Encyclopedia > San Diego, California.

This article is related to a current event
October 2007 California wildfires.
Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

"San Diego" redirects here. For other uses, see San Diego (disambiguation).

City of San Diego

San Diego Skyline

Flag

Seal

Nickname: America's Finest City
Motto: Semper Vigilans (Latin: Ever Vigilant)
San Diego is a coastal Southern California city located in the southwestern co
United States. As of 2006, the city has a population of 1,256,951.[1] It is the second largest city in California and the eighth largest city in the United States. It is the county seat of San Diego County and the economic center of the San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos metropolitan area, the largest metro area in the U.S. with a population of 2.9 million as of 2006, and of the Americas when including Tijuana (See San Diego-Tijuana Metropolitan area).

San Diego County lies just north of the Mexican border—sharing a border with south of Orange County—home to miles of beaches, a mild Mediterranean climate, and facilities hosting the United States Navy, the United States Coast Guard, and the Corps. The University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and the affiliated UCSD Medical Center combined with nearby research institutes in the Torrey Pines area of La Jolla make the area influential in biotechnology research. San Diego’s economy is largely composed of agriculture, biotechnology/biosciences, computer sciences, electronics manufacturing, defense-related manufacturing, financial and business services, ship-repair and construction, telecommunications, and tourism.

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## History

*Main article: History of San Diego, California*

The area has long been inhabited by the Kumeyaay people. The first European Portuguese explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo sailing under the Spanish Flag, (1 his flagship San Salvador from Navidad, New Spain. Cabrillo claimed the bay 1 and named the site San Miguel. In November of 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno (1548-1624) was sent to map the California coast. Arriving on his flagship San Diego, Vizcaíno surveyed the now Mission Bay and named the area for the Catholic Saint Didacus more commonly known as San Diego. On November 12, 1602, the first Christi
In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego (a military post) overlooking Old Town. Around the same time, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was founded by Father Junípero Serra. By 1797, the mission boasted the largest native population with over 1,400 neophytes living in and around the mission proper. After New Spain's independence from the Spanish Empire in 1823, Mission San Diego de Alcalá's fortunes declined in the 1830s after the decree of secularization was enacted, as was the case with all of the missions under the control of Mexico. In 1847 San Diego was a destination of the 2,000 mile (3,200 km) march of the Mormon Battalion which built the city's first courthouse with brick.

After the Battle of San Pasqual, the end of the Mexican-American War, and the 1847 San Diego was designated the seat of the newly-established San Diego County and city in 1850. In the years before World War I, the Industrial Workers of the World conducted a free speech fight in San Diego, arousing a brutal response.

Significant U.S. Naval presence began in 1907 with the establishment of the Navy Coaling Station, which gave further impetus to the development of the town. San Diego hosted Panama-California Exposition in 1915, and the California Pacific International Exposition. Many of the Spanish/Baroque-style buildings in the city's Balboa Park were built for these expositions, particularly the one in 1915. Intended to be temporary structures, continuous use until they progressively fell into disrepair. All were eventually reconstructed using castings of the original facades to faithfully retain the architectural style.

After World War II, the military played an increasing role in the local economy cutbacks took a heavy toll on the local defense and aerospace industries. The San Diego leaders to seek to diversify the city’s economy, and San Diego has since become a major center of the emerging biotechnology industry. It is also home to telecommemr Qualcomm.

Downtown San Diego has been undergoing an urban renewal since the early 1980s, beginning with the opening of Horton Plaza, the revival of the Gaslamp Quarter, and the construction of the San Diego Convention Center. The Centre City Development Corporation (CCDC), San Diego's downtown redevelopment agency, has transformed what was a largely abandoned downtown into a glittering showcase of waterfront skyscrapers, expensive live-work loft developments, and many cafes, restaurants, and boutiques.

The North Embarcadero is slated to have parks in addition to a waterfront promenade. The recent boom in the construction of condos and skyscrapers has brought with it a gentrification frenzy, and some people are concerned that speculators have played too big a role in the condo market downtown. In the meantime, the city is committed to a smart growth development scheme that would increase density along transit corridors in older neighborhoods (the 'City of Villages' planning concept.) Some neighborhoods are resisting this planning approach. But "mixed-use development" has had its successes, especially the award-winning Uptown Shopping Center in Hillcrest.

The latest accomplishment of CCDC has been the recent inauguration of PETCO Park industrial East Village adjacent to the new ballpark is now the new frontier in San Diego's downtown urban renewal.

A series of scandals has rocked the city in recent years. With mounting pressure underfunding of pensions for city employees that began prior to his administration, Mayor Dick Murphy, in April 2005, announced his intention to resign by mid-July. Two city council members, Ralph Inzunza and deputy mayor Michael Zucchet — who was to take Murphy's place — were ultimately convicted of extortion, wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit wire fraud for taking campaign contributions from a strip club owner and his associates, allegedly in exchange for trying to repeal the city's "no touch" laws at strip clubs. Both subsequently resigned. The judge later set aside (overturned) the conviction in Zucchet's case.

On November 28, 2005, U.S. Congressman Randy "Duke" Cunningham resigned over a scandal. Cunningham represented California’s 50th congressional district, which
The San Diego-Tijuana metropolitan area.

Two California Brown Pelicans with the San Diego skyline in the background (north) of the city of San Diego proper. He is currently serving a one-hundred-month prison sentence.

Geography

See also: Beaches in San Diego, California and Parks in San Diego, California

The city of San Diego itself has deep canyons separating its mesas, creating small pockets of natural parkland scattered throughout the city. The same canyons give parts of the city a highly segmented feel, creating literal gaps between otherwise proximal neighborhoods and contributing to a low-density, car-centered built environment. Downtown San Diego is located on San Diego on a mesa to the northeast. It is surrounded by several dense urban communities in Hillcrest to the north. The Coronado and Point Loma peninsulas separate the ocean. Ocean Beach is on the west side of Point Loma. Mission Beach and Pacific Beach are separated by a man-made aquatic park. La Jolla, an affluent coastal community, offers views from northern San Diego Mountains to the east of the city, and beyond the mountains are desert areas. Forest is a half-hour drive from downtown San Diego. Numerous farms are found in the valleys northeast and southeast of the city. San Diego County has one of the highest counts of animal and plant species that are on the endangered species list than other counties in the

Climate

Main article: Climate of San Diego, California

San Diego predominantly has a semi-arid warm steppe climate (Koppen climate classification) enjoys mild, sunny weather throughout the year. Average monthly temperatures range from about 57 °Fahrenheit (14 °C) in January to 72 °Fahrenheit (22 °C) in July, although late summer and early autumn are typically the hottest times of the year. The average annual daily temperature is 70.5 °Fahrenheit. Snow and ice are virtually nonexistent in the winter, typically occurring only inland from the coast when present. "May gray and June gloom", a local saying, refers to the way in which San Diego sometimes has trouble shaking off the marine layer, a cloudy layer typically higher in the atmosphere than fog, that comes in during those months. Temperatures soar only on rare occasions, chiefly when easterly winds bring hot, dry air from the inland deserts (these winds are called "Santa Anas"). The record highest temperature at the airport is 111°F on September 26, 1963, and the record lowest temperature is 29°F on January 4, 1949. A low of 25°F was recorded in downtown San Diego in January 1913. The average annual precipitation is less than 12 inches (300 mm), resulting in a borderline arid climate. Rainfall is strongly concentrated in the winter half of the year, particularly the months December through March, although precipitation is lower than any other part of the U.S. west coast. The summer months are virtually rainless. Rainfall is highly variable from year to year and from month to month, and San Diego is subject to both droughts and floods. Thunderstorms and hurricanes are very rare. Measurable snowfall has never occurred in downtown San Diego; snow flurries were reported at the airport in January 1949 and January 1979. Light amounts of snow have occurred in higher locations within the city limits, according to the National Weather Service's climatological summary.

Climate in the San Diego area often varies dramatically over short geographic
city’s topography (the Bay, and the numerous hills, mountains, and canyons): during the "May gray / June gloom" period, a thick "marine layer" cloud cove and damp within a few miles of the coast, but will yield to bright cloudless sun and 15 miles (24 km) inland -- the cities of El Cajon and Santee for example, rain cloud cover. This phenomenon is known as microclimate.

### Weather averages for San Diego

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Average high °F</strong></td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Average low °F</strong></td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>59.2</td>
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<td>65.7</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>61.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Precipitation inch</strong></td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.44</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Average high °C</strong></td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average low °C</strong></td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Precipitation mm</strong></td>
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<td>51.8</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Communities and neighborhoods

See also: Urban Communities of San Diego and Urban Communities of San Diego County

**Northern**: Bay Ho, Bay Park, Carmel Valley, Clairemont Mesa East, Clairemont Mesa West, Del Mar Mesa, La Jolla Village, Mission Beach, Mission Bay Park, North City, North Clairemont, Pacific Beach, Pacific Highlands Ranch, Torrey Hills, Torrey Pines, University City

**Northeastern**: Black Mountain Ranch, Carmel Mountain Ranch, Miramar, Mira Mesa, Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Encantada, Rancho Peñasquitos, Sabre Valley, Scripps Ranch, Sorrento Valley, Torrey Highlands

**Eastern**: Allied Gardens, Birdland, Del Cerro, Grantville, Kearny Mesa, Lake Murray, Old Town, San Carlos, Serra Mesa, Tierrasanta

**Western**: Burlingame, Hillcrest, La Playa, Linda Vista, Loma Portal, Midtown, Mission Hills, Mission Valley West, Morena, North Park, Ocean Beach, Old Town Heights, Roseville-Fleetridge, Sunset Cliffs, University Heights, Wooded Area

**Central**: Balboa Park, Bankers Hill, Barrio Logan, City Heights, Downtown (Columbia Hill, East Village, Gaslamp Quarter, Horton, Little Italy, Marina, Golden Hill, Heights(Leva Heights aka Leche), Memorial, Middletown, Sherman Heights, South Park

**Mid-City**: City Heights (comprising Azalea Park, Bayridge, Hollywood Park, Chollas Creek, Colina Del Sol, Corridor, Fairmount, Fox Canyon, Islenair, Ridge, Rolando, Swan Canyon, Teralta East, Teralta West), College East, College West, Gateway, Kensington, Normal Heights, Oak Park, Talmadge

**Southeastern**: Alta Vista, Bay Terrace, Broadway Heights, Emerald Hills, Encinitas, Lincoln Park, Mountain View, Mt. Hope, Paradise Hills, Shelltown, Skyline, Southcrest, Valencia Park

**Southern**: Egger Highlands, Nestor, Ocean Crest, Otay Mesa, Otay Mesa West Tijuana River Valley

### Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 1,223,400 people, 450,691 households, and 271,315 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,771.9 people per square mile (1,456.4/km²).

Population by race/ethnicity (Census 2000 def.) Hispanic/Latino (25.4%)*The majority of Hispanics in San Diego are born in the USA,
There were 451,126 households out of which 30.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 44.6% were married couples living together, 11.4% had a female householder with no husband present, and 39.8% were non-families. 28.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.61 and the average family size was 3.30.

In the city the population was spread out with 24.0% under the age of 18, 12.4% from 18 to 24, 34.0% from 25 to 44, 19.1% from 45 to 64, and 10.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females there were 101.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 100.4 males. The median income for a household in the city was $45,733, and the median income for a family was $53,060. Males had a median income of $36,984 versus $31,076 for females. The per capita income for the city was $23,609. About 10.6% of families and 14.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 20.0% of those under age 18 and 7.6% of those age 65 or over.

**Current estimates**

According to estimates on January 1, 2006 by the San Diego Association of Governments, household income and population have slightly increased from the year 2000. San Diego is estimated to be 1,311,162, up 7.2% from 2000, and median household income is estimated to be $47,816 (when adjusted for inflation in 1999 dollars), up 5.9% from 2000. According to the U.S. Census 2004 American Community Survey, San Diego city had the fifth largest median household income of places with a population of 250,000 or more. The population as of January 2007 was above 1.3 million.

**Future estimates**

According to estimates by the San Diego Association of Governments, in the year 2030, San Diego will have a larger population, a larger median household income, and a substantially different ethnic population. The city will have a median household income (when adjusted for inflation in 1999 dollars) of $59,300, up 29% from 2000, and will have a population of 1,656,257, up 35% from 2000. Several large ethnic groups will substantially increase their population, such as the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population that will increase 339% from 5,311 people in 2000 to 23,342 in 2030, the Hispanic population that will increase 133% from 258,165 in 2000 to 601,906 in 2030, and the Asian population that will increase 73% from 164,895 in 2000 to 285,723 in 2030. Despite the 35% population increase from 2000 to 2030, the population of non-Hispanic white people will decrease 8% from 603,892 in 2000 to 553,682 in 2030 and the population of black people will decrease 9% from 92,830 in 2000 to 84,626 in 2030. The future ethnic make-up of San Diego is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>Race</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>Two or more races</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>Native American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crime**

San Diego has had a declining crime rate since the early 1990s. In 2004, San I...
In 2005, San Diego had 4.2 murders per 100,000 (national average of 5.6) and was the lowest U.S. city over one million residents. According to FBI Crime Index, from 2002 to 2006, Violent Crime overall only decreased 0.8% partly due to a 1.1% increase in property crime.

According to 2005 FBI crime reports, in the year 2004, all violent crimes, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults, were lower than the national average. The total property crimes are lower than the national average; however, while burglaries and larceny were lower than the national average, vehicle thefts were twice as high as the national average.

### Economy

See also: List of companies headquartered in San Diego, California

The three largest sectors of San Diego's economy are defense, manufacturing, and tourism respectively.

Several areas of San Diego (in particular La Jolla and surrounding Sorrento Valley areas) are home to offices and research facilities for numerous biotechnology companies. Major biotechnology companies like Neurocrine Biosciences and Venta Biopharmaceuticals are headquartered in San Diego, while many biotech and pharmaceutical companies, such as BD Biosciences, Biogen Idec, Integrated DNA Technologies, Merck, Pfizer, Elan, Genzyme, Celgene and Vertex, have offices or research facilities in San Diego. There are also several non-profit biotech institutes, such as the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, the Scripps Research Institute and the Burnham Institute. The presence of University of California, San Diego institutions helped fuel biotechnology growth. In June 2004, San Diego was ranked the top biotech cluster in the U.S. by the Milken Institute.

San Diego is home to companies that develop wireless cellular technology. Qualcomm was founded and is headquartered in San Diego; Qualcomm is the largest private-sector technology employer (excluding hospitals) in San Diego County. The largest software company (according to the San Diego Business Journal) is security software company Websense. Websense was founded and is headquartered in San Diego.

The economy of San Diego is influenced by its port, which includes the only major submarine and shipbuilding yards on the West Coast, as well as the largest naval fleet in the world. The cruise ship industry, which is the second largest in California, generates an estimated $2 million annually from the purchase of food, fuel, supplies, and maintenance services.

Due to San Diego's military influence, major national defense contractors, such as Science Applications International Corporation are headquartered in San Diego.

Tourism is also a major industry owing to the city's climate. Major tourist destinations include the Park, the San Diego Zoo, Seaworld, nearby Wild Animal Park and Legoland, th Particularly, golf tournaments like the Buick Invitational.

### Real estate

San Diego has experienced dramatic growth of real estate prices in the last decade; the current situation is sometimes described as a "housing affordability crisis." More than tripled between 1998 and 2007. According to the California Association of Realtors May 2007, a median house in San Diego cost $612,370. Growth of real estate price accompanied by comparable growth of household incomes; housing affordability of households that can afford to buy a median-priced house) fell below 20% in
remains very low. San Diego metropolitan area has second worst median multiple (ratio of median house price to median household income) of all metropolitan areas in the U.S. As a consequence, San Diego has been experiencing negative net migration since 2004, with significant numbers of people moving to Baja California and Riverside county, with many daily from Tijuana, Temecula, and Murrieta, to their jobs in San Diego. Others altogether and moving to more affordable regions.[17]

Education

Libraries
The San Diego library, based in downtown, has 34 branches throughout the city, with new libraries to be constructed and ten library branches scheduled to be expanded. Libraries have had reduced operating hours since 2003 due to the city’s lack of finances, but in 2006 Mayor Jerry Sanders increased spending on libraries by $2.1 million; however, increased by $19 million had Mayor Sanders honored the library spending ord

Primary and secondary schools
Main article: Primary and secondary schools in San Diego, California
The San Diego Unified School District, also known as San Diego City Schools, serves the majority of the city, it includes 113 elementary schools, 23 middle schools, 10 alternative schools, 27 high schools and 25 charter schools. In the county, Poway Unified School District and San Dieguito Union High School District outside city limits, but serve several schools within city limits. In the southern Sweetwater Union High School District serves multiple schools within city limits, although it is headquartered outside city limits.

Colleges and universities
According to education rankings released by the U.S. Census Bureau, 40.4 percent of San Diegans ages 25 and older hold bachelor's degrees. The census ranks the city as the ninth most educated city in the United States based on these figures.[21]

Public colleges and universities in the city include University of California, San Diego State University (SDSU), and the San Diego Community College District, Diego City College, San Diego Mesa College, and San Diego Miramar College.

Private colleges and universities in the city include Alliant International University of San Diego (DISD), John Paul the Great Catholic University, National School of Architecture and Design which is co-located with the San Diego Living, Pacific Oaks College, The Art Institute of California, San Diego, Point Loma University (PLNU), and University of San Diego (USD).

There is one medical school in the city, the UCSD School of Medicine. There are three accredited law schools in the city, which include California Western School of School of Law, and University of San Diego School of Law. There is also one unaccredited law school, Western Sierra Law School.

Politics
San Diego was once a Republican stronghold, and a strong ally for former president supporting both his runs at the presidency.[22] However, in recent years, San Diego has become a moderate leaning Democratic city with an influx of immigrants from Latin American shift in employment away from jobs in the military, toward telecommunications. Currently, registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by about 7 to 6.[23] I voter registration for Democrats, the current mayor, Jerry Sanders, is a Republican has not elected a Democratic mayor since 1988. However, Democrats hold a
On September 18, 2007, the City Council with support from Mayor Sanders, voted to endorse a pending lawsuit before the California Supreme Court to overturn Proposition same-sex marriage in California and was voted for by 62 percent of San Diego.

Culture

Main article: Culture of San Diego, California

See also: List of museums in San Diego, California

Many popular museums, such as the San Diego Museum of Art, the San Diego Natural History Museum, the San Diego Museum of Man, and the Museum of Photographic Arts are located Balboa Park. The Museum of Contemporary Art San Diego (MCASD) is located in an ocean front building in La Jolla and has a branch located at the Santa Fe Depot downtown. The Colombia district downtown is home to historic ship exhibits as well as the Carrier Museum featuring the USS Midway aircraft carrier.

San Diego has a growing art scene. "Kettner Nights" at the Art and Design District in art and design exhibitions throughout many retail design stores and galleries on selected Friday evenings of each month. La Jolla and nearby Solana Beach also have a variety of art galleries.

The San Diego Symphony at Symphony Towers performs on a regular basis at Ling. The San Diego Opera at Civic Center Plaza was ranked by Opera America opera companies in the United States. Old Globe Theatre at Balboa Park produces about 15 plays and musicals annually. The La Jolla Playhouse at UCSD is directed by Christopher Ashley. The Joan B. Kroc Theatre at Kroc Center's Performing Arts Center is a 600-seat state-of-the-art theatre that hosts music, dance and theatre performances. The San Diego Repertory Theatre in Horton Plaza produces a variety of plays and musicals. Serving the northeastern part of San Diego is the California Center for the Arts in Escondido, a 400-seat performing arts theater.

Tourism has affected the city's culture, as San Diego houses many tourist attractions: SeaWorld San Diego, Belmont amusement park, San Diego Zoo, San Diego Wild Animal Park, San Diego's Spanish influence can be seen in the many historic sites across the city, such as the Spanish missions and Balboa Park. Cuisine in San Diego is diverse, and there is an abundance of wood fired California-style pizzas, and Mexican and East Asian cuisine. Annual events in San Diego include Comic-Con, San Diego/Del Mar Fair, and Street Scene Music Festival.

San Diego has a large gay population and gay culture. The annual Gay Pride Parade usually draws crowds in excess of 100,000 people. According to U.S. Census data from the year 2000, San Diego had a gay index of 186 (gay male index of 226 and a lesbian index of 144); the national average gay index is 100. San Diego has the largest gay index in Southern California, surpassing Los Angeles (168). Most of the gay community, including the LGBT center and every gay bar in San Diego is located in Hillcrest and surrounding neighborhoods of University Heights and North Park.

San Diego Board Culture

San Diego has always been a hotbed for surf and skateboard culture. Headquartered here are some of the industry's biggest names including Sector 9 Skateboards, TransWorld Media, and Rusty Surfboards. Some very well known surf spots include Swamis, Black's Beach, and Windansea. The region even has its own Sun Diego. Pro surfers Rob Machado and Taylor Knox, pro skateboarder Tony Hawk snowboarder Shaun White call the San Diego area their home.
Sports

<table>
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<th>Club</th>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>League</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego Padres</td>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>MLB (National League)</td>
<td>PETCO Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.M.B.A.C. RFC</td>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>Rugby Super League (US)</td>
<td>Little Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego Pumitas</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>National Premier Soccer League</td>
<td>Balboa Stadium</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Diego WFC SeaLions</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>Women’s Premier Soccer League</td>
<td>Cathed School</td>
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<td>San Diego Sunwaves</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>USL, W-League</td>
<td>Torero Stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego Wildcats</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>ABA</td>
<td>Kroc Center</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

San Diego has several sports venues: Qualcomm Stadium is the home of the NCAA Division I San Diego State Aztecs, as well as local high school football of Qualcomm Stadium also hosts international soccer games, Supercross events Major League Baseball. Three NFL Super Bowl championships and many college football have been held there. Balboa Stadium is the city’s first stadium, constructed in 1914, and former home of the San Diego Chargers. Currently Balboa Stadium hosts soccer, American football track and field.

PETCO Park in downtown San Diego is the home of Major League Baseball’s San Diego Padres ballpark and is also the current home of the semi-final and final games of the World Series, having hosted the inaugural series championship games in 2006. PETCO also hosted the 2009 World Baseball Classic semi-finals and final as well. Other than baseball, PETCO Park hosts other occasional soccer and rugby events. The San Diego Sports Arena hosted ice hockey, indoor soccer, and boxing. Cox Arena at Aztec Bowl of Diego State University hosts the NCAA Division I San Diego State Aztecs men’s basketball games. Torero Stadium at the University of San Diego hosts college and the Jenny Craig Pavilion at USD hosts basketball and volleyball.

The San Diego State Aztecs (MWC) and the San Diego Toreros (WCC) are NCAA Division I members of CCAA while the Point Loma Nazarene Sea Lions (GSAC) are members of the NAIA.

San Diego has been the home of two NBA franchises, the first of which was the San Diego Rockets. The Rockets represented the city of San Diego from 1967 until 1971. After the 1970-1971 season, they moved to Texas where they became the Houston Rockets. San Diego received a relocated NBA franchise (the Buffalo Braves), which became the San Diego Clippers. The Clippers played in the San Diego Sports Arena from 1978 to 1984. Prior to the start of the 1984-1985 season, the team was moved to Los Angeles, and is now the Clippers.

Other sports franchises that represented San Diego include the San Diego Conquistadors of the American Basketball Association, the San Diego Sockers (which played in various soccer leagues during their existence), the San Diego Flash, and the San Diego Spirit in different divisions of the United Soccer League, the San Diego Spirit of the Y Association, the San Diego Mariners of the World Hockey Association, and the San Diego Shockwave were indoor football teams that played at the Sports Arena respectively. San Diego has long been a candidate for a Major League Soccer team to the city recording FIFA World Cup television audiences which are double the national average. Curiously, despite positive language being expressed by the league, the city, the media, and the public, a franchise continues to elude San Diego. That looks likely to be finally rectified, considered among the favourites to land one of three franchises to be offered, does currently have an active mens team playing in the fourth level of America: San Diego Pumitas but no approaches have been made to turn them into an MLS team.
The annual Rock 'n' Roll Marathon in the city draws 20,000 participants annually.

San Diego also hosts the prestigious USA Sevens, an event in the annual IRB Sevens international teams in rugby sevens, a variant of rugby union with seven players per side. The USA Sevens moved from the Los Angeles area to San Diego in 2007.

San Diego has the dubious distinction of being the largest United States city to win a Bowl, World Series, Stanley Cup, NBA Finals or any other Major League sports known as the San Diego Sports Curse.

Media

See also: List of fiction set in San Diego, California

San Diego is served by The San Diego Daily Transcript, as well as the mainstream San Diego Union-Tribune and its online portal, signonsandiego.com, the online Voicesofsandiego.org, and the alternative newsweekly, the San Diego CityBeat San Diego Magazine is the leading city regional magazine publication in the county, covering politics, business, fashion, dining and community events. Another newspaper with high readership in the region is the North County Times, which serves San Diego's North County area. Business publications include San Diego Metropolitan magazine, and the San Diego Business Journal. San Diego also boasts a vibrant progressive and activist community, which can be seen by its open-publishing media outlet called San Diego Indymedia (also known as San Diego Independent Media Center or Indymedia movement).

San Diego’s television stations include XETV 6 (FOX), KFMB 8 (CBS), KGTW 10 KBNT 17 (Univision), XHAS 33 (Telemundo), K35DG 35 (UCSD-TV), KNSD 39 (MNTV), KUSI 51 (Independent), and KSWB 69 (CW). Most of the city’s station channel number for each area:

- Channel 6: Cable 6
- Channel 8: Cable 8
- Channel 10: Cable 10
- Channel 15: Cable 11
- Channel 39: Cable 7
- Channel 49: Cable 13
- Channel 51: Cable 9
- Channel 69: Cable 5

The radio station skyline in San Diego is headed by nationwide broadcaster, Clear Channel Communications, followed up by CBS Radio, Midwest Television, Lincoln Fin Broadcasting, and many other smaller stations and networks. Stations include AM 760, KCEO AM 1000, KCBO AM 1170, KLSD AM 1360 Air America, KFSD 1-90.3, 91X, Magic 92.5, Channel 933, Star 94.1, FM 94/9, KyXy 96.5, Free Radio SD (San Diego) 96.9FM FRSD, KSON 97.3/92.1, KIFM 98.1, XMOR Blazin 98.9, Sports Radio AM 1090/FM 105.7, Jack-FM 100.7, 101.5 KGB-FM, KPRI 102.1, R Pirate Radio station at 106.9FM, as well as a number of popular local Spanish.

Transportation

Freeways and highways

With the automobile being the primary transportation for over 80 percent of its residents, San Diego is served by an extensive network of freeways and highways. This includes Interstates 5, which runs south to Tijuana and runs north to the Canadian border through Orange County, Los Angeles, Sacramento Seattle; I-8, which runs east to Imperial; I-15, which runs north to the Canadian Riverside County and Salt Lake City; a Freeway 5 at Sorrento Valley and rejoin border. Notable state highways are CA...
Several regional transportation projects have been undertaken in recent years on San Diego freeways. This includes expansion of Interstates 5 and 805 around "The Merge," a rush-hour spot where the two freeways meet. Also, an expansion of Interstate 15 through the North County is underway with the addition of high-occupancy-vehicle (HOV) "mar (The South Bay Expressway) connecting CA-54 and Otay Mesa, near the Mexican border, and is expected to open in 2007. According to a 2007 assessment, only 37 percent of streets in San Diego are in acceptable driving condition and Mayor Jerry Sanders falls 84.6 million short of bringing the city's streets to an acceptable level.[29]

Public transportation

See also: Public transportation in San Diego County, California

Less than three percent of San Diego residents use mass transit.[28] San Diego is served by the trolley, bus, Coaster, and Amtrak. The trolley (system map) primarily serves downtown and surrounding urban communities, Mission Valley, east county and coastal south bay. A planned Mid-Coast line will operate from Old Town to University City along the 5 Freeway. There are also plans for a Silver Line to expand trolley service downtown.

The Amtrak and Coaster trains currently run along the coastline and connect San Diego with Los Angeles, Orange County, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura via MetroLink. There are three Amtrak stations in San Diego, in Sorrento Valley, Old Town, and Union Station (downtown).

The bus is available along almost all major routes, however a large number of concentrated in central San Diego. Typical wait times vary from 15 to 30 minu location and route. Trolleys arrive every 7 to 30 minutes (depending on time o line is used). Ferries are also available every half hour crossing San Diego Bay.

Cycling

San Diego’s roadway system provides an extensive network of routes for travel and mild climate of San Diego makes cycling a convenient and pleasant year-r same time, the city's hilly, canyoned terrain and significantly long average trip about by strict low-density zoning laws—somewhat restrict cycling for utilitarian denser neighborhoods around the downtown tend to be friendlier to utility cy because of the grid street patterns now absent in newer developments farther where suburban style arterial roads are much more common. As a result, a va related activities are recreational.

The city has some segregated cycle facilities, particularly in newer development majority of road facilities specifically for bicycles are painted on regular roadw

Many San Diego cyclists belong to the San Diego County Bicycle Coalition who and interests of cyclists throughout the county.

In 2006, Bicycling Magazine rated San Diego as the best city for cycling for U.S population over 1 million.[30]
A dock in San Diego Bay. In the distance you can see North Island Naval Air Station. San Diego International Airport, also known as Lindbergh International Airport, is the primary commercial airport serving San Diego. It is the busiest single-runway airport in the nation, serving over 17 million passengers every year, and is located on San Diego Bay. It has scheduled services all over the USA, Mexico, Hawaii, as a focus city for Southwest Airlines. Other airports include Brown Field Municipal Airport (Brown Field) and Montgomery Field (Montgomery Field). Tijuana International Airport connects within Mexico and Japan.

There is currently debate regarding the placement of a new international airport. The San Diego Airport Authority is pushing for the current site of the Miramar Marine Corps says it has no intention of giving up that site. A vote on the issue took place on against Proposition A, in which voters rejected the proposal to move the airpor military has rejected the proposals for a dual-use airport because the area has already been set aside as safety corridors for military aircraft accidents. A shared commercial/military airport would force military aircraft to fly outside of the:

Sea
The Port of San Diego manages the maritime operations of San Diego harbor. Cruise ships arrive and depart from San Diego's cruise ship terminal at the foot of Broadway downtown. Carnival Cruise Lines, Royal Caribbean, Holland America, and Celebrity Cruises have home port cruise ships in San Diego during the Winter season. Popular cruise destinations include Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Caribbean via the Panama Canal. An additional cruise terminal at Embarcadero Circle is set to open in 2010. San Diego's port also manages a significant cargo operation which includes imports from South America, vehicle imports from Germany, Italy and Japan, and other trade operations.

San Diego is home to General Dynamics' National Steel and Shipbuilding Company (NASSCO), the largest shipyard on the West Coast of the United States. It is capable of building and repairing large ocean-going vessels. The yard constructs commercial cargo ships for the U.S. Navy and Military Sealift Command, which it has served since 1960.

Military
Military bases in San Diego include U.S. Navy ports, Marine Corps bases, and Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. One of the Marine Corps' two Recruit Depots is located in San Diego. San Diego is the site of the largest naval fleet in the world, and San Diego has become the largest concentration of Naval facilities in the world due to base reductions at Norfolk retrenchment of the Russian naval base in Vladivostok. Two of the U.S. Navy's supercarriers, (the USS Nimitz and the USS Ronald Reagan), five amphibious Los Angeles-class "fast attack" submarines, carrier and submarine tenders, and are home-ported there. Four Navy vessels have been named USS San Diego in

Military institutions in the San Diego area
Marine Corps institutions in San Diego include Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Recruit Depot San Diego; north of San Diego is Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, several institutions in the city, including the Navy Submarine Support Facility, Naval Station San Diego (also known as the 32nd Street Naval Station), and the Warfare Systems Center San Diego. Close by San Diego is the Naval Air Station operates Naval Auxiliary Landing Facility San Clemente Island and Outlying Field the Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, which are consolidated into Naval Bas
Sister cities
San Diego has fifteen sister cities, as designated by Sister Cities International[^35]:

- Alcalá de Henares, Spain
- Campinas, Brazil
- Cavite City, Philippines
- Edinburgh, Scotland, UK
- Jalalabad, Afghanistan
- Jeonju, South Korea
- León, Mexico
- Perth, Australia
- Taichung City, Taiwan
- Tema, Ghana
- Tijuana, Mexico
- Yokohama, Japan
- Jalalabad, Afghanistan
- Jualing, China
- Zhejiang, China

References
15. ^ Connie Lewis. "Cruise Ships Face Stiffer Anti-Pollution Policies", Proquu. Journal. "The Port of San Diego is the state’s fastest-growing port in terms of cruise dockings, and the second largest behind the Port of Los Angeles... ...The d to have an economic impact of more than $2 million on the local economy, food, supplies and fuel,, as well as maintenance services."
16. ^ C.A.R. reports sales decrease 25 percent in May
See also

- List of notable San Diegans
- San Diego Harbor Police

External links

Wikimedia Commons has media related to:

San Diego

Demographic fact sheet from Census Bureau

City of San Diego Official Website

History of San Diego from San Diego Historical Society

San Diego Regional Economic Development

San Diego Public Library

San Diego Association of Nonprofits

San Diego Convention and Visitors Bureau

San Diego Classical Music

San Diego travel guide from Wikitravel

Coordinates: 32.78° N 117.15° W

Neighborhoods of San Diego, California

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<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Otay Mesa · San Ysidro</td>
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Municipalities and communities of San Diego County, California

County seat: San Diego

Cities: Alpine · Bonita · Bonsall · Borrego Springs · Bostonia · Camp Pendleton North · Camp Pendleton South · Casa de Oro-Mount Helix · Crest · Fairbanks Ranch · Fallbrook · Granite Hills · Imperial Beach · La Mesa · Lemon Grove · National City · Oceanside · Poway · San Diego · San Marcos · Santee · Solana Beach · Vista · Chula Vista · Coronado · Del Mar · El Cajon · Encinitas · Escondido · Imperial Beach
### San Diego County, California

San Diego County is a county located on the Pacific Ocean in the far southern part of California, along its border with Mexico.

San Diego County was one of the original counties of California, and was created at the time of statehood in 1850.

According to estimates by the San Diego Association of Governments, income of San Diego County in 2005 was $64,273 (not adjusted for inflation).

San Diego is a coastal Southern California city located in the southwestern United States.

San Diego is home to some of the largest naval fleet in the world, including several Los Angeles-class submarines, and many smaller ships.
San Diego has been the home of two NBA franchises, the first of which was called the Diego Rockets.

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