

# San Jose, California

## People and Place

### *Location*

The City of San Jose, located in Santa Clara County, is situated approximately 70 miles north of Monterey and 48 miles southeast of San Francisco. San Jose has 174.9 square miles of land and 3.3 square miles of surface water. The City of San Jose lies at 37°25'00"N, 121°57'30"W.

### *Demographic Profile*

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census the population of San Jose was 894,943. Between 1990 and 2000, U.S. Census data reports that the population of San Jose increased 14.4%. In 2000 the percentage of males and females was 50.8% and 49.2% respectively. The racial composition of the population was 47.5% White, followed by Asian (26.9%), Black or African American (3.5%), American Indian and Alaskan Native (0.8%), and Pacific Islander (0.4%). A large percentage, 15.9%, identified themselves as belonging to some other race and 5% classified themselves as belonging to two or more races. Overall, 30.2% of the population identified as Hispanic or Latino.

The median age of the population in 2000 was 32.6 which was lower than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. In 2000 approximately 57% of the population was between the ages of 22 and 60. Of the foreign-born population (36.9%), 30.2% were born in Mexico, 20.4% in Vietnam, and 10.9% in the Philippines. A total of 86.9% of the population of San Jose were living in family households in 2000. The 2000 U.S. Census reports that 77.3% of the population of San Jose over 18 years of age had received a high school degree or higher, 28.5% had received a bachelor's degree or higher, and 9.4% received a graduate or professional degree; as compared to the national averages of 79.7%, 22.3%, and 7.8% respectively.

### *History*

Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, over 10,000 Indians lived in central California's coastal areas between Big Sur and San Francisco Bay. This group of Indians consisted of approximately 40 tribal groups ranging in size from 100-250 members. When the Spanish arrived they referred to the tribal groups collectively as "Costenos," meaning "coastal people." The name was eventually changed to "Costanoan." Native Americans in the San Francisco Bay area were referred to as Costanoans for years until descendants chose to call themselves Ohlones, meaning "the abalone people."<sup>1</sup>

The Ohlones utilized hunting and gathering technology, taking advantage of the rich natural resources in the area. Adult males hunted several large game animals including deer, elk, bear, whale, sea lion, otter, and seal. Freshwater and saltwater fish were important in the Ohlone diet, including steelhead trout, salmon, sturgeon, and lamprey. Shellfish were also important to the Ohlone. People that lived along Monterey and San Francisco Bays gathered mussels, abalone, clams, oysters, and hornshell from the local tidelands.<sup>2</sup>

The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, one of several Ohlone groups, is comprised of lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay region who trace their ancestry through the Missions Dolores, Santa Clara, and San Jose. The aboriginal homeland of the Muwekma Tribe includes several counties, including Santa Clara County. Between 1982 and 1984 the Muwekma Tribal

Council was formally organized and tribal members are currently working for federal recognition.<sup>3</sup>

Incorporated in 1850, San Jose is the oldest civil settlement in California, founded in 1777.<sup>4</sup> Today San Jose serves as the County Seat of Santa Clara County. Known as the Gateway to the Bay Area, San Jose is the third largest city in California. Before San Jose was recognized as a city of innovation and a technological center, the area was known for its fruit orchards, ranches, and canneries. Today, the area offers cultural arts, professional sports, several educational institutions, and numerous hotels and restaurants catering to more than six million visitors each year.

San Jose has numerous historical sites and museums including the Silicon Valley Institute of Art and Technology, the Children's Discovery Museum, San Jose Historical Museum, and the Winchester Mystery House. The San Jose Opera, Wind Symphony, and San Jose Chamber Orchestra are among the artistic activities available in the area. The Jose Theatre, occupied by the Improv Comedy Club, is another popular destination for many residents. The theatre was established in 1904 by David Jacks, a Scotsman who was lured to California by the Gold Rush and became one of the largest landowners in the state. Jacks once owned the City of Monterey and Monterey Jack cheese was a product of one of his enterprises.<sup>5</sup>

Alviso, located within the City of San Jose, is a National Register Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1849 Chester Layman, the surveyor of San Jose laid out the streets for the City of Alviso. A toll road was built, as were hotels, taverns, and stores, around the busy wharves. Incorporated in 1852 Alviso is located on the San Francisco Bay and is one of the oldest towns in Santa Clara County. Up until the late 1800s Alviso served as a major commercial shipping point for the entire south county. In the 1880s the Guadalupe River and the Alviso Slough were connected to facilitate shipping between San Francisco and the Sacramento Delta regions. Through the port at Alviso ships could travel up the Guadalupe River to the Embarcadero de Santa Clara and the tiny community of San Jose. Residents had great hopes of Alviso becoming a prominent city in the region until the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad diverted travel from the town in 1864. In 1896 the South Bay Yacht Club was established, and remains in operation today. Thomas Foon Chew took over his father's Precity Canning Company in 1906 and renamed it the Bayside Canning Company, employing hundreds of Chinese workers. Specializing in asparagus, the cannery became the third largest in the world, eventually closing in 1936 due to the Great Depression and Chew's death in 1931. During the Great Depression the town became known for its saloons, gambling, and prostitution. Alviso was finally annexed to San Jose in January 1968.<sup>6</sup> Today residents and Alviso visitors enjoy the areas waterfront, small town culture, and its natural beauty; Alviso's wetlands are part of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

## **Infrastructure**

### *Current Economy*

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 64.1% of the potential labor force in San Jose was employed and there was a 4.3% unemployment rate (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). Of the population of San Jose over 16 years of age, 33.1% was not in the labor force in 2000, which is slightly less than the national average of 36.1% for the same year. At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, 9.8% of the city's eligible labor force was employed within local, state, or federal governments.

San Jose's economy is driven primarily by the manufacturing and service industries. According to the 2000 U.S. Census the top three occupations for the eligible labor force 16 years of age and over were "management, professional and related occupations" (40.8%), "sales and office occupations" (24.4%), and "production, transportation, and material moving occupations" (14.3%). San Jose's top five employers in 2000 were Cisco Systems, Inc. (14,500); Hewlett-Packard Company (11,000); Apple Computer, Inc. (8790); Intel Corporation (7750); and Applied Materials, Inc. (7000).<sup>7</sup> The 2000 U.S. Census reports that 0.3% of San Jose's population was employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

The median household income in 1999 was \$70,243 and the per capita income was \$26,697. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 281,841 housing units in San Jose. For whom poverty status was determined, 8.8% of the city's population was living below the poverty line in 1999. The percentage of occupied housing units that were owner versus renter occupied were 61.8% and 38.2% respectively. The percent of vacant housing units was 1.9%, of which 15.6% of the vacancies were due to seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

### *Governance*

San Jose, founded in 1777 and incorporated in 1850, is the largest city in the Bay area. The City Council is comprised of a Mayor and 10 Council members. San Jose levies a 8.25% sale and use tax on regular purchases and an 8% transient lodging tax.<sup>8,9</sup>

California state law assesses commercial vessels, charter boats, and oceanographic research vessels at 4% of their full cash value.<sup>10</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>11</sup> Some commercial vessels are also subject to a Ballast Water Management Fee of about \$500 per voyage.<sup>12</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>13</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>14</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>15</sup>

The National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Southwest Fisheries Science Center has laboratories located 32 miles southwest in Santa Cruz and there is a NMFS Regional Office located approximately 365 miles south in Long Beach. The California Department of Fish and Game has a marine field office located about 70 miles southwest in Monterey. The nearest U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services is 48 miles northwest in San Francisco. Pacific Marine Fishery Council meetings are located approximately 30 miles northwest in Foster City. San Jose falls under the jurisdiction of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay, one of the largest and busiest marine safety units in the Coast Guard.

### *Facilities*

San Jose is accessible by ground and air. The major roads connecting San Jose to neighboring cities are U.S. Highway 101 north to San Francisco and south to Los Angeles, and interstate 80 east to Sacramento. The Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport is located within the city and is home to several commercial carriers. The Altamont Commuter Express

offers rail service to Stockton and Amtrak's Capitol Corridor route provides service to Auburn, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Oakland. The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority provides bus, light rail, and shuttle transportation throughout the city.

There are 16 school districts in the San Jose area and nine universities and colleges. The city was the site chosen, in 1849, by the founders of the University of California for its first campus. The San Jose Municipal Water System is owned and operated by the city and serves over 10% of San Jose's population. Pacific Gas and Electric supplies electricity and natural gas to community residents. The San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant provides wastewater treatment to 1.5 million people living and working in the San Jose area. Public safety in the city is administered by the San Jose Police Department. Additional local facilities include several public libraries, city parks, community centers, and several museums. There are no port facilities located in San Jose. The closest port is located approximately 45 miles north in San Francisco.

Several fishing organizations are based in San Jose including the Silichip Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Group, Santa Cruz Fishermen's Association (commercial), United Anglers of California (sportfishing), and the Flycasters of San Jose (sportfishing). In 1988, after years of battles with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, Silichip Chinook and other fishery activities in the San Jose area succeeded in their efforts to construct a fish ladder on a concrete weir in San Jose at the Hillsdale Avenue Bridge that for years has impeded the efforts of salmon and steelhead to get up the Guadalupe River. In the late 1990s two fishery biologists hired by the water district have established minimum flows on the Guadalupe and assisted in the removal of dams on Los Gatos Creek. Additionally the City of San Jose has begun to incorporate the river's fishery into its park and flood control plans.<sup>16</sup>

## **Involvement in West Coast Fisheries**

### *Commercial Fishing*

Landings data for San Jose were recorded as part of the Other San Francisco Bay and San Mateo County Ports port group which includes the nearby communities of San Mateo, South San Francisco, Pigeon Point, Point Montara, Pescadero, Point San Pedro, Albany, Pleasanton, Pleasant Hill, Danville, Fairfield, Vacaville, Concord, San Bruno, Rockaway Beach Palo Alto, Los Gatos, Alamo, Fremont, San Francisco area, Oakley, Port Costa, Antioch Bridge, Crockett, Antioch, Rio Vista, Martinez, Pittsburg, Collinsville, Benicia, Bird Landing, Suisun City, Brentwood, Walnut Creek, Pinole, Alviso, Daly City, Campbell, Martins Beach, San Carlos, Moss Beach, Redwood City, Emeryville, McNears Point, China Camp, Vallejo, Rodeo, El Sobrante, Newark, Yountville, Livermore, Glen Cove, Los Altos, Burlingame, Poster City, Pacifica, Sunnyvale, Hayward, Mountain View, Lafayette, San Leandro, Napa, El Cerrito, and Farallone Island. 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 (confidential/confidential/1), crab (confidential/confidential/1), groundfish (1 t/\$2112/5), salmon (confidential/confidential/3), shrimp (438 t/\$245,851/5), and other species (8 t/\$16,380/12). See the El Sobrante, Lafayette, and San Francisco Profiles for additional information on these communities.

San Jose residents owned 26 vessels in 2000 that participated in West Coast fisheries, including 13 that participated in the Federally Managed Groundfish fishery. According to recorded data the number of vessels owned by San Jose residents that participated in each said

fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (0/0/7), groundfish (0/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/0/NA), salmon (0/0/22), shellfish (NA/0/NA), and shrimp (NA/0/1).<sup>17</sup>

Three San Jose residents held Federally Managed Groundfish fishery permits in 2000. Recorded data indicates that the number of San Jose residents holding permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (0/0/2), crab (0/0/7), groundfish (0/0/8), highly migratory species (NA/0/3), salmon (0/0/41), shellfish (0/0/NA), shrimp (0/0/1), and other species (0/0/9).<sup>18</sup>

According to available data a total of 113 permits, including 100 state registered permits, were held by San Jose residents in 2000. Recorded data indicates that the number of permits held by these community members in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (0/0/5), crab (0/0/7), groundfish (0/0/10), highly migratory species (NA/0/3), salmon (0/0/72), shellfish (0/0/NA), shrimp (0/0/1), and other species (0/0/12).<sup>19</sup>

San Jose's inland location has prevented the area from having a seafood processing sector. However some fishermen in the Bay area may prefer to live in San Jose over San Francisco and other coastal towns due to San Jose's lower cost of living.<sup>20</sup> The city is home to several seafood wholesalers and distributors who purchase from processors located in San Francisco, Monterey, Half Moon Bay, and other national and international companies. Race Street Foods, established in 1947 is the oldest wholesale distributor in the area that has expanded from a small family operation to an industry leading wholesale center employing over 100 people. Race Street Foods now delivers seafood, poultry, and other meat products to customers in ten counties in the Bay area. Pacific Harvest Seafoods, founded as a wholesale/distributor in 1974, employs approximately 50 individuals. They purchase salmon and crab from coastal processors in the Bay area and import halibut, shrimp, and scallops from other national and international companies. Pacific Harvest Seafoods distributes within a 100 mile radius of San Jose. There are also several Asian seafood distributors in San Jose including Vietnamese-owned seafood markets that sell Vietnamese catfish (basa and tra) to restaurants in the area. In 2002, U.S. importers purchased about 55 million U.S. dollars worth of Vietnamese catfish, which enters primarily through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles.<sup>21</sup> According to the 2000 U.S. Census the Vietnamese population in San Jose was over 67,000 people, the second largest group of foreign-born citizens in the city.

### *Sportfishing*

The sportfishing industry in southern California is well developed. In San Jose sportfishermen are involved in both West Coast and Alaskan fisheries. There are 17 sportfishing license agents located in San Jose. There was one commercial passenger fishing vessel licensed in San Jose 2002 and two in 2003.

### *Subsistence*

Local tribal and nontribal community members might be engaged in subsistence fishing in the San Jose area. However, specific information on subsistence fishing in San Jose 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, San Jose residents owned four vessels that were involved in North Pacific fisheries. In the same year community members landed fish in the following North Pacific fisheries (data shown represents landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels landing): salmon (confidential/confidential/1).

In 2000 a total of 14 San Jose residents served as crewmembers in North Pacific fisheries. In the same year four community residents held three registered state permits. In 2000 residents of San Jose held four salmon Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission permits.

### *Sportfishing*

A total of 737 Alaska sportfishing licenses were purchased by San Jose community members in 2000. In the same year, one sportfishing business in San Jose participated in Alaskan fisheries.

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service. No date. An 'Unvanishing' History, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/sfprehis.htm> (access date - November 2004).

<sup>2</sup> Santa Cruz Public Libraries. 1991. An Overview of Ohlone Culture, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.santacruzpl.org/history/spanish/ohlone.shtml> (access date - November 2004).

<sup>3</sup> The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. No date. Mewekma Ohlone Tribe: A brief history and the federal recognition process, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.muwekma.org/history/tribe.html> (access date - November 2004).

<sup>4</sup> San Jose Convention Center and Visitor's Bureau. 2004. Quick Facts, [Online]. Available: URL: [http://www.sanjose.org/visitorsresidents/quick\\_facts.asp](http://www.sanjose.org/visitorsresidents/quick_facts.asp) (access date - November 2004).

<sup>5</sup> Douglas, J. February 2003. The Jose Theatre: The Show Goes On. The Exchange. Available: URL: <http://www.historysanjose.org> (access date - November 2004).

<sup>6</sup> Preservation Action Council of San Jose. No date. Alviso, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.preservation.org/> (access date - November 2004).

<sup>7</sup> Forbes.com. 2001. Major Employers: San Jose, CA, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.forbes.com/legacy/forbes/2001/0528/1.shtml> (access date - November 2004).

<sup>8</sup> California State Board of Equalization. 2004. California City and County Sales and Use Tax Rates, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.boe.ca.gov/pdf/pub71.pdf> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>9</sup> California State Board of Equalization. 2001. California Counties Transient Lodging Tax Revenue, Rate and Date for the Fiscal Year 2000-01, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.sco.ca.gov/ard/local/locrep/adhoc/county/0001cotranslodgtax.pdf> (access date - July 2004).

<sup>10</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>11</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>12</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>13</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>14</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>15</sup> State of California Department of Agriculture. 2004. List of Marketing Programs, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.cdafa.ca.gov/mkt/mkt/mktbrds.html> (access date - July 2004).

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- <sup>16</sup> Fish Sniffer. 1998. Fish Ladder on Guadalupe River Promises Hope for Salmon and Steelhead Recovery, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.fishsniffer.com/dbachere/112298guadalupe.html> (access date - November 2004).
- <sup>17</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.
- <sup>18</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.
- <sup>19</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.
- <sup>20</sup> Employee, Pacific Harvest Seafoods, San Jose, CA. Pers. commun., 23 November 2004.
- <sup>21</sup> Asian Voices. 2003. Catfish Wars Pit Vietnamese against U.S. Fish Farmers, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ips.org/asiaamerica/morevoices/2003/vietnam1.html> (access date - November 2004).