

### CITY OF MORRO BAY

CITY HALL

595 Harbor Street Morro Bay, CA 93442

July 8, 2016

via facsimile (916) 558-3160

The Honorable Jerry Brown Office of the Governor c/o State Capitol, Suite 1173 Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Notice of SUPPORT - The National Revenue-Neutral Carbon Fee and Dividend Program

Dear Governor Brown,

On June 28, 2016, the City Council of the City of Morro Bay voted to unanimously request the United States Congress immediately enact legislation and the United States President sign into law a national revenue-neutral carbon fee and dividend program in order to protect the economy and the climate for future generations.

For the reasons detailed in the attached resolution, the City of Morro Bay calls on you to also lend your support to this program.

Sincerely,

Jamie L. Irons Mayor

C: Morro Bay City Council See Attachment 2

Junie L. From

### Attachments:

- 1. Resolution No. 51-16, City of Morro Bay
- 2. Distribution list

### **RESOLUTION NO. 51-16**

# A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA REGARDING THE NATIONAL REVENUE-NEUTRAL CARBON FEE AND DIVIDEND PROGRAM

## THE CITY COUNCIL City of Morro Bay, California

WHEREAS, having determined the Carbon Fee and Dividend legislative principles proposed by the non-partisan Citizens Climate Lobby, attached hereto as Exhibit A, would provide an efficient approach to shifting the incentives that keep the United States reliant on fossil fuel energy and would, thereby, help support the rapid deployment of cleaner energy alternatives; and

WHEREAS, having determined that approach would be fair to everyone and would protect middle- and low-income households by providing them with a dividend (also known as a rebate) that, on average, would be higher than the increased costs for energy for two-thirds of all households (specifically the lowest income two-thirds) during the transition to cleaner energy; and

WHEREAS, per the non-partisan study by Regional Economic Models, Inc., (RMI), that approach would ensure a substantial increase in private investment in cleaner energy options because they will become significantly less expensive relative to fossil fuels within a known time frame; and

WHEREAS, the approach would encourage consumers and businesses to keep their carbon footprint smaller while still ensuring that all households would be able to afford the energy they need during the transition to cleaner energy; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to respond to those challenges with a business-minded focus; and

WHEREAS, having determined early adoption of the National Revenue-Neutral Carbon Fee and Dividend legislation in the United States would grow our economy, add nearly two million jobs, help make us a world leader in cleaner-energy technology, and help establish the United States as a leader in future global climate negotiations; and

WHEREAS, the national revenue-neutral carbon fee and dividend has already garnered widespread support from Republicans as well as Democrats as evidenced by recent op-eds and public statements in 2015 by prominent political leaders.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** the City Council of the City of Morro Bay requests:

- 1. the United States Congress immediately enact legislation and the United States President sign into law a national revenue-neutral carbon fee and dividend program, as provided for in Exhibit A, in order to protect the economy and the climate for future generations.
- 2. The Mayor is hereby directed to send a letter, no later than 30 days after passage of this Resolution by the Morro Bay City Council, to all Mayors and City Councils, County Boards of Supervisors, School Boards, and State and Federal legislators in San Luis Obispo, Monterey and Santa Barbara Counties, the Governor of California, and the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments urging support for a National Revenue Neutral Fee and Dividend Act and urging them to adopt a resolution in favor of National Revenue-Neutral National Carbon Fee and Dividend legislation.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council, City of Morro Bay at a regular meeting thereof held on the 28th day of June, 2016 by the following vote:

AYES:

Irons, Johnson, Makowetski, Smukler

NOES:

None

ABSENT:

Headding

ABSTAIN:

None

×

AMIE L. IRONS, Mayor

ATTEST:

DANA SWANSON, City Clerk

### **APPENDIX A**

### To the City of Morro Bay Resolution in Favor of National Revenue-Neutral Carbon Fee and Dividend Legislation

### Findings:

- 1. <u>Causation</u>: there is a consensus<sup>1, 2</sup> among climate scientists, domestic and international science bodies such as the National Academy of Sciences and the International Panel on Climate Change and the World Meteorological Organization (IPCC, WMO), that greenhouse gas emissions from human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels are driving the current rise in global temperatures and climate change,<sup>3</sup>
- 2. <u>Mitigation (Return to 350 ppm or below)</u>: the weight of scientific evidence also indicates that a return from the current concentration of more than 400 parts per million ("ppm") of carbon dioxide ("CO2") in the atmosphere to 350 ppm CO2 or less is necessary to slow or stop the rise in global temperatures,<sup>4</sup>
- 3. <u>Endangerment</u>: further increases in global temperatures pose imminent and substantial dangers to human health<sup>5</sup>, the natural environment<sup>6</sup>, the economy<sup>7</sup>, national security<sup>8</sup>, and an unacceptable risk of medium and long-term future harm<sup>9</sup>,
  - a. Climate change caused by global warming-related greenhouse gas emissions including CO2 already is leading to large-scale problems including increasing acidity of oceans and rising sea levels; more frequent, extreme, and damaging weather events such as heat waves, storms, heavy rainfall and flooding, and droughts; more frequent and intense wildfires; disrupted ecosystems affecting biodiversity and food production; and an increase in heat-related deaths<sup>10</sup>; and
  - b. We are approaching a dangerous threshold whereby, if it is crossed, humans will no longer be able to influence the course of future global warming, as tropical forests, peat bogs, permafrost and the oceans<sup>11</sup> switch from absorbing carbon to releasing it; and
- 4. <u>Local effects on agriculture:</u> the following effects of climate change are likely to occur if we do not reduce our CO2 emissions to 350 ppm by 2050:
  - a. Bay Area and Central Coast temperatures are predicted to rise significantly. The number of days over 95° is expected to increase from an average of 12 per year today to 20-29 by 2050 and 32-65 by 2100, 12
  - b. Given increased heat waves, droughts and higher temperatures <sup>13</sup>, California farmers will face an increasingly uncertain future, where current crops may fail and water may be even more scarce, <sup>14, 15, 16</sup>
  - c. If heat-trapping emissions continue to rise at today's levels the snowpack in the Sierra Nevada is likely to decline as much as 40% from historical levels by 2050 and as much as 90% by 2100, thus severely reducing the availability of water in summer. However if we make significant emissions reductions the decline by 2050 could be as little as 12%.<sup>17</sup>
  - d. Two thirds of California's 2,400 endemic plants could lose more than 80% of their current ranges if climate change worsens, 18
  - e. The number of chilling hours at the end of this century is expected to be half or less than during the 20th century such that many currently lucrative crops will no longer be commercially viable in large areas of California, <sup>19, 20, 21</sup>

- f. We can expect a range expansion and rapid increase in populations of insects already present and the arrival of new insect pests to newly warmer regions amid ecosystem changes thus negatively affecting agriculture and health, <sup>22, 23</sup>
- 5. The present costs of fossil fuels are externalized: Presently the environmental, health, and social costs of CO2 emissions are not included in prices paid for fossil fuels, but rather these externalized costs are borne directly and indirectly by all Americans and global citizens; and
- 6. <u>Co-Benefits</u>: the measures proposed in this legislation will benefit the economy, human health, the environment, and national security, even without consideration of global temperatures, by correcting market distortions, reducing non-greenhouse-gas pollutants, reducing the outflow of dollars to oil-producing countries, and improving energy security of the United States,<sup>24</sup>
- 7. <u>Benefits of Carbon Fees</u>: phased-in carbon fees on greenhouse gas emissions are (1) the most efficient, transparent, and enforceable mechanism to drive an effective and fair transition to a domestic-energy economy, (2) will stimulate investment in alternative-energy technologies, and (3) will give all businesses powerful incentives to increase their energy-efficiency and reduce their carbon footprints in order to remain competitive, <sup>25</sup>
- 8. <u>Equal Monthly Per-Person Dividends</u>: monthly dividends (or "rebates") from carbon fees paid equally to every American household will stimulate the American economy and help ensure that families and individuals can afford greenhouse gas-free energy,

### Therefore the National Revenue Fee and Dividend Act<sup>26</sup> contains the following elements:

- 1. <u>Collection of Carbon Fees/Carbon Fee Trust Fund</u>: The Act would impose a carbon fee on all fossil fuels and other greenhouse gases at the point where they first enter the economy. The fee shall be collected by the Treasury Department. The fee on that date shall be \$15 per ton of CO2 equivalent emissions and result in equal charges for each ton of CO2 equivalent emissions potential in each type of fuel or greenhouse gas. The Department of Energy shall propose and promulgate regulations setting forth CQ2 equivalent fees for other greenhouse gases including at a minimum methane<sup>27</sup>, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons, and nitrogen trifluoride. The Treasury shall also collect the fees imposed upon the other greenhouse gases. All fees are to be placed in the Carbon Fees Trust Fund and be rebated 100% to American households as outlined below.
- 2. Emissions Reduction Targets: To align US emissions with the physical constraints identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to avoid irreversible climate change, the yearly increase in carbon fees including other greenhouse gases, shall be at least \$10 per ton of CO2 equivalent each year. Annually, the Department of Energy shall determine whether an increase larger than \$10 per ton per year is needed to achieve program goals. Yearly price increases of at least \$10 per year shall continue until total U.S. CO2-equivalent emissions have been reduced to 10% of U.S. CO2-equivalent emissions in 1990.
- 3. Equal Per-Person Monthly Dividend Payments: Equal monthly per-person dividend payments shall be made to all American households (½ payment per child under 18 years old, with a limit of 2 children per family) each month. The total value of all monthly dividend payments shall represent 100% of the total carbon fees collected per month.
- 4. <u>Border Adjustments</u>: In order to ensure that U.S.-made goods can remain competitive at home and abroad and to provide an additional incentive for international adoptions of carbon fees, Carbon-Fee Equivalent Tariffs shall be charged for goods entering the U.S. from countries without comparable Carbon Fees/Carbon Pricing. Carbon-Fee-Equivalent Rebates shall be used to reduce the price of exports to such countries and to ensure that U.S. goods can remain

competitive in those countries. The Department of Commerce will determine rebate amounts and exemptions if any.

- <sup>2</sup> Doran, Peter T., and Maggie Kendall Zimmerman. "Examining the Scientific Consensus on Climate Change." *Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union* 90.3 (2009): 22. *CrossRef.*
- <sup>3</sup> *IPCC*, 2013: Summary for Policymakers. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2013. Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- <sup>4</sup> Hansen, J. et al. "Target Atmospheric CO2: Where Should Humanity Aim?" *The Open Atmospheric Science Journal* 2.1 (2008): 217–231. arXiv.org.
- <sup>5</sup> McMichael, Anthony J, Rosalie E Woodruff, and Simon Hales. "Climate Change and Human Health: Present and Future Risks." *The Lancet* 367.9513 (2006): 859–869. *CrossRef*.
- <sup>6</sup> Hughes, I. "Biological Consequences of Global Warming: Is the Signal Already Apparent?" *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 15.2 (2000): 56–61.
- <sup>7</sup> Nordhaus, William D. "A Review of the 'Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change.'" *Journal of Economic Literature* 45.3 (2007): 686–702
- <sup>8</sup> Hagel, Chuck. *Department of Defense: 2014 Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap*. Alexandria, VA: Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment, 2014.
- <sup>9</sup> Borgerson, Scott G. "Arctic Meltdown." Foreign Affairs Apr. 2008. Foreign Affairs.
- <sup>10</sup> IPCC, 2013: Summary for Policymakers.
- <sup>11</sup> Archer, David, Bruce Buffett, and Victor Brovkin. "Ocean Methane Hydrates as a Slow Tipping Point in the Global Carbon Cycle." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 106.49 (2009): 20596–20601. www.pnas.org.
- <sup>12</sup> From Boom to Bust? Climate Risk in the Golden State, Risky Business Project, March 20, 2015, http://www.georgetownclimate.org/resources/from-boom-to-bust-climate-risk-in-the-golden-state
- <sup>13</sup> Moser, Susanne, Julia Ekstrom, and Guido Franco. Our Changing Climate 2012 Vulnerability & Adaptation to the Increasing Risks from Climate Change in California A Summary Report on the Third Assessment. California Climate Change Center, 2012.

Anderegg, William R. L. et al. "Expert Credibility in Climate Change." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 107.27 (2010): 12107–12109. www.pnas.org.

- <sup>14</sup> Gleick, Peter H. Water -- the Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change for the Water Resources of the United States. Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, 2000. agris.fao.org.
- <sup>15</sup> Joyce, B. et al. Climate Change Impacts on Water Supply and Agricultural Water Management in California's Western San Joaquin Valley, and Potential Adaptation Strategies. California Climate Change Center, 2009.
- <sup>16</sup> Purkey, D. R. et al. "Robust Analysis of Future Climate Change Impacts on Water for Agriculture and Other Sectors: A Case Study in the Sacramento Valley." *Climatic Change* 87.1 (2007): 109–122. *link.springer.com*.
- <sup>17</sup> Cayan, Dan et al. Climate Change Scenarios and Sea Level Rise Estimates for the California 2009 Climate Change Scenarios Assessment. California Climate Change Center, 2009.
- <sup>18</sup> Meadows, Robin. "UC Scientists Help California Prepare for Climate Change" in California Agriculture." *California Agriculture* 63.2 (2009): 56–58.
- <sup>19</sup> Weare, Bryan C. "How Will Changes in Global Climate Influence California?" *California Agriculture* 63.2 (2009): 59–66.
- <sup>20</sup> Baldocchi, Dennis, and Simon Wong. "Accumulated Winter Chill Is Decreasing in the Fruit Growing Regions of California." *Climatic Change* 87.1 (2007): 153–166. *link.springer.com*.
- <sup>21</sup> Luedeling, Eike, Minghua Zhang, and Evan H. Girvetz. "Climatic Changes Lead to Declining Winter Chill for Fruit and Nut Trees in California during 1950–2099." *PLoS ONE* 4.7 (2009): e6166. *PLoS Journals*.
- <sup>22</sup> Trumble, John T., and Casey D. Butler. "Climate Change Will Exacerbate California's Insect Pest Problems." *California Agriculture* 63.2 (2009): 73–78.
- <sup>23</sup> Bale, Jeffery S. et al. "Herbivory in Global Climate Change Research: Direct Effects of Rising Temperature on Insect Herbivores." *Global Change Biology* 8.1 (2002): 1–16. *Wiley Online Library*.
- <sup>24</sup> Nystrom, Scott, and Patrick Luckow. *The Economic, Climate, Fiscal, Power, and Demographic Impact of a National Fee-and-Dividend Carbon Tax*. Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI) and Synapse Energy Economics, Inc., 2014.
- <sup>25</sup> Nystrom, Scott, and Patrick Luckow (REMI study)
- <sup>26</sup> "Carbon Fee and Dividend." *Citizens' Climate Lobby*. N.p., n.d https://citizensclimatelobby.org/carbon-fee-and-dividend/. 12 Apr. 2015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Methane is a much more potent greenhouse gas than CO2 with both direct and indirect effects contributing to warming. It is therefore important to place a fee on methane that leaks to the atmosphere. Some of this leakage will occur after the fee has been assessed on methane under the assumption that it will be burned to yield the less potent CO2. To ensure the integrity of the program and that markets receive accurate information with regard to the climate forcings caused by various fossil fuels, the carbon fee shall be assessed on such leaked methane at a rate commensurate with the global warming potential ("GWP") of methane including both its direct and indirect effects. Given the importance of tipping points in the climate system, the 20-year GWP of methane shall be used to assess the fee, and not the 100-year GWP. As proper accounting for such leakage is necessary for honest assessment of progress towards program goals, reasonable steps to assess the rate of methane leakage shall be implemented, and leaked methane shall be priced accordingly. The entity responsible for the leaked methane shall be responsible for paying the fee.

#### Distribution List

Governor Jerry Brown	916-558-3160
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein	202-228-3954
The Honorable Barbara Boxer	202-224-0357
The Honorable Lois Capps	202-225-5632
The Honorable Sam Farr	202-225-6791
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments	805-781-5703
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The Honorable Das Williams	805-564-1651
San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors	

pio@slocog.org

Monterey County Board of Supervisors

Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors

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fmecham@co.slo.ca.us bgibson@co.slo.ca.us ahill@co.slo.ca.us lcompton@co.slo.ca.us darnold@co.slo.ca.us district1@co.monterey.ca.us district2@co.monterey.ca.us district3@co.monterey.ca.us district4@co.monterey.ca.us district5@co.monterey.ca.us steve.lavagnino@countyofsb.org peter.adam@countyofsb.org dfarr@countyofsb.org jwolf@sbcbos2.org SupervisorCarbajal@sbcbos1.org council@prcity.com citycouncil@pismobeach.org emailcouncil@slocity.org jhill@arroyogrande.org bharmon@arroyogrande.org jguthrie@arroyogrande.org tbrown@arroyogrande.org kbarneich@arroyogrande.org citycouncil@atascadero.org CouncilMembers@grover.org roberson@monterey.org barrett@monterey.org downey@monterey.org haffa@monterey.org smith@monterey.org rrubio@ci.seaside.ca.us ioglesby@ci.seaside.ca.us dalexander@ci.seaside.ca.us jcampbell@ci.seaside.ca.us dpacheco@ci.seaside.ca.us Jason@Burnettforcarmel.com vbeach@ci.carmel.ca.us dallasforcarmel@gmail.com ctheis@ci.carmel.ca.us

kktalm@aol.com

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caseypg@yahoo.com rudyfischer@earthlink.net bkampe@cityofpacificgrove.org danmiller39@comcast.net bpeake@cityofpacificgrove.org kencun17@icloud.com huitt@comcast.net dave@laredolaw.net josephg@ci.salinas.ca.us jose.castaneda@ci.salinas.ca.us tonyb@ci.salinas.ca.us stevem@ci.salinas.ca.us gloriad@ci.salinas.ca.us kimbleyc@ci.salinas.ca.us jyl@ci.salinas.ca.us bdelgado62@gmail.com frank@oconnell4us.com gmorton@montereyfamilylaw.com nancyamadeo@gmail.com davidwaynebrown@aol.com rcullen@farmersagent.com karenjernigan2007@gmail.com mike.lebarre@att.net bel.insurance@yahoo.com info@cityofsoledad.com jhuerta@ci.greenfield.ca.us rrodriguez@ci.greenfield.ca.us Isantibanez@ci.greenfield.ca.us atorres@ci.greenfield.ca.us lwalker@ci.greenfield.ca.us sandcitymyr@aol.com jerry@sandcityca.org maryann@sandcityca.org todd@sandcity.org craig@sandcityca.org

831-394-6421 831-675-2644

> HSchneider@SantaBarbaraCA.gov hwhite@santabarbaraca.gov fhotchkiss@santabarbaraca.gov ghart@santabarbaraca.gov JDominguez@SantaBarbaraCA.gov rrowse@santabarbaraca.gov cmurillo@santabarbaraca.gov tvallejo@cityofgoleta.org jfarr@cityofgoleta.org raceves@cityofgoleta.org mbennett@cityofgoleta.org atpperotte@cityofgoleta.org Council@cityofsantamaria.org jimr@cityofsolvang.com hansduus@gmail.com joan.jamieson@cityofsolvang.com rci@dock.net

Lompoc City Council		b_lingl@ci.lompoc.ca.us d_starbuck@ci.lompoc.ca.us
		v_vega@ci.lompoc.ca.us
		d_holmdahl@ci.lompoc.ca.us
		j_mosby@ci.lompoc.ca.us
Carpinteria City Council		GreggCarty@ci.carpinteria.ca.us
,		FredShaw@ci.carpinteria.ca.us
		AlClark@ci.carpinteria.ca.us
		Wade Nomura @ci.carpinteria.ca.us Brad Stein @ci.carpinteria.ca.us
Buellton City Council		eda1248@comcast.net
Buenton City Council		danb@cityofbuellton.com
		jconnolly@syvuhsd.org
		lelovitz@gmail.com
		hollys@cityofbuellton.com
Guadalupe		918 Obispo St., Guadalupe, CA 93434
San Luis Obispo County School Districts:		
Almond Acres Charter Academy	805-467-2098	
Atascadero Unified School District		5601 West Mall, Atascadero CA 93422
		(805) 462-4200
Bellevue-Santa Fe Charter School	805-595-9013	
Cayucos Elementary School District	805-995-2876	
Coast Unified School District	805-927-0312	
Cuesta College (San Luis Obispo Community College)		P.O. Box 8106, Highway 1, San Luis Obispo CA 93403 (805) 546-3100
Grizzly ChalleNGe Charter School		Camp SLO, 10 Sonoma Avenue, Building 942, San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805) 782-6882
Lucia Mar Unified School District		602 Orchard Street, Arroyo Grande CA 93420 (805) 474-3000
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	805-237-3339	
Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary School District	805-467-2306	
San Luis Coastal Unified School District		district@slcusd.org
San Luis Obispo County Office of Education		3350 Education Drive San Luis Obispo, CA 93405 (805) 543-7732
San Miguel Joint Union School District		1601 L Street, San Miguel CA 93451 (805)
		467-3216
Shandon Joint Unified School District	805-238-0777	
Templeton Unified School District	805-434-5879	
Monterey County School Districts:	(024) 752 5700	3
Alisal Union School District	(831) 753-5709 (805) 753-5610	
Big Sur Unified School District Bradley Union School District	(805) 472-2339	
Carmel Unified School District	(831) 626-4052	
Chualar Union School District	(831) 679-2071	
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Graves School District	(831) 422-3211	
Greenfield Union School District	(831) 674-3712	
King City Union School District	(831) 385-0372	
Lagunita School District	(831) 449-9671	
Mission Union School District	(831) 678-0491	
Monterey Peninsula Unified School District	(831) 649-4175	
North Monterey County Unified School District	(831) 633-2937	
Pacific Grove Unified School District	(831) 646-6500	
Salinas City Elementary School District	(831) 753-5610	

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San Ardo Union School District	(831) 627-2078
San Lucas Union School District	(831) 382-4088
Santa Rita Union School District	(831) 442-1791
Soledad Unified School District	(831) 678-2866
South Monterey County Joint Union HS District	(831) 385-0695
Spreckels Union School District	(831) 455-1871
Washington Union School District	(831) 484-2828
Santa Barbara County School Districts:	
Ballard School District	(805) 688-7325
Blochman Union School District	(805) 937-2291
Buellton Union School District	(805) 686-2719
Carpinteria Unified School District	(805) 684-0218
Cold Spring School District	(805) 969-0787
College School District	(805) 686-7305
Cuyama Joint Unified School District	(661) 766-2255
Goleta Union School District	(805) 692-0857
Guadalupe Union School District	(805) 343-6155
Hope School District	(805) 687-7954
Lompoc Unified School District	(805) 735-8452
Los Olivos School District	(805) 688-4885
Montecito Union School District	(805) 969-9714
Orcutt Union School District	(805) 938-8919
Santa Barbara Unified School District	(805) 963-5685
Santa Maria-Bonita School District	(805) 928-6451
Santa Maria Joint Union High School District	(805) 928-9916
Santa Ynez Valley Union High School District	(805) 686-4454
Solvang School District	(805) 688-6410
Vista del Mar Union School District	(805) 686-8536