

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Normandy Park					
Council District:		8 - Joe McDermott					
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 492,000.00	13.35	\$ 6,565.95		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
				County lid lifts (voted)			
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
\$ 521,000.00	14.18	\$ 7,389.51		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
5.9%	6.3%	12.5%	\$ 823.56	Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
NOTES:				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
Voters approved a lid lift to \$1.50 for Fire District #2				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
Highline SD #401 - a new voter approved G.O. bond of \$299.85m				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
Voters approved a lid lift to \$1.60 for the City of Normandy Park				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Highline SD 401 M & O (voted)	3.51745	3.37767	(0.13978)
				Highline SD 401 Bond Levy (voted)	1.63785	2.33468	0.69683
				City General Fund	1.32628	1.60000	0.27372
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond-05 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Fire District #2 General Fund	1.37719	1.50000	0.12281
				Fire District #2 Bond Fund	0.35152	0.30776	(0.04376)
				Normandy Park Metro Park	0.42705	0.41326	(0.01379)
				TOTAL	13.34543	14.18333	0.83790

Normandy Park, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Normandy Park is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 6,335 at the 2010 census.

Based on per capita income, Normandy Park ranks 31st of 614 areas in the state of Washington.

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- 2 Geography
- 3 Demographics
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History

Normandy Park was officially incorporated on June 8, 1953. The city is located in King County and is bordered on the north by the City of Burien and by the City of Des Moines to the south.

The Seattle-Tacoma Land Company was organized in the mid-1920s for the purpose of developing 1,200 acres (4.9 km²) of land on the shores of Puget Sound between Seattle and Tacoma. The development was to be known as Normandy Park, a planned residential community with strict building codes and numerous restrictions. It was to be a community of distinctive architecture in the French Normandy style, and there was to be a yacht club, two community beaches and a golf course.

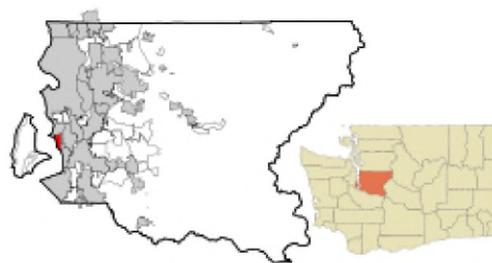
By 1929, the entire area had been platted. Good gravel roads were built and a water system installed that was fed from deep wells in the area. An elegant clubhouse was built on what is now known as "Lot A," and promotional efforts such as free refreshments and band concerts were offered there to promote Normandy Park. Building started with a distinctive brick house on Lot 1, Block 20, built by C. S. Hughett. This house was considered to be the first built according to the plans of the developers. The house is located at 17999 Normandy Terrace SW. A few other houses in the French Normandy style were built soon after, as well as two Prudence Penny Budget houses.

Normandy Park, Washington

City



Seal



Location of Normandy Park, Washington

Coordinates: 47°26′14″N 122°20′36″W﻿ / ﻿47.43722°N 122.34333°W﻿ / 47.43722; -122.34333

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area ^[1]	
• Total	6.68 sq mi (17.30 km ²)
• Land	2.52 sq mi (6.53 km ²)
• Water	4.16 sq mi (10.77 km ²)
Elevation	328 ft (100 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
• Total	6,335
• Estimate (2015) ^[3]	6,668
• Density	2,513.9/sq mi (970.6/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98148, 98166, 98198
Area code(s)	206
FIPS code	53-49415
GNIS feature ID	1512509 ^[4]
Website	www.normandyparkwa.gov (http://www.normandyparkwa.gov/)

The depression brought a halt to all development activities of Normandy Park and the Seattle-Tacoma Land Company abandoned the project. The clubhouse was sold to the late Ben Tipp in 1934, and much of the property passed into private hands.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Normandy Park was rediscovered and, within a few years, many fine homes were built. In a short time it became a vigorous community, so much so that on June 8, 1953, the residents incorporated the area into the City of Normandy Park. A city government was organized consisting of seven elected council members, one of whom is selected as Mayor by the Council themselves and serves as chair of the council. They serve unsalaried by choice. The city is classified in the Revised Code of Washington as a "second class city" with a "council/manager form of government."

Geography

Normandy Park is located at 47°26′14″N 122°20′36″W﻿ (47.437341, -122.343310)^[5]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 6.68 square miles (17.30 km²), of which, 2.52 square miles (6.53 km²) is land and 4.16 square miles (10.77 km²) is water.^[1]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 6,335 people, 2,620 households, and 1,850 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,513.9 inhabitants per square mile (970.6/km²). There were 2,838 housing units at an average density of 1,126.2 per square mile (434.8/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 86.4% White, 0.8% African American, 0.9% Native American, 5.9% Asian, 0.3% Pacific Islander, 1.3% from other races, and 4.4% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.2% of the population.

There were 2,620 households of which 28.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 60.3% were married couples living together, 7.3% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.0% had a male householder with no wife present, and 29.4% were non-families. 25.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 13.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.42 and the average family size was 2.88.

The median age in the city was 48.7 years. 20.4% of residents were under the age of 18; 5.7% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 17.8% were from 25 to 44; 35% were from 45 to 64; and 21.2% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 48.8% male and 51.2% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 6,392 people, 2,609 households, and 1,933 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,597.3 people per square mile (1,003.2/km²). There were 2,670 housing units at an average density of 1,084.9 per square mile (419.1/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 90.21% White, 1.14% African American, 0.39% Native American, 4.60% Asian, 0.23% Pacific Islander, 0.80% from other races, and 2.63% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.44% of the population.

There were 2,609 households out of which 30.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 65.5% were married couples living together, 6.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.9% were non-families. 22.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.45 and the average family size was 2.86.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1960	3,224	—
1970	4,202	30.3%
1980	4,268	1.6%
1990	6,709	57.2%
2000	6,392	−4.7%
2010	6,335	−0.9%
Est. 2016	6,651 ^[6]	5.0%

U.S. Decennial Census^[7]
2015 Estimate^[3]

In the city the population was spread out with 22.2% under the age of 18, 5.0% from 18 to 24, 21.9% from 25 to 44, 30.6% from 45 to 64, and 20.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 46 years. For every 100 females there were 92.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.2 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$70,367, and the median income for a family was \$78,102. Males had a median income of \$54,500 versus \$40,018 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$33,845. About 2.0% of families and 4.0% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.1% of those under age 18 and 6.1% of those age 65 or over.

References

1. "US Gazetteer files 2010" (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
2. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
3. "Population Estimates" (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved June 19, 2016.
4. "Normandy Park" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1512509). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
5. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
6. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables/2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
7. United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/dccennial.html>). Retrieved July 26, 2013.

External links

- City of Normandy Park (<http://www.ci.normandy-park.wa.us/>)

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		North Bend					
Council District:		3 - Kathy Lambert					
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 411,000.00	12.50	\$ 5,137.54		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
				County lid lifts (voted)			
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes					
\$ 464,000.00	11.94	\$ 5,542.22		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg				
12.9%	-4.4%	7.9%	\$ 404.67	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
				Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				Snoq SD 410 M & O (voted)	2.27124	2.25755	(0.01369)
				Snoq SD 410 Bond Levy (voted)	2.37958	2.30127	(0.07831)
				Snoq SD 410 Capital Levy (voted)	0.37202	0.34915	(0.02287)
				City General Fund	1.38942	1.28559	(0.10383)
				City GO Bond	0.16756	0.15107	(0.01649)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Snoq. Valley Hosp. #4 Gen Fund	0.46257	0.44236	(0.02021)
				Si View Metro Pk regular levy	0.40171	0.57765	0.17594
				Si View Metro Pk M&O levy (voted)	0.14436	0.00000	(0.14436)
				Si View Metro Pk bond levy (voted)	0.20355	0.17983	(0.02372)
				TOTAL	12.50010	11.94443	(0.55567)

NOTES:

Si View Metro Park receives its full levy for the 2017 tax year. Not since 2011 has the district been able to receive full funding without a voted M&O levy to make up lost revenue.

North Bend, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

North Bend is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 6,739 in a 2016 census estimate.

Since the Weyerhaeuser sawmill closed, North Bend has become a bedroom community for Seattle, Washington. The town was made famous by David Lynch's television series *Twin Peaks*. North Bend is home to Nintendo North Bend, the main North American production facility and distribution center for the video game console manufacturer Nintendo.

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History



Mt. Si and Little Si behind food store.

The Native Americans who inhabited the Snoqualmie Valley, led by Chief Patkanim, sided with settlers in the wars of the 1850s and, with the Treaty of Point Elliott, lost such title as settlers acknowledged. Some of the soldiers in those wars, such as the brothers and sisters Kellogg, established cabins near their blockhouses; however the first permanent settler in the valley was Jeremiah Borst, in 1858.^[5]

In 1865, Matts Peterson homesteaded the site that ultimately became North Bend.^[6] Deeply in debt, he sold the property to Borst and moved east of the mountains. Borst wrote to Will Taylor, who had left the area to go mining in California, and offered him the Peterson place in exchange for labor. Taylor returned and prospered as a farmer and operator of a trading post. He platted North Bend as *Snoqualmie*^[7] but because another nearby town had the same name, renamed it *Mountain View*.^[8] However, the Post Office Department objected to the name Mountain View, so it was renamed *North Bend* after its location near the north bend of the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River.^[6] North Bend was officially incorporated on March 12, 1909.

Geography

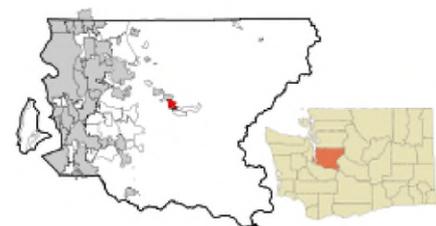
North Bend, Washington

City



Downtown North Bend. Twede's Cafe from *Twin Peaks* is on the right.

Motto: Excellence in Government - Pride in Service



Location of North Bend, Washington

Coordinates: 47°29′38″N 121°47′10″W﻿ / ﻿47.49389°N 121.78611°W﻿ / 47.49389; -121.78611

Country United States

State Washington

County King

Government

• **Type** Incorporated

• **Mayor** Kenneth G. Hearing

• **City Council** Brenden Elwood, Alan Gothelf, Trevor Kostanich, Ross Loudenback, Jeanne Pettersen, Jonathan Rosen, Martin Volken.

Area^[1]

• **Total** 4.31 sq mi (11.16 km²)

• **Land** 4.27 sq mi (11.06 km²)

• **Water** 0.04 sq mi (0.10 km²)

Elevation 440 ft (134 m)

Population (2010)^[2]

• **Total** 5,731

• **Estimate** (2016)^[3] 6,739

• **Density** 1,342.2/sq mi (518.2/km²)

Time zone PST (UTC-8)

• **Summer (DST)** PDT (UTC-7)

Zip code 98045

Area code(s) 425

North Bend is located at 47°29′38″N 121°47′10″W﻿ (47.493831, -121.786247)^[9] According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 4.31 square miles (11.16 km²), of which, 4.27 square miles (11.06 km²) is land and 0.04 square miles (0.10 km²) is water.^[1]

FIPS code	53-49485
GNIS feature ID	1523724 ^[4]
Website	northbendwa.gov (http://northbendwa.gov/)

North Bend is located in the foothills of the Cascade Range just 31 miles (50 km) east of Seattle in the upper valley of the Snoqualmie River. The nearest town, Snoqualmie, Washington, is located about 3 miles (4.8 km) to the northwest. Both towns lie near the center of the Mountains to Sound Greenway.^[10] The most prominent geological feature nearby, Mount Si looms over the town. To the south is Rattlesnake Ridge. Mount Si stands at 4,167 feet (1,270 m) and towers above the town, itself at around 440 ft (130 m). A 4-mile (6.4 km) trail zig zags up to the summit with a vertical climb of 3,500 feet (1,100 m).

North Bend annexed Tanner, Washington and the Stilson area July 6, 2009.^[11]

Surrounding communities

Climate

North Bend's climate is warm and generally dry during the summer when high temperatures tend to be in the 70s and 80s and mild to cold during the winter when high temperatures tend to be in the 30s and 40s. The all-time record high temperature is 105 °F (41 °C) set in 2009. The warmest month of the year is August with an average maximum temperature of 79 °F (26 °C), while the coldest month of the year is January with an average minimum temperature of 29 °F (−2 °C). The annual average precipitation in North Bend is 59.1 inches (1,500 mm) with 12.8 inches (330 mm) of snowfall. Winter months tend to be wetter than summer months.^[12]

Climate data for North Bend, Washington													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	67 (19)	75 (24)	79 (26)	90 (32)	97 (36)	99 (37)	105 (41)	102 (39)	98 (37)	95 (35)	75 (24)	67 (19)	105 (41)
Average high °F (°C)	39 (4)	45 (7)	52 (11)	59 (15)	67 (19)	71 (22)	78 (26)	79 (26)	72 (22)	60 (16)	51 (11)	41 (5)	59.5 (15.3)
Average low °F (°C)	29 (−2)	32 (0)	36 (2)	40 (4)	44 (7)	49 (9)	51 (11)	51 (11)	47 (8)	42 (6)	37 (3)	30 (−1)	40.7 (4.8)
Record low °F (°C)	−11 (−24)	−9 (−23)	8 (−13)	24 (−4)	26 (−3)	31 (−1)	36 (2)	35 (2)	30 (−1)	23 (−5)	2 (−17)	−2 (−19)	−11 (−24)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	8.25 (209.6)	5.88 (149.4)	5.88 (149.4)	4.41 (112)	3.49 (88.6)	2.84 (72.1)	1.31 (33.3)	1.49 (37.8)	2.97 (75.4)	5.46 (138.7)	8.49 (215.6)	8.61 (218.7)	59.1 (1,501)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	3.4 (8.6)	3.3 (8.4)	1.3 (3.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.6 (4.1)	3.2 (8.1)	12.8 (32.5)
Source: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?wa7773													

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 5,731 people, 2,210 households, and 1,487 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,342.2 inhabitants per square mile (518.2/km²). There were 2,348 housing units at an average density of 549.9 per square mile (212.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 90.7% White, 0.5% African American, 0.9% Native American, 1.6% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 2.5% from other races, and 3.6% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 6.4% of the population.

There were 2,210 households of which 39.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.9% were married couples living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 4.4% had a male householder with no wife present, and 32.7% were non-families. 24.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.57 and the average family size was 3.10.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1910	299	—
1920	387	29.4%
1930	548	41.6%
1940	646	17.9%
1950	787	21.8%
1960	945	20.1%
1970	1,625	72.0%
1980	1,701	4.7%
1990	2,578	51.6%
2000	4,746	84.1%

The median age in the city was 38.7 years. 26.8% of residents were under the age of 18; 6.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 27.6% were from 25 to 44; 29.4% were from 45 to 64; and 9.4% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.3% male and 50.7% female.

2010	5,731	20.8%
Est. 2016	6,739 ^[13]	17.6%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[14]		
2016 Estimate		

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 4,746 people, 1,841 households, and 1,286 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,611.6 people per square mile (623.3/km²). There were 1,889 housing units at an average density of 641.4 per square mile (248.1/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 92.01% White, 0.70% African American, 1.03% Native American, 2.23% Asian, 0.17% Pacific Islander, 1.45% from other races, and 2.40% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 3.79% of the population.

There were 1,841 households out of which 37.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 57.1% were married couples living together, 8.8% had a female householder with no husband present, and 30.1% were non-families. 23.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.53 and the average family size was 3.01.

In the city the population was 27.3% under the age of 18, 6.7% from 18 to 24, 37.1% from 25 to 44, 18.4% from 45 to 64, and 10.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females there were 97.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 94.0 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$61,534, and the median income for a family was \$69,402. Males had a median income of \$57,333 versus \$38,401 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$28,229. About 2.1% of families and 4.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 5.1% of those under age 18 and 3.0% of those age 65 or over.

Culture

Historic McGrath Hotel

The McGrath Hotel is located on the site of the cabin of William Henry Taylor, who platted North Bend in 1889. In October 1921, Jack McGrath and his wife Caroline purchased the site of their future venture, McGrath's Café; construction was completed as a one story restaurant in 1922. In early 1926 the building was expanded two window bays westward, creating the hotel lobby (now the restaurant bar) and a second story was added to the entire structure to accommodate the hotel rooms of the new McGrath Hotel. After several years of deferred maintenance, the McGrath was purchased in 2000 by a local couple who spent two years rehabilitating the building. It is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The first floor currently houses a popular Brew Pub, Brickyard Brewing.

North Bend Theatre

On April 9, 1941 the North Bend Theatre^[15] opened its doors. It has continued operating as an independent movie theater since that day. In 1999, the theatre underwent a major renovation to make it more modern. In 2013, the theater was once more saved from extinction by a successful \$100,000+ fundraiser to convert the theater from 35mm cellulose to 4K digital video.^[16] During this series of renovations every part of the building was improved without sacrificing the distinctive character of this 1941 Art Deco theater.

Valley Center Stage

Valley Center Stage is a community theater that promotes the performing arts in all its aspects. The theater has regular shows featuring classics and comedy. In addition, the theater offers opportunities to valley residents to participate in the theater's productions.^[17]

Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum

The Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum, operated by the Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society, has been sharing the history of the Snoqualmie Valley for over 50 years.^[18]

Transportation



North Bend Theater

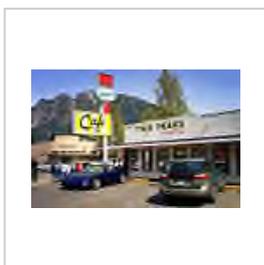
North Bend is located 30 miles (48 km) east of Seattle on Interstate 90. There is regular bus service provided by King County Metro Transit on route 208. Metro buses are outfitted with bike racks. There are a number of van pools to Redmond, Bellevue, Seattle, and Renton.^[19] Snoqualmie Valley Transportation provides door-to-door transportation for the public in North Bend, Snoqualmie, Preston, Fall City, Carnation, Duvall and Monroe.^[20]

North Bend has a fairly modest trail system.^[21] The Snoqualmie Valley Regional Trail stretches from Duvall, WA through Carnation, WA, Fall City, WA, Snoqualmie, WA, through North Bend, WA to Rattlesnake Lake.^[22] This 31.5-mile (50.7 km) trail connects to the John Wayne Pioneer Trail (which goes clear across Washington to the Idaho border) and to the City of Snoqualmie's extensive trail network. North Bend also has its own city trail system in downtown, the Si View neighborhood and along the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River in several places.

Gallery



North Bend as seen from the west side



Twede's Cafe



Historic McGrath Hotel
Now Brickyard
Brewing



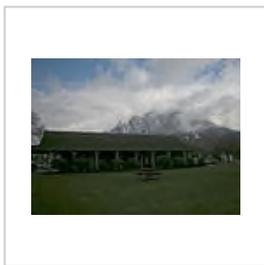
Historic neighborhood
pool and gym



Fully restored and
updated historic movie
theater



Railway museum



Si View neighborhood,
Rattlesnake Ridge in
background



Scott's Dairy Freeze,
North Bend Way, North
Bend, Washington.
Founded in 1949



City Hall



Founded in 1898



Historic Ranger station



Public Library

Historic Sunset Garage,
being restored and used
as office space

Historic, restored

Economy

North Bend is for the largest part a bedroom community to Bellevue and Seattle. In addition, it does have a growing tourism economy centered around the Factory Outlet Shops and the Northwest Railway Museum's train activities. North Bend also has about 400 employees working for Nintendo North Bend.

Police

Law enforcement services in North Bend has changed hands several times. From 1973 until March 8, 2014 the city contracted with the King County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services within city limits. At the time the contract ended it was KCSO's longest standing contract. Effective March 8, 2014 the city now contracts for law enforcement services with the City of Snoqualmie Police Department.

Landmarks

King County and the City of North Bend have designated the following landmarks:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Camp Waskowitz ^[23] Namesake of Fritz Waskowitz ^[24]	1935	1992	45509 SE 150th Street, North Bend	
Si View Pool and Activity Center (WPA Park Building)	1938-40 ^[23]	1984	400 SE Orchard Dr., North Bend	
North Bend Historic Commercial District ^[23]	1889–1960	2000	Bendigo Blvd. & No. Bend Way	
Tollgate Farmhouse ^[23]	c.1890	2002	SR 202 (near Boalch Avenue)	

See also

- Alpine Lakes Wilderness
- Cascade Range
- Franklin Falls
- Interstate 90 in Washington
- Iron Horse State Park
- Little Si
- Mount Si
- Mount Washington (Cascades)
- Olallie State Park
- Rattlesnake Lake
- Rattlesnake Ridge
- Riverbend, Washington
- Snoqualmie Falls
- Snoqualmie Pass
- Snoqualmie River
- Tanner, Washington
- Twin Falls (Washington)
- Weeks Falls

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24. "Husky Legend: Fritz Waskowitz - GoHuskies.com - University of Washington Athletics" (http://www.gohuskies.com/ViewArticle.dbml?SPID=126613&DB_OEM_ID=30200&ATCLID=210480198).

External links

- Official website (<http://ci.north-bend.wa.us/>)
- Snoqualmie Valley Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.snovalley.org/>)
- Snoqualmie School District (<http://www.snoqualmie.k12.wa.us/redirect.asp?goto=%2Fcontent%2Easp%3F>)
- North Bend Library (<http://www.kcls.org/nbend/Nbendpage.cfm>)
- North Bend Weather (<http://www.northbendweather.com/>)

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Pacific					
Council District:		7 - Pete von Reichbauer					
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 201,000.00	13.21	\$ 2,655.93		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
				County lid lifts (voted)			
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes					
\$ 214,000.00	13.93	\$ 2,979.96		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg				
6.5%	5.4%	12.2%	\$ 324.03	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
				Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Auburn SD 408 M & O (voted)	3.87057	3.75047	(0.12010)
				Auburn SD 408 Bond Levy (voted)	1.59283	2.65394	1.06111
				Auburn SD 408 Capital levy (voted)	0.36491	0.33858	(0.02633)
				City General Fund	1.54223	1.46389	(0.07834)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Valley Regional Fire-61 Gen Fund	0.97397	0.92205	(0.05192)
				Valley Regional Fire GO Bond (voted)	0.16098	0.14616	(0.01482)
				TOTAL	13.21358	13.92505	0.71147

NOTES:
 Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000
 Voters approved a \$456m 20 year bond for Auburn SD #408.

Pacific, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pacific is a city in King and Pierce counties in the State of Washington. Located primarily in King County, the population was 6,606 at the 2010 census. Like its northern neighbor Algona, Pacific is sometimes mistaken for a part of Auburn.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Demographics
 - 3.1 2010 census
 - 3.2 2000 census
- 4 Government
- 5 2009 flooding
- 6 References
- 7 External links

History

Platted August 10, 1906 by real estate promoter Clarence Dayton Hillman as "C.D. Hillman's Pacific City Addition to the City of Seattle," Pacific was officially incorporated on August 10, 1909.

Record-breaking rains in November 2006 pushed the White River over its river banks along Pacific City Park, creating a temporary 25-acre (100,000 m²) lake.

In January 2009, release of stormwaters from the Mud Mountain Dam caused even greater flooding, inundating more than a hundred homes.

Geography

Pacific is located at 47°15′48″N 122°14′52″W﻿ / ﻿47.263272, -122.247831﻿ / 47.263272; -122.247831.^[8]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 2.43 square miles (6.29 km²), of which, 2.42 square miles (6.27 km²) is land and 0.01 square miles (0.03 km²) is water.^[4] The lower White River, also known as the Stuck River, runs through the east side of Pacific, between Auburn, Washington and Sumner, Washington.

Demographics

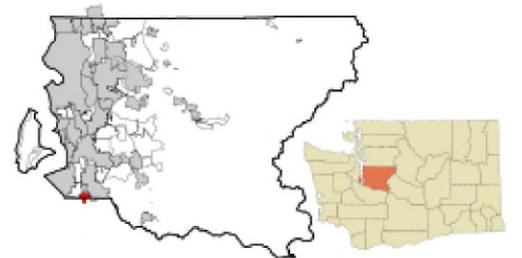
2010 census

Pacific, Washington

City



Pacific City Hall



Location of Pacific, Washington within King County

Coordinates: 47°15′48″N 122°14′52″W﻿ / ﻿47.263272°N 122.247831°W﻿ / 47.263272; -122.247831

Country	United States
State	Washington
Counties	King, Pierce

Government

• Mayor	Leanne Guier ^{[1][2][3]}
----------------	-----------------------------------

Area^[4]

• Total	2.43 sq mi (6.29 km ²)
• Land	2.42 sq mi (6.27 km ²)
• Water	0.01 sq mi (0.03 km ²)

Elevation	79 ft (24 m)
------------------	--

Population (2010)^[5]

• Total	6,606
• Estimate (2015)^[6]	7,123
• Density	2,729.8/sq mi (1,054.0/km ²)

Time zone	Pacific (PST)
------------------	---------------

As of the census^[5] of 2010, there were 6,606 people, 2,269 households, and 1,605 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,729.8 inhabitants per square mile (1,054.0/km²). There were 2,422 housing units at an average density of 1,000.8 per square mile (386.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 69.2% White, 3.1% African American, 1.9% Native American, 9.0% Asian, 1.8% Pacific Islander, 8.5% from other races, and 6.4% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 15.1% of the population.

	(UTC-8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98047
Area code(s)	253
FIPS code	53-52495
GNIS feature ID	1512545 ^[7]
Website	cityofpacific.com (http://cityofpacific.com/)

There were 2,269 households of which 43.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 46.5% were married couples living together, 15.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 9.2% had a male householder with no wife present, and 29.3% were non-families. 20.9% of all households were made up of individuals and 5.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.88 and the average family size was 3.32.

The median age in the city was 32.8 years. 28.1% of residents were under the age of 18; 10.1% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 28.7% were from 25 to 44; 25.7% were from 45 to 64; and 7.2% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 50.0% male and 50.0% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 5,527 people, 1,992 households, and 1,444 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,158.1 people per square mile (833.6/km²). There were 2,090 housing units at an average density of 816.1 per square mile (315.2/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 85.38% White, 1.43% African American, 1.61% Native American, 4.72% Asian, 0.20% Pacific Islander, 2.95% from other races, and 3.71% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 6.48% of the population.

There were 1,992 households out of which 44.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 49.8% were married couples living together, 15.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 27.5% were non-families. 19.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 3.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.77 and the average family size was 3.16.

In the city, the population was spread out with 31.2% under the age of 18, 9.5% from 18 to 24, 35.2% from 25 to 44, 18.7% from 45 to 64, and 5.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 31 years. For every 100 women there were 99.4 men. For every 100 women age 18 and over, there were 98.9 men.

The median income for a household in the city was \$45,673, and the median income for a family was \$47,694. Males had a median income of \$36,594 versus \$28,301 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$18,228. About 7.9% of families and 10.8% of the population were below the poverty line, including 10.4% of those under age 18 and none of those age 65 or over.

Government

The town has a mayor, city council and police department.^[11]

2009 flooding

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1910	413	—
1920	320	−22.5%
1930	347	8.4%
1940	357	2.9%
1950	755	111.5%
1960	1,577	108.9%
1970	1,831	16.1%
1980	2,261	23.5%
1990	4,622	104.4%
2000	5,527	19.6%
2010	6,606	19.5%
Est. 2016	7,122 ^[9]	7.8%

U.S. Decennial Census^[10]
2015 Estimate^[6]

On January 8, 2009, the Army Corps of Engineers released water from Mud Mountain Dam into the White River. The action was done to relieve pressure in the reservoir, which had reached its capacity due to heavy rain that was causing flooding around the Puget Sound region.^[12] A large amount of water was released very quickly, causing rapid and massive flooding in Pacific. Those affected had virtually no notice of the impending disaster. One of those affected by the flooding was noted local and international musician Jerry Miller, a founding member of Moby Grape, who had recently moved to Pacific from Tacoma. Miller lost virtually all of his possessions, including over forty years of memorabilia from his music career.^[13] Assistance to those affected by the flooding was provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

References

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2. <http://q13fox.com/2013/07/09/sun-sets-in-pacific/>
3. <http://blog.thenewstribune.com/politics/2013/04/25/supreme-court-recall-effort-against-pacific-mayor-can-proceed/>
4. "US Gazetteer files 2010" (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
5. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
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7. "Pacific" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1512545). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
8. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
9. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables.2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
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12. http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/localnews/2008670738_floodplain26m.html
13. John Larson, Friends and fans lend a hand to Jerry Miller (<http://www.tacomaweekly.com/article/2805/>); The Tacoma Weekly, February 5, 2009; www.tacomaweekly.com.

External links

- City of Pacific's Web Site (<http://www.cityofpacific.com>)

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Redmond					
Council District:		3 - Kathy Lambert					
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 568,000.00	9.64	\$ 5,477.47		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
				County lid lifts (voted)			
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
\$ 611,000.00	9.55	\$ 5,837.90		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
7.6%	-0.9%	6.6%	\$ 360.43	Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Lake Wa SD 414 M & O (voted)	1.38650	1.31890	(0.06760)
				Lake Wa SD 414 Bond Levy (voted)	0.81848	0.99658	0.17810
				Lake Wa SD 414 Capital levy (voted)	0.90550	0.84693	(0.05857)
				City General Fund	1.41020	1.35057	(0.05963)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Evergreen Hosp. #2 General Fund	0.25434	0.24291	(0.01143)
				Evergreen Hosp. #2 GO Bond (voted)	0.12462	0.11563	(0.00899)
				Redmond Capital GO Bond (voted)	0.03570	0.03318	(0.00252)
				TOTAL	9.64343	9.55466	(0.08877)

NOTES:

Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000

Voters approved a G.O. Bond for \$398m over 20 years to reduce overcrowding and enhance learning in the Lake Wash. SD #414.

Redmond, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Redmond is a city in King County, Washington, United States, located 16 miles (26 km) east of Seattle, within the Seattle metropolitan area. The population is 60,560 in 2016, an increase from the 2010 census,^[5] up from 45,256 in the 2000 census. Redmond is commonly recognized as the home of Microsoft and Nintendo of America. With an annual bike race on city streets and the state's only velodrome, Redmond is also known as the "Bicycle Capital of the Northwest".^{[6][7]}

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- 1 History
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History

Native Americans have lived in the Redmond area for at least 10,000 years, based on artifacts discovered at the Redmond Town Center archaeological site and Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site.^{[8][9]} The first European settlers arrived in the 1870s. Luke McRedmond filed a Homestead Act claim for land next to the Sammamish Slough on September 9, 1870, and the following year Warren Perrigo took up land adjacent to him. The rivers and streams had so many salmon that the settlement was initially named Salmonberg. More settlers came, and with the establishment of the first post office in 1881, the name of the community was changed to Melrose. The new name was derived from the Perrigos' successful inn, Melrose House, which upset McRedmond. After becoming postmaster, he successfully petitioned to have the name changed to Redmond in 1883.^[10]

The abundant forests and fish of Redmond provided jobs for loggers and fishermen and with those jobs came demand for goods and services, bringing in merchants. The logging industry expanded significantly in 1889 when Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railway built a station in the center of town. The first plat for Redmond was filed on May 11, 1891, encompassing much of the area now known as downtown. After reaching the necessary population of 300, Redmond was incorporated on December 31, 1912.^[10]

Redmond experienced an economic downturn in the 1920s. Prohibition forced saloons to close, cutting off a large portion of the city's tax base. The forests were declining after heavy logging, causing lumber mills to shut down. Fortunately, the deforested land was suitable for farming. Agriculture became

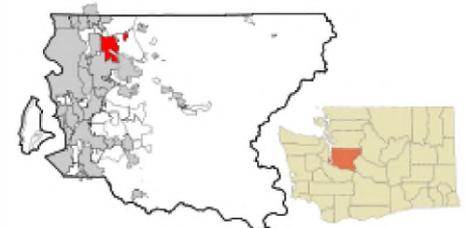
Redmond, Washington

City

City of Redmond



Nickname(s): Bicycle Capital of the Northwest



Location of Redmond within King County and King County within Washington.



Location in the United States

Coordinates: 47°40′10″N 122°7′26″W﻿ / ﻿47.67°N 122.12°W﻿ / 47.67; -122.12

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Government	
• Type	Mayor-Council
• Mayor	John Marchione
Area ^[1]	
• Total	16.94 sq mi (43.87 km ²)
• Land	16.28 sq mi (42.17 km ²)
• Water	0.66 sq mi

Redmond's primary business, keeping residents fed during the Great Depression. When the U.S. entered World War II, shipyard jobs and other wartime work came to Redmond.

After the war, Redmond's expansion began in earnest. The city expanded over thirty times larger in area through annexations between 1951 and 1967. From 1956 to 1965, Redmond was bordered by the town of East Redmond, which was formed by rural homeowners and later dissolved by the Washington Supreme Court. The completion of the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge across Lake Washington in 1963 allowed Redmond to flourish as a suburb of Seattle. In 1978, the U.S. Census Bureau proclaimed Redmond the fastest growing city in the state. Many technology companies made the city their home, and the increasing population demanded more retail shops. Redmond underwent a commercial boom during the 1990s, culminating in 1997 with the opening of Redmond Town Center, a major regional shopping center on the site of a long-defunct golf course.^[11] In recent years the city has been experiencing growing pains as a result of its rapid expansion, particularly in the areas of urban sprawl and traffic congestion. During rush hour it can take upwards of 2 hours to travel from the beginning of SR-520 at Avondale Road to Downtown Seattle, a mere 18 miles (29 km) away. These problems are being mitigated by the expansion of SR-520 and the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, as well as the planned light rail service via the East Link Extension from Seattle to Redmond to open in 2023.^[12]

	(1.71 km ²)
Elevation	43 ft (13 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
• Total	54,144
• Estimate (2015) ^[3]	60,598
• Rank	US: 600th
• Density	3,325.8/sq mi (1,284.1/km ²)
Demonym(s)	Redmonder
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98053, 98052, 98073, (98000-98099)
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-57535
GNIS feature ID	1533331 ^[4]
Website	redmond.gov (http://redmond.gov)

Geography

Redmond is bordered by Kirkland to the west, Bellevue to the southwest, and Sammamish to the southeast. Unincorporated King County lies to the north and east. The city's urban downtown lies just north of Lake Sammamish; residential areas lie north and west of the lake. Overlake, the city's second urban center, is to the west of Lake Sammamish. The Sammamish River runs north from the lake along the west edge of the city's downtown.

Redmond is located at 47°40′10″N 122°07′26″W﻿ / ﻿47.67°N 122.12°W﻿ / 47.67; -122.12.^[13]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 16.94 square miles (43.87 km²), of which, 16.28 square miles (42.17 km²) is land and 0.66 square miles (1.71 km²) is water.^[1]

Climate

Redmond, like most of the Pacific Northwest, has mild weather, but gets all four seasons nevertheless. Summers tend to be warm and dry, with low rainfall and sunny or partly sunny from June to September. Winters tend to be cool and wet, with November being the rainiest month. Snowfall is uncommon, with the most common cold air being in a form of a high pressure system, driving out the rains from the area. However, snowfall is not as rare as in other cities like Seattle near the moderating effects of Puget Sound. The average warmest month is August. The highest recorded temperature was 105 °F (41 °C) on July 29, 2009. On average, the coolest month is January. The lowest recorded temperature was −7 °F (−22 °C) in January 1950. The maximum average precipitation occurs in December.^[14]

Climate data for Redmond, Washington													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	68 (20)	72 (22)	80 (27)	90 (32)	95 (35)	100 (38)	105 (41)	102 (39)	101 (38)	91 (33)	76 (24)	67 (19)	105 (41)
Average high °F (°C)	42 (6)	46 (8)	54 (12)	59 (15)	66 (19)	70 (21)	78 (26)	80 (27)	72 (22)	60 (16)	52 (11)	43 (6)	60.2 (15.8)
Daily mean °F (°C)	37 (3)	40 (4)	46 (8)	50 (10)	57 (14)	61 (16)	66 (19)	68 (20)	62 (17)	53 (12)	46 (8)	38 (3)	52 (11.2)
Average low °F (°C)	31 (−1)	35 (2)	38 (3)	42 (6)	47 (8)	52 (11)	55 (13)	57 (14)	52 (11)	46 (8)	39 (4)	33 (1)	43.9 (6.7)
Record low °F (°C)	−7 (−22)	−5 (−21)	9 (−13)	26 (−3)	26 (−3)	35 (2)	40 (4)	41 (5)	32 (0)	26 (−3)	3 (−16)	−1 (−18)	−7 (−22)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	4.49 (114)	3.67 (93.2)	3.84 (97.5)	2.84 (72.1)	2.10 (53.3)	1.68 (42.7)	0.97 (24.6)	0.97 (24.6)	1.71 (43.4)	3.32 (84.3)	4.92 (125)	5.45 (138.4)	35.96 (913.1)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	2.3 (5.8)	2.6 (6.6)	1.1 (2.8)	0 (0)	1.4 (3.6)	2.6 (6.6)	10.0 (25.4)						
Source: ^[15]													

Demographics

According to a 2015 estimate, the annual median income for a household in the city was \$99,586. The average home value in 2014 was \$649,000.

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 54,144 people, 22,550 households, and 13,890 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,325.8 inhabitants per square mile (1,284.1/km²). There were 24,177 housing units at an average density of 1,485.1 per square mile (573.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 65.2% White, 1.7% African American, 0.4% Native American, 25.4% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, 3.2% from other races, and 4.0% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.8% of the population.

There were 22,550 households of which 32.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.4% were married couples living together, 6.9% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 38.4% were non-families. 29.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.39 and the average family size was 2.98.

The median age in the city was 34.1 years. 22.7% of residents were under the age of 18; 7.5% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 38.7% were from 25 to 44; 21.6% were from 45 to 64; and 9.5% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 50.9% male and 49.1% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 45,256 people, 19,102 households, and 11,346 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,848.8 people per square mile (1,099.7/km²). There were 20,248 housing units at an average density of 1,274.6 per square mile (492.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 79.26% White, 13.02% Asian, 1.52% African American, 0.45% Native American, 0.18% Pacific Islander, 2.46% from other races, and 3.11% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.61% of the population.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1900	116	—
1910	450	287.9%
1920	438	−2.7%
1930	460	5.0%
1940	530	15.2%
1950	573	8.1%
1960	1,426	148.9%
1970	11,020	672.8%
1980	23,318	111.6%
1990	35,800	53.5%
2000	45,256	26.4%
2010	54,144	19.6%
Est. 2016	62,458 ^[16]	15.4%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[17]		
2015 Estimate ^[3]		

There were 19,102 households out of which 28.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.9% were married couples living together, 7.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 40.6% were non-families. 30.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.33 and the average family size was 2.95.

In the city, the population was spread out with 21.5% under the age of 18, 9.5% from 18 to 24, 37.9% from 25 to 44, 21.9% from 45 to 64, and 9.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females, there were 100.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 99.5 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$66,735, and the median income for a family was \$78,430. Males had a median income of \$58,112 versus \$37,200 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$36,233. About 3.3% of families and 5.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.3% of those under age 18 and 6.5% of those age 65 or over.

Economy

Several companies in the high-tech industry are based in Redmond. The largest employer in the city by far is Microsoft Corporation, which moved its headquarters to Redmond in 1986. Microsoft has over 40,000^[18] blue badge FTEs (full-time employee), 45,000 orange badge contractors (as of June 2012, there are over 94,000 workers, and over half are contractors), and more than 8 million square feet (750,000 square meters) of office space in the Seattle area Eastside region, primarily in Redmond, with additional offices in Bellevue and Issaquah (90,000 employees worldwide). In June 2006, Microsoft purchased former Safeco's Redmond campus at 4515-5069 154th Place NE for \$220.5 million.^[19]



Microsoft

Other companies with headquarters in Redmond include Nintendo of America, Genie Industries, Physio-Control, Visible.net, WildTangent, Solstice and Data I/O.

In 2015 SpaceX and Hyperloop Genesis announced of opening a facility in Redmond. Their focus will be R&D and manufacturing for a proposed internet communications satellite constellation and new transport systems.^{[20][21]}



Nintendo

Unlike Bellevue and other neighboring cities, the City of Redmond does not have a Business and Occupation tax on income.^[22] However, to help offset the costs of road improvements for businesses, a business license fee of \$55 per employee was approved in 1996. As of 2016, the fee is \$106.90 per employee.^[23]

Top employers

According to Redmond's 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report,^[24] the top employers in the city are:

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Microsoft	34,358
2	Terex / Formerly Genie Industries	2,656
3	Eurest Dining Services @ Microsoft	1,041
4	Nintendo of America	945
5	AT&T Mobility	831
6	Lake Washington School District	818
7	United Parcel Service	757
8	Physio-Control	706
9	Honeywell	677
10	Aerojet	530

Principal Employers in 2010 year ^[25]		
#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Microsoft (includes MSNBC)	31,981
2	AT&T Mobility	1,302
3	Genie Industries	1,191
4	Lake Washington School District	990
5	Volt Technical Resources, LLC (includes VMC Consulting)	964
6	Nintendo of America	796
7	Honeywell	727
8	Eurest Dining Services @ Microsoft	678
9	United Parcel Service	600
10	Physio-Control	559

Principal Employers in 2005 year ^[26]		
#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Microsoft (includes MSNBC)	27,855
2	Genie Industries	2,397
3	Cingular Wireless (formerly AT&T Wireless Services)	1,816
4	Volt Technical Resources LLC (includes VMC Consulting)	1,617
5	Honeywell	1,082
6	Group Health Cooperative Hospital	1,074
7	Medtronic Physio-Control Corporation	956
8	Safeco Insurance Company	850
9	Lake Washington School District	780
10	Nintendo of America	723

Culture

Redmond Derby Days is an annual community festival held the second full weekend of July and celebrated its 75th anniversary in 2015.^[27] It began as a race around Lake Sammamish called the Redmond Bicycle Derby in 1939, and since then has become a multi-day event including a bicycle criterium, parade, entertainment stages, beer garden, local food offerings and activities. It also includes a carnival with rides and attractions and a fireworks display at dusk on Saturday.^[28]

Performing arts in Redmond include the Eastside Symphony and the Second Story Repertory theater company, as well as artists who play at the Redmond Performing Arts Center. Redmond has a collection of outdoor sculptures throughout its streets and parks, many of which are part of a rotating sculpture exhibition.^[29]

Redmond Lights is an annual community festival held the first Saturday of December. It features a special guest each year, a tree-lighting conducted by the mayor on city hall campus, a luminary walk on the Sammamish Trail and Redmond Central Connector with musical and light stations along the way to Redmond Town Center where there are many special attractions such as a carrousel, skating rink and food sampling.^[30]

The Old Redmond Firehouse is a center for local teens. It has become a hub in the thriving Eastside independent music scene. Local bands perform here with concert style speakers.^[31]

The Concerts at Marymoor is an annual summer series of concerts held at the amphitheater in Marymoor Park. The venue has been host to artists as diverse as Norah Jones, Peter, Paul & Mary, Rob Thomas and Duran Duran. When visiting the Seattle area, Cirque du Soleil has set up in Marymoor since the 2004 tour of Varekai when a concrete base was built for them to set up on. Since then, tours of Corteo (2006), Kooza (2010), Amaluna (2013), Kurios (2015) and Luzia (2017) have played in this spot. Other notable events include the Warped Tour and Cavalia in 2012 and 2014.

Redmond Saturday Market is the oldest farmer's market in the Seattle area's east side. This market is held on Saturdays from May through October on approximately 8,000 square feet of land near the Redmond Town Center. The City of Redmond has approved an ordinance that the current market site be preserved for its community and historic significance.^[32]

Landmarks

Redmond has designated the following landmarks:^[33]

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Bill Brown Saloon	1913	unknown	7824 Leary Way NE	
Brown's Garage	1920	unknown	16389 Redmond Way	
Conrad Olson Farmstead	1905	unknown	18834 NE 95th Street	
Haida House Studio (workplace of Dudley Carter)	1988	unknown	7747 159th Avenue NE	
Earl and Elise McWhirter Farm (Hutcheson Homestead)	circa 1936	unknown	19545 NE Redmond Road	
Justice White House (Hotel Redmond)	1889	unknown	7529 Leary Way NE	
Lodge Hall (Redmond Hardware, Gerk's, Edge & Spoke)	1903	unknown	7875 Leary Way NE	
O.A. Wiley Home (The Stone House) ^[34]	1916	2007 ^[35]	16244 Cleveland Street	
Odd Fellows Hall (Redmond's Bar & Grill)	1903	unknown	7979 Leary Way NE	

				
Perrigo Farm House	1909	unknown	17325 NE 85th Place	
Redmond City Park (Albert Anderson Memorial Park)	1938	2008	7802 168th Avenue NE	
Redmond Methodist Episcopal Church (Redmond United Methodist Church)	1908	unknown	16540 NE 80th Street	
Redmond Pioneer Cemetery	1904	unknown	180th Avenue NE between NE 70th and NE 76th Streets	
Redmond School (Old Redmond Schoolhouse Community Center)	1922	unknown	16600 NE 80th Street	
Redmond State Bank	1911	unknown	7841 Leary Way NE	
Redmond Trading Company	1908	unknown	7805 Leary Way NE	



Parks and recreation

According to the city's website, Redmond has 23 developed public parks, totaling over a thousand acres (4 km²).^[36] Many of these are neighborhood parks with picnic tables and sports fields or courts. The largest park within the city is not owned by the city – it is King County's 560 acres (2.3 km²) Marymoor Park, one of the most popular in King County. It features a climbing rock, a model airplane flying field, a 48-acre off-leash dog park, an outdoor theater, sports fields such as baseball and soccer, a playground, tennis courts, a community garden, cricket pitch, and a velodrome, which hosts the FSA Star Crossed – Redmond cyclo-cross competition in September.

The city offers over 17 miles (27 km) of developed trails for hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding. The Sammamish River Trail connects to the Puget Power trail, the Burke-Gilman Trail (in Bothell), and the East Lake Sammamish Trail.

60 Acres Park is known for its soccer in the spring through fall and RC electric airplanes and gliders in the winter time.

In 2004, Redmond North Little League won the Northwest region and participated in the Little League World Series in South Williamsport, PA. With Redmond North claiming the Northwest, it is the third team from Washington to claim the Northwest since its inception in 2001. Previous Washington champions were Bainbridge Island (2001), Richland (2003).



Climbing rock in Marymoor Park
47°39′51.49″N 122°6′41.26″W

Government

Redmond has a non-partisan mayor-council form of government, with the mayor and seven council members elected at large for staggered four-year terms. The city council authorized a ballot measure in March 2003 that would have changed Redmond to a council-manager government. However, it was rejected by the electorate, receiving less than 30% of the vote.^[37]

Education

Redmond is part of the Lake Washington School District, which also encompasses Kirkland, and parts of Sammamish and Woodinville. The public schools in Redmond include ten elementary schools (Alcott, Audubon, Dickinson, Einstein, Mann, Redmond, Rockwell, Rosa Parks, Rush and Wilder),^[38] three middle schools (Redmond Middle, Evergreen Middle, Rose Hill Middle), and two high schools (Redmond High School, Nikola Tesla STEM High School (choice)).

Three private schools offer secondary education: The Overlake School (secular), The Bear Creek School (Christian – primary and secondary), and the Conservatory High School (for performing arts students).

The English Hill neighborhood in North Redmond (unincorporated King County) is served by the Northshore School District and Sunrise Elementary. The far east side of Redmond is known as Redmond Ridge. Redmond Ridge and Redmond Ridge East communities are part of the Lake Washington school district. East of 248th to West Snoqualmie Valley Road is served by the Riverview School District.

DigiPen Institute of Technology and the secondary campus of Lake Washington Technical College are located in Redmond.

The city is home to Redmond Regional Library, the second-largest library in the King County Library System.^{[39][40]}

Notable people

- John Archer, actor

- Karan Brar, for Chirag Gupta in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid, Rodrick Rules* and Ravi Ross in *Jessie*
- Carrie Brownstein, guitarist and vocalist for Sleater-Kinney
- Dudley C. Carter, artist and woodcarver
- Jeff Cirillo, former third baseman for several Major League Baseball teams
- Daniel Dociu, concept artist and video game art director
- James Doohan, actor, famous for playing Scotty in the television series *Star Trek*
- Nick Downing, retired professional soccer player
- Sandra Eisert, art director, photographer
- Jeannine Hall Gailey, poet, writer, poet laureate of Redmond 2012–2013
- Johnny Hekker, punter for NFL's Los Angeles Rams
- Henry Hill, former mobster, lived in Redmond in the late 1980s
- Earl Johnson, winning pitcher in Game 1 of 1946 World Series, born in Redmond
- Shannon O'Donnell, former NBC 11/Bay Area now KOMO 4 weather anchor, later for NBC's *Early Today*
- Lu Sheng-yen, founder of the True Buddha School
- Steve Wiebe, two-time *Donkey Kong* world record holder, and was featured in *The King of Kong: A Fistful of Quarters*
- Michael Conforto, Major League Baseball player for the New York Mets

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External links

- City of Redmond (<http://redmond.gov>)
- Experience Redmond (<http://www.experienceredmond.com>)
- Marymoor Velodrome (<http://velodrome.org>)
- Redmond – Thumbnail History (http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=304)
- Redmond Historical Society (<http://redmondhistoricalsociety.org>)
- Redmond Events Calendar (<http://www.experienceredmond.com/experience/events/index.php>)

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Renton					
Council District:		5 - Dave Upthegrove					
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 311,000.00	13.22	\$ 4,111.37		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
				County lid lifts (voted)			
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes					
\$ 337,000.00	12.67	\$ 4,269.85		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Svcs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg				
8.4%	-4.2%	3.9%	\$ 158.47	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
				Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Renton SD 403 M & O (voted)	2.35107	2.30780	(0.04327)
				Renton SD 403 Bond Levy (voted)	2.57140	1.33954	(1.23186)
				Renton SD 403 Capital levy (voted)	0.43248	1.31244	0.87996
				City General Fund	2.70956	1.60954	(1.10002)
				Fire #63 General Fund	0.00000	1.00000	1.00000
				Valley Gen Hosp. #1 Gen Fund	0.50000	0.50089	0.00089
				Library General Fund-0	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				TOTAL	13.21985	12.67017	(0.54968)

NOTES:

Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000

Renton SD #403 - new 4-year M&O levy passed by voters @ \$49.6m in 2017, and a 6 year capital projects levy at \$26.5m for 2017.

Hospital District #1 - first year since 2011 the district could levy their full allowable levy.

Renton Regional Fire Authority #63 voted in as new district at the \$1.00 maximum rate due to the Fire Benefit Charge also approved by voters.

City of Renton reduced general fund levy to accommodate new regional fire authority.

Renton, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Renton is a city in King County, Washington, United States. Situated 11 miles (18 km) southeast of downtown Seattle, Washington, Renton straddles the southeast shore of Lake Washington, at the mouth of the Cedar River. While long an important salmon fishing area for Native Americans, Renton was first settled by people of European descent in the 1860s, and its early economy was based on coal mining, clay production, and timber export. Today, Renton is best known as the final assembly point for the Boeing 737 family of commercial airplanes, but it is also home to a growing number of well known manufacturing, technology, and healthcare organizations, including Boeing Commercial Airplanes Division, Paccar, Kaiser Permanente, IKEA, Providence Health & Services, UW Medicine Valley Medical Center (http://www.valleymed.org/), and Wizards of the Coast. As of 2016, the population in Renton is 101,300,^[5] up from 90,927 at the 2010 census. Renton currently is the 8th largest city in Washington State, and is the 4th largest in King County. The National Football League's Seattle Seahawks have a training facility in Renton. It is the second-largest facility in the NFL at 200,000 square feet (19,000 m²).

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History

Among the first European settlers in the present-day Renton, WA area were Henry Tobin and his wife Diana. The town of Renton was accessed via the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad, the first example of railroad transportation in Seattle. Its location which was home to many coal mines attracted people such as Erasmus M. Smithers, who is credited with the founding and establishment of

Renton, Washington

City



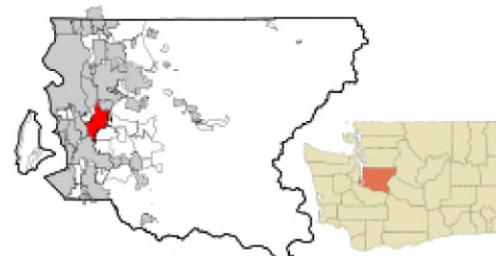
Welcome sign



Flag



Seal



Location of Renton in King County and Washington



Location in the United States

Coordinates: 47°29′12″N 122°11′43″W﻿ / ﻿47.48667°N 122.19528°W﻿ / 47.48667; -122.19528

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King

Government

 • Mayor	Denis Law
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Area^[1]

 • Total	23.54 sq mi (60.97 km ²)
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the town. Smithers discovered coal there and brought in Charles D. Shattuck as the coal mine operator. Renton was incorporated as a city in 1901 (September 6) when coal mining and timber processing were the most important economic industries in the area. The town was prone to flooding from the Cedar and Black Rivers. In 1916 the completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal lowered the surface of Lake Washington several feet which consequently eliminated drainage of Lake Washington through the Black River. The Cedar River was then diverted to drain into Lake Washington instead of the Black River. The culmination of these actions reduced the threat of annual flooding.

The population sharply increased during World War II when Boeing built their Renton Factory to produce the B-29 Superfortress.

The game company Wizards of the Coast also is headquartered in Renton. Providence Health System has centralized its administrative offices in Renton, along with Group Health Cooperative.

Owing to its location at the confluence of three major freeways (I-5, I-405, and SR 167), Renton's economic development team has lured a number of specialty retailers that draw consumers from around the region, including Fry's Electronics and IKEA.^[6] Some retail establishments were unwanted though, and the city successfully defended zoning restrictions on pornographic theaters before the U.S. Supreme court in *Renton v. Playtime Theatres, Inc.*

Renton has a unique and well-loved institution in its library, built directly over the Cedar River. Designed by Johnston-Campanella & Co. in 1964 and opened in 1966, the Cedar River Library stretches 80 feet (24 m) across the river, next to Liberty Park. The library was annexed into the King County Library system in 2010. The walkway in front of the library's entrance forms a deck from which salmon can be viewed as they make their way up the river, particularly during spawning season. In 2011, the iconic building was the center of much controversy, with the City of Renton and the King County Library System developing plans to build a new library closer to the downtown core. Residents wishing to retain the library in its river setting sponsored a petition, and were ultimately successful in convincing City leaders to put the issue to a vote of the people. On August 7, 2012, Renton voters decided the fate of the library with Proposition 1, and found 76% of the voting population supporting the Cedar River location.^[7] Discussions ensued between citizen activist groups, city leaders and KCLS over how the library plans would move forward in light of this change, and what affect it would have on the Highlands Library project.^[8] The library renovation moved ahead with a design by Miller Hull Architects. The newly renovated Renton Library opened on August 22, 2015.

New developments

Formerly synonymous with the large industrial companies such as Boeing, and Kenworth, a pattern of future development was established with the attraction of the first IKEA in the Pacific Northwest to Renton in 1994. February 2007 saw the expansion of the Federal Aviation Administration's Northwest Mountain Regional Office across the street from its current headquarters (will be moved to Des Moines).^{[9][10][11][12]} A new branch of the Federal Reserve Bank now calls Renton home, beginning operations in the spring of 2008 on the site of the former Longacres horse-racing track.^[13]

To date, myriad development of major retail, residential, and revitalization projects are amidst planning, in construction, or have been successfully executed. Among which include Port Quendall, a land parcel in north Renton, that has become the new home to the Virginia Mason Athletic Center (VMAC), housing the Seattle

• Land	23.12 sq mi (59.88 km ²)
• Water	0.42 sq mi (1.09 km ²)
Elevation	46–410 ft (14–125 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
• Total	90,927
• Estimate (2015) ^[3]	100,242
• Rank	US: 302nd
• Density	3,932.8/sq mi (1,518.5/km ²) City Proper
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98055–98059
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-57745
GNIS feature ID	1512599 ^[4]
Website	www.rentonwa.gov (http://www.rentonwa.gov/)

Seahawks Headquarters and training facility that opened in August 2008; before then, the Seahawks trained in Kirkland, Washington. The team's new state-of-the-art Renton facility, at an expansive 200,000 square feet (19,000 m²), is the second-largest facility in the NFL.^[14]

In the mid-1990s, Renton undertook a major redevelopment effort to revitalize its downtown core, which had declined in commercial prominence since the opening of the Southcenter Mall in Tukwila in 1968. The many car dealerships that had previously occupied the center of downtown Renton were encouraged through economic incentives to relocate to a newly created auto sales zone close to the I-405/SR-167 interchange. In place of the old dealerships downtown, a new transit center and parking garage were built in partnership with King County Metro. Simultaneously, a number of privately developed mixed-use residential and retail buildings were also built within a one block radius of the transit center, allowing for one-bus commutes to Seattle, Bellevue, Redmond, and other employment centers. A new town square, The Piazza, was constructed next to the transit center, and an existing car dealership building was heavily remodeled into an events center, now known as the Pavilion Building. The Piazza is home to a weekly Farmers' Market during the summer months, as well as other community events throughout the year, while the city-owned Pavilion Building can be rented for parties, fundraisers, and other events, with onsite catering provided by a private caterer.

Centered on former Boeing Co. property near the south shore of Lake Washington is a 68 acres (280,000 m²) development named The Landing.^[15] Two high-end apartment communities at The Landing, The Sanctuary and The Reserve, contain a combined 880 residences, targeting a young professional demographic. The first commercial tenants of The Landing arrived in October 2007, and as of March 2012, 80% of the retail space was occupied.^[16] The nearby Southport development, located directly on the shoreline of Lake Washington, was once the site of the Shuffleton power plant until it was demolished in 2001. Southport is now home to The Bristol luxury apartments, and the 347-room, 12-story Hyatt Regency Lake Washington (<https://lakewashington.regency.hyatt.com/en/hotel/home.html>) is scheduled to open in June 2017.



Renton Transit Center

Geography

Renton is located at 47°29′12″N 122°11′43″W﻿ / ﻿47.486622, -122.195163﻿ / 47.486622; -122.195163,^[17] on the southeast shore of Lake Washington.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 23.54 square miles (60.97 km²), of which, 23.12 square miles (59.88 km²) is land and 0.42 square miles (1.09 km²) is water,^[1] most of which is the Cedar River. Potential Annexation Areas (PAAs) include the communities of Fairwood southeast of Renton, the East Renton Plateau on the eastern edge of Renton, and West Hill northwest of Renton. These communities are large unincorporated urban areas that are encouraged by the King County Annexation Initiative^[18] to incorporate as cities or annex into neighboring cities. As of 2012 these three PAAs are not part of the City of Renton, and not included in its demographics or statistics.

Renton is among a handful of cities in the Puget Sound Region with an independent street grid system. Roads names beginning with sectional divisions (N 32nd ST) generally follow a latitudinal direction, while roads names ending in a sectional direction (Duvall Ave NE) generally follow a longitudinal direction. Many of the avenues in the city are named in honor of other cities in Washington. The city also has its own housing authority. This helps the city to avoid higher regional taxes.

Renton is bordered to the north by the city of Newcastle, Washington. Along the east side of Renton is the border of the Urban Growth Boundary established by King County,^[19] as such there is no incorporated city directly east of Renton. The geographical characteristics of Renton's eastern border are varied and include (from north to south) the south flank of Cougar Mountain descending southward merging with the community

of May Valley. The terrain then elevates south of May Valley to the communities of the East Renton Plateau before descending to the north bank of the Cedar River. Renton is bordered to the south by the city of Kent, Washington. The western border consists of the city of Tukwila, Washington, and finally the unincorporated King County community West Hill and Lake Washington to the northwest.

Areas of Renton

Downtown Renton

In 2015, ESRI estimated that in Downtown Renton the total population was 3,019 and the average household income was \$50,809.^[20]

North Renton

In 2015, ESRI estimated that in North Renton the total population was 8,211 and the average household income was \$79,387.^[20]

Northeast Renton

In 2015, ESRI estimated that in Northeast Renton the total population was 44,626 and the average household income was \$93,556.^[20]

Southeast Renton

In 2015, ESRI estimated that in Southeast Renton the total population was 39,066 and the average household income was \$78,424.^[20]

Southwest Renton

In 2015, ESRI estimated that in Southwest Renton the total population was 3,551 and the average household income was \$64,661.^[20]

Climate

Renton has a warm-summer mediterranean climate (Köppen *Csb*) with warm and dry summers mixed with cloudy, wet and cool winters, as is the norm of the Pacific Northwest. Being located in a partial rain shadow and shielded from the coastal summers, Renton has more of a climate influenced by the interior than many other areas nearby.

Climate data for Renton, Washington													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	64 (18)	71 (22)	81 (27)	86 (30)	92 (33)	100 (38)	104 (40)	99 (37)	96 (36)	86 (30)	74 (23)	69 (21)	104 (40)
Average high °F (°C)	43 (6)	47 (8)	54 (12)	61 (16)	67 (19)	72 (22)	79 (26)	80 (27)	73 (23)	62 (17)	52 (11)	45 (7)	61.3 (16.2)
Average low °F (°C)	32 (0)	35 (2)	39 (4)	42 (6)	47 (8)	53 (12)	56 (13)	57 (14)	51 (11)	44 (7)	39 (4)	34 (1)	44.1 (6.8)
Record low °F (°C)	−10 (−23)	−5 (−21)	10 (−12)	25 (−4)	27 (−3)	33 (1)	38 (3)	34 (1)	28 (−2)	24 (−4)	−1 (−18)	3 (−16)	−10 (−23)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	5.3 (135)	4.5 (114)	4.1 (104)	2.9 (74)	2.1 (53)	1.7 (43)	0.9 (23)	1.2 (30)	1.8 (46)	3.4 (86)	6.1 (155)	5.8 (147)	37.1 (942)
Source: Weather.com ^[21]													

Demographics

As of 2000 the median income for a household in the city was \$45,820, and the median income for a family was \$55,747. Males had a median income of \$40,765 versus \$31,543 for females. The per capita income for the city

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1880	200	—

was \$24,346. About 7.0% of families and 9.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 13.5% of those under age 18 and 8.4% of those age 65 or over.

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 90,927 people, 36,009 households, and 21,849 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,932.8 inhabitants per square mile (1,518.5/km²). There were 38,930 housing units at an average density of 1,683.8 per square mile (650.1/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 54.6% White (49.4% Non-Hispanic White), 10.6% African American, 0.7% Native American, 21.2% Asian, 0.8% Pacific Islander, 6.2% from other races, and 5.8% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 13.1% of the population.

There were 36,009 households of which 32.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 43.2% were married couples living together, 11.9% had a female householder with no husband present, 5.5% had a male householder with no wife present, and 39.3% were non-families. 30.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.51 and the average family size was 3.16.

The median age in the city was 35.2 years. Of residents 23.2% were under the age of 18; 8.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 33.5% were from 25 to 44; 24.4% were from 45 to 64; and 10.1% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.5% male and 50.5% female.

Economy

Boeing Commercial Airplanes,^[25] Boeing Capital,^[26] Providence Health & Services,^[27] and Wizards of the Coast have their headquarters in Renton.^[28]

The **Boeing Renton Factory** has operated since World War II when it manufactured the B-29 Superfortress, and currently produces the 737 airliner. The Renton plant produced the Jetfoil and Pegasus class hydrofoils in the 1970s. As of 2001, 40% of all commercial aircraft in the air were assembled in Renton. Boeing remains the largest employer in Renton, which is home to over 10,000 employees and three of the aerospace giant's six major business divisions: Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Boeing Capital Corporation and the Shared Services Group. The local newspaper in the 1970s, the Record Chronicle, proclaimed the city the jet capital of the world.

Paccar has traditionally been a large employer in the city as well with its Kenworth Truck plant located in Renton's industrial area on the south end of Lake Washington. In 1907 the Seattle Car Mfg Company also known as the Car Company moved to a large manufacturing plant in Renton after demand for the company's railroad equipment exceeded the capacity of its Seattle plant. The Car Company was the only manufacturer of train cars on the west coast. The Renton plant expanded to foundry capabilities in 1911, and Seattle Car and Foundry Co merged with the Twohy Brothers of Portland in 1917 and became the Pacific Car and Foundry Company or Paccar. During the great depression the Renton Paccar plant developed power winches for use in the logging industry. When World War II arrived the Renton manufacturing switched its

1890	406	103.0%
1900	412	1.5%
1910	2,740	565.0%
1920	3,301	20.5%
1930	4,062	23.1%
1940	4,488	10.5%
1950	16,039	257.4%
1960	18,453	15.1%
1970	25,878	40.2%
1980	31,031	19.9%
1990	41,688	34.3%
2000	50,052	20.1%
2010	90,927	81.7%
Est. 2016	100,953 ^[22]	11.0%

source:^[23]

U.S. Decennial Census^[24]
2015 estimate^[3]



Seattle Car and Foundry works (Paccar) plant in Renton 1916.



Renton Public Library straddles the Cedar River

production towards the war effort, and by the war's end in 1945 had built 1,500 Sherman Tanks. In the second half of the 20th century there was not enough repeat business for Paccar-built train cars as rail equipment in 1965 came to only 1/3 of the company's sales. Thus the Paccar Renton plant began manufacturing structural steel until the 1970s recession. In the early 1980s the Paccar Railcar Division; the last remnants of the original Pacific Car and Foundry Co closed down. In 1993 a new Kenworth assembly plant opened on the former site of Pacific Car and Foundry.^[29]

Top employers

According to Renton's 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report,^[30] the top employers in the city are:

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Boeing Company	14,428
2	Valley Medical Center	2,267
3	Renton School District No. 403	1,779
4	Federal Aviation Administration	1,480
5	Paccar	1,290
6	Providence Washington Regional Services Center	1,093
7	Renton Technical College	858 (2009)
8	City of Renton	722
9	ER Solutions	521 (2009)
10	King County	516 (2011)
11	Providence Health & Services	476
12	Puget Sound Educational Services District #121	364
13	Convergent Outsourcing Inc.	345
14	Walmart	322 (2009)

Education

Renton Technical College, opened in 1942 originally as a war production school, offers associate degrees and certificates of completion in professional-technical fields.

Students in public schooling from Kindergarten to twelfth grade primarily attend schools within the Renton School District.^[31] Additionally, the Issaquah School District^[32] as well as the Kent School District^[33] serve small portions of unincorporated Renton neighborhoods.

The Renton School District includes the following high schools (grades 9–12):

- Hazen High School
- Lindbergh High School
- Renton High School

Middle schools (grades 6–8):

- Dimmitt Middle School
- McKnight Middle School
- Nelsen Middle School

Elementary schools (K–5)

- Benson Hill Elementary School
- Bryn Mawr Elementary School
- Campbell Hill Elementary School
- Cascade Elementary School
- Hazelwood Elementary School
- Highlands Elementary School
- Honeydew Elementary School
- Kennydale Elementary School
- Lakeridge Elementary School
- Maplewood Heights Elementary School^[34]
- Renton Park Elementary School
- Sierra Heights Elementary School
- Talbot Hill Elementary School
- Tiffany Park Elementary School

The southern region of the Issaquah School District includes the following schools in unincorporated Renton neighborhoods:

- Liberty High School
- Maywood Middle School
- Apollo Elementary School
- Briarwood Elementary School

The northeastern region of the Kent School District includes the following schools in unincorporated Renton neighborhoods:

- Meeker Middle School
- Northwood Middle School
- Carriage Crest Elementary School
- Fairwood Elementary School
- Glenridge Elementary School
- Ridgewood Elementary School

Sister cities

Renton, Washington's Sister Cities are Nishiwaki, Hyogo (established 1969), and Cuautla, Jalisco (established 2001)."^[35]

Transportation

Renton is served by King County Metro and Sound Transit Express buses. Clayton Scott Field (KRNT), located just north of downtown Renton, houses several facilities that offer charter services and flight training.

Notable residents

- Jimi Hendrix, legendary rock guitarist/singer, lived in Renton for part of his childhood and has been buried in city's Greenwood cemetery since 1970^{[36][37]}
- Brandon Roy, former NBA basketball player for Portland Trail Blazers, resides in Renton^[38]
- Jamal Crawford, NBA player for Minnesota Timberwolves, Los Angeles Clippers; grew up in Seattle, resides in Renton during off-season.^[39]
- Clint Eastwood, famous actor and director, was a lifeguard at Renton's Kennydale Beach in 1949, 1950, and 1953.^[40]
- Joshua Farris, figure skater, was born in Renton
- Sam Longoria, Hollywood producer-director, grew up in Renton, graduating Renton High School

- Avery Garrett, former Mayor of Renton 1969; Representative of 11th District 1977–1984; Senator 1984 to 1985
- Sean Kinney, drummer for Alice in Chains, grew up in Renton
- Emily Rose, actress known for her work on the *Uncharted* video game series and on the SyFy television series *Haven*, was born in Renton
- Zach LaVine, NBA player for Chicago Bulls, selected in first round of 2014 NBA draft by Minnesota Timberwolves, won Slam Dunk Contest during 2015 NBA All-Star Weekend; born in Renton^[41]

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External links

- Renton city government webpage (<http://www.rentonwa.gov/>)
- Renton School District webpage (<http://www.renton.wednet.edu/>)
- Renton Technical College webpage (<http://www.rtc.edu/>)
- Renton Community Foundation webpage (<http://www.rentonfoundation.org/>)

- Renton Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau webpage (<http://www.gorenton.com/>)
- Rotary Club of Renton webpage (<http://www.rentonrotary.org/>)
- Renton River Days (<http://www.rentonriverdays.org/>) - Community Family Festival
- new Highlands Community Association webpage (<http://www.highlandscommunityassociation.com/>)
- previous Highlands Community Association/Declaration of Blight webpage (<http://www.hca-renton.org/>)
- Highlands Community Council (<http://www.rentonhighlands.org/>) - A Renton Highlands Community Service Organization
- Renton Reporter, a weekly newspaper delivered free to city residents (<http://www.rentonreporter.com/>)
- Fairwood incorporation information page (2006) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081122072527/http://virtual-fairwood.com/>)
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