L o s   A n g e l e s
H a r b o r   C o l l e g e

STRATEGIC PLAN
2005 - 2007

Vision

A personalized, student-centered learning environment dedicated to preparing our community for life's challenges and opportunities.

Mission Statement

The mission of Los Angeles Harbor College is to offer an environment that fosters learning by providing comprehensive programs that meet the educational needs of students and are appropriate and useful to the community we serve, including:

- Degree and Transfer programs
- Vocational and workforce preparation
- Basic skills instruction
- English as a second language
- Credit and noncredit courses for life-long learning
- Contract education including customized corporate training
- Community services
- Support services
- Information literacy

An essential aspect of the mission for the community we serve is to advance economic growth and global competitiveness through education, training, and services that contribute to continuous workforce improvement and civic responsibility.

We are committed to student learning in a supportive educational environment that recognizes the uniqueness of individuals, provides a center for the cultural enrichment of the community, and seeks dynamic dialog and reflective evaluation and improvement of the institution.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2005-07

Values

- Student Success
- Excellence
- Integrity
- A Supportive Environment
- Personal and Institutional Accountability

Our Goals to Achieve Student Success

LEARNING & INSTRUCTION
To offer innovative, state-of-the-art, learner centered instruction in all Harbor College programs to promote effective learning.

STUDENT SUPPORT & SERVICES
To provide a positive and respectful environment that fosters educational and personal achievement.

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE
To maintain an environment where students and all college personnel have a voice and an opportunity to participate effectively in governance.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES
To optimize and be accountable for the responsible use of all financial resources.

PARTNERSHIPS
To collaborate with local and global communities and organizations to enhance opportunities that are beneficial to our students, the college, and its mission.

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT & PHYSICAL RESOURCES
To provide and ensure an aesthetically pleasing, safe and healthful environment conducive to learning.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
To ensure a campus community that values diversity and promotes and encourages a climate of mutual respect, personal and professional growth, effective communication and teamwork.

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

GOAL 1

Luis Rosas, Vice President
Academic Affairs

Learning & Instruction

To offer innovative, state-of-the-art, learner centered instruction in all Harbor College programs to promote effective learning.

Strategies:

1.1 Develop an Educational Master Plan that addresses emerging and ongoing instructional priorities.

1.2 Use program review as a means to evaluate the relevance, content, and methodology of instructional programs and adjust, revise and develop accordingly to improve student learning.

1.3 Ensure a technological infrastructure that supports academic and administrative needs and functions.

1.4 Promote teaching excellence and innovation that results in an effective teaching/learning environment.

1.5 Provide sufficient staff, supplies, space, and equipment for an optimal teaching/learning environment.

<u>Accountability Measures</u>

Curriculum Quality

How does the College determine curriculum quality?

Measures:

a. Program review up-to-date:
   1. Course outlines current with measurable student learning outcomes (SLO), and entry/exit competencies
   2. Clear and specific course syllabi
   3. Consistency of materials
   4. Industry and enrollment trends considered

b. Appropriateness of learning experience measured against needs to perform in that domain (e.g. Nursing Board pass rate)

c. External standards met (Health and Safety, student assessment validation, prerequisite validation including accreditation and certification)

d Articulation of courses and programs

e. Qualitative and/or quantitative measures to assure technological support is current and relevant for instruction.

Educational Innovation

Does the College have evidence of seeking, developing and applying innovative methodologies?

Measures:

a. Participation of on-going learning by faculty and staff and integration into learning.
b. Recognition and awards given by external bodies.
c. Documentation of innovation activities in the classroom.
d. Documentation of best practices.
e. Program Review.

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

Educational Goal Achievement
How do we know when goals are achieved?

Measures:
- a Student Learning Outcomes
- b. Course completion
- c. Program completion
- d. Transfers
- e. Transfer readiness
- f. Vocational preparation

GOAL 2

Abbie Patterson, Vice President
Student Services

Student Support &Services

To provide a positive and respectful environment that fosters educational and personal achievement.

Strategies:
- 2.1 Promote awareness of and response to students' needs.
- 2.2 Provide students with opportunities to develop informed decisions toward the achievement of their goals.
- 2.3 Develop and support teaching/learning strategies and student services that promote student success.

Accountability Measures

Enrollment Development
Are we enrolling students who apply to the College so that they achieve their educational and personal goals?

Measures:
- a. Matriculation tracking
- b. Completion and Retention tracking

Student Services Program Quality & Utilization of Services
Is the College providing efficient and needed services to assist student achievement?

Measures:
- a. Point of Service student surveys
- b. Student services program review

Educational Goal Achievement
Are students able to successfully reach their goals?

Measures:
- a. Course completion
- b. Degree and Certificate completion
- c. Transfers
- d. Transfer readiness

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

GOAL 3

Dr. Linda Spink, President

Participatory Governance

To maintain an environment where students and all college personnel have a voice and an opportunity to participate effectively in governance.

Strategies:

3.1 Involve all governance bodies in the development and implementation of the strategic plan.
3.2 Establish an open system of communication that supports timely decision-making.
3.3 Ensure accountability in decision-making processes and implementation.
3.4 Ensure compliance with required rules, regulations and policies.
3.5 Offer meaningful opportunities for students to participate in the governance process.

Accountability Measures

Institutional Efficiency
Do we have a functioning Participatory Governance process?

Measures**:**

a. Annual determination of goals achieved for strategic and operational plans
b. Active participation of all college constituencies in governance process. Given opportunity for participation, identify a participation target for each constituency.
c. Active participation of all college constituencies in accreditation process.
d. On-going review and implementation of operational plan.

GOAL 4

Dr. Jerry Davis, Vice President
Administrative Services

Economic Resources

To optimize and be accountable for the responsible use of all financial resources.

Strategies:

4.1 Align budgeting and planning so that all expenditures are connected to the master plan.
4.2 Develop and maintain a budgeting process that is understandable, accessible, and accountable to all members of the college community.
4.3 Develop alternative strategies to increase revenue streams.
4.4 Conduct an ongoing review of the budget to respond to the dynamic fiscal and political environment.

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

Accountability Measures

Institutional Efficiency
How does the College allocate resources and align college resources with expenditures?

Measures:
- a. Cost/FTES (students)
- b. WSCH/FTEF (faculty)
- c. Percent of budget linked with plans
- d. Classroom utilization
- e. Identify sources of revenue and amount available related to need:
  - Enrollment
  - Non-enrollment
  - Categorical
  - Grants and Specially Funded Programs
  - District Allocation formula

Fiscal effectiveness of expenditures
- Determine target dollars needed
- Assess appropriateness of allocation of revenues
- Determine fiscal effectiveness of revenues to expenditures
- Minimize liability

Enrollment Development
How does the College optimize our economic resources to enhance enrollment?

Measures:
- a. WSCH (Weekly Student Contact Hours)
- b. FTES (Full-time Equivalent Students)
- c. Retention

GOAL 5

Bobby McNeel, Acting Vice President
Workforce Development

Partnerships

To collaborate with local and global communities and organizations to enhance opportunities that are beneficial to our students, the college, and its mission.

Strategies:
- 5.1 Identify and implement partnerships that support college and community educational needs.
- 5.2 Communicate and coordinate college resources for initiating effective partnerships.

Accountability Measures

Community Relations
Are the partnerships consistent with the Mission of the College?

Measures:
- a. Coordinate tracking of informal and formal partnerships with:
  - Job placement tracking
  - Employer surveys (pay and not-for pay)
  - Advisory committee participation
  - Community surveys and feedback

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

b. Maintain an inventory of community and industry partnerships documenting the qualitative and quantitative value of each.
c. Document frequency and effectiveness of community outreach by College administration, staff and students.
d. Monitor contributions and support from the community:
   Foundation campaign successes
   Scholarship donations
   Student activity accounts
e. Document public relations articles

Program Innovation and Instructional Partnerships
Are we responding to our community's instructional needs?

Measures:
a. Number of programs developed in response to community needs and demands.
b. Number of community outreach programs.
c. Surveys and tracking of program participants.

Educational Goal Achievement
How can we document goal achievement?

a. Occupational Career Certificates, Skills Certificates, and Degrees

GOAL 6

Dr. Jerry Davis, Vice President
Administrative Services

Institutional Environment & Physical Resources

To provide and ensure an aesthetically pleasing, safe and healthful environment conducive to learning.

Strategies:
6.1 Identify the college facilities and equipment needs and develop a plan to address these needs.
6.2 Update facilities and equipment to support current and future college functions.
6.3 Create a college-wide commitment to the care and safety of the campus.
6.4 Maintain evacuation and disaster plans.

Accountability Measures

Satisfaction Surveys
How safe, healthy and pleasing is our environment?

Measures:
a. Internal surveys
b. External surveys

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

College and Community Relations
How does the community perceive the College environment?

Measures:
a. Community surveys and feedback
b. Contributions and support from community

Institutional Efficiency
Does the College make a deliberate effort to maintain a safe and efficient environment?

Measures:
a. Student-Right-To-Know (SRTK)
b. Workmen's Compensation data
c. Compliance issues

Progress on Campus Construction and Development
Has the College developed and initiated a construction plan that will result in a facility that will serve our community and will be completed in a timely manner?

Measures:
a. Development of campus plan
b. Adhere to timelines in the 5-year Facilities Master Plan
c. Achievement of 5-year Capital Construction Plan
d. Internal and community Climate surveys

GOAL 7

Luis Rosas, Vice President
Academic Affairs

Dr. Jerry Davis, Vice President
Administrative Services

Human Resources & Development

To ensure a campus community that values diversity and promotes and encourages a climate of mutual respect, personal and professional growth, effective communication, and teamwork.

Strategies:
7.1 Establish an effective college communication system.
7.2 Support and implement a staff development plan that maximizes human resources.
7.3 Value and recognize contributions that benefit the college community.
7.4 Provide sufficient staff for efficient operation of a comprehensive college.
7.5 Support of policies that maximize diversity and quality in hiring and performance.

<u>Accountability Measures</u>

Satisfaction Surveys
Is Human Resource and Development responsive to College needs?

Measures:
a. Internal surveys
b. Staff development reports
c. Documentation of College diversity
d. Employee evaluation

Goals & Strategies to Achieve Student Success with Accountability Measures

Personnel Goal Achievement
Are the College personnel enabled to learn, grow and achieve?

Measures:
a. Staff development reports
b. Tuition reimbursement
c. Conference attendance

Knowledgeable and Effective Selection and Retention of Personnel
Is the College being staffed appropriately, competently, and as needed to serve our students?

Measures:
a. Ability to fill positions in scheduled time frames
b. Retention and attrition of staff
c. Documentation of College diversity
d. Complete personnel evaluations as specified in contracts and policies

Planning Lexicon

College Strategic Plan	**A concise statement of the enduring College wide vision, values, mission, goals, strategies, and accountability measures that inspire the operational plans.**
Includes:	
Vision	An ideal state of where the College sees itself in the future.
Values	Agreed upon principles that guide the college and the population to be served as defined in state law.
Mission	States the purpose of the College and the population to be served as defined in state law.
Goals	Long-term outcomes identified to achieve the vision and mission of the College.
Strategy	A plan, method, or sequence of activities for accomplishing a specific college goal.
Accountability Measures	Objective, measurable and observable benchmarks specifically designed to assess progress towards College goals.
Operational Plans	Cluster, unit or single focus plans that include specific measurable/ observable objectives and activities.
Includes:	
Measurable/Observable Objectives	Statement of what will be achieved and how it will be measured with a timeline.
Activities	A specific action or actions that will be carried out to achieve the objectives.
Other Terms	
Unit Review/Evaluation	The systematic review of the degree to which objectives of a program or unit have been achieved and upon which an operational plan is revised.
External Scan	An assessment of external factors influencing the performance and responsiveness of the College to the needs of the community.
Internal Scan	An assessment of internal factors influencing the performance and responsiveness of the College towards the fulfillment of its mission.
Single Focus Plan	Covers a unified subject matter or issue which may emanate from that single aspect of all unit plans.
Cluster	All the units reporting to a single senior staff member.
Unit	The smallest organizational sub-division headed by a manager or supervisor.

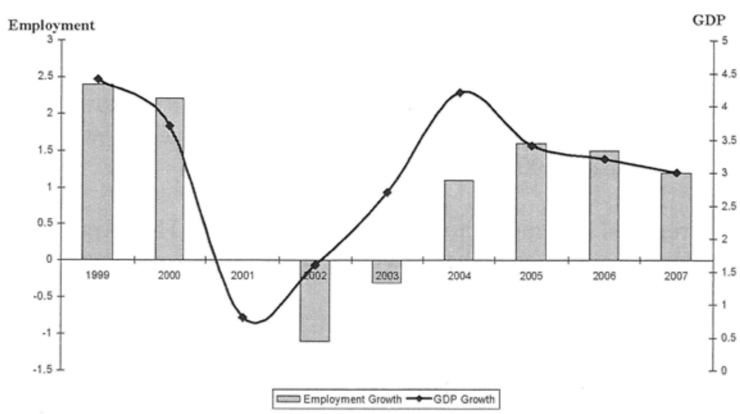
Excerpts from The South Bay Economic Forecast, 2005-2006

Prepared for the South Bay Economic Partnership by
Lisa M. Grobar, Ph.D. and Joseph P. Magaddino, Ph.D.
Office of Economic Research
California State University, Long Beach
October 2005

The National Economy

- The US economy grew at a rate of 4.2 percent in 2004, the best year for economic growth since 1999.
- Due to rising oil prices, Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rose to 2.7 percent last year. While this rate of inflation is still moderate, it marks an increase from previous years and has been the impetus for recent Fed tightening.
- Due to the high current level of oil prices, the short run impacts of Hurricane Katrina, and our expectation of continued Fed tightening throughout 2005, we expect annual growth in GDP to slow to 3.4 percent this year, followed by growth just above the 3 percent mark for 2006.
- Crude oil prices are expected to remain high throughout 2006 and not begin to moderate until 2007.

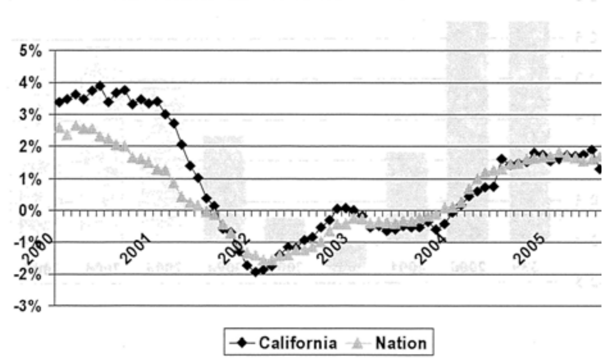
Figure 1. National GDP and Employment Growth



The State Economy

- California's employment growth has closely tracked the nation's employment growth throughout the recession, the recovery and the economic expansion. While slowing in the housing market is expected, the overall strength of the expansion should generate employment growth for the state in the range of 1.3 to 1.7 percent for 2006-07.
- Tourism activity, especially among the coastal cities, improved markedly in 2004 reflecting a full recovery from the recession and the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

Figure 2. Rate of Employment Growth
California and the Nation



The Regional Economy

- Employment growth in the regional economy has been accelerating, following trends in the nation and state. Forecast calls for a 1.9% rate of regional job growth this year, up from the 1.3 percent gain posted in 2004. A further acceleration to 2.4% employment growth by 2006 is expected.
- The transportation, warehousing & utilities sector posted positive job growth in 2004, up from declining employment in the previous year. Another improved sector was the leisure & hospitality services sector. Employment growth accelerated to a robust 3.5 percent last year, reflecting continued strengthening in the region's tourism-related sector.
- The weakening dollar will bring increasing numbers of foreign tourists to Southern California over the next two years, leading to continued expansion in this service sector.
- The region's construction sector saw tremendous growth in 2004, however, the rate of 7.4 percent will not be sustainable in the face of rising interest rates. Forecast calls for continued growth in the range of 4 to 5 percent in the next two years. Building permit data suggest that this growth will Riverside/San Bernardino and Ventura Counties.
- Rising interest rates began to dampen the rate of growth in the financial sector in the last year, with employment growth slowing from almost 6 percent in 2003 to 3.6 percent in 2004. This growth is expected to slow further this year with the sector gaining jobs in 2005-2006 at just under 2 percent annually.
- Retail sector saw significantly faster growth in 2004 with a gain of 2.1% translating to over 15,000 new jobs. This pace is expected over the next year.

Figure 3. Total Regional Nonfarm Employment Growth

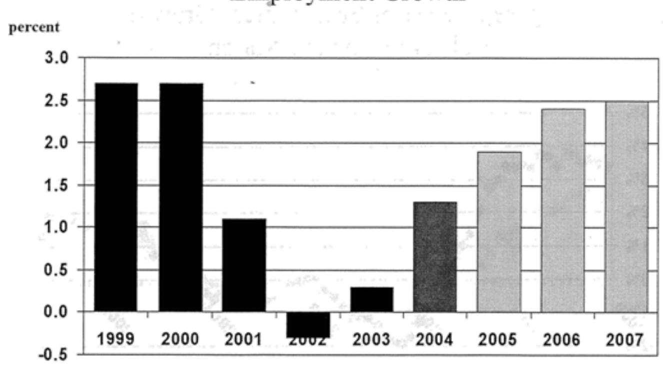


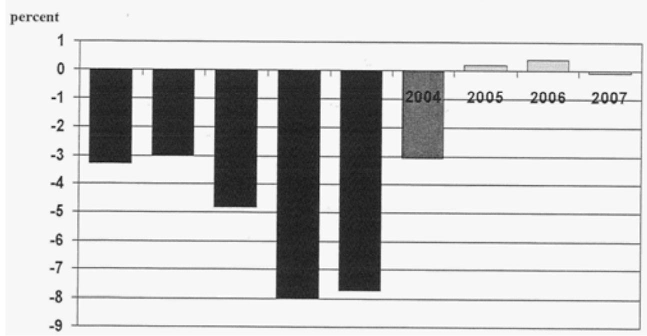
Table 1. Growth in Service Sectors

Service Sector	Growth
Private Education and Health Services	Added almost 2% to its employment rolls.
Professional and Business Services	Strengthened in by 1.9% in 2004 and predicted to grow by 2.7%. More cyclical than other service sectors because of the temporary help agencies.
Other Services	Weak growth of 0.1% in 2004. However improvement is predicted as the regional economic conditions strengthen.

Los Angeles County Economy

- In 2004, Los Angeles County saw employment growth of 0.2 percent, after two prior years of declining employment. Job losses in the durable goods manufacturing sector moderated significantly in 2004, and this was a major cause for improvement in the county's economy.
- Employment outlook for the coming years is more positive. Job growth in Los Angeles is projected at 1.8% by the end of 2006 due to the optimism of significant improvement in the county's manufacturing sector, particularly on the durable side.
- Although budgetary problems remain in Sacramento, the worst of the employment cuts are behind us. After 2% employment drop in 2004, the government sector should begin to add jobs in 2006.
- In Los Angeles County, the information sector is dominated by motion pictures and also contains several other components including telecommunications and publishing industries. In 2001-2003 this sector lost jobs. However, in 2004 gains in the motion picture category added jobs at a rate 2.9%. The information sector should grow by 2% in 2006.

Figure 4. Los Angeles County Durable Manufacturing Employment Growth



The South Bay Economy

The South Bay is comprised of twenty southwest Los Angeles County cities and communities that contribute to the South Bay and Southern California economies through industry development and local business collaboration.

The South Bay economic region is made up of the following locations: Carson, Del Aire, El Segundo, Gardena, Harbor City, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, LA Airport, Lawndale, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Rancho Dominguez, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills Estate, San Pedro, Terminal Island, Torrance, and Wilmington. Torrance, Harbor City, and Carson are the three communities in the South Bay posting the largest average number of employed in September 2004 third quarter 3, with a combined 133,532 payrolls. This takes up 48 percent of the South Bay's employment. In Torrance, Health and Social Assistance led the city's labor force numbers contributing an average of 12,395 payrolls. Manufacturing led Harbor City in employment with an average of 10,561 jobs. In Carson, government payrolls led the city's employment numbers with an average of 9,514 jobs.

- Employment composition is substantially different from that of the county and region. In the South Bay, one of five jobs is in manufacturing and Aerospace and defense manufacturers dominate.
- Other sectors that are more heavily concentrated in the South Bay are professional and business services; and transportation, warehousing and utilities.
- In 2004, the South Bay added 3,000 jobs, a gain of 0.8 percent. It is expected to add 9,200 jobs in 2006.

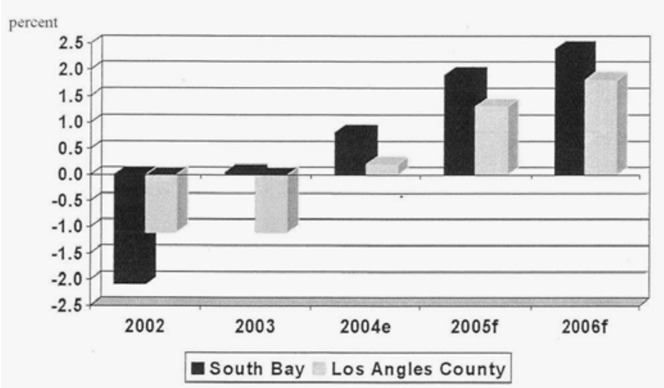
The South Bay Economy

Table 2. Composition of Employment in the South Bay, Los Angeles County and Region, 2004

Sector	South Bay (percent)	Los Angeles County (percent)	Region (percent)
Construction and Mining	4	4	5
Manufacturing	21	12	12
Wholesale Trade	6	5	5
Retail Trade	11	10	11
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	5	4	4
Information	2	5	4
Financial Activities	4	6	6
Professional & Business Services	16	14	14
Educational & Health Services	9	12	11
Leisure & Hospitality Services	9	9	10
Other Services	3	4	4
Government	9	14	14

- Like the county and region, the South Bay's manufacturing employment lost jobs on an annual basis last year. However, it began to rise in the fourth quarter, and is expect to see an additional 1,500 manufacturing jobs in 2006.
- The regional housing sector is expected to slow in 2005-2006. However, this slowdown will impact the South Bay less than the outlying counties whose employment growth is more closely dependent upon the housing market.
- Taxable sales growth has fully recovered from the recession. The South Bay has greatly benefited from a variety of redevelopment projects that have revitalized its retail sales base.

Figure 5. Annual Employment Growth
South Bay and Los Angeles County, 2002-2007

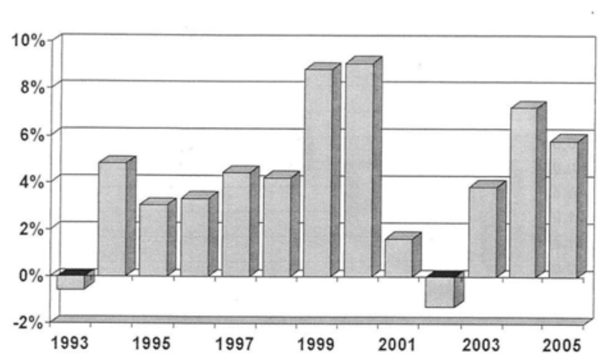


The South Bay Economy

Table 3. South Bay Forecast of Employment Growth 2004-2007

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004*e*	2005*f*	2006*f*
Construction & Mining	13,977	13,629	14,495	15,297	15,743	16,379
Manufacturing	87,672	82,989	79,687	78,770	79,229	80,774
Wholesale Trade	23,654	24,459	24,270	24,810	25,078	25,470
Retail Trade	40,802	41,084	41,418	41,959	42,803	43,837
Trans. & Warehousing	18,593	17,381	17,325	17,285	17,835	18,348
Information	12,932	9,766	9,086	9,345	9,452	9,654
Financial Services	15,990	16,326	16,822	17,067	17,260	17,450
Professional & Business Services	63,493	62,351	62,451	63,195	65,303	66,588
Education & Health	32,528	34,093	34,772	35,321	36,472	37,641
Leisure & Hospitality	33,573	32,746	34,028	35,014	35,816	37,259
Other Services	11,235	10,904	11,701	11,652	11,798	12,021
Federal Government	2,025	2,068	2,087	2,044	2,015	2,012
State & Local Government	32,484	33,018	32,842	32,144	32,303	32,876
Total	**388,958**	**380,814**	**380,984**	**383,903**	**391,107**	**400,309**
Annual Growth Rate		**-2.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.8%**	**1.8%**	**2.3%**

Figure 6. South Bay Taxable Sales, 1993-2005



The South Bay Economy

Table 4. South Bay Average Payroll, 2002 & 2003

Average Annual Payroll	2002	2003	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	$24,773	$24,727	-0.2%
Mining	$47,054	$51,368	8.4%
Utilities	$61,170	$63,136	3.1%
Construction	$45,028	$44,697	-0.7%
Manufacturing	$56,311	$59,800	5.8%
Wholesale Trade	$56,742	$58,155	2.4%
Retail Trade	$27,985	$28,576	2.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	$38,104	$39,219	2.8%
Information	$67,525	$71,699	5.8%
Financy & Insurance	$56,086	$61,425	8.7%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	$36,012	$36,801	2.1%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Skills	$64,473	$79,893	19.3%
Management of Companies and Enter-prises	$69,463	$69,596	0.2%
Admin & Support & Waste Mgmt	$26,036	$26,516	1.8%
Educational Services	$28,209	$29,337	3.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	$36,803	$38,873	5.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	$38,042	$38,211	0.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	$15,008	$15,330	2.1%
Other Services	$23,641	$23,744	0.4%
Federal Government	$46,983	$49,238	4.6%
State Government	$44,022	$44,973	2.1%
Local Government	$45,476	$45,807	0.7%
South Bay Avg. Payroll (all employment)	**$43,397**	**$46,204**	**6.1%**
Los Angeles County Avg. Payroll	**$41,678**	**$42,916**	**2.9%**

Top Ten Business Stories of 2004-05

ON THE BUBBLE

1 Is it a bubble? That question defined the top story and conversation topic for 2005: soaring home prices. It seems everyone is opining on the issue. Median home prices reach all-time highs, fueled by double-digit year-over-year growth. Homeowners sit on record levels of home equity. Homebuyers outbid each other on available homes. Mortgage brokers offer enticing deals to make homes more affordable. Businesses fret about their workers being able to afford to live in the South Bay, while too many households spend 30-50 percent of income on mortgages. Real estate bulls and bears blast each other over whether there is a housing bubble. If there is a bubble, and it bursts, then the biggest story for 2006 is being written now. If this is the future of real estate, then California may face a permanent class of housing have-nots.

GAS PAINS

2 With rising costs for hearth and home, there was little escape in the car as fuel prices surged in 2005. As of September, average fuel prices were headed to $3 a gallon in the South Bay and throughout Southern California. Hurricane Katrina's havoc on Gulf Coast refineries will only make matters worse. So far, most motorists are just grumbling while swallowing higher gas costs. And unlike the late 1970s, we're not waiting in line for gas. But the stratospheric gas prices complicate commutes, travel plans and household budgets. Worse yet: Are economically debilitating price controls on the horizon?

WHEW!

3 That wasn't the whoosh of a deflating housing bubble, but a collective sigh of relief. The South Bay avoided a major economic catastrophe this year, as the Los Angeles Air Force Base in El Segundo was spared the ax from the federal Base Realignment and Closure commission. Aside from being a major employer, the base has served as a fulcrum of area military and aerospace contracting, and forges close working relationships with the aerospace companies that form the biggest industry and employer in the South Bay.

ON THE WATERFRONT

4 Bulging cargo volumes and congested shipping at the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach prompted a scramble for more longshore workers and longer port hours in 2004 and 2005. Despite these improvements, recent figures show the ports may be losing customers to competitors as the ports suffer from an image problem of congestion. Nevertheless, initial figures show that a new program launched in July to move cargo more efficiently is succeeding. PierPass Inc., the not-for-profit company overseeing the addition of nighttime and Saturday shifts at the port terminals, reports that efforts to reduce the number of truck trips during peak daytime hours have surpassed expectations.

Source: *The Daily Breeze* newspaper.

Top Ten Business Stories of 2004-05

UNOCAL UNDONE

5

El Segundo-based Unocal became the object of global corporate affections as Chevron and the Chinese government-owned CNOOC offered competing bids for a purchase. While CNOOC offered the higher bid, it triggered national security concerns that would have generated extensive regulatory review and political opposition. CNOOC eventually withdrew its bid, leaving Chevron as the winning suitor. Unocal shareholders approved the bid Aug. 10.

DEL AMO'S BOOM AND GLOOM

6

Del Amo wins one, loses another. Construction on the mall's north end revved up as the empty wing of storefronts was torn down and the ground gouged out for a new foundation that will yield an outdoor promenade. Once completed in May 2006, the promenade will house trendy shops, restaurants, AMC theaters and lifestyle attractions such as a spa or bowling alley. Crate & Barrel announced in May that it will lease space. The Mills Corp. plans to spend about $170 million on the outdoor promenade. But just as the mall anticipates its partial makeover, it will lose its stalwart Robinsons-May department store as early as next year because of a merger that will phase out the venerable retailer in three states. Federated Department Stores, owner of Macy's, plans to convert most of the stores it's acquiring from The May Department Stores Co. to the Macy's name, but will close 68 "duplicate locations" nationwide where stores are close enough to cut into each other's business. Federated said in February it agreed to purchase May, which owns Robinsons-May, in an $11 billion cash-and-stock deal. Federated also will convert the Robinsons-May at the South Bay Galleria in Redondo Beach into a Macy's in 2006.

Korean Bell of Friendship and Bell Pavilion, San Pedro, California.

Source: *The Daily Breeze* newspaper.

Top Ten Business Stories of 2004-05

SIZE MATTERS

7

Amid a housing shortage and record home prices in the South Bay, Bisno developers bought surplus Navy property in San Pedro for $125 million and propose to build Ponte Verde — a mega-planned community of 2,300 town homes and condominiums on a 62-acre site along Western Avenue in San Pedro. The proposal already raises the ire of nearby residents who fear more traffic and overburdened schools. Homes would range from the high $300,000s to the high $700,000s or $800,000s on the property on the east side of Western Avenue across the street from Green Hills Memorial Park. Twenty-five percent of the development — 500 or more units — would be set aside specifically for a senior town home development for “active empty-nesters” 55 and older. The property would include small parks, man-made lakes and a water concourse, bike paths, walking paths and swimming pools and spas. Developers said 40 percent of the property would be open park or landscaped space. The issue is familiar to Southern Californians: Will politicians and residents tolerate a major housing development in the South Bay.

PLAYA VISTA

8

A new slice of suburbia on the South Bay’s edge emerged into the limelight this year as new homes, offices and stores opened in a development so large it has its own ZIP code. The new community within a city has crystallized debate on future growth. Will the development represent smart growth or is it a textbook example of poorly planned sprawl? Proponents, including many residents, call it a model development. The dense housing creates a friendly community, and shorter commutes mean more time with family, they say. But critics say Playa Vista has overwhelmed surrounding neighborhoods by creating more traffic, gobbling up open space, and tainting historic wetlands.

HORNET KEEPS ITS NEST

9

Thousands of jobs were extended in May when Northrop Grumman’s Integrated Systems sector in El Segundo announced that work on the Super Hornet will continue for at least another few years to satisfy a $3.2 billion contract. The F/A-18 program accounts for more than 1,400 jobs in El Segundo and about 10,000 additional jobs at hundreds of other California companies. The latest order comes from Boeing Co., which is the prime contractor for the Super Hornet, used by the Navy as a strike fighter on frontline aircraft carriers.

JUST SAY NO

10

Redondo Beach voters vented a resounding NO last May in an advisory vote over any development of the AES power plant property along Harbor Drive. Proposition J on the March ballot asked voters to pick between the park and a mixed-use plan of hotels, homes and a smaller recreation area, to replace the dinosaur of a power plant at the water’s edge. With open space the clear winner, will this advisory vote prompt city leaders to deep-six any future plans for a new downtown that was supposed to be the polished little pearl of the South Bay seaside?

Source: *The Daily Breeze* newspaper.

Median Home Prices, March 2006

- The median price of an existing home in California increased 13 percent in March and sales decreased 15.1 percent compared with the same period a year ago.
- Seasonally adjusted statewide sales increased 4.9 percent compared with February and the statewide median rose 4.8 percent compared with the prior month. This is very similar to March 2005, when sales rose 4.4 percent month-to-month and the median price registered a 5.5 percent increase.
- Many buyers who had adopted a 'wait-and-see' approach with respect to interest rates earlier this year realize that while rates are higher than they were six months or a year ago, they still remain just above historically low levels.
- The median price of an existing, single-family detached home in California during March 2006 was $561,350, a 13 percent increase over the revised $496,890 median for March 2005
- The March 2006 median price increased 4.8 percent compared with February's revised $535,480 median price.

City/Area	Mar 2006	Mar 2005	Y-to-Y % Change
Los Angeles County	***$512,500***	***$440,000***	***16.50%***
Carson	$485,000	$415,000	16.90%
Culver City	$487,000	$392,000	24.20%
El Segundo	$811,750	$760,000	6.80%
Gardena	$486,000	$411,000	18.20%
Hawthorne	$500,000	$452,000	10.60%
Hermosa Beach	$1,139,750	$1,250,000	-8.80%
Inglewood	$431,000	$370,750	16.30%
Lawndale	$495,000	$445,000	11.20%
Lomita	$525,000	$486,000	8.00%
Long Beach	$500,000	$430,000	16.30%
Manhattan Beach	$1,625,000	$1,437,500	13.00%
Marina Del Rey	$688,000	$890,000	-22.70%
Rancho Palos Verdes	$1,073,000	$902,250	18.90%
Redondo Beach	$817,500	$748,250	9.30%
San Pedro	$583,500	$486,500	19.90%
Torrance	$593,500	$545,000	8.90%
Wilmington	$447,000	$385,000	16.10%
Southwest Los Angeles Selected Areas			
Beach Cities	$1,100,000	$873,000	26.00%
South Bay	$640,000	$590,000	8.50%
Long Beach (90810)	$427,500	$330,000	29.50%
Mar Vista	$728,000	$662,500	9.90%
Palos Verdes Estates	$1,211,500	$1,300,000	-6.80%
Palos Verdes Peninsula Area	$1,075,000	$1,040,727	3.30%
Westchester	$740,000	$695,000	6.50%
Median home prices contained in this chart were generated from DataQuick Information Systems.			
The price statistics are derived from all types of home sales -- new and existing, condos and single-family. Movements in sales prices should not be interpreted as changes in the cost of a standard home. Median prices can be influenced by changes in cost, as well as changes in the characteristics and size of homes sold. Due to the low sales volume in some cities or areas, median price changes may exhibit unusual fluctuation. N.A. = Not available.			

Source: California Association of Realtors (http://www.car.org/index.php?id=MzYwNTc=), May 2006.

California Association of Realtor's Highlights

- Thirty-year fixed mortgage interest rates averaged 6.32 percent during March 2006, compared with 5.93 percent in March 2005. Adjustable mortgage interest rates averaged 5.42 percent in March 2006 compared with 4.23 percent in March 2005.
- The median number of days it took to sell a single-family home was 44 days in March 2006, compared with 30 days (revised) for the same period a year ago.
- Statewide, the 10 cities and communities with the highest median home prices in California during March 2006 were: Laguna Beach, $1,827,000; Burlingame, $1,720,000; Beverly Hills, $1,665,000; Los Altos, $1,626,000; **Manhattan Beach, $1,625,000**; Newport Beach, $1,520,000; Coronado, $1,463,750; Saratoga, $1,391,000; Los Gatos, $1,300,000; Calabasas, $1,259,500.
- Statewide, the 10 cities and communities with the greatest median home price increases in March 2006 compared with the same period a year ago were: Reedley, 58.9 %; Atwater, 52 %; Twenty-nine Palms, 48.8 %; Barstow, 45.7 %; Beaumont, 45.6 %; Taft, 44 %; California City, 43.1 %; Burlingame, 40.4 %; Porterville, 40.3 %; Highland, 36.8 %.

Cost of Living Index[1]

Area	Composite Index[2] 100%	Grocery Items 13%	Housing 29%	Utilities 10%	Transportation 8%	Health Care 4%	Misc. Goods & Services[3] 35%
San Francisco	177.0	137.9	308.2	107.0	125.9	126.6	121.8
Los Angeles	153.1	120.1	245.4	121.3	116.5	114.2	111.7
San Diego	141.0	116.6	212.4	93.0	119.7	119.4	112.5

1. Data is from the second quarter 2004 through first quarter 2005.
2. Indicates relative price levels for consumer goods and services. The average composite index for the nation is 100%, and each city's index is read as a percentage of the overall average.
3. Miscellaneous goods and services readily available across the U.S., including fast food, haircut, toiletries, denim jeans, newspaper subscription, movie ticket, beer, and wine.

The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) developed the Cost of Living Index to provide a reasonable accurate measure of living cost differences among urban areas. The index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services in participating areas. The average for all participating places equals 100 and each composite index is read as a percentage of the average for all places. The index reflects cost differentials for professional and executive household in the top income quintile. Homeownership costs, for example, are more heavily weighted than they would be if the index reflected a clerical worker standard of living or average costs for all urban consumers. Weights for component indexes appear above column headings, e.g. 16% for grocery items. To avoid complex and inaccurate comparisons between many areas, the index excludes all state and local taxes. Areas included are those where chambers of commerce have volunteered to participate.

One of the uses of the ACCRA Cost of Living Index is to measure how much income is needed to maintain a similar standard of living when relocating to/from an area. From the table above we see that Lancaster-Palmdale is more affordable than other areas within the state.

Source: http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0883960.html

Population and Household, 2000

Community	Zip Code*	Square Miles	Population 1990	Population 2000	Households	Persons Per Household
Carson	90745	9.9	48,756	55,473	14,705	3.74
	90746	7.1	27,825	25,561	7,628	3.27
	90747**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	17.0	76,581	81,034	22,333	3.51
Gardena	90247	4.2	41,807	47,741	16,058	2.93
	90248	4.0	9,406	9,944	3,305	2.99
	90249	3.1	24,458	26,433	8,888	2.95
	Subtotal	11.3	75,671	84,118	28,251	2.96
Harbor City LA	90710	3.0	22,078	24,640	8,284	2.96
Lomita	90717	2.1	23,364	21,060	8,402	2.49
Long Beach	90802	3.5	36,139	38,419	18,758	2.00
	90803	4.5	33,052	31,349	17,677	1.76
	90804	2.8	36,782	43,466	15,415	2.77
	90805	8.0	71,799	91,663	26,252	3.46
	90806	6.4	44,025	49,641	14,613	3.34
	90807	4.7	30,520	31,549	12,584	2.44
	90808	6.7	39,541	37,403	14,261	2.61
	90810	4.9	35,181	35,637	9,144	3.83
	90813	6.9	61,451	63,129	16,469	3.73
	90814	1.5	17,803	19,014	9,376	1.99
	90815	7.5	38,424	38,892	15,011	2.42
	90822	0.0	7,362	422	2	2.00
	90840**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	57.4	452,079	480,584	169,562	2.70
Palos Verdes	90274	11.7	24,958	24,976	9,366	2.66
	90275	14.1	41,698	41,261	15,304	2.66
	Subtotal	25.8	66,656	66,237	24,670	2.66
San Pedro LA	90731	10.8	57,333	58,622	21,344	2.63
	90732	3.5	24,247	21,264	8,794	2.39
	Subtotal	14.3	81,580	79,886	30,138	2.51
Torrance						
	90501	5.4	37,345	40,697	13,873	2.92
	90502	2.0	16,392	17,038	5,571	2.92
	90503	6.0	38,776	41,970	16,742	2.47
	90504	4.2	29,330	31,664	11,638	2.71
	90505	5.8	34,385	34,855	13,868	2.49
	Subtotal	23.4	156,228	166,224	61,692	2.70
Wilmington LA	90744	9.4	45,528	53,308	13,966	3.80

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**This zip code represents an education institution

Source: 2003 Los Angeles Zip Code Databook, United Way of Greater Los Angeles (http://www.unitedwayla.org/pages/rpts_resource/state_spas.html), May 16, 2006.

Race and Ethnicity, 2000

Community	Zip Code*	Afr Amer	Amer Ind	Asian Pac	Latino	White	Two or More Races	Other	Total
Carson	90745	4,450	129	19,284	22,260	7,615	1,647	88	55,473
	90746	17,113	35	1,773	4,065	1,872	635	68	25,561
	90747**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	21,563	164	21,057	26,325	9,487	2,282	156	81,034
Gardena	90247	9,169	111	12,864	20,023	4,332	1,151	91	47,741
	90248	1,593	24	3,033	3,570	1,388	316	20	9,944
	90249	8,798	68	4,344	8,005	4,328	817	73	26,433
	Subtotal	19,560	203	20,241	31,598	10,048	2,284	184	84,118
Harbor City LA	90710	3,340	69	3,450	10,663	6,545	529	44	24,640
Lomita	90717	853	102	2,521	5,661	11,091	784	48	21,060
Long Beach	90802	6,460	231	2,195	15,100	12,994	1,298	141	38,419
	90803	668	118	1,422	3,089	25,184	773	95	31,349
	90804	7,143	168	6,571	16,447	11,462	1,538	137	43,466
	90805	21,414	317	11,816	41,873	13,596	2,495	152	91,663
	90806	9,956	146	9,680	21,543	6,776	1,474	66	49,641
	90807	4,879	119	4,507	5,716	15,130	1,112	86	31,549
	90808	1,031	112	2,531	4,946	27,591	1,116	76	37,403
	90810	5,754	125	9,231	16,245	3,243	980	59	35,637
	90813	8,235	221	10,329	38,688	4,202	1,399	55	63,129
	90814	1,633	103	1,395	3,876	11,246	674	87	19,014
	90815	1,599	139	3,754	4,947	27,008	1,339	106	38,892
	90822	88	12	38	53	217	14	-	422
	90840**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	68,860	1,811	63,469	172,523	158,649	14,212	1,060	480,584
Palos Verdes	90274	286	34	4,501	956	18,495	633	71	24,976
	90275	803	40	10,706	2,351	26,056	1,217	88	41,261
	Subtotal	1,089	74	15,207	3,307	44,551	1,850	159	66,237
San Pedro LA	90731	4,195	272	2,492	28,136	21,649	1,767	111	58,622
	90732	784	61	1,423	4,467	13,942	561	26	21,264
	Subtotal	4,979	333	3,915	32,603	35,591	2,328	137	79,886
Torrance	90501	2,404	119	7,541	15,868	13,512	1,132	121	40,697
	90502	1,319	65	4,821	5,621	4,645	529	38	17,038
	90503	760	84	13,871	4,073	21,753	1,311	118	41,970
	90504	1,073	99	11,274	5,468	12,282	1,393	75	31,664
	90505	540	86	8,814	3,046	21,087	1,178	104	34,855
	Subtotal	6,096	453	46,321	34,076	73,279	5,543	456	166,224
Wilmington LA	90744	1,801	146	1,797	45,106	3,815	584	59	53,308

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Age, 2000

Community	Zip Code*	Persons by Age Group							
		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 64	65 Plus	Median Age	Total
Carson	90745	3,957	4,668	7,201	5,510	28,058	6,079	33.3	55,473
	90746	1,499	1,955	3,317	2,543	13,447	2,800	36.4	25,561
	90747**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	5,456	6,623	10,518	8,053	41,505	8,879		81,034
Gardena	90247	3,903	4,003	5,271	4,574	24,428	5,562	32.4	47,741
	90248	719	759	1,016	809	5,060	1,581	36.1	9,944
	90249	2,109	2,261	2,851	2,442	14,274	2,496	33.6	26,433
	Subtotal	6,731	7,023	9,138	7,825	43,762	9,639		84,118
Harbor City LA	90710	2,041	2,257	2,764	2,333	12,694	2,551	32.3	24,640
Lomita	90717	1,677	1,717	1,982	1,640	11,760	2,284	35.2	21,060
Long Beach	90802	2,948	2,599	2,888	4,434	22,188	3,362	32.2	38,419
	90803	1,137	881	1,334	2,086	21,813	4,098	39.7	31,349
	90804	3,893	4,148	5,248	6,136	21,749	2,292	27.5	43,466
	90805	9,116	10,588	13,736	9,818	42,837	5,568	26.8	91,663
	90806	4,788	5,326	7,204	5,482	23,472	3,369	27.6	49,641
	90807	2,032	2,188	3,199	2,333	17,435	4,362	37.3	31,549
	90808	2,420	2,623	3,876	2,267	20,397	5,820	39.4	37,403
	90810	3,059	3,637	5,187	3,911	16,171	3,672	28.9	35,637
	90813	7,448	7,885	9,941	7,943	26,954	2,958	23.6	63,129
	90814	1,079	927	1,221	1,920	12,051	1,816	34.7	19,014
	90815	2,210	2,225	3,136	5,450	19,755	6,116	36.8	38,892
	90822	-	-	-	101	203	118	50.5	422
	90840**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	40,130	43,027	56,970	51,881	245,025	43,551		480,584
Palos Verdes	90274	1,236	1,756	2,834	1,068	13,172	4,910	46.1	24,976
	90275	2,015	2,727	4,737	1,924	22,146	7,712	44.7	41,261
	Subtotal	3,251	4,483	7,571	2,992	35,318	12,622		66,237
San Pedro LA	90731	4,739	4,954	6,504	5,889	31,180	5,356	32.2	58,622
	90732	1,173	1,276	1,830	1,370	11,845	3,770	41.8	21,264
	Subtotal	5,912	6,230	8,334	7,259	43,025	9,126		79,886
Torrance	90501	3,251	3,582	4,905	3,929	21,835	3,195	31.6	40,697
	90502	1,165	1,142	1,737	1,431	9,301	2,262	36.7	17,038
	90503	2,393	2,762	4,427	2,719	23,759	5,910	38.5	41,970
	90504	1,847	2,202	3,607	2,483	17,364	4,161	37.5	31,664
	90505	2,008	2,317	3,775	2,108	19,222	5,425	39.1	34,855
	Subtotal	10,664	12,005	18,451	12,670	91,481	20,953		166,224
Wilmington LA	90744	5,472	6,030	7,486	6,452	24,638	3,230	26.2	53,308

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Educational Attainment, 2000

		High School or Less			College Educated					
Community	Zip Code*	8th Grade or Less	Some High School	High School Grad	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Prof. or Doctorate	Total
Carson	90745	5,291	5,589	7,489	7,085	2,448	5,022	651	439	34,014
	90746	1,353	1,892	3,123	4,797	1,711	2,130	919	277	16,202
	90747**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
	Subtotal	6,644	7,481	10,612	11,882	4,159	7,152	1,570	716	50,216
Gardena	90247	4,866	5,116	7,250	6,713	1,832	3,410	725	296	30,208
	90248	969	927	1,621	1,510	460	1,032	201	148	6,868
	90249	1,637	2,272	4,279	4,317	1,326	2,140	544	195	16,710
	Subtotal	7,472	8,315	13,150	12,540	3,618	6,582	1,470	639	53,786
Harbor City LA	90710	2,177	2,081	3,447	3,595	1,122	2,147	542	323	15,434
Lomita	90717	1,004	1,844	3,376	3,673	1,156	2,122	662	302	14,139
Long Beach	90802	3,182	3,377	4,838	6,265	1,792	4,193	1,502	595	25,744
	90803	189	675	2,685	6,037	2,019	9,001	3,433	1,873	25,912
	90804	4,036	3,652	4,478	5,577	1,598	3,086	1,051	486	23,964
	90805	9,438	9,581	11,199	11,387	2,767	3,115	724	421	48,632
	90806	5,810	4,574	5,129	6,017	1,624	2,509	707	375	26,745
	90807	965	1,605	4,150	6,008	1,892	4,667	1,746	804	21,837
	90808	512	1,356	5,268	7,558	2,615	5,588	2,125	886	25,908
	90810	4,212	3,792	4,889	3,845	1,036	1,836	206	169	19,985
	90813	11,580	6,977	5,512	3,697	794	1,139	217	213	30,129
	90814	504	962	2,021	3,395	1,387	3,447	1,481	833	14,030
	90815	619	1,454	4,204	6,772	2,773	6,726	2,311	1,308	26,167
	90822	-	67	79	58	-	-	-	31	235
	90840**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	41,047	38,072	54,452	66,616	20,297	45,307	15,503	7,994	289,288
Palos Verdes	90274	148	288	1,645	2,915	1,064	6,588	3,143	2,142	17,933
	90275	341	946	3,592	5,714	2,082	9,548	4,670	3,236	30,129
	Subtotal	489	1,234	5,237	8,629	3,146	16,136	7,813	5,378	48,062
San Pedro LA	90731	4,997	5,932	8,225	8,821	2,477	4,311	1,421	718	36,902
	90732	510	1,170	3,232	3,649	1,330	3,561	1,355	597	15,404
	Subtotal	5,507	7,102	11,457	12,470	3,807	7,872	2,776	1,315	52,306
Torrance	90501	3,284	3,249	5,583	5,570	1,975	3,472	1,039	542	24,714
	90502	1,379	1,862	2,320	2,646	820	1,923	502	167	11,619
	90503	768	1,400	5,501	7,023	2,775	8,369	2,865	1,118	29,819
	90504	928	1,910	5,325	5,892	1,906	4,214	980	351	21,506
	90505	548	1,062	4,639	5,977	2,191	6,540	2,636	1,060	24,653
	Subtotal	6,907	9,483	23,368	27,108	9,667	24,518	8,022	3,238	112,311
Wilmington LA	90744	9,952	6,737	5,536	3,261	699	1,004	321	371	27,881

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Source: 2003 Los Angeles Zip Code Databook, United Way of Greater Los Angeles (http://www.unitedwayla.org/pages/rpts_resource/state_spas.html), May 16, 2006.

Household Income, 2000

Community	Zip Code*	Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 or more	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Total House-holds
Carson	90745	2,332	2,507	2,415	3,588	1,965	1,730	157	$ 50,610	$ 53,218	14,694
	90746	893	1,030	1,117	1,994	1,193	1,224	135	$ 59,390	$ 62,357	7,586
	90747**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	3,225	3,537	3,532	5,582	3,158	2,954	292	$ 53,599	$ 56,330	22,280
Gardena	90247	4,389	3,630	2,576	3,179	1,465	752	91	$ 35,101	$ 38,424	16,082
	90248	697	703	616	639	343	400	47	$ 43,125	$ 50,543	3,445
	90249	1,965	1,545	1,302	1,925	834	1,114	97	$ 44,451	$ 50,325	8,782
	Subtotal	7,051	5,878	4,494	5,743	2,642	2,266	235	$ 38,978	$ 43,591	28,309
Harbor City LA	90710	1,973	1,452	1,411	1,520	952	935	136	$ 42,299	$ 45,854	8,379
Lomita	90717	1,633	1,620	1,515	1,599	1,019	896	94	$ 42,182	$ 51,935	8,376
Long Beach	90802	7,414	4,622	2,890	2,137	956	741	113	$ 25,860	$ 26,865	18,873
	90803	2,178	2,331	2,511	3,677	2,252	3,444	1,235	$ 60,513	$ 89,546	17,628
	90804	5,109	3,572	2,416	2,470	973	737	92	$ 29,872	$ 27,428	15,369
	90805	7,940	5,994	4,481	4,412	1,984	1,274	199	$ 32,565	$ 33,215	26,284
	90806	4,672	3,299	1,928	2,453	1,170	968	151	$ 31,488	$ 31,050	14,641
	90807	1,979	2,212	2,124	2,390	1,539	2,015	503	$ 50,543	$ 61,361	12,762
	90808	1,719	1,782	1,768	3,223	2,237	2,956	413	$ 63,620	$ 71,260	14,098
	90810	2,389	1,918	1,505	1,759	933	555	85	$ 36,966	$ 40,119	9,144
	90813	8,222	4,311	1,724	1,359	506	233	100	$ 20,015	$ 19,594	16,455
	90814	1,853	1,724	2,097	1,574	929	1,054	210	$ 41,808	$ 51,477	9,441
	90815	1,919	2,020	2,154	3,289	2,494	2,792	459	$ 61,074	$ 72,198	15,127
	90822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ -	$ -	-
	90840**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Subtotal	45,394	33,785	25,598	28,743	15,973	16,769	3,560	$ 37,270	$ 40,002	169,822
Palos Verdes	90274	418	604	585	1,155	1,040	3,091	2,414	$ 117,979	$130,237	9,307
	90275	802	1,181	1,570	2,235	2,289	5,069	2,266	$ 95,643	$105,701	15,412
	Subtotal	1,220	1,785	2,155	3,390	3,329	8,160	4,680	$ 104,053	$114,939	24,719
San Pedro LA	90731	6,010	4,434	3,327	3,582	1,860	1,933	258	$ 35,910	$ 39,057	21,404
	90732	1,212	968	1,142	1,895	1,385	1,864	271	$ 63,614	$ 73,461	8,737
	Subtotal	39,057	5,402	4,469	5,477	3,245	3,797	529	$ 43,941	$ 49,030	30,141
Torrance	90501	2,807	2,913	2,297	2,632	1,403	1,618	163	$ 42,117	$ 47,076	13,833
	90502	937	873	1,056	1,160	805	671	70	$ 48,601	$ 51,829	5,572
	90503	2,248	2,337	2,483	3,565	2,472	3,229	437	$ 58,127	$ 68,819	16,771
	90504	2,054	1,787	1,907	2,562	1,565	1,658	139	$ 50,587	$ 58,918	11,672
	90505	1,729	1,786	1,898	2,987	2,027	2,848	527	$ 60,737	$ 73,833	13,802
	Subtotal	9,775	9,696	9,641	12,906	8,272	10,024	1,336	$ 52,831	$ 61,653	61,650
Wilmington LA	90744	4,359	3,571	2,143	2,171	849	770	154	$ 30,259	$ 30,800	14,017

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Port of Los Angeles

The Port of Los Angeles is an independent, self-supporting department of the City of Los Angeles, California. The Port is under the control of a five-member Board of Harbor Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council and is administered by an executive director.

Founded:	Harbor Commission established in 1907
Annual Container Volume:	7.5 million TEUs (twenty-food equivalent units), calendar year (CY) 2005 7.3 million TEUs, CY 2004
Cargo Tonnage:	169.0 million metric revenue tons, CY 23005 163.6 million metric revenue tons, CY 2004
Cargo Value:	$104.2 billion, calendar year 2001 $101.8 billion, calendar year 2002
Ranking by Container Volume:	1st busiest port in the United States; 8th busiest in the world
Top Five Containerized Imports: Tops five, in TEUs, CY 2004	Furniture (475,569) Apparel (463.291) Toys and Sporting Goods (276,916) Vehicles and Vehicle Parts (263,800) Electronic Products (166,706)
Top Five Containerized Exports: Tops five, in TEUs, CY 2004	Paper Products (165,813) Fabric, including Raw Cotton (88,368) Pet Animal Feed (57,905) Synthetic Resins (51,731) Fruits and Vegetables (50,864)
Top Trading Partners: Tops five, in TEUs, CY 2004	China ($68.8 billion) Japan ($24.1 billion) Taiwan ($10.8 billion) South Korea ($6.7 billion) Thailand ($5.6 billion)
Waterfront:	43 miles
Acreage:	7,500 (3,800 water; 3,700 land)
Total Operating Revenue:	$368.8 million, fiscal year 2005 $351.5 million, fiscal year 2004
Net Income:	$95.1 million, fiscal year 2005 $90.9 million, fiscal year 2004
Employment (Port):	859 (authorized for FY 2005-06)
Employment (Related):	16,000 local jobs 259,000 regional jobs 1 million national jobs

Source: http://www.portoflosangeles.org/factsfigures_Portataglance.htm, May 11, 2006.

Port of Los Angeles, San Pedro, California.