, safeguarding public health and the many other national issues being considered for privatization? Also, how is the privatization experience in other states different from that of California?

The National League Study of Privatization is too large a subject to be attacked in one meeting. In addition to the March Community Forum, we are planning Discussion Units in both March

and April to study the subject in depth and to reach national consensus. Consensus is not necessarily pro or con privatization, but rather what we can do to make it better. Come to the meetings and learn more about this important subject.

We described the goals and parameters of our Privatization Study in last month's Voter. Privatization is a movement that is getting more

and more attention. Forum speakers will be League members who have been working on the study. We are pleased that Shane Stark, retired Santa Barbara County Counsel, will speak about "The Legal Framework of Transparency and Accountability Within the Context of Privatization." His legal background should give us a better understanding of this complex subject.

After an opportunity for your questions and a short break, local committee members will present more information on the issues involved in privatization. Bring your own brown bag lunch; cookies and beverages will be provided. The forum is free and open to the public. Parking is also free.

For more about privatization, see the four-page special section inside—and bring it to the March and April unit meetings.

Sheila Kamhi, Co-Chair, Privatization

March and April Units: Discussion and Consensus on Privatization

The March Discussion Units will be concerned with examples of the many types and subjects of privatization currently in use or being considered. What exactly does the word "privatization" mean to you? What examples have you formed opinions about? We all have insights to bring to the meeting. Water? Libraries? Schools? Roads? Prisons? Social Services? Which government functions are suitable for privatization?

By the time of the April Discussion Units members should be ready to apply their knowledge and respond to the consensus questions (included here). Consensus is not a vote, but rather a sense of the attendees' views after discussion and consideration.



**Save The Date: May 6 - LWVSB Garden Party :
"We're All in This Together"**



Message From Your Co-President

Some say Spring comes in like a Lion and leaves like a Lamb. We say Spring is a time to roar and never stop!

We've got a full line-up this year. Most importantly, it is a Presidential election year and Voter Service will be going full bore. The recent redistricting of Congressional District 23 and changes to the California Electoral System means there will be a primary in June in which all candidates run against each other in what is proving to be a hot race. League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara, along with other Leagues in the District, will be working with the national organization AmericaSpeaks in an attempt to focus the Congressional debate on issues rather than mud-slinging. We look forward to this opportunity to inject civility into the political conversation.

Work is already under way to make this a Garden Party to remember. This year we will honor the men of the



League. The Garden Party will be held on May 6 at Lions Park in Carpinteria. Save the Date!

The League will also be present at Earth Day on April 21 and April 22. Stop by and say hello if you attend. Bring a friend to find out more about the League's environmental positions!

Recently, the League of Women Voters of the U.S. began establishing a Task Force to study the Citizens' United decision and Corporate Personhood. This is very timely for the League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara, as we are planning an additional Community Forum to educate the public on this issue. Watch your upcoming Channel Voters and e-mail Blasts for a date and bring a friend!

And, continue to roar!

*Stacy Shepherd, Co-President,
Membership/Community Education*

We're All in This Together: Honoring the Men of the League

Men now constitute 13.5% of our total membership and, whatever their level of involvement, they are welcome and equal partners in the League's efforts. On Sunday, May 6 at 2 p.m. we will honor our men of the League as a group.

Many people may not know that the League of Women Voters, since the 1970s, has been open to men. In this time of economic, political, and social upheaval, we think it's time to celebrate the fact that through the League, men and women are working together to promote informed and active participation in government, and making a difference.

For both men and women the League serves as a conduit for individual civic participation. Or it adds new depth to one's existing community endeavors. At our Garden Party, we want to hear and celebrate the stories of what these men value about the League of Women Voters, what led them to join the League, and how they have been involved in League and community activities.

The Garden Party is our primary fundraising event each year. Your support will not only help us make the event a memorable one for our honorees and guests, it will support our nonpartisan services to the residents of South

Santa Barbara County, and ensure we are able to keep membership accessible. Annual dues have been kept low through subsidies made possible with generous Garden Party sponsorships.

We hope you will join us, and many others, in this celebration of men and women working together and making a difference. Benefactor status is \$1,000 or more, Patron \$500, Sponsor \$250, Friend \$100 and Donor \$50. Your generous contribution will be acknowledged in the invitation and in the Garden Party program. Your early contribution will include your reservation for the Garden Party, which will be held at the door. Your response before March 28 will be most appreciated. Call me if you have questions.

Please save the date and invite your friends, family members, and colleagues (along with their partners) to join in our joyful celebration in Carpinteria, at Lions Park-- and to join the League. The Garden Party itself will serve as a launching party for a membership drive that recognizes and promotes the power of men and women working together in League.



Joanie Jones, Vice-President, Program

The Channel Voter is published eight times a year, monthly except for January, June, July, and August, by the League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara, 328A E. Carrillo St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

Email: info@lwvsantabarbara.org • Web: <http://lwvsantabarbara.org>

League Privatization Study: The Background

To help prepare you for the study, here are summaries of three of the major background papers that the LWVUS has sent out. For more information go to <http://www.lwvsantabarbara.org>. We'll have links to the extensive materials available from LWVUS and other sources on this extremely important, fascinating, but complex topic. Call our office at 965-2422 if you need to see hard copies of the documents.

The Public Policy Debate

Privatization is a movement to deregulate private industry and transfer many government services, assets and functions to the private sector. Those promoting privatization claim that:

- The private sector can provide increased efficiency, better quality and more innovation in services than the government;
- A smaller government will reduce costs to the taxpayer; and
- Less regulation will provide a better environment for business, thus creating more jobs.

Those concerned about privatization suggest the following:

- Profits: The mandate to make a profit will endanger public safety and reduce services available to the general public.
- Costs: There will be increased costs to consumers.
- Transparency and Accountability: Private companies will lack transparency, adequate oversight and accountability.
- Corruption: There will be more opportunities for corruption between government and for-profit, private companies.
- National Defense: Privatizing sectors such as ports, utilities and defense can result in foreign control and will put the country at risk in the event of war.
- Inequality: The scale of privatized programs will result in chronic high unemployment, low wages and abusive labor practices, leading to growing inequality between the wealthy and poor.

History

In the 1970s, leaders in the increasingly global private sector began to assert that burgeoning tax rates and government regulations of industry were inhibiting free trade. Efforts were launched to dismantle many Progressive Era programs by eliminating restrictions on financial lending, doing away with worker's compensation, ending control over food and environmental safety, and replacing progressive tax rates with a flat tax.

Competing Theories

Milton Friedman: The intellectual inspiration behind the public policies to privatize in the United States has come from the Public Choice and Property Rights schools of thought. Prominent leaders included Milton Friedman, the Chicago School of Economics, and Fredrick Von Hayek, whose book, *Road to Serfdom*, warned of the growing welfare state. Their basic assumptions include:

- Democratic political systems have inherent tendencies toward government growth and excessive budgets.
- Expenditure growth is due to self-interested coalitions of voters, politicians, and bureaucrats.
- Public enterprises necessarily perform less efficiently than private enterprises.
- The more individuals stand to gain from tending to their property, the better it will be tended.

John Maynard Keynes: The dominant economic theory after WWII was that of John Maynard Keynes. Keynes believed that to break a depression, the government needed to stimulate demand. It was necessary to get money into the hands of consumers to jumpstart growth. Businesses would not borrow and build if no demand was in sight, no matter how low the interest rates might go. Keynesian theories were later contested by Milton Friedman, and this dispute is at the core of the ongoing debate regarding how to break the current recession/depression.

Privatization in Practice

The key strategies for downsizing government and transferring programs to the private sector are described as:

- Privatization by attrition: The disengagement of government from specific kinds of responsibilities (e.g. the U.S. postal system).
- Transfer of assets: Direct sale or lease of public land, infrastructure, and enterprises (e.g. federal and state parks, state-owned liquor stores and privatization of public libraries).
- Contracting out (public/private partnerships) or vouchers: The government may stop producing, but continue financing, services (e.g. charter schools, prisons).
- Deregulation of activities previously treated as public monopolies (e.g. utilities, water, waste management, air traffic control and ports).

(Continued on page 4)

League Privatization Study: The Background

(Continued from page 3)

Role of Government

The public agenda of privatization requires a close examination of the proper relationship between government, business and civil society. What should the role of government be in protecting the environment, helping the poor, defending the nation, providing justice, ensuring democracy, protecting public health, ensuring public safety, providing education, promoting a thriving economy, and ensuring safe work environments and a living wage? Our country must seek a pragmatic balance between social and economic returns.

Transparency and Accountability: The Legal Framework

Public and private sector entities operate within different legal frameworks. Unlike private entities, government entities are statutorily required to conduct their business through open, transparent processes to ensure that they are accountable to the citizenry. Public transparency laws thus have been enacted throughout the United States at both the federal and state level for the purpose of maintaining free and open access to the government's proceedings, deliberations, decision-making, and records. Such laws include: 1) sunshine or open meeting laws, which seek to ensure that the public may observe the meetings and deliberations of government bodies; and 2) freedom of information or public record acts, which seek to ensure public access to the documents and records of government.

Privatization raises particular issues in this regard, because as a general matter transparency laws apply exclusively to public bodies, and not to private entities. If government services are transferred into private hands, what then becomes of the public's right of access to information regarding the provision of those services?

Judicial and legislative efforts to address these concerns have emerged over several years. Some state courts, for instance, have adopted a judicial doctrine that subjects a private contractor to the applicable transparency law when the contractor is deemed to be acting as the "functional equivalent of the public body." In addition, state legislatures have been modifying their public accountability statutes to make such laws applicable to private entities carrying out government functions. Public accountability advocates are nonetheless concerned that public access to information in the hands of private contractors is frustrated when statutory language does not adequately cover the private entity, or a court ruling is not obtained. Moreover, private contractors may not be aware of such requirements, or may dispute them, and so refuse to provide the information.

A recent example illustrates the problem. Following revelations of certain unusual and high profile expenditures

(hundreds of thousands of dollars in stadium suites, sponsorship of a university basketball team, and extravagant social events) by a private contractor providing community-based supervision and prison inmate services, the Kentucky state auditor sought to examine how its tax dollars were being spent. The private contractor refused to provide the requested financial information, and neither the state public records law nor any state court decision required the contractor to provide it. This case illustrates the importance of yet another approach to ensuring public accessibility of information and records: that is, using the bidding or contract negotiation process of the privatization deal itself to require the private contractor to make all pertinent information available to the government agency before any privatized services are put in place.

Strategies For Best Practice

A decision to privatize a government service requires thorough analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of privatization to determine whether the public is better served by government or the private sector. The process of privatizing a service has three phases:

- Determining if it is appropriate to privatize a service,
- Determining the level of service desired from a contractor and conducting an open, competitive contractor selection process, and
- Negotiating the contract with the selected contractor and monitoring performance over the term of the service agreement.

In all phases, best practices call for transparency, open communication with stakeholders, impartial and unbiased analyses, and the development of quantifiable expectations and measures for service delivery.

The decision-making process should ask: What are the problems with the existing service? What will be gained by turning to the private sector? Are there alternatives to privatization?

Privatization can be successful for services with competitive markets, with clear service delivery goals and performance criteria, and where the services involve transactions that are not irrevocable. It requires:

- ⇒ decision-makers open to the idea of privatization
- ⇒ a government with established privatization policies
- ⇒ a transparent public review process
- ⇒ comprehensive service transition plans
- ⇒ active contract management
- ⇒ a "recovery" plan to take over service if the contractor fails to perform.

(Continued on page 5)

League Privatization Study: The Background

(Continued from page 4)

When services such as utilities, transportation systems or parks are privatized it should be clear who owns and maintains the public facilities, infrastructure and assets. If "human services" such as child protective services or welfare services are privatized, sensitive client information must be protected and cost savings should not be achieved in ways that are detrimental to vulnerable clients. There must be contractual procedures to assure that the financial statements of the contractor are audited and reviewed on a regular basis and become part of the public record. In all cases, the public must have a way to lodge complaints about the service to the government agency overseeing the private contractor.

Condensed from LWVUS reports by Anne Heck

Privatization Consensus Questions

1. **As a general matter, the extent to which government functions, services and assets have been privatized in the past decade is:** (Too much, about right, too little?)
2. **Core government services and functions important to well-being of the people should remain with government and not be transferred to the private sector.** (Agree, disagree, no opinion?)
3. **As a matter of good government policy, which of the following criteria should be applied when making decisions to transfer government services, assets and functions to the private sector?** (for each: high priority, lower priority, not a priority?)
 - a. **Transparency and Accountability:** All government contracts with private companies for services must ensure public access to relevant records and information regarding contracted services, functions and assets and provide for adequate government oversight and control.
 - b. **Public Well-being:** Provisions are in place to assure that, in the event any public services are to be privatized, there will be no increased risks to public well-being, especially to vulnerable populations.
 - c. **Cost and Quality:** Privatized services should not appreciably increase the costs or decrease the quality of services to the public.
 - d. **Environmental and Natural Resources:** Defined parameters should be in place to assure that environmental and natural resources are not compromised.
 - e. **Contracts and Sales of Public Assets:** All government contracts and privatized public assets should be subject to competitive bidding and comply with all laws regarding awarding contracts.
 - e. **Economic Impact:** Privatization should not result in a negative economic impact on the communities in which the services are provided.
 - f. **Government Recovery of Services and Assets:** provisions should be in place to recover key services, assets and functions should the private sector fail to safeguard them.
4. **Privatization is not appropriate:** (For each: Agree, disagree, no opinion?)
 - a. When the government lacks the will, ability to resources to adequately oversee contracts with the private entity and any successor thereto.
 - b. When there is no private entity able or willing to provide the service for the short and long term.
 - c. When it poses a potential threat to national security.
 - d. When it poses a risk to personal or security data.
 - e. Where there has been evidence of potential corruption.
 - f. When the private entity's goals and purposes area not compatible with public well-being.
 - g. When the private entity has not complied with existing government requirements for public records, open meetings or publication of reports and audits.
 - h. When a loss of revenue decreases government support for mandated or critical services.
5. **Some states have developed laws and regulations to control the process of privatization within their jurisdictions. As a general matter, should privatization be regulated?** (Yes, all privatization efforts should be regulated; Yes, some types of privatization efforts should be regulated; No, privatization efforts should never be regulated; No opinion)
6. **Which of the following should be included in the regulatory process when privatizing public assets, services and functions?** (For each: Agree, disagree, no opinion?)

(Continued on page 6)

February Forum Speakers Ask: Does Your Vote Really Count?

Election controversies—from abolishing the electoral college to attempts to suppress the vote—were discussed by four speakers at our February Community Forum. More than 50 people heard the lively two-hour panel discussion.

Claire Van Blaricum started off by examining the National Popular Vote, an effort to ensure that the presidential candidate who gets the most votes in the 50 states & DC becomes the president. Four times (most recently in the Gore-Bush election), the person who received the most votes did not with the election.

The LWV believes that a direct popular vote is essential and that the electoral college should be abolished. However, getting rid of the electoral college would require a constitutional amendment, a difficult and time-consuming process. In the interim, the LWV supports a “compact between the states” whereby each state agrees to cast their votes for the candidate who wins the most popular votes nationwide.

Mary Rose spoke next about the California Initiative and Referendum Study. She gave an excellent history of the process from its start in 1911. The number of initiatives circulated for signature has soared in the last 100 years, but the numbers actually placed on the ballot and approved by the voters have remained roughly the same for many years.

With the proliferation of initiatives recently, a new occupation, “paid professional signature collector,” has developed. The process is frequently criticized because the initiative titles and descriptions are sometimes

complex and confusing. Additionally, several initiatives on similar topics present more challenges to voters—for example, there may be four to six tax increase propositions on this November’s ballot.

After a break, Gabino Aquirre, a member of the California Citizen’s Redistricting Commission (CRC), told us about the commission’s past and present work. He said that since the CRC started fresh—not with the previous districts as a base—the effort should be called “districting” not “redistricting.” The CRC released maps in August 2011 for 53 congressional districts, 80 state assembly districts, and 40 state senate districts. This was a huge effort that involved extensive public hearings and was completed in seven and a half months.

Since the final maps were released, multiple legal challenges have been lodged against them. There also may be a referendum on the November ballot to repeal the CRC maps. To date, the CRC has been successful in all five of the court challenges brought. Aquirre is optimistic about the future of the CRC’s maps, but acknowledged that the process could be improved. Efforts are currently underway to make redistricting better in 2020-2021.

Mickey Flacks next dealt with the controversial topic of Voter Suppression. Several states are attempting to limit voter registration by requiring photo IDs, birth certificates, and other documentation. Supporters of these measures claim they want to limit fraud in voting. However, there has been little actual evidence of fraud. Flacks brought the issue home when she talked about the battle over voter registration in Isla Vista.

Susan Shank, Director, Local Action

Privatization Consensus Questions *(Continued from page 5)*

- a. Timely public announcements regarding intentions to privatize and the clear and measurable expected benefits to the public.
- b. Public and stakeholder (investors, shareholders, experts) input into the decision and terms of the contract.
- c. Feasibility study regarding performance, costs and benefits.
- d. Adherence to all laws regarding public contracts.
- e. Transition plans for displaced employees.
- f. Accountability and transparency provisions in all contracts.
- g. Regular performance evaluations including meaningful opportunity for public comment.
- h. Provisions for transferring services and assets back to the government or another contractor in the event of inadequate performance.
- i. Adequate resources for enforcement.



Catherine Dishion
Senior Loan Officer
License #297574
Mortgage Bank-Direct Lender
3780 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
(805) 898-4234 Direct
(805) 705-5773 Cell
(877) 592-0951 Fax
catherine.dishion@prospectmtg.com
www.myprospectmortgage.com/CDishion



The big news was our New Member Orientation that was March 3. The goal was educating, entertaining, enlightening and enfoldng new members into our wonderful local League and beyond.

Our Board recently learned that some postal regulations have changed. Therefore, we can no longer include personal information for new members and changes regarding our current members. As of this date, how this information will be disseminated has not been decided.

New members are: Foster Campbell, Salud Carbajal, Jack Drake and Patsy Phelam. Maureen Earls and John Ise were reinstated.

Amanda Pelch, Membership

Opportunities for Members

If you would like to help build League membership and make new members feel welcomed and engaged at forums and evening meetings, contact Amanda Pelch (452-5804). If you can help with the Garden Party and other special events--especially if you want to be a coordinator--contact Bonnie Jensen or Susan Shank. If you like taking photos, please take some at any League event you attend (call Vicki Allen for more information). These are just some of your chances to be more involved in the League.

**Sunshine Week Webcast
on March 16**

The 7th annual Sunshine Week National Webcast will be broadcast on Friday, March 16, 1-3 pm ET (10 am-12 noon PST). LWV is a co-sponsor. This year's webcast will be part of the Freedom Forum's 14th annual National Freedom of Information Day Conference at the Newseum, Washington, DC. You can participate in the live webcast by submitting your questions and comments to panelists via email and phone. A link will be posted on the LWVSB website. If you're interested in watching the webcast with a group, contact Linda Phillips.

**Earth Hour 2012:
Saturday March 31 at 8:30pm**

Join the world for Earth Hour 2012 by switching off your lights at 8.30 pm on Saturday, March 31, and sharing the positive action you will take for the planet beyond the hour. Show the world you care about our environment and the future of our planet. Earth Hour has grown from one city taking action against climate change in 2007, to more than 5,200 cities and towns in 135 countries worldwide last year, sending a powerful message for action on climate change.

MEMBERSHIP FORM to join LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SANTA BARBARA

- Here's my annual membership dues of \$60*
- Second member in same household \$30
- Student \$30
- Please send me more information about League
- I can't join right now; here is my contribution of \$_____ to support the League.

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

E-mail _____

Make check payable to: League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara, 328 A E. Carrillo St, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

**Discounted dues are available for special circumstances. Amanda Pelch, 452-5804.*

CALENDAR

MARCH 2011

MARCH DISCUSSION UNITS:

PRIVATIZATION: WHAT IS IT?

- 6 **Tuesday: Supper Unit - 5:30 p.m., Madame Lu's Restaurant**, 3524 State St., Lolly Quackenbush.
- 7 **Wednesday: Evening Unit - 7:30 p.m., Sheila Kamhi's house**, Co-chairs: Pat Shewczyk and Sheila Kamhi.
- 10 **Saturday: LWVSB Board Meeting, 10 a.m., League Office**, at 328 A East Carrillo St.
- 12 **Monday: NEW DATE AND TIME: Valle Verde Unit – noon-2 p.m.**, North Gazebo, 900 Calle de los Amigos. Brown bag lunch. Contact Joan Kerns.
- 14 **Wednesday: Carpinteria Unit - 10 a.m., Carpinteria Women's Club**, 1059 Vallecito Rd. Chair: Barbara Godley.
- 21 **Wednesday: Community Forum: Defining Privatization in Government, 12-2 p.m.**, Louise Lowry Davis Center, 1232 De La Vina St. Brown bag lunch, free and open to the public. Speakers: former County Counsel Shane Stark and other League members.
- 16 **Friday: Sunshine Week National Webcast, 10 a.m.-noon**, LWV is a co-sponsor.

Looking Ahead to April

APRIL DISCUSSION UNITS

PRIVATIZATION CONSENSUS

- 3 **Tuesday: Supper Unit - 5:30 p.m., Madame Lu's Restaurant**, 3524 State St., Lolly Quackenbush.
- 4 **Wednesday: Evening Unit - 7:30 p.m., Pat Shewczyk's house**, co-chairs: Pat Shewczyk and Sheila Kamhi.
- 9 **Monday: NEW DATE AND TIME: Valle Verde Unit – noon-2 p.m.** North Gazebo, 900 Calle de los Amigos. Brown bag lunch. Contact Joan Kerns.
- 11 **Wednesday: Carpinteria Unit – 10 a.m., Carpinteria Women's Club**, 1059 Vallecito Rd. Chair: Barbara Godley.
- 14 **Saturday: LWVSB Board meeting, 10 a.m., League Office** at 328 A East Carrillo.
- 18 **Wednesday: Community Forum: Campaign Finance Reform, 12-2 p.m.**, Louise Lowry Davis Center, 1232 De La Vina St. Brown bag lunch, free and open to the public.

SAVE THE DATES:

Sunday, May 6, Garden Party, 2-4 p.m., Lions Park, Carpinteria
"We're All in This Together: Honoring the Men of the League"

Saturday, June 16, Annual Meeting, 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., Unitarian Society

Remember to check the LWVSB web site (<http://lwvsantabarbara.org>) for the latest event information.



Printed on recycled paper.

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization of women and men, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Co-Presidents: Stacy Shepherd
Beth Pitton-August
Voter Editor: Vicki Allen
Circulation: Herb Linville
Production: Wordesigns

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Santa Barbara, CA
Permit No. 120

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF SANTA BARBARA, INC.
328 A East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Phone/Fax: (805) 965-2422
Email: info@lwvsantabarbara.org
Web: <http://www.lwvsantabarbara.org>

