

Santa Barbara

People and Place

Location

Santa Barbara, 95 miles northwest of Los Angeles in Santa Barbara County, is on the Santa Barbara Channel. It encompasses approximately 19 square miles of land and 22.4 square miles of water. The geographic coordinates of Santa Barbara are lat 34°25'15"N, long 119°41'50"W.

Demographic Profile

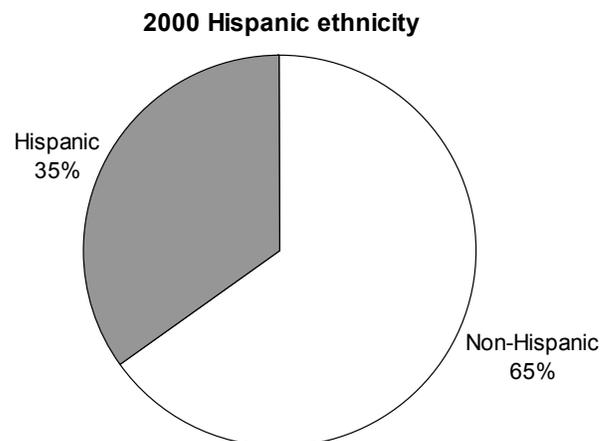
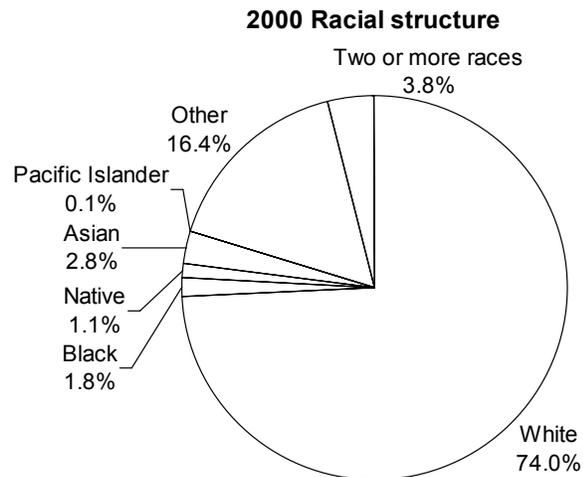
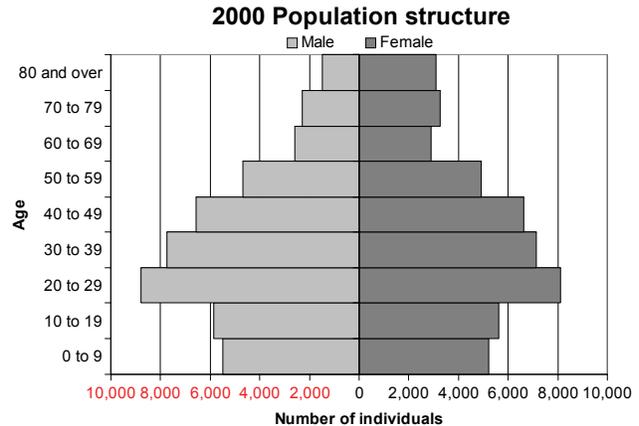
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Santa Barbara had a population of 92,325, an increase of 7.3% from 1990. The gender composition was 50.8% female and 49.2% male. The median age was 34.6, slightly lower than the national median age of 35.3. Of the population 18 years of age and older, 81.4% had a high school education or greater, 34.5% had a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.7% had a graduate or professional degree; the national averages were 79.7%, 22.3%, and 7.8% respectively.

The majority of the racial structure of Santa Barbara was white (74%), followed by individuals who identified with some other race (16.4%), individuals who identified with two or more races (3.8%), Asian (2.8%), black (1.8%), American Indian and Alaska Native (1.1%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.1%). Ethnicity data indicate 35% identified as Hispanic. About 25.3% of the population was foreign-born, of which more than half were from Mexico.

History

Chumash Indians settled the Santa Barbara area about 13,000 years ago. Their homeland was along the coast between the current cities of Malibu and Paso Robles, and on the Northern Channel Islands.¹ The Chumash had a population of about 18,000 spread between 150 independent villages by the time Spanish missionaries arrived. It is believed this high population level was brought about by intensified fishing, possibly a result of the plank canoe innovation, the "tomol," at about 2,000 years before present. Newly developed barbed harpoons and shell hooks also allowed the Chumash to harvest a more expansive array of fish species.²

In the 1780s Spanish missionaries settled Mission and El Presidio, which began a time of Christianization and colonization for the Chumash. The Spanish governed the area until 1822 when Mexico won its



independence. In the 1820s the missions were secularized. Colonel John Fremont and his soldiers took the area in 1846 for the United States during the Mexican-American War. From 1830 to 1865 ranching and agriculture became important livelihoods.³ The community began to change in 1865 as large numbers of Victorian houses were built in contrast to the more traditional Spanish Colonials. Local industry also changed. The port began to grow with increases in shipping and the importance of agriculture.

In 1925 a magnitude 6.3 earthquake collapsed many of the commercial buildings in Santa Barbara and damaged residences.⁴ Many of the buildings that survived the quake and were not lost to fire were built in the Spanish Colonial style. This led to a strict building code for downtown Santa Barbara. Today the resulting architecture continues to lure tourists to the city. In the 1930s the Rincon section of U.S. Highway 101 was constructed, connecting Santa Barbara to the coastal highway.

The Chumash experienced a sharp decline during the nineteenth century. In 1901 the Chumash were allotted 75 acres near Mission Santa Ynez. Today this small reservation is home to a Chumash business council, a thriving bingo operation, and a federal housing program. Approximately 5,000 identify themselves as Chumash Indians.⁵

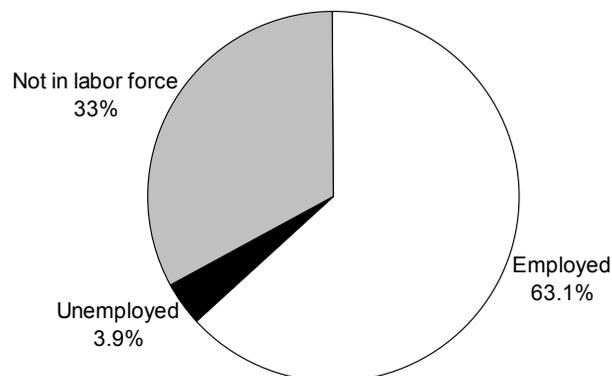
Infrastructure

Current Economy

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 63.1% of Santa Barbara's potential labor force 16 years of age and older were employed, 3.9% were unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 5.8% (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). In addition, 33% were not in the labor force, compared to the national average of 36.1%. The top employment sectors were local, state, or federal government (14%), education services (12%), retail trade (10.5%), health care and social assistance (10.4%), and manufacturing (8.5%). Natural resource jobs including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting employed only 0.8%, but this percentage may be artificially low because many fishermen are self-employed and are underrepresented in the data.

The city's major employers are the County of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara City College, Santa Barbara High School District, Santa Barbara Medical Foundation Clinic (Sansum), the City of Santa Barbara, U.S. Postal Service, Santa Barbara Bank & Trust, Santa Barbara Elementary School District, Santa Barbara County Schools Office, McGhan Medical,

2000 Employment structure



Albertson's Stores, Fess Parker's Double Tree, and Nordstrom.⁶

According to the U.S. Census, Santa Barbara's per capita income in 1999 was \$26,466 and the median household income was \$47,498. About 13.4% lived below the poverty level, slightly higher than the national average of 12.4%. In 2000 Santa Barbara had 37,076 housing units, of which 96% were occupied and 4% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 40.3% were by owner and 55.7% were by renter.

Governance

Santa Barbara is a charter city incorporated in April 1850 and governed by a city council that includes a mayor and six council members.⁷ The city is the seat of Santa Barbara County. Residents pay a retail sales tax of 7.75% and the city levies a property tax rate from 1.0% to 1.25%. In November 2000 voters approved Measure B, an increase in the transient occupancy tax from 10% to 12%. Proceeds from the increase are restricted to the Creeks Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Program. In 2006 Measure B funds, plus interest, generated \$2,297,778, which was supplemented by \$8,000 from local grants.⁸ See the Governance subsection (page 43) in the Overview section for a more detailed discussion of taxes affecting fisherman and processors in California.

The closest National Marine Fisheries Service office is in Long Beach, 115.5 miles south. A California Department of Fish and Game office is in Santa Barbara. A U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) station is located at Station Channel Islands, 37.2 miles away, and is the home port of three vessels. In addition, a USCG patrol boat is stationed in Santa Barbara. The nearest U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services office is in Los Angeles, approximately 95 miles away. Pacific Fishery Management Council meetings are held 219 miles away

in San Diego and 319 miles away in Foster City. North Pacific Fishery Management Council meetings are 955 miles away in Portland, Oregon.

Facilities

Santa Barbara is accessible by land, sea, and air. U.S. Highway 101 links Santa Barbara to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Santa Barbara Airport provides nonstop commercial service to Dallas/Fort Worth, Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, San Jose, and Seattle, however, the nearest international airport is 95.1 miles away in Los Angeles.⁹

Santa Barbara schools include 12 elementary, 9 secondary, and 16 private schools. Eight colleges, universities, or technical schools are located in the community, including the University of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara City College, Westmont College, Antioch University, Brooks Institute of Photography, Santa Barbara College of Law, Music Academy of the West, and the Santa Barbara Business College.

Southern California Edison supplies electricity, and the City of Santa Barbara provides water and wastewater services. Southern California Gas Company supplies natural gas. MarBorg & Browning Ferris Industries provides garbage removal.¹⁰ Two main hospitals are located in the community, Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital and the Rehabilitation Institute at Santa Barbara.¹¹ The Santa Barbara Police Department and Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department administer public safety, and the Santa Barbara City Fire Department provides emergency services. According to the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, the community has 40 hotels, 24 motels, 14 bed and breakfasts, and 11 vacation rentals.¹²

The Santa Barbara Harbor includes a breakwater, marina, loading dock, hoist, fueling dock, marine services and repair, and other facilities. The harbor has mooring space for more than 1,100 pleasure and commercial vessels, "providing a safe haven and the doorway to the Channel Islands, the open seas, and the last harbor before rounding Point Conception on your way up the coast."¹³

Involvement in West Coast Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 248 registered vessels made fisheries landings at Santa Barbara. Landings were in the following West Coast fisheries (data shown represents landings in metric tons/value of landings/number of vessels landing): coastal pelagic 1,722.1 t/\$263,888/20;

crab 216 t/\$629,278/53; groundfish 66.9 t/\$440,085/86; highly migratory species 110.1 t/\$261,685/24; salmon 5.1 t/\$17,781/6; shellfish confidential/confidential/1; shrimp 515.6 t/\$1,379,635/33; and other species 1,115.5 t/\$3,476,509/171.

In 2000 Santa Barbara residents owned 120 vessels, including 40 that participated in the federally managed groundfish fishery. The number of vessels owned by Santa Barbara residents that participated in each fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic 0/0/4, groundfish 0/0/NA, highly migratory species NA/0/NA, salmon 0/1/22, shellfish NA/0/NA, shrimp NA/0/5, and other species 1/0/2.¹⁴

In 2000 a resident held one federal groundfish fishery permit. The number of Santa Barbara residents holding permits in each fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic 0/0/11, groundfish 0/0/65, highly migratory species NA/0/25, salmon 0/1/28, shellfish 0/0/NA, shrimp 0/0/23, and other species 0/2/232.¹⁵

Santa Barbara residents held at least 570 permits in 2000, including one federal groundfish permit and 569 state permits. The number of permits held in each fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic 0/0/18, groundfish 0/0/79, highly migratory species NA/0/44, salmon 0/1/46, shellfish 0/0/NA, shrimp 0/0/34, and other species 0/4/393.¹⁶

At least three processors operated in Santa Barbara in the 2000: Kanoloa Imports, Mu's Seafood Company, and Sovereign Seafoods Inc. The average number employed by these processors was 63. The total pounds and value reported as processed by the companies is confidential. Processed items included salmon, sea bass, swordfish, halibut, and shark fillets, as well as dried sea cucumber and yellowfin tuna.

Sportfishing

Eight authorized California Department of Fish and Game agents sell fishing licenses in Santa Barbara.¹⁷ Five sportfishing guides or charter businesses are listed in Santa Barbara as well as two main fishing clubs, one specifically for fly fishermen and the other for general sports fishermen.¹⁸ According to the Santa Barbara Sportfishing Club, marine species caught in the area include salmon, albacore tuna, lingcod, kelp bass, white sea bass, halibut, yellowfin tuna, yellow tail, and marlin. Freshwater species caught in nearby Cachuma and Casitas lakes include largemouth bass, trout, catfish, and red ear perch.¹⁹ In 2000 the port group consisting of Port Hueneme, Oxnard, Ventura, and Santa Barbara reported 35 commercial passenger fishing vessels or "party boats" made 352,260 landings of more than 26 species.

Subsistence

Local tribal and nontribal community members may engage in subsistence fishing in the Santa Barbara area, however, specific information is not discussed in detail in this community profile due to the lack of available data. The California Department of Fish and Game uses the term “recreational” for fishermen who do not earn revenue from their catch, but fish for pleasure or to provide food for personal consumption. Information on subsistence fishing is captured to some degree in the sportfishing data.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 Santa Barbara residents owned eight vessels involved in North Pacific fisheries. Community members landed fish in the following North Pacific fisheries (data shown represents landings in metric tons/ value of landings/number of vessels landing): herring confidential/confidential/3 and salmon 286 t/\$407,790/8.

In 2000 two Santa Barbara residents held federal commercial fishing permits and nine residents held state permits. Twenty-nine residents held crew member licenses for North Pacific fisheries.

Residents held 358,035 halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) shares and 52,900 sablefish IFQ shares. In 2000 residents held one Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission shellfish, five herring, and seven salmon permits.

Sportfishing

In 2000 Santa Barbara residents purchased 245 Alaska sportfishing licenses.

Notes

1. Santa Barbara Museum of History. 2002. Welcome to Chumash Indian life. Online at <http://www.sbnature.org/research/anthro/chumash/index.htm> [accessed 16 March 2007].
2. Santa Barbara Museum of History. 2002. 13,000 years of change along the central coast. Online at <http://www.sbnature.org/research/anthro/chumash/timel.htm> [accessed 16 March 2007].
3. SantaBarbara.com. No date. Local history. Online at http://www.santabarbara.com/community/local_history/ [accessed 16 March 2007].
4. Institute for Crustal Studies, University of California at Santa Barbara. 2001. The 1925 Santa Barbara earthquake: In brief. Online at http://www.crustal.ucsb.edu/ics/sb_eqs/1925/1925.html [accessed 16 March 2007].
5. Houghton Mifflin. No date. Encyclopedia of North American Indians, Chumash. Online at http://www.college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/naind/html/na_007400_chumash.htm [accessed July 2004].

6. City of Santa Barbara. 2004. City of Santa Barbara facts. Online at http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/Business/Demographic/City_Facts/ [accessed 16 March 2007].
7. City of Santa Barbara. 2003. Mayor and city council. Online at http://www.santa-barbara.ca.us/departments/mayor_and_council/ [accessed 16 March 2007].
8. The City of Santa Barbara. 2006. Creeks Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Division. Online at <http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/NR/exeres/3DBE4BE3-BAC7-4717-A843-47EEBDBD72EC,frameless.htm?NRMODE=Published> [accessed 16 March 2007].
9. Santa Barbara Airport. 2005. Non-stop destinations from the Santa Barbara Airport. Online at <http://www.flysba.com/?pageID=42> [accessed 16 March 2007].
10. See note 6.
11. See note 6.
12. Santa Barbara Region Chamber of Commerce. 2004. Santa Barbara lodging. Online at <http://www.sbchamber.org/visitors/lodging.php> [accessed 16 March 2007].
13. Makai Promotions. 2003. Welcome to Santa Barbara harbor. Online at <http://www.sailorschoice.com/santabarbara/> [accessed 16 March 2007].
14. NA refers to data that were not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.
15. See note 14.
16. See note 14.
17. California Department of Fish and Game. No date. Search for an authorized license agent. Online at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/Irbweb/jsp/> [accessed 16 March 2007].
18. SantaBarbara.com. No date. Santa Barbara activity guide, fishing. Online at <http://www.santabarbara.com/activities/fishing/default.asp> [accessed 16 March 2007].
19. Santa Barbara Sport Fishing Club. No date. Online at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/SBSportFishingClub/> [accessed 16 March 2007].