

## **Santa Ana, California**

### **People and Place**

#### *Location*

Santa Ana is located in Orange County along Interstate 5. The community covers 27.14 square miles of land and 0.3 square miles of water. Santa Ana lies east of Long Beach, approximately 32 miles south of Los Angeles and 89 miles north of San Diego. The geographic coordinates of Santa Ana, California, are: 33°44'44"N, 117°52'01"W.

#### *Demographic Profile*

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Santa Ana was 337,977, a 15.1% increase from the 1990 U.S. Census. In 2000 the gender structure was evenly divided with slightly more males (51.8%) than females (48.2%). The median age of the population in 2000 was 26.5, which is considerably lower than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the same data, 34.2% of the population was under the age of 18, and 44.6% of the population was between the ages of 22 and 49. For the population 18 years and over, 44.5% had a high school education or higher, 7.8% had attained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 2.3% earned a graduate or professional degree. The highest level of educational attainment was a high school diploma or equivalency for 17.7% of the population. In 2000, 92.3% of the population lived in family households.

The 2000 U.S. Census shows that the racial composition was predominantly White, (42.7%), followed by Asian (8.8%), Black or African American (1.7%), American Indian and Alaskan native (1.2%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.3%). Overall, 40.6% classified themselves as belonging to some other race and 4.6% of the population identified themselves with two or more races. A total of 76.1% identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. Slightly over half of the population (53.3%) was foreign-born, including 78.8% that were born in Mexico and 9.0% in Vietnam.

#### *History*

In 1769, Don Gaspár de Portolá, the leader of a Spanish expedition in the California territory, discovered a valley and river which he christened "Santa Ana." José Antonio Yorba, an expedition soldier, and his nephew Juan Peralta, were given a land grant from the Spanish authority and developed the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana for cattle grazing and farming. A century later, in 1869, William H. Spurgeon purchased 70 acres of land from the Yorba family and plotted a town site in the area, naming the town Santa Ana. The city was officially granted incorporation by the State of California in 1886. Three years later Orange County was formed by annexing a portion of Los Angeles County and Santa Ana was designated the County Seat. At the formation of Orange County, there were only three incorporated cities: Santa Ana, Anaheim, and Orange.

During World War II, the Santa Ana Army Air Base was an important site of military operations in southern California. The population of Santa Ana boomed immediately after World War II, as local industry grew, creating more jobs. Trolley services to Los Angeles made commuting possible, effectively beginning the era of suburbanization, as the population of the Los Angeles metropolitan area began to spill over into formerly small cities like Santa Ana. Growth throughout Orange County has

continued throughout the last half of the twentieth century, aided by the rise of the freeway system. Today Santa Ana is both a satellite community to Los Angeles and an important administrative and financial center in its own right.<sup>1</sup>

## **Infrastructure**

### *Current Economy*

According to the California Employment Development Department, the major employers in Santa Ana include First American Title Insurance, Ingram Micro Inc., and Santa Ana College.<sup>2</sup> According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 54.7% of the potential labor force was employed and there was an 8.0% unemployment rate (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). Of the population over 16 years old, 40.6% were not in the labor force. Of the employed civilian population, 24.7% worked in “Manufacturing” while 10.4% worked in “Educational, health and social services” and 10.4% worked in “Retail trade.” The armed forces accounted for less than 1.0% of the labor force. A total of 7.7% of the employed civilian population was employed by the government at the local, state, or federal level. Of those, only 0.1% were reported as working for the government in the “Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining” industries. Only 1.5% of the employed civilian population over the age of 16 was involved in “Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting: according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

Santa Ana’s per capita income in 1999 was \$12,152, while the median household income for the same year was \$43,412. In 1999 a total of 19.8% of the population was below the poverty level. In 2000 there were 74,588 housing units in Santa Ana, 97.9% of which were occupied, 2.1% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 49.3% were owner occupied and 50.7% were renter occupied. Almost half (44.1%) of the vacant housing units were for rent and 18.4% were for sale.

### *Governance*

Santa Ana serves as the County Seat of Orange County and has a Council-Manager form of government, consisting of six Council members and an elected Mayor. Sales taxes are 7.25% based on the standard statewide rate. The annual property tax for Orange County is approximately 1.06% of the property’s assessed value, plus bonded indebtedness, assessment districts, and fees that are approved by the voters.

California state law assesses commercial vessels, charter boats, and oceanographic research vessels at 4% of their full cash value.<sup>3</sup> Vessels registered in California with either the Department of Motor Vehicles or the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) are assessed property taxes by the county tax collector where it is moored.<sup>4</sup> Some commercial vessels are also subject to a Ballast Water Management Fee of about \$500 per voyage.<sup>5</sup> California levies a fuel tax of \$0.18 per gallon, a portion of which goes toward marine safety and education programs and boating facility administration and development.<sup>6</sup>

The State of California levies landing taxes that must be paid by fishermen and fish processors involved in the retail sale of fish products. These taxes vary by species and range between \$.0013 and \$.0125 per pound of fish.<sup>7</sup> The California Department of Agriculture also administers two commodity commissions, the California Salmon Council and the California Sea Urchin Commission, which charge fees for marketing and lobbying on behalf of fishermen involved in these specific fisheries.<sup>8</sup>

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services has a local office in Santa Ana. The National Marine Fisheries Service, California Department of Fish and Game, and U.S. Coast Guard all have local offices in Long Beach, 22 miles west of Santa Ana. Pacific Fisheries Management Council meetings are held in Del Mar, approximately 70 miles to the south, and the nearest North Pacific Fisheries Management Council meetings are held in Portland, Oregon, approximately 997 miles to the north.

### *Facilities*

Santa Ana is accessible by road via Interstate 5, which runs north and south through the city, and by air via the John Wayne Orange County Airport, located within Santa Ana. The Los Angeles International Airport is located approximately 33 miles north. Greyhound and Amtrak provide bus and rail service respectively to nearby communities and linkages to metropolitan areas throughout the country.

Schools in Santa Ana include 43 elementary schools, 12 middle schools, 9 high schools, 32 private schools of all levels, 4 junior colleges or higher education centers, and 3 universities or colleges.<sup>9</sup> Santa Ana's Public Works Agency provides and maintains sewer and water facilities and collects refuse for the Santa Ana residents. Southern California Edison supplies electric utilities to area residents. The Santa Ana Police Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Office administer local law enforcement. Santa Ana has its own fire department. The community is home to three major hospitals: Western Medical Center, and Coastal Communities Hospital, and Children's Hospital of Orange County. There is also a wide variety of smaller medical clinics, surgery centers, and hospice care facilities. Lodging accommodations include 22 hotels and motels, and one bed-and-breakfast.

## **Involvement in West Coast Fisheries**

### *Commercial Fishing*

Landings data for Santa Ana were recorded as part of the Other Los Angeles and Orange County Ports port group which includes the nearby communities of: Los Angeles Area, Redondo Beach, Avalon, Sunset Beach, Pacific Palisades, Los Alamitos, Catalina Island, Torrance, Malibu, Norwalk, Norco, Elsinore, Venice, Ocean Park, Topanga Canyon, West Los Angeles, Laguna, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, Whittier, Orange, Bell Gardens, Anaheim, Mission Viejo, Carson, Hawaiian Gardens, El Segundo, Fountain Valley, Corona Del Mar, Balboa, Alhambra, Manhattan Beach, Seal Beach, Point Dume, Hermosa Beach, Lancaster, Upland, Vernon, San Bernardino, Walnut, Fullerton, Harbor City, Paramount, Lynwood, Playa Del Ray, Chatsworth, Ontario, Reseda, Newhall, Pasadena, La Canada, Bloomington, Irvine, Beaumont, Inglewood, Gardena, Capistrano, Costa Mesa, Riverside, Huntington Beach, San Clemente, Granada Hills, Rancho Palos Verdes, Covina, Westminster, South Gate, and Glendale. Reported landings for this port group in 2000 were in the following West Coast fisheries (data shown represent landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels landing): coastal pelagic (73 t/\$54,656/13), crab (16 t/\$53,799/14), groundfish (38 t/\$196,068/24), highly migratory species (4 t/\$22,968/18), shrimp (6 t/\$110,054/5), and other species (91 t/\$431,800/52). According to available data, there were no seafood processors in Santa Ana in 2000. See the Costa Mesa Community Profile for additional information about this community.

No vessels delivered landings to Santa Ana in 2000. However, in the same year there was one commercial vessel owned by a Santa Ana resident; the vessel participated in the Federally Managed Groundfish fishery. According to recorded data the number of vessels owned by Santa Ana residents in 2000 that participated in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: groundfish (0/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/0/NA), shellfish (NA/0/NA), shrimp (NA/0/0), and other species (0/0/2).<sup>10</sup>

In 2000, no federal groundfish permits were held by community members. In the same year, recorded data indicates that the number of Santa Ana residents holding permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: groundfish (0/0/1), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), shellfish (0/0/NA), and other species (0/0/6).<sup>11</sup>

According to available data, there were at least ten commercial fishing permits, all state registered, held by Santa Ana residents in 2000. Recorded data indicates that the number of state permits held by Santa Ana residents in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: groundfish (0/0/1), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), shellfish (0/0/NA), and other species (0/0/9).<sup>12</sup>

### *Sportfishing*

A number of charter vessels operate out of the area targeting albacore tuna, rock cod, yellowfin tuna, sharks, salmon, and other species. Many of these charter vessels also offer seasonal whale watching tours. In 2002, at least two charter businesses serviced sport fishermen and tourists in Santa Ana. There are three license agents selling sportfishing licenses in Santa Ana. In 2000 residents of Orange County purchased: 26,250 resident sportfishing licenses, 47 non-resident sportfishing licenses, 7 sport salmon punch cards, and 29 abalone report cards. In the port group around Newport Beach, 27 commercial passenger fishing vessels served 57,515 anglers in 2000. These vessels reported 2427,746 landings composed of more than two dozen species. Sea bass (unspecified) and California barracuda accounted for 59.1% and 8.8% of the landings respectively.

### *Subsistence*

Local tribal and nontribal community members might be engaged in subsistence fishing in the Santa Ana area. However, specific information on subsistence fishing in Santa Ana 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” to refer to fishermen that do not earn revenue from their catch but rather fish for pleasure and/or to provide food for personal consumption. Therefore information on subsistence fishing in California is captured, to some degree, within the above sportfishing data.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2000, six community members worked as crewmembers aboard vessels involved in North Pacific fisheries.

### *Sportfishing*

While the majority of the charter boats in Santa Ana target West Coast fisheries, a total of 124 Santa Ana community members purchased Alaska sportfishing licenses in 2000.

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<sup>1</sup> Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society. No data. The History of Santa Ana, [Online] Available: URL: <http://www.santaanahistory.com/history.html>.

<sup>2</sup> State of California. No date. Labor Market Information: Major Employers in Sonoma County, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/majorer/majorer.htm> (access date - April 2005).

<sup>3</sup> State of California Board of Equalization. No date. Property Tax Rules, Rule 151. Vessels Subject to the Four Percent Assessment, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/pdf/r151.pdf> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>4</sup> California Department of Motor Vehicles. 2003. How to register a vessel, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.dmv.ca.gov/boatsinfo/boatreg.htm#how> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>5</sup> State of California Board of Equalization. 2004. Ballast Water Management Fee, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.boe.ca.gov/sptaxprog/bllstweb12.htm> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Transportation. 2001. Provisions Governing the Distribution of State Motor Fuel Tax Receipts: California, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/hwytaxes/2001/california.htm> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>7</sup> State of California. No date. Fish and Game Code Section 8040-8070, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycod?section=fgc&group=08001-8070> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>8</sup> State of California Department of Agriculture. 2004. List of Marketing Programs, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/mkt/mkt/mktbrds.html> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>9</sup> National Center for Education Statistics. No date. National Center for Educational Statistics, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://nces.ed.gov/globallocator/> (access date - April 2005).

<sup>10</sup> '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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