

Garibaldi, Oregon

People and Place

Location

Garibaldi lies in Tillamook County, on Oregon's Northern Coast. The town is located 83 miles west of Portland, at 123° 54' 35"W and 45° 33' 36"N, and is 1.31 square miles in total area (0.34 square miles in water and 0.97 square miles in land). Garibaldi along with the neighboring towns of Rockaway Beach, Bay City, and Tillamook are located on Tillamook Bay. Garibaldi, situated on the north end, is considered to be the fishing center of the Bay. The city borders water at Tillamook Bay to the south and at Miami Cove to the west.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the total population of Garibaldi was 899. The population numbered 999 in 1980 and fluctuated widely over the 20 year span from 1980 to 2000. There was an even gender distribution in 2000 with slightly more females (50.1%) than males (49.9%). The median age of Garibaldi's population was 49.2 years, which is significantly higher than the national median of 35.3 years. The percentage of Garibaldi's population over 65 years of age is 25%, in comparison the percentage of individuals 65 years of age or older in the U.S. population is 12.4%. According to the population 18 and over surveyed by the 2000 U.S. Census about 38.9% earned the equivalent of a high school diploma and 85.7% earned the equivalent of a high school diploma or higher. Approximately 18% of the same population earned at least a bachelor's degree and 4.3% earned a graduate or professional degree in the same year.

Approximately 74.2% of Garibaldi's population lived in family households in 2000. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Garibaldi's population was 94.8% White, 1.8% American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.7% Asian, and 0.1% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. Only 0.2% identified with some other race alone while 2.4% identified with two or more races. Slightly over one percent (1.3%) of the population was Hispanic or Latino. Approximately 1.8% of the community's population was foreign-born according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

History

Long before Euro-Americans came to the Pacific Northwest Native Americans inhabited Tillamook County. Groups such as the Tillamooks, Nehalems, and Nestuccas fished and hunted throughout Tillamook County's coastal areas. These peoples had a close relationship with the sea and the area's waterways. This was perhaps most evident by the boats they built. Their dugout canoes ranged from tiny vessels used for duck hunting to large canoes used for long distance travel to California. At one time the Tillamook people had a fishing village at Garibaldi's present site. The Indians of Tillamook Bay died in large numbers due to the onset of European diseases. Their population was estimated to be around 2200 at the turn of the 19th century and declined to one tenth of that size by the middle of the 1800s.

Although Captain Robert Gray was credited with being the first Euro-American to land in Tillamook Bay in 1788, it wasn't until the middle of the next century that White settlers came to the area. Unfortunately, Gray's stay in the area did not go off without a

hitch as one of his crewmen was killed by Native Americans after a quarrel. The entrance to the Bay is recognized as challenging today and was identified as perilous in Gray's time, as an account by a member of Gray's crew tells of an awkwardly situated shoal, narrow entrance, and strong tide.

In 1853 Tillamook County was created by the Territorial Government. Garibaldi's first permanent Euro-American settler was Charley Farwell a ship's cook who was put ashore after a disagreement with his captain in the mid-1860s. B.A. Bayley was the town's first developer buying land from the government. He built a hotel and became the town's first postmaster. He named a postmark after Giuseppe Garibaldi an Italian soldier and fisherman who is remembered for his military contributions toward unifying Italy, and eventually the town came to be called Garibaldi.

The county's earliest industries were shipping, logging, fishing, farming, and dairy. Fishing played a key role as it was the major avenue for bringing cash into the area. Fish were caught in the region's coastal waters, bays, and rivers, and canned in numerous canneries throughout the area. Middlemen bought the packaged fish and sold them in Willamette Valley. The funds brought into the area from the sale of fish enabled the development of other enterprises and aided the growth of Tillamook Bay's communities.

Two industries that developed alongside fishing were the dairy and lumber industries. The dairy industry's success lied with the production of cheese which could withstand long storage periods for distribution. The lumber industry started to take off in the 1890s as containers for dairy, fish, and other products became necessary. In 1911 the Pacific Railway and Navigation Company constructed a railway from Portland to Tillamook. This reliable source of transportation facilitated the growth of the timber, dairy, and fishing industries.

The lumber industry was robust in Garibaldi for approximately a fifty year period from 1918 to the 1970s however a dwindling supply of trees eventually forced the mills to close down. The fishing industry has morphed over the years. Garibaldi's Miami Cove was historically popular for crabbing and clamming, and remains so today. Salmon was historically the "big catch" on Tillamook Bay. Concerns with overfishing arose as far back as the early part of the last century. Salmon, particularly coho salmon, have declined significantly in number over the years. Gillnet and trawl fishing were banned in the Bay in 1961. The designation of coho salmon as an endangered species in the 1990s and an increase in the restrictions placed on harvesting bottomfish further burden the area's commercial fishers. Commercial clamming, oystering, and shrimping were relatively successful in the Bay during the 1990s. In recent years the shrimp industry's harvests have declined. The Bay's commercial oyster industry has also declined largely as a result of ongoing sedimentation and pollution. Despite the recent downturn in the several of the area's commercial fisheries, the Bay's sportfishing industry has enjoyed substantial growth. The tourism industry (specifically in regards to sportfishing) developed in part as an economic response to the area's waning lumber and commercial fishing industries, and expanded significantly in the 1980s. Its growth is manifest in the large number of service jobs held today by Garibaldi residents. At present Garibaldi's economy is based on tourism, entertainment, and fishing.^{1,2,3,4}

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Tillamook County's principal industries are agriculture, lumber, tourism and recreation, fishing, and food processing. The Garibaldi area's five largest employers in 2000 included (product/# of employees): the Tillamook Country Smoker (snack products/160); McRae & Sons, Inc. (specialty hardwood products/90); Garibaldi Dry Dock, Inc. (boat building and repair/65); the Nehalem Telephone and Telegraph Co. (telephone communications/15); and Nehalem Bay Ready Mix (concrete producer/6). In the same year the top three employment sectors in the City of Garibaldi, in descending order, were entertainment and recreation, education and social services, and manufacturing.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the unemployment rate for the community of Garibaldi was 7.9% (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force), this is approximately three times the size of Tillamook County's unemployment rate. Of the population 16 years of age and older approximately 48.6% were employed in 2000 and 47.2% were not in the labor force. Less than 10 percent (9.7%) of the civilian population 16 years of age and over was employed by the government and 1.8% was employed in the armed forces. Agriculture, fishing, forestry or hunting employed 5.6% of the employed civilian population (16 years of age and over) in 2000. This statistic may not be accurate as those who work in natural resource industries are often self employed, and as a result, are often undercounted.

The 2000 U.S. Census reports that Garibaldi's per capita income in 1999 was \$18,075 while the median household income was \$28,945. In comparison, the national per capita income for 1999 was \$21,587, while the national median household income was \$41,994. Approximately 11.6% of the city's population lived below the poverty level in 1999. There were 584 housing units in Garibaldi in 2000. In the same year approximately 74.7% of Garibaldi's housing units were occupied and 25.3% were vacant. Of the occupied units, 72.9% were owner occupied and 27.1% were occupied by renters. About 68.9% of the vacancies were due to seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

Governance

The City of Garibaldi, incorporated in 1946, is governed by a mayor and a 5-member City Council. The State of Oregon has no general sales tax but levies a 1% tax on overnight lodging.

Fishing businesses located in Oregon or deriving income from Oregon resources must pay a corporate excise or income tax totaling 6% of their net Oregon income. Wholesale fish dealers, canners, and bait dealers pay a landing fee that is determined from a percentage of the value of the food fish purchased from commercial harvesters. Salmon and Steelhead Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) landing fees are \$0.05 per pound for round, \$.0575 per pound for dressed, and \$.0605 per pound for dressed with heads off. Other regular landing fees are based on value; salmon and steelhead are 3.15% of value (including eggs and parts); all other fish and shellfish are 1.09% of value, and near-shore species are 5% of value.

Vessel owners must pay registration and title fees, and marine fuel taxes that support boating facilities, marine law enforcement, and boating safety education. Fishing

boats and equipment may be taxed as personal property if they are valued at less than \$1 million. If their value exceeds this amount, they are taxed as industrial property. In 2004, title transfer fees are \$30 and registration fees are \$3 per foot based on center length of vessel. Oregon levies a fuel tax of \$0.24 per gallon of gasoline and use fuel. The Oregon Department of Agriculture administers four commodity commissions, Oregon Albacore Commission, Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission, Oregon Salmon Commission, and Oregon Trawl Commission. Fishermen pay fees to these commissions for marketing and lobbying on behalf of fishermen involved in these specific fisheries.

The nearest enforcement office for the National Marine Fisheries Service is located 56 miles away in Astoria. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is headquartered in Salem; however there is a marine resources program located 78 miles away in Newport and a fish divisions program based in Astoria. A U.S. Coast Guard Station is located in Garibaldi. Portland, 83 miles away, is home to the district office of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and meetings of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council.

Facilities

Garibaldi lies on Highway 101, a major corridor for travel along the Pacific Coast from Washington to California. The closest major airport lies 56 miles away in Astoria, while two smaller public use airports are located within 13 miles in Manzanita and Tillamook. The nearest airport offering international service is located in Portland, the Portland International Airport.

Garibaldi is in the Neah-kah-nie School District. The District has one Senior/Junior High School and two elementary schools, one based in Garibaldi. Electrical service is provided by the Tillamook Public Utility District. The City of Garibaldi provides water for the community, as well as wastewater treatment. Garibaldi currently has no storm drainage system. The community's police force is contracted through the Tillamook County Sheriff Department. Tillamook County General Hospital lies 11 miles away in Tillamook, while the Providence Seaside Hospital is located 27 miles away in Seaside. There are approximately eight overnight accommodations, including inns, bed and breakfasts, and vacation rentals in Garibaldi and the nearby community of Rockaway Beach.

The Port of Garibaldi is a shallow-water port, with an 18-foot entrance channel. The port district has a budget of \$315,000, with which it operates an industrial park, a picnic area, a campground, a shipping terminal, a launch ramp, wet/dry moorage, and land leases.⁵ The port has dual jetties and is guarded by Coast Guard personnel. Marinas in the port and the surrounding area rent boats and equipment to fishermen and outdoor enthusiasts.

Involvement in West Coast Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Landings data for Garibaldi were recorded as part of the Tillamook/Garibaldi Port Group. In 2000 recorded data indicates that landings for this port group were in the following West Coast fisheries (data shown represent landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels delivering landings): crab (177.3 t/\$863,228/19), groundfish (110.2 t/\$140,155/34), highly migratory species (134.1 t/\$262,623/18),

salmon (48.2 t/\$174,609/50), shellfish (45.7 t/\$31,044/12), shrimp (188.1 t/\$211,429/9), and other species (5.3 t/\$27,532/16). See the Tillamook Community Profile for additional information about this community.

In 2000 community members owned 35 vessels that participated in the region's fisheries, 17 of which participated in the federal groundfish fishery. According to recorded data the number of vessels owned by Garibaldi residents that participated in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (0/3/0), crab (0/9/0), groundfish (0/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/1/NA), salmon (0/14/0), shellfish (NA/6/NA), and shrimp (NA/6/0).⁶

In 2000, three federal permits were held by four Garibaldi community members. In the same year recorded data indicates that the number of residents holding state permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (0/2/0), crab (0/9/0), highly migratory species (NA/1/0), salmon (0/14/0), shellfish (0/2/NA), and shrimp (2/5/0).⁷

At least eight fishing permits were registered to Garibaldi residents in 2000; of these, five were registered state permits. According to recorded data for the same year, the number of permits held by community members for each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (0/2/0), crab (0/9/0), highly migratory species (NA/1/0), salmon (0/15/0), shellfish (0/3/NA), and shrimp (2/6/0).⁸ In addition, there was at least one processing company located in Garibaldi in 2000.

As Garibaldi is one of several Tillamook Bay communities (Rockaway, Bay City, and Tillamook) whose economies are intertwined it is useful to look at the combined landings for the Tillamook Bay area to gain an understanding of the significance of commercial fishing in Garibaldi. "Commercial Fishing contributed \$4.1 million in personal income to the Tillamook Bay area economy in 1997. That year, landings of crab in the Tillamook Bay area were worth an estimated ex-vessel value of \$580,000. Shrimp were worth \$421,000; groundfish, \$165,000; albacore \$219,000; and Chinook salmon, \$59,000. Fish processing plants in the Tillamook Bay area...process shrimp, crab, salmon, albacore, sole thornyheads, sablefish, lingcod, and other rockfish."⁹

Sportfishing

Garibaldi supports a relatively robust sportfishing industry. In 2000 there were two registered outfitter businesses. There were also 12 sportfish license vendors operating in Garibaldi. There were five charter operations (business offices) located in Garibaldi and all these operations moored their vessels in Garibaldi. In addition, 19 other charter operations harbored their vessels in Garibaldi, while their business offices lied outside the community in the following places: Bay City, Beavercreek, Boring, Clackamas, Cloverdale, Gresham, Hillsboro, Hubbard, Milwaukie, Nehalem, Portland, Rockaway, Tigard, and Tillamook. Garibaldi also houses the business office of one other charter business that moors its vessel in Oregon City.

In 2000, ocean going sport fishermen caught over 40 non-salmonid species of fish for a total catch of 87,963. The top five fish caught, in descending order, were black, yellowtail, and canary rockfish, lingcod, and blue rockfish. Sport fishermen also caught 1117 Chinook and 552 coho salmon. Clamming and crabbing are also popular activities in Garibaldi.

Subsistence

Local community members, both tribal and nontribal, may engage in subsistence fishing for marine and stream resources in Garibaldi and the surrounding area. Under the trust doctrine, the federal government is charged to protect tribal resources and by constitutional mandate to protect natural resources. The government-to-government agreements made between tribal groups and the United States through treaties guarantee fishing rights on traditional grounds. Specific information on subsistence fishing in Garibaldi is not discussed in detail in this profile due to the lack of available data.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 Garibaldi was scarcely involved in North Pacific commercial fisheries. Community members held one federal permit for North Pacific fisheries in 2000 and owned one vessel that fished in the region that year. In addition, one resident worked as a crew member in North Pacific fisheries in 2000. Community members also held one groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permit.

Sportfishing

Residents of Garibaldi had a modest involvement in the Alaskan sportfishing industry in 2000, as four community members purchased licenses to fish in Alaska that year.

¹ Gilden, Jennifer, ed. 1999. Oregon's Changing Coastal Fishing Communities, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/sgpubs/onlinepubs/o99001.html> (access date - August 2004).

² Tobe, Lisa. 2003. Garibaldi, Tillamook County, Oregon, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.fcresearch.org/neai/OR_case_studies/Garibaldi.pdf (access date - August 2004)

³ Garibaldi Chamber of Commerce. No date. Welcome to Garibaldi: The Pacific Ocean Gateway - History, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.garibaldioregon.com/history.htm> (access date - August 2004)

⁴ Guardino III, M. Constance, and Rev. Marilyn A. Riedel. Sovereigns of Themselves: A Liberating History of Oregon and Its Coast, Volume III, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www2.wi.net/~census/lesson36.html> (access date - August 2004).

⁵ Gilden, Jennifer, ed. 1999. Oregon's Changing Coastal Fishing Communities, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/sgpubs/onlinepubs/o99001.html> (access date - August 2004).

⁶ 'NA' refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.

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