

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Snoqualmie						
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
\$ 487,000.00	12.85	\$ 6,255.87		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)
\$ 503,000.00	12.62	\$ 6,348.59		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	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
3.3%	-1.7%	1.5%	\$ 92.72	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)
NOTES:				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
Voters approved a one year lid lift to \$2.78 for the City of Snoqualmie to fund a public safety plan.				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				Snoqualmie SD 410 M & O (voted)	2.27124	2.25755	(0.01369)
				Snoqualmie SD 410 Bond (voted)	2.37958	2.30127	(0.07831)
				Snoqualmie SD 410 Capital (voted)	0.37202	0.34915	(0.02287)
				City General Fund	2.54783	2.78000	0.23217
				City GO Bond (voted)	0.10439	0.09116	(0.01323)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Snoq. Valley Hosp. #4 General	0.46257	0.44236	(0.02021)
				TOTAL	12.84572	12.62145	(0.22427)

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Snoqualmie										
Council District:	3 - Kathy Lambert										
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes		District Levies	2017 Rate Breakdown	Adj. 2018 Rate Breakdown	Adj 2019	Rate Change			
\$ 503,000.00	12.62	\$ 6,348.59		State Schools	2.03205	2.85000	2.70000	(0.15000)			
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.75856	0.75856	0.75856	0.00000			
				County lid lifts (voted)							
2018 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2018 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2018 Taxes		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04477	0.04477	0.00000	(0.04477)			
\$ 573,000.00	13.50	\$ 7,735.36		Parks/Open Space	0.15029	0.15029	0.15029	0.00000			
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.03964	0.10000	0.10000	0.00000			
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05221	0.05221	0.05221	0.00000			
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.13285	0.13285	0.13285	0.00000			
13.9%	7.0%	21.8%	\$ 1,386.77	Radio Communications	0.06517	0.06517	0.06517	0.00000			
				County-wide Transport levy	0.04966	0.04966	0.04966	0.00000			
				County bonds (voted)	0.03609	0.03609	0.03609	0.00000			
2019 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2019 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2019 Taxes		County Cons. Futures	0.04141	0.04141	0.04141	0.00000			
\$ 601,650.00	12.55	\$ 7,549.17		County Flood Zone	0.11740	0.11740	0.11740	0.00000			
est. 5% av inc				County Ferry District	0.01229	0.01229	0.01229	0.00000			
				Port	0.15334	0.15334	0.15334	0.00000			
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	EMS (voted)	0.26305	0.26305	0.26305	0.00000			
5%	-7.1%	-2.4%	\$ (186.20)	Snoqualmie SD 410 M & O (voted)	2.25755	2.25755	1.50000	(0.75755)	Limit Change to \$1.50 or \$2,500 per student whichever is lower		
				Snoqualmie SD 410 Bond (voted)	2.30127	2.30127	2.30127	0.00000			
NOTES:				Snoqualmie SD 410 Capital (voted)	0.34915	0.34915	0.34915	0.00000	Snoqualmie SD Current Student Ct: 6,684		
				City General Fund	2.78000	2.78000	2.78000	0.00000	\$2500 * 6,684 = 16,710,000		
Voters approved a one year lid lift to \$2.78 for the City of Snoqualmie to fund a public safety plan.				City GO Bond (voted)	0.09116	0.09116	0.09116	0.00000	\$1.50 or 2.15465 rate		
				Library General Fund	0.40118	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000			
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05000	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000			
2017 rates were left as is.except County's Vets/HumanServices lid lift Added .82 to the current state rate to isolate potential increase				Snoq. Valley Hosp. #4 General	0.44236	0.44236	0.44236	0.00000			
									16,710,000	Request per student ct	
									7,755,329,188	2018 excess AV for 2019 taxes	
				TOTAL	12.62145	13.49976	12.54744	(0.95232)	2.15465	Rate for \$10,360,000	
									\$1.50	max rate allowable	
									2.15465	LESSER OF	

In 1882 the Hop Growers Association was founded by three Puget Sound partners, who used land purchased from Jeremiah Borst to create a farm that would eventually cover 1,500 acres (6.1 km²), 900 acres (3.6 km²) of which was devoted solely to hops. This extremely successful venture (billed as "The Largest Hop Ranch in the World") would fall prey to a combination of market and pest factors, and fell into relative obscurity by the end of the 1890s.

By the late 19th century, the Puget Sound region was growing, but bypassed by the major railways. In response, a group of Seattle entrepreneurs funded and built their own railway in an attempt to cross the Cascade mountains. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern opened up the vast natural resources Snoqualmie valley to the markets of the world, and brought in tourists from around the world to enjoy the natural beauty of the area, and to marvel at the Falls.

Of course, a by-product of this sudden massive increase in interest in the area was a marked increase in speculation. Originally, the area that would become North Bend was platted as "Snoqualmie" in February 1889 by Will Taylor. The area that is currently Snoqualmie was platted in August of that same year as "Snoqualmie Falls" by investors from Seattle. The oral history of the area places the first residents of Snoqualmie as Edmund and Louisa Kinsey, who established the first hotel, livery, general store, dance hall, post office, and meat market – in addition to helping build the very first church in the town. Two of their sons (out of six children) are most famous for their photography documenting the early timber works in the region.

The first power plant at Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Plant, at the Falls, was built in the late 1890s by Charles Baker, one of the investors from Seattle who had assisted in the platting of the city. This development provided both power and jobs to the region, and a small company town grew up near the Falls to house the workers. More than 100 years later, Baker's original generators are still in use by Puget Sound Energy.

The official vote for incorporation of "Snoqualmie Falls" as the City of Snoqualmie occurred in 1903. At the time, land prices had not decreased since initially set in 1889 — prices that did not reflect the financial reality of the region. In response to these high prices, people had created a large "squatting" community, building where they wanted regardless of land ownership or interests. The first challenge that the city council faced was lowering lot prices and migrating these buildings off of the public right-of way, establishing the basic layout of the town that exists to this day.

In 1917 a new all-electric lumber mill (only the second ever in the U.S.) opened across the river from Snoqualmie, along with the company town associated with it, Snoqualmie Falls. For the first half of the century, the timber industry provided the city and Valley with a stable source of income and employment, even as World War I drew away workers and the Great Depression took its toll across the nation.

This prosperity was moderated during the Depression, and with the changes in culture and mobility that took effect in the latter half of the century, Snoqualmie and the majority of the Valley fell into somewhat of a stagnant existence. The city was bypassed when US-10 was built across the Cascades (now Interstate-90), and this led to a shift in commerce to the east (into North Bend) and west (into the Bellevue/Issaquah areas).



Aerial image of Snoqualmie Ridge on a snowy day (2009).

By the 1960s, the homes that had made up the company town of Snoqualmie Falls had been moved to other locations within the Valley, and the city's population had stabilized to a growth rate of roughly 11 people per year over the next 30 years (from 1,216 in 1960 to 1,546 in 1990).

This slow growth cycle continued until the mid-1990s, when the City annexed 1,300 acres (5.3 km²) of undeveloped land that became the site of the current "master-planned" community of Snoqualmie Ridge, now referred to as Snoqualmie Ridge I. The Snoqualmie Ridge I master planned community includes 2,250 dwelling units, a business park, a Neighborhood Center Retail area and the TPC Snoqualmie Ridge, a private, PGA Tour-sanctioned golf course. Snoqualmie Ridge II, annexed in 2004, will contain an additional 1,850 dwelling units, a hospital and a limited amount of additional retail. Snoqualmie Ridge I is completely built-out except for several remaining parcels in the business park. Snoqualmie Ridge II is anticipated to be built-out in 2016-2018. The city council has attempted to balance the desire to retain the rural and historical feel of "historic" Snoqualmie

with the needs of a significantly larger population than has existed in the Valley in the past. The city's historic downtown is undergoing a major renovation to improve its infrastructure and make the area more attractive to visitors to the valley's many natural attractions.^[5]

In 2012 the City of Snoqualmie annexed 593 acres of the former Weyerhaeuser Mill Site and Mill Pond (Borst Lake). The former Mill Office now hosts Dirtfish, an advanced rally car driver training school. The site is one of the largest undeveloped industrial zoned sites in King County, although significant planning and environmental review for potential future uses remains to be done.



Church *Our Lady of Sorrows* in Snoqualmie.

Geography

Snoqualmie is located at 47°31′59″N 121°50′40″W﻿(/﻿47.532934; -121.844341﻿).^[6]

The city is at an elevation of 124 m (410 ft) above MSL.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 6.51 square miles (16.86 km²), of which, 6.40 square miles (16.58 km²) is land and 0.11 square miles (0.28 km²) is water.^[1]

Surrounding cities and communities

Climate

Climate data for Snoqualmie, 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)	100 (38)	102 (39)	98 (37)	95 (35)	75 (24)	67 (19)	102 (39)
Average high °F (°C)	46.7 (8.2)	49.7 (9.8)	53.8 (12.1)	58.3 (14.6)	63.9 (17.7)	69 (21)	75.2 (24)	76.2 (24.6)	70.4 (21.3)	60 (16)	50.6 (10.3)	44.7 (7.1)	59.88 (15.56)
Daily mean °F (°C)	41.1 (5.1)	42.3 (5.7)	45.5 (7.5)	49.2 (9.6)	54.7 (12.6)	59.8 (15.4)	64.5 (18.1)	64.8 (18.2)	59.3 (15.2)	51.3 (10.7)	44.4 (6.9)	39.5 (4.2)	51.37 (10.77)
Average low °F (°C)	35.5 (1.9)	34.9 (1.6)	37.3 (2.9)	40.2 (4.6)	45.6 (7.6)	50.5 (10.3)	53.7 (12.1)	53.4 (11.9)	48.2 (9)	42.7 (5.9)	38.2 (3.4)	34.2 (1.2)	42.87 (6.03)
Record low °F (°C)	−1 (−18)	−3 (−19)	8 (−13)	24 (−4)	26 (−3)	31 (−1)	36 (2)	35 (2)	30 (−1)	23 (−5)	2 (−17)	3 (−16)	−3 (−19)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	8.85 (224.8)	5.42 (137.7)	6.26 (159)	4.81 (122.2)	4.01 (101.9)	2.94 (74.7)	1.37 (34.8)	1.29 (32.8)	2.85 (72.4)	5.69 (144.5)	10.12 (257)	8.45 (214.6)	62.06 (1,576.3)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	1.9 (4.8)	1.3 (3.3)	0.7 (1.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.2 (3)	2.9 (7.4)	8 (20)
Source #1: The Weather Channel ^[7]													
Source #2: NOAA ^[8]													

Economy

Until recently, logging and Weyerhaeuser's milling operations were the mainstays of the local economy. Since 1989, the company has run a much smaller mill operation, and ceased all operations at the Weyerhaeuser Mill Site in 2003. While dairies were a significant local industry into the early 1950s, agriculture is no longer a major economic force in the community. With the completion of Interstate 90 in the 1970s, Snoqualmie became more accessible to Seattle and the Eastside, resulting in more residents working in the communities to the West. In addition, the Snoqualmie Ridge Business Park now employs close to a thousand people, and continues to expand. Major employers in the business park include Space Labs, Motion Water Sports, Technical Glass, T-Mobile, Zetec, and the King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review.

Currently, the city's scenic and recreational attractions are fostering the growth of a significant local tourism industry. Along with the Falls, the city is home to the Salish Lodge and the Northwest Railway Museum. The Salish Lodge sits atop Snoqualmie Falls adjacent to Puget Sound Energy's Snoqualmie Fall Park. The Museum owns a historic depot and operates a historic tourist railway in the city.

Demographics

2013 study

In April 2013, the City of Snoqualmie retained the Economic Development Council of Seattle and King County (EDC) to conduct research and make recommendations that would guide and support a marketing effort aimed at increasing occupancy in the Snoqualmie Ridge Business Park. The City was also interested in recommendations for the use of the Snoqualmie Mill site, and in an estimate of the potential for additional land absorption at Snoqualmie Ridge. EDC issued is Final Report in September 2013.^[11]

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1910	279	—
1920	450	61.3%
1930	752	67.1%
1940	775	3.1%

The Final Report provides important updated demographic information about Snoqualmie. The highlights are summarized here.

The average household income in this area is estimated to be \$135,386 for the current year (2013), while the average household income is estimated to be \$90,874 for King County, \$108,160 for Bellevue, \$111,460 for Issaquah, \$74,847 for Washington, and \$70,968 for the United States, for the same time frame. The average household income in this area is projected to increase 5.6% over the next five years, from \$135,386 to \$142,906. The United States is projected to have a 4.8% increase in average household income.

Education levels are also high. Currently, it is estimated that 9.0% of the population age 25 and over in this area had earned a Master's, Professional, or Doctorate Degree and 24.3% had earned a bachelor's degree. In comparison, for the United States, it is estimated that for the population over age 25, 8.9% had earned a Master's, Professional, or Doctorate Degree, while 15.5% had earned a bachelor's degree.

The age distribution of the population shows that approximately 35% of the residents are children (age 0-19), 51% are age 20-54, and 14% are 55 and older. Thus the community is primarily a home for working families. Average household size is approximately 3.07; a “typical” household is two adults and one child. The current year median age for this population is 34.2, while the average age is 31.2. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 35.1. The current year median age for the United States is 36.5, while the average age is 37.7. Five years from now, the median age is projected to be 37.2.

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 10,670 people, 3,547 households, and 2,912 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,667.2 inhabitants per square mile (643.7/km²). There were 3,761 housing units at an average density of 587.7 per square mile (226.9/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 83.3% White, 0.8% African American, 0.9% Native American, 9.3% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 1.4% from other races, and 4.4% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.3% of the population.

There were 3,547 households of which 55.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 71.3% were married couples living together, 7.7% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.1% had a male householder with no wife present, and 17.9% were non-families. 13.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 1.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.01 and the average family size was 3.33.

The median age in the city was 33.7 years. 35% of residents were under the age of 18; 3.1% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 38.9% were from 25 to 44; 19.2% were from 45 to 64; and 3.9% 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 2000 census, there were 1,631 people, 632 households, and 432 families residing in the city. The population density was 317.2 people per square mile (122.5/km²). There were 656 housing units at an average density of 127.6 per square mile (49.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 89.88% White, 0.86% African American, 2.58% Native American, 1.90% Asian, 0.06% Pacific Islander, 1.78% from other races, and 2.94% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.21% of the population.

There were 632 households out of which 38.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.4% were married couples living together, 14.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.6% were non-families. 25.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 4.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.58 and the average family size was 3.06.

In the city the population was spread out with 28.9% under the age of 18, 7.9% from 18 to 24, 39.3% from 25 to 44, 17.7% from 45 to 64, and 6.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females there were 101.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 99.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was US\$52,697, and the median income for a family was US\$58,889. Males had a median income of US\$40,645 versus US\$30,917 for females. The per capita income for the city was US\$22,239. About 6.1% of families and 9.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 16.9% of those under age 18 and 1.7% of those age 65 or over.

Police

1950	806	4.0%
1960	1,216	50.9%
1970	1,260	3.6%
1980	1,370	8.7%
1990	1,546	12.8%
2000	1,631	5.5%
2010	10,670	554.2%
Est. 2016	13,190 ^[9]	23.6%

U.S. Decennial Census^[10]
2016 Estimate




Snoqualmie Falls is featured notably in *Twin Peaks*

On March 8, 2014 the Snoqualmie Police Department began providing law enforcement services to the neighboring city of North Bend. From 1973 until 2014 North Bend received law enforcement services from the King County Sheriff's Office.

City landmarks

The City of Snoqualmie has designated the following landmark:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District ^[12]	1889–1941	1997	Railroad Avenue vicinity	

Sister cities

Snoqualmie has the following sister cities:^[13]^[14]

- Gangjin, South Korea
- Chaclacayo, Peru

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.

"Snoqualmie" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1526014). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.

4.

Hess, T. *Dictionary of Puget Salish* University of Washington Press (1976) ISBN 0-295-95436-1

5.

"Downtown Snoqualmie's \$3.6 million facelift" (<http://snovalleystar.com/2010/04/02/downtown-snoqualmies-3-6-million-facelift>). SnoValley Star. 1 April 2010. Retrieved 2010-05-24.

6.

"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.

7.

"Snoqualmie, WA Monthly Weather" (<https://weather.com/weather/monthly/l/USWA0412:1:US>). The Weather Channel. Retrieved July 13, 2017.

8.

"NowData - NOAA Online Weather Data" (<http://w2.weather.gov/climate/xmacis.php?wfo=sew>). NOAA. Retrieved July 13, 2017.

9.

"Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables.2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.

10.

United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>). Retrieved July 26, 2013.

11.

Economic Development Council of Seattle and King County, City of Snoqualmie Final Report and Recruiting Plan, 2013

12.

King County and Local Landmarks List (http://your.kingcounty.gov/exec/bred/hpp/assist/T06_landmark-lst.doc), King County (undated, last modified 2003-02-26). Accessed online 2009-05-08.

13.

"Washington's Sister Cities, Counties, States and Ports" (<http://www.ltgov.wa.gov/International/Washington%20Organizations/Sisters/>). Washington State Lieutenant Governor's Office.

14.

"Online Directory: Washington, USA" (<http://www.sister-cities.org/icrc/directory/usa/WA>). Sister Cities International.

External links

- Official website (<http://www.ci.snoqualmie.wa.us>)
- Snoqualmie Ridge Neighborhood Site (<http://www.snoqualmieridge.org>)
- Live North Bend Weather (<http://www.northbendweather.com>)
- Factual Information from www.city-data.com (<http://www.city-data.com/city/Snoqualmie-Washington.html>)
- Hiking in the Snoqualmie area (<http://hikingsnoqualmie.blogspot.com>)
- InTwinPeaks.com –Photos of the *Twin Peaks* filming locations in Snoqualmie, then and now (<http://www.intwinpeaks.com/>)
- [1] (<http://www.ci.snoqualmie.wa.us/EconomicDevelopment.aspx>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Snoqualmie,_Washington&oldid=796071110"

- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Tukwila						
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
\$ 234,000.00	12.80	\$ 2,994.25		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)
\$ 259,000.00	13.23	\$ 3,427.45		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	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
10.7%	3.4%	14.5%	\$ 433.20	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)
NOTES:				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
Tukwila SD #406 - a new G.O. bond approval for \$99.2m over 20 years				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
for safety/renovate/construct schools.				Tukwila SD 406 M & O (voted)	3.39840	3.31895	(0.07945)
City of Tukwila voters approved a \$77.385m 20 year bond for public safety				Tukwila SD 406 Bond Levy (voted)	1.55689	1.79646	0.23957
				Tukwila SD 406 Bldg Levy (voted)	0.27329	0.25413	(0.01916)
				City General Fund	2.71073	2.58592	(0.12481)
				City G.O. Bond (voted)	0.00000	0.47143	0.47143
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Tukwila Pool Metro Park	0.14853	0.15653	0.00800
				TOTAL	12.79593	13.23338	0.43745

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Tukwila (Levy Code 2340)						
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
\$ 190,000.00	13.42	\$ 2,550.24		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)
\$ 208,000.00	13.32	\$ 2,771.50		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	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
9.5%	-0.7%	8.7%	\$ 221.26	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)
NOTES:				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
City of Tukwila voters approved a \$77.385m 20 year bond for public safety				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
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.				Renton SD 403 M & O (voted)	2.35107	2.30780	(0.04327)
Hospital District #1 - first year since 2011 the district could levy their full allowable levy.				Renton SD 403 Bond Levy (voted)	2.57140	1.33954	(1.23186)
				Renton SD 403 Bldg Levy (voted)	0.43248	1.31244	0.87996
				City General Fund	2.71073	2.58592	(0.12481)
				City G.O. Bond (voted)	0.00000	0.47143	0.47143
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Tukwila Pool Metro Park	0.14853	0.15653	0.00800
				Hospital District #1	0.50000	0.50089	0.00089
				TOTAL	13.42230	13.32451	(0.09779)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
 - 2.1 Neighborhoods
 - 2.2 Surrounding cities
- 3 Demographics
 - 3.1 2010 census
 - 3.2 2000 census
 - 3.3 Crime
- 4 Industry
 - 4.1 Top employers
- 5 Education
- 6 Culture
- 7 References
- 8 External links

History

The earliest people in Tukwila were the Duwamish who made their homes along the Black and Duwamish Rivers. The name "Tukwila" is the Chinook Jargon word for "nut" or "hazelnut",^[7] referring to the hazelnut trees that grew in the area. The Duwamish lived in cedar longhouses, hunted and fished, picked wild berries, and used the river for trade with neighboring peoples.

In 1853, the first Caucasian settler was Joseph Foster, a Canadian pioneer who had traveled to the northwest from Wisconsin. Foster would become known as the "Father of Tukwila" and serve King County, Washington Territory in the legislature for 22 years. Today, the site of Foster's home on the banks of the Duwamish River is part of Fort Dent Park, which also served as a military base during the 1850s Indian Wars. Foster's name is memorialized in the Foster neighborhood of Tukwila, where Foster High School is located.

Tukwila, Washington	
City	
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> <div>Seal</div>	
Nickname(s): Hazelnut City	
<div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> <div>Location of Tukwila, Washington</div>	
Coordinates: 47°28′42″N 122°16′32″W﻿ / ﻿	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Incorporated	1908
Government <div></div>	
 • Mayor	Allan Ekberg
Area <div>^[1]</div>	
 • City	9.58 sq mi (24.81 km ²)
 • Land	9.17 sq mi (23.75 km ²)
 • Water	0.41 sq mi (1.06 km ²)
Elevation <div></div>	138 ft (42 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • City	19,107
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	20,018
 • Density	2,083.6/sq mi (804.5/km ²)
 • Metro	3,733,580
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98100-98199
Area code(s)	206
FIPS code	53-72625
GNIS feature ID	1509106 ^[4]
Website	www.TukwilaWA.gov

In the early years, the small village grew into an agricultural center and remained a trading point in the upper Duwamish River Valley. Population began to grow and industry followed, largely farm-oriented commerce. Early electric rail trains traveled along Interurban Avenue in Tukwila, connecting to Renton and a line to Tacoma. The Interurban Railroad operated a commuter line from 1902 to 1928, making it possible to travel from Seattle to Tacoma in less than an hour.^[8] The first macadam paved road in Washington State was in Tukwila and bears the name of this new method of street paving. One of the earliest paved military roads is located in the city.



Duwamish River, Tukwila (2007)

Tukwila was incorporated as a city in 1908. The city's first mayor was Joel Shomaker, a newspaperman.^[9] Among the city's first council members was Del Adelpia, a famous magician.^[10]

Geography

Tukwila is located at 47°28′42″N 122°16′32″W﻿(/47.478243; -122.275432).^[11]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 9.58 square miles (24.81 km²), of which, 9.17 square miles (23.75 km²) is land and 0.41 square miles (1.06 km²) is water.^[1]

Neighborhoods

- Cascade View (Upper West Side) Suburban, Lower Income
- McMicken Heights (Lower West Side) Suburban, Middle Income
- Riverton (Central West Side) Urban, Working Class Income
- Foster (Central/Mid-West) Suburban, Middle Income
- Ryan Hill (Upper End) Industrial, Middle Income
- Allentown (Upper End) Industrial, Middle Income
- Duwamish (Upper East Side) Industrial, Lower Income
- Thorndyke (Central/Lower East Side), Suburban, Middle Income
- Southcenter (Central) Urban, Upper-Middle Income

Surrounding cities

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 19,107 people, 7,157 households, and 4,124 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,083.6 inhabitants per square mile (804.5/km²). There were 7,755 housing units at an average density of 845.7 per square mile (326.5/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 43.9% White (37.6% Non-Hispanic White), 17.9% African American, 1.1% Native American, 19.0% Asian, 2.8% Pacific Islander, 9.3% from other races, and 6.0% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 17.5% of the population.

There were 7,157 households of which 33.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 36.6% were married couples living together, 13.8% had a female householder with no husband present, 7.2% had a male householder with no wife present, and 42.4% were non-families. 32.2% of all households

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1910	361	—
1920	453	25.5%
1930	424	−6.4%
1940	521	22.9%
1950	800	53.6%
1960	1,804	125.5%
1970	3,509	94.5%
1980	3,578	2.0%
1990	11,874	231.9%
2000	17,181	44.7%
2010	19,107	11.2%
Est. 2016	20,033 ^[12]	4.8%

were made up of individuals and 5.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.64 and the average family size was 3.42.

U.S. Decennial Census^[13]
2015 Estimate^[3]

The median age in the city was 33.8 years. 24.2% of residents were under the age of 18; 10.2% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 32.7% were from 25 to 44; 25.1% were from 45 to 64; and 8% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 51.9% male and 48.1% female.

The median income for a household is \$40,718, and the median income for a family of \$42,442. Males had a median income of \$35,525 versus \$28,913 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$22,354. About 8.8% of families and 12.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 18.0% of those under age 18 and 7.7% of those ages 65 or over.

2000 census

Tukwila is one of King County's most diverse cities. As of the census of 2000, there were 17,181 people, 7,186 households, and 3,952 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,927.0 people per square mile (743.7/km²). There were 7,725 housing units at an average density of 866.4 per square mile (334.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 58.63% White, 12.79% African American, 1.30% Native American, 10.88% Asian, 1.82% Pacific Islander, 8.06% from other races, and 6.51% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 13.56% of the population. On a New York Times article it is stated that the Tukwila School District consists one of the most diverse range of students in Washington.^[14]

There were 7,186 households out of which 28.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 36.4% were married couples living together, 12.4% had a female householder with no husband present, and 45.0% were non-families. 34.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 5.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.38 and the average family size was 3.09.

In the city the population was spread out with 24.0% under the age of 18, 10.4% from 18 to 24, 37.3% from 25 to 44, 20.5% from 45 to 64, and 7.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33 years. For every 100 females there were 109.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 108.9 males.

Crime

According to the Uniform Crime Report statistics submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2015, there were 151 violent crimes and 3,336 property crimes. Of these, the violent crimes consisted of one murder, 21 rapes, 62 robberies, and 66 aggravated assaults, while 209 burglaries, 2,669 larceny-thefts, 458 motor vehicle thefts and 4 arson defined the property offenses.^{[15][16]}

Industry

Tukwila's location at the confluence of rivers, freeways and railroads has made it valuable as a center of commerce. Westfield Southcenter (formerly Southcenter Mall), Puget Sound's largest shopping complex, is located in Tukwila, as well as a number of Boeing corporation facilities. Tukwila is also the location of several Internet and Corporate datacenters, including Microsoft, Internap, the University of Washington, Savvis, AboveNet,^[17] digital.forest, HopOne, and Fortress Colocation, these are mostly located in Sabey Corporation's Intergate^[18] Seattle campus near Boeing Field. It is only 5 minutes from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. The city has rail service from Amtrak Cascades and the Sound Transit Sounder commuter rail at Tukwila station, as well as Sound Transit Link light rail service at Tukwila International Boulevard station. Approximately 45,000 people work in Tukwila.

Top employers

According to the City's 2016 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report,^[19] the top employers in the city are:

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Boeing	5597
2	Normac Inc.	1821
3	Allied Mechanical Services, Inc	1249
4	Group Health Cooperative	950
5	Macy's	869
6	King County Metro	800
7	Costco	609
8	King County Correction Guild	545
9	Boeing Employees Credit Union	516
10	United Parcel Service	381

Education

Tukwila is home to the Tukwila School District. The campuses that the Tukwila School District operate are Cascade View Elementary School, Thorndyke Elementary School, Tukwila Elementary School, Showalter Middle School, and Foster High School. Also in Tukwila is Raisbeck Aviation High School operated by the Highline School District.

Culture

The Museum of Flight is an air and space museum located in the extreme northern part of Tukwila,^[20] adjacent to Boeing Field. Tukwila is also home to the Rainier Symphony, which conducts several performances each year at the Foster Performing Arts Center in Tukwila.

Starting with its first mayor, Tukwila has a long history of vibrant personalities. Among the city's first council members was Del Adelpia, a famous magician.^[10] In the 1990s and 2000s, "visiting Tukwila" was used as a euphemasim for marital intercourse by *Seattle Times* columnist Erik Lacitis.^[21]

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 21, 2016.
4. "Tukwila" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1509106). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
5. "A Northwest Pronunciation Guide" (<http://www.stevensauke.com/say/northwest.html>). Retrieved 30 November 2010.
6. "2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File" (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table). *American FactFinder*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 23 September 2012.
7. Bright, William (2004). *Native American placenames of the United States* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5XfxzCm1qa4C&pg=PA518>). University of Oklahoma Press. p. 518. ISBN 978-0-8061-3598-4. Retrieved 11 April 2011.

8. "Interurban Rail Transit in King County and the Puget Sound Region - HistoryLink.org" (<http://www.historylink.org/File/2667>). *www.historylink.org*. Retrieved 2017-09-06.
9. "Joel Shomaker gave Tukwila start in 1908" (<http://www.tukwilareporter.com/news/joel-shomaker-gave-tukwila-start-in-1908/>). August 16, 2012.
10. "Holt County Sentinel" (<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90061417/1909-08-13/ed-1/seq-7/>). August 13, 1909 – via *chroniclingamerica.loc.gov*.
11. "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.
12. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables/2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
13. United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/dcenennial.html>). Retrieved July 26, 2013.
14. "Diversity in the Classroom" (<http://projects.nytimes.com/immigration/enrollment/washington/king/tukwila-school-district-406>). *The New York Times*. April 23, 2010. Retrieved 30 November 2010.
15. "Washington – Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by State by City, 2015" (https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_washington_by_city_2015.xls). Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2012. Retrieved September 5, 2017.
16. "Crime rate in Tukwila, Washington (WA): murders, rapes, robberies, assaults, burglaries, thefts, auto thefts, arson, law enforcement employees, police officers, crime map" (<http://www.city-data.com/crime/crime-Tukwila-Washington.html>). City-Data. 2012. Retrieved February 27, 2014.
17. "Forest.net homepage" (<http://www.forest.net>).
18. "Sabey Corporation homepage" (<http://www.sabey.com>).
19. "City of Tukwila CAFR" (<http://tukwilawa.gov/wp-content/uploads/Fin-Current-CAFR.pdf>) (PDF).
20. "Museum of Flight" (http://travel.yahoo.com/p-travelguide-2747316-museum_of_flight_seattle-i). Retrieved 2007-09-17.
21. Lacitis, Eric (August 2, 1996). "Rex, Debby: Still 'Visiting Tukwila' And Liking It A Lot" (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsources.com/archive/?date=19960802&slug=2342267>).

External links

- City of Tukwila website (<http://www.TukwilaWA.gov/>)
 - City of Tukwila's Tourism website (<http://www.seattlesouthside.com/>)
 - Tukwila -- Thumbnail History (http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=2091)
 - Tukwila School District (<http://www.tukwila.wednet.edu/>)
 - [1] (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsources.com/archive/?date=20000123&slug=4000923>)^[1]
1. "Living - *Visiting Tukwila* takes on a whole new meaning - Seattle Times Newspaper" (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsources.com/archive/?date=20000123&slug=4000923>). *community.seattletimes.nwsources.com*.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tukwila,_Washington&oldid=799798470"

-
- This page was last edited on 9 September 2017, at 22:36.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Unincorporated King County - LC4055						
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
\$ 370,000.00	12.11	\$ 4,481.73		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)
\$ 387,000.00	11.63	\$ 4,499.76		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)
4.6%	-4.0%	0.4%	\$ 18.03	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
NOTES:				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
Vashon SD #402 - voters approved a 4-year M&O levy on 2/11/2014 - levy				Vashon 402 M&O (voted)	1.63558	1.66146	0.02588
amount increased per the vote.				Vashon 402 Bond (voted)	1.65094	1.47780	(0.17314)
				Vashon 402 Capital (voted)	0.37162	0.36745	(0.00417)
				Road District	2.25000	2.24557	(0.00443)
				Library District General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library District G.O. Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Fire #13	0.95129	0.93679	(0.01450)
				Vashon Park and Rec	0.50000	0.49371	(0.00629)
				Vashon Cemetery #1	0.04526	0.04455	(0.00071)
				TOTAL	12.11278	11.62729	(0.48549)

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Unincorporated King County - LC4055										
Council District:	8 - Joe McDermott										
						Includes \$0.82 for added state school fund					
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes		District Levies	2017 Rate Breakdown	Adj. 2018 Rate Breakdown	Adj 2019	Rate Change			
\$ 387,000.00	11.63	\$ 4,499.76		State Schools	2.03205	2.85000	2.70000	(0.15000)	State rate drops to \$2.70 starting in 2019		
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.75856	0.75856	0.75856	0.00000			
				County lid lifts (voted)							
2018 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2018 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2018 Taxes		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04477	0.04477	0.00000	(0.04477)	Ends in 2018		
\$ 453,000.00	13.01	\$ 5,893.04		Parks/Open Space	0.15029	0.15029	0.15029	0.00000			
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.03964	0.10000	0.10000	0.00000	Up for renewal in 2017 @ \$0.10		
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05221	0.05221	0.05221	0.00000			
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.13285	0.13285	0.13285	0.00000			
17.1%	11.9%	31.0%	\$ 1,393.28	Radio Communications	0.06517	0.06517	0.06517	0.00000			
				County-wide Transport levy	0.04966	0.04966	0.04966	0.00000			
				County bonds (voted)	0.03609	0.03609	0.03609	0.00000			
2019 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2019 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2018 Taxes		County Cons. Futures	0.04141	0.04141	0.04141	0.00000			
\$ 475,650.00	12.50	\$ 5,945.54		County Flood Zone	0.11740	0.11740	0.11740	0.00000			
est. 5% av inc				County Ferry District	0.01229	0.01229	0.01229	0.00000			
				Port	0.15334	0.15334	0.15334	0.00000			
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	EMS (voted)	0.26305	0.26305	0.26305	0.00000			
5.0%	-3.9%	0.9%	\$ 52.50	Vashon 402 M&O (voted)	1.66146	1.66146	1.34714	(0.31432)	Limit Change to \$1.50 or \$2,500 per student whichever is lower		
				Vashon 402 Bond (voted)	1.47780	1.47780	1.47780	0.00000			
				Vashon 402 Capital (voted)	0.36745	0.36745	0.36745	0.00000	Vashon Current Student Ct: 1,572		
				Road District	2.24557	2.24557	2.24557	0.00000	\$2500 * 1572 = 3,930,000		
NOTES:				Library District General Fund	0.40118	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000	\$1.50 or .1.34714 rate		
				Library District G.O. Bond (voted)	0.05000	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000			
Vashon SD #402 - voters approved a 4-year M&O levy on 2/11/2014 - levy amount increased per the vote.				Fire #13	0.93679	1.50000	1.50000	0.00000	3,930,000	Request per student ct	
				Vashon Park and Rec	0.49371	0.43928	0.43928	0.00000	2,917,282,009	2018 excess AV for 2019 taxes	
				Vashon Cemetery #1	0.04455	0.03909	0.03909	0.00000	1.34714	Rate for \$10,360,000	
2017 Value for 2018 taxes updated to 8/11/17 value numbers w/prior year SPS									\$1.50	max rate allowable	
				TOTAL	11.62729	13.00892	12.49983	(0.50909)	1.34714	LESSER OF	
Fire District #13 up for lid lift to \$1.50 in November, 2017											

Vashon, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Vashon is a census-designated place (CDP) in King County, Washington, United States. It covers an island alternately called **Vashon Island** or **Vashon-Maury Island**, the largest island in Puget Sound south of Admiralty Inlet. The population was 10,624 at the 2010 census and the size is 37 square miles (96 km²). There are no bridges to connect the island with the mainland, and this contributes to the island's relative isolation and rural character.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
 - 2.1 Climate
- 3 Demographics
- 4 Economy
- 5 Transportation
- 6 Schools
- 7 Broadcast radio stations
- 8 Notable people
- 9 Places of note
- 10 References
- 11 External links

History

There is evidence of human activity on Vashon Island dating back to the last 10,000–12,000 years. Some of the Native peoples known to have lived on Vashon Island were the Marpole from about 7,000 years ago, the Salish about 1,000 years ago and the S'Homamish starting about 500 years ago.^[2]

The island was named on May 28, 1792, by the explorer George Vancouver after his friend James Vashon of the Royal Navy. Starting in 1824, different explorer and settler groups stayed on Vashon Island. The first logging on the island began in 1852. By 1855–1856, the S'Homamish people were interned at Fox Island. European-Americans settled Vashon Island between 1865 and 1890. During that time the main economies on the island were fishing and logging.

In 1890, Vashon Islanders started growing strawberries for sale. This became an important part of the Island economy during the next fifty years. In 1892, Vashon College opened in the Burton neighborhood on Vashon. During its operation, it was one of the leading colleges in the area. It later burned down in 1910.

At that time, Vashon Island was separate from the neighboring Maury Island, but today the hamlet of Portage sits on an isthmus built in 1916 by local homeowners that connects the two.

Vashon	
CDP	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>Location within King county</div>	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div>Vashon</div></div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div> <div>Location within the state of Washington</div>	
Coordinates: 47°24′58″N 122°28′6″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area	
 • Total	37.0 sq mi (95.8 km ²)
Elevation	381 ft (116 m)
Population (2010)	
 • Total	10,624
 • Density	290/sq mi (110/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98070 & 98013 (Burton)
Area code(s)	206
FIPS code	74305
GNIS feature ID	1512758 ^[1]

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the CDP has a total area of 37.0 square miles (96 square kilometres).

To the west Vashon Island is separated from the Kitsap Peninsula by the Colvos Passage. The Dalco Passage separates Vashon Island from Tacoma to the south.

Climate

This region experiences warm (but not hot) and dry summers, with no average monthly temperatures above 71.6 °F (22.0 °C). According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Vashon has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate, abbreviated "Csb" on climate maps.^[3]

Demographics

As of the census^[4] of 2000, there were 10,123 people, 4,193 households, and 2,838 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 273.9 people per square mile (105.7/km²). There were 4,867 housing units at an average density of 131.7/sq mi (50.8/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 93.61% White, 0.45% Black or African American, 0.70% Native American, 1.56% Asian, 0.06% Pacific Islander, 0.87% from other races, and 2.75% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.56% of the population.

There were 4,193 households out of which 30.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.2% were married couples living together, 7.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 32.3% were non-families. 23.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 8.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.40 and the average family size was 2.86.

In the CDP, the population was spread out with 23.2% under the age of 18, 4.6% from 18 to 24, 25.1% from 25 to 44, 34.0% from 45 to 64, and 13.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 44 years. For every 100 females there were 94.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.0 males.

The median income for a household in the CDP was \$58,261, and the median income for a family was \$67,010. Males had a median income of \$50,201 versus \$36,426 for females. The per capita income for the island was \$31,983. About 4.6% of families and 6.0% of the population were below the poverty line, including 5.2% of those under the age of 18 and 2.2% of those 65 and older.

Based on per capita income, Vashon ranks 32nd of 522 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked.

Economy

The economy of Vashon Island is heavily based on residents commuting to Seattle and Tacoma. While orchards and strawberry farms formerly played a major role in the Vashon economy, the pressures of suburban residential development have all but eliminated any major commercial agriculture on the island. Many small farms operate on the island, providing locals with fresh organic produce, milk, and eggs. Despite the changes, the island continues to observe the tradition of holding a strawberry festival every July. In certain areas like Dockton a majority of current property owned was occupied and consequently seized from Japanese-American citizens who farmed strawberries on that land until WW II where they were moved to internment camps away from the island.^[5]

Vashon's economy took another hit in recent years when it lost two of its major industrial employers: K2 Sports moved its manufacturing to China, and the Seattle's Best Coffee roastery operation was closed shortly after SBC was bought by Starbucks. Currently, the largest manufacturer on Vashon is Pacific Research Laboratories,



locally referred to as "The Bone Factory".^[6]

Transportation

The southern terminus of the Vashon Highway is the Tahlequah Ferry Terminal, connected to the Point Defiance neighborhood of Tacoma by the Point Defiance-Tahlequah ferry. The northern terminus of the Vashon Highway is the Heights Dock at Point Vashon, which services the state ferry docks at Southworth, Fauntleroy in West Seattle, and Downtown Seattle.

Water Taxi (<http://www.kingcounty.gov/transportation/kcdot/WaterTaxi/Vashon.aspx>) service between the northern terminus and downtown Seattle for passengers only is provided by King County with three sailings in each direction during both the morning and afternoon, Monday through Friday.



Vashon Island from Point Defiance Park

Vashon Municipal Airport is on the northern half of the island. There is no regularly scheduled air service to the airport.

King County Metro provides bus service from downtown Seattle to the island Monday through Friday, and down the length of the island Monday through Saturday.^[7]

On September 10, 2016 on-island Sunday service returned to Vashon. Route 118 provides islanders with Sunday service for the first time in many years, mirroring Saturday schedules and helping riders connect with both ferry terminals and other destinations in between.^[8]

The island of Vashon has two public electric vehicle charging stations: one at either school. There is also an outlet at Café Minglement which is available for electric car charging. Vashon has the highest ratio of electric vehicle ownership to public electric vehicle stations.

Schools

Public schools: There are three public schools provided by the Vashon Island School District #402.^[9]

- Chautauqua Elementary School^[10]
- McMurray Middle School^[10]
- Vashon Island High School^[10]



Downtown Vashon

Private schools: There are two private schools in Vashon.^[11]

- The Harbor School (grades 4 to 8).^[12] 65 students are enrolled as of September 2013.^{[11][13]}
- Carpe Diem Primary School (Kindergarten to 3rd grade). 26 students are enrolled as of September 2013.^[14]

There are no private high schools (grades 9 to 12) on Vashon Island.

Broadcast radio stations

In 2014 a small, non-profit media outlet, Voice of Vashon, acquired a Low Power FM radio broadcast license from the FCC. KVSH-FM went live on 101.9FM in October 2014, and is also available for live streaming at Voice of Vashon's website. (<http://www.voiceofvashon.org>) Voice of Vashon also operates a television station,

Comcast Channel 21, and its Emergency Broadcast System at 1650AM. Each of these outlets serves Vashon and Maury Islands year round, 24 hours/day 7 days/week with Island generated or specific information, entertainment and emergency alerts.

Maury Island is home to numerous AM transmitters. KIRO 710 (built in 1941) has two massive towers for its 50,000 watts day/night transmitter. KTTH 770, which transmits 50,000 watts during the day and 5,000 watts at night, shares towers with KFNQ. KIRO and KTTH are owned by Bonneville International.

There was a tower originally built in 1946 for KEVR 1090AM, which later became KING radio, is now KFNQ and owned by CBS. It transmits 50,000 watts day/night and now operates 3 towers. This site is shared with KTTH.

On Vashon Island, radio station KVI 570 has a single tower on a beach in Tramp Harbor, nicknamed "KVI Beach". KVI transmits 24 hours a day at 5,000 watts. KOMO 1000 transmits 50,000 watts day/night and has a three tower setup on the northeast corner of the island. Both KVI and KOMO are owned by Sinclair Broadcast Group.

KGNW AM 820 propagates its signal from three towers in the center of the island. It operates 50,000 watts during the day and 5,000 at night. It is owned by Salem Communications. KJR 950 shares the towers at the KGNW site, transmits 50,000 watts day/night, and is owned by Clear Channel Communications.

These stations have located their transmitters on Vashon and Maury Islands because soil conductivity, important to signal propagation in the MW band broadcast frequency range, is greater than elsewhere around Puget Sound. The surrounding sea water is also helpful to MW propagation.

Notable people

- Aaron Turner, Hydra head Records and SIGE Records owner, musician (Isis, Sumac, Old Man Gloom, Mamiffer, Jodis, Lotus Eaters, Split Cranium, Drawing Voices, Greymachine, Twilight).
- Matt Alber, musician.
- Gene Amondson, Prohibition Party presidential candidate.
- Gene "Bean" Baxter, co-host of KROQ's *Kevin and Bean* radio morning show.
- Steve Berlin, of the Grammy Award-winning band Los Lobos.
- Alex Borstein, actress noted especially for her work on Fox's MADtv and as the voice of Family Guy's Lois Griffin.
- Berkeley Breathed, author of the political satire comic strip Bloom County, resided on Vashon for some time. He wrote a children's book based on a bicycle in a tree. The real-life tree, growing around a bicycle, can be seen on the island.^[15]
- Michael Chabon, writer and 2001 Pulitzer winner. His novel *Summerland* (2002) is set on fictional Clam Island, WA, which Chabon has acknowledged having modeled on Vashon.^[16] Some of the stories in his collection *Werewolves In Their Youth* (1999) are also set on an island that strongly resembles Vashon.
- Donald Cole, abstract expressionist painter.
- Heather Corinna, feminist sex educator
- Karen Cushman, young adult fiction author.
- Pete Droge, musician.
- Booth Gardner, former Washington state governor.
- Rob Hotchkiss, founding member of Train.
- Eyvind Kang, modern composer.
- Betty MacDonald American author who specialized in humorous autobiographical tales, lived on Vashon and used the island as the setting of her book *Onions in the Stew*.
- Zach Mann, reality TV star from MTV's *The Real World*.
- Robert Miskimon, author.
- Susan Natrass, a former world champion shooter from Canada.
- Frank Peretti, Christian fiction writer, grew up on Vashon Island.
- Basil Poledouris, film composer, spent the last four years of his life on Vashon Island.
- Austin Post, aerial photographer and glaciologist.

- John Ratzenberger, who played Clifford C. Clavin, Jr. on the television show *Cheers*, and also played varying roles in many Pixar films, once lived on and still owns land on connected Maury Island. He also helped to start a school on the island.
- Peter Rinearson, Pulitzer Prize winner and entrepreneur.
- Dan Savage, editor of *The Stranger* and the author of "Savage Love," a syndicated sex advice column, formerly lived on Vashon Island with his partner and adopted son. By his own account, he moved from Vashon because he was unsure that the local public schools would welcome the adopted son of gay partners.
- J. Tillman, singer-songwriter, drummer with the Fleet Foxes, singer-songwriter for Father John Misty.
- Edith Derby Williams, historian, granddaughter of former President Theodore Roosevelt, lived on Vashon Island from 1949 until her death in 2008.
- Benjamin F. Wilson, recipient of the Medal of Honor for his actions in the Korean War.

Places of note

- The bike in the tree. A bicycle placed in the fork of a tree, allegedly when a child chained a bike to the tree decades ago and never picked it up, and the tree subsequently grew around it. This is a common local and tourist attraction, and has been subject to vandalism in recent years. The bike in the tree served as the inspiration for the Christmas book, *Red Ranger Came Calling* by Berkeley Breathed.^{[17][18][19][20]}
- Sea Breeze Farm. Pioneers of sustainable farming.^[21]
- Seattle Distilling Company. Microdistillery and Vashon's first legal distillery.^[22]
- Vashon Island Coffee Roasterie. Located in the heart of what was formerly the island's town center, this coffee shop is located in a building almost 100 years old, and one of the earliest locations of Seattle's Best Coffee.
- Point Robinson Lighthouse. Point Robinson beach on the east shore of Maury Island has been the site of a lighthouse since 1885. The current Point Robinson lighthouse has been fully automated since 1978.^[23]
- Fisher Pond. A 90-acre terrestrial and freshwater conservancy.^[24] The largest on Vashon Island.
- Jesus Barn Farm. A farmstead founded in 1893. During the 1960s it was turned into agrarian lifestyle commune. Local lore suggests this is when the iconic 'Jesus' was first painted on the side of the barn.^[25]
- Andrew Will Winery. Established 1989.^[26]
- Misty Isle Farms. 525 Acre farm that produces Misty Isle Angus Beef.
- All-Merciful Saviour Monastery. A Russian Orthodox Monastery located on Maury Island. All-Merciful Saviour Monastery Website (<http://vashonmonks.com>)

References

1. "Vashon" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1512758). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
2. "Vashon-Maury History Timeline: A Sense of Place" ([http://vashonhistory.com/Vashon%20History/Time line/a_sense_of_place_1865.htm](http://vashonhistory.com/Vashon%20History/Time%20line/a_sense_of_place_1865.htm)). *Vashon History*. Retrieved 2015-06-09.
3. Climate Summary for Vashon, Washington (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php3?s=208854&cityname=Vashon%2C+Washington%2C+United+States+of+America&units=>)
4. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2008-01-31.
5. "The Japanese Presence Project" (http://vashonhistory.com/japanese_presence_main_2.html). *Vashon History*. Vashon History. December 29, 2015. Retrieved April 29, 2016. "1942-1945: When Japanese residents were removed from the island, forced to leave behind most of their belongings and property, and imprisoned during World War II in the American concentration camps."
6. Markowitz, Eric (December 25, 2010). "How One Boss Gave Away His Company for Christmas" (<http://www.inc.com/articles/2010/12/how-one-boss-gave-away-his-company-for-christmas.html>). *Inc.com Magazine*. Mansueto Ventures LLC. Retrieved April 29, 2016. "The locals call it The Bone Factory."
7. *Vashon Island neighborhood bus routes* (http://metro.kingcounty.gov/tops/bus/neighborhoods/vashon_island.html), King County Metro, retrieved 2013-06-04

8. "Metro to add more trips, improve bus connections - King County" (<http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/transportation/news/2016/20160830-sept-service-change.aspx>). *www.kingcounty.gov*. August 30, 2016. Retrieved 2017-04-26.
9. Vashon Island School District website (<http://www.vashonsd.wednet.edu/>), retrieved 2012-04-02
10. "Vashon, WA, Schools" (http://www.trulia.com/real_estate/Vashon-Washington/schools/). *Trulia*. Retrieved 2013-12-23.
11. "Vashon, WA, Private Schools" (http://www.privateschoolreview.com/town_schools/stateid/WA/townid/7873). Private School Review. Retrieved 2013-12-23.
12. Harbor School (http://www.harborschool.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1), retrieved 2012-04-03
13. "Harbor School, Vashon, WA" (http://www.trulia.com/schools/WA-Vashon/Harbor_School/). *Trulia*. Retrieved 2013-12-23.
14. "Carpe Diem Primary School, Vashon, WA" (http://www.trulia.com/schools/WA-Vashon/Carpe_Diem_Primary_School/). *Trulia*. Retrieved 2013-12-23.
15. Reames, Arborsculpture: Solutions for a Small Planet, 2005 p.50 ISBN 0-9647280-8-7
16. Dremann, Sue (27 September 2002). "The amazing adventures of Chabon" (http://www.paloaltoonline.com/weekly/morgue/2002/2002_09_27.chabon27.html). *Palo Alto Weekly*. Retrieved 2013-12-23.
17. Breathed, Berkeley (1994). *Red Ranger Came Calling: A Guaranteed True Christmas Story*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. ISBN 978-0316102490.
18. "Vashon Island, Washington: Bicycle Eaten by Tree" (<http://www.roadsideamerica.com/tip/1412>). *RoadsideAmerica.com*. Retrieved 2013-12-23.
19. Johnson, Eric. "Vashon mystery: how did the bike become embedded in the tree?" (<http://www.komonews.com/news/local/Vashon-mystery-How-did-the-bike-become-embedded-in-the-tree-231947041.html>). *komonews.com*. Retrieved 2015-05-19.
20. Cohen, Lindsey. "Vandals strip Vashon Island's iconic 'bike-in-a-tree'" (<http://www.komonews.com/news/local/Vandals-strip-Vashon-Islands-iconic-bike-in-a-tree-272236321.html>). *komonews.com*. Retrieved 2015-05-19.
21. Sea Breeze Farm (<http://www.seabreezefarm.net>)
22. Seattle Distilling Company (<http://seattledistillingcompany.com/>)
23. Vashon Park District. "Point Robinson" (<http://vashonparks.org/point-robinson>). *Vashon Parks*. Retrieved 6/9/15.. Check date values in: |access-date= (help)
24. Fisher Pond. "Fisher Pond" (<http://vashonparks.org/fisher-pond>). *Vashon Park District*. Vashon Park District. Retrieved 2015-06-09.
25. Cline, Chris. "About JesusBarn Farm" (<http://www.jesusbarnfarm.com/about-jesusbarn-farm/>). *JesusBarn Farm*. Retrieved 2015-06-09.
26. Jonic, Chris. "History: Andrew Will Winery" (<http://www.andrewwill.com/home/history>). *Andrew Will Winery*. Retrieved 2015-06-09.

External links

- Vashon Maury Island Non-Profits and Organizations (<http://vashonclubs.com/>)
- Vashon College - founded 1892 (<http://www.vashoncollege.org/>)
- Vashon Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.vashonchamber.com/>)
- Vashon-Maury Island Community Council (<http://www.vmicc.org/>)
- Vashon-Maury Business Information and More (<http://www.vashonpages.com/>)
- Vashon-Maury Map (<http://www.vashonmap.com/>)
- VashonHistory.com (<http://vashonhistory.com>)
- University of Washington Libraries Digital Collections – Oliver S. Van Olinda Photographs (<http://content.lib.washington.edu/vanolindaweb/index.html>) A collection of 420 photographs depicting life on Vashon Island, Whidbey Island, Seattle and other communities of Washington State's Puget Sound from the 1880s to the 1930s.
- Vashon Island Heritage ([http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/search/searchterm/vashon/order/no sort](http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/cdm/search/searchterm/vashon/order/no%20sort)) A collection of historic materials from the Vashon Library (King County Library System) and the Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association.
- [1] (<http://vashonhistory.com/Vashon%20History/Timeline/timeline.htm>) Vashon-Maury Island Timeline; Sense of Place - Settlement - Boom - Transformations - Postwar Growth - Modern Vashon

- Vashon-Maury Island Beachcomber Dec. 30, 2009 (<http://www.mortythedog.com/2011/07/vashon-island-bicycle-in-tree-mystery.html>) Vashon Bicycle in Tree Mystery Explained
- [2] (<http://vashonparks.org>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Vashon,_Washington&oldid=793110039"

- This page was last edited on 30 July 2017, at 18:11.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Woodinville						
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
\$ 505,000.00	11.24	\$ 5,674.04		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)
\$ 525,000.00	10.90	\$ 5,719.94		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)
4.0%	-3.0%	0.8%	45.90	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
NOTES:				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Northshore SD 417 M & O (voted)	2.01934	1.92626	(0.09308)
				Northshore SD 417 Bond Levy (voted)	1.87251	1.77751	(0.09500)
				Northshore SD 417 Capital levy (voted)	0.32630	0.30470	(0.02160)
				City General Fund	0.97948	0.95075	(0.02873)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond-0 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Valley Gen Hosp. #2 Gen Fund	0.25434	0.24291	(0.01143)
				Valley Gen Hosp. #2 Bond (voted)	0.12462	0.11563	(0.00899)
				Fire District #36 Regular levy	0.93902	0.91604	(0.02298)
				Northshore Pk & Rec Bond (voted)	0.01202	0.01136	(0.00066)
				TOTAL	11.23572	10.89512	(0.34060)

Woodinville, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Woodinville is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 10,938 at the 2010 census. It is part of the Seattle metropolitan area. There is also a much larger population with Woodinville mailing addresses in adjacent unincorporated areas of King (Cottage Lake) and Snohomish (Maltby) counties. Woodinville has waterfront parks on the Sammamish River, sweeping winery and brewery grounds, and densely wooded residential areas.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Police
- 3 Geography
 - 3.1 Surrounding cities and unincorporated areas
- 4 Transportation
- 5 Neighborhoods
- 6 Education
 - 6.1 Elementary schools
 - 6.2 Junior high schools
 - 6.3 High schools
 - 6.4 Private schools
- 7 Civic events
- 8 Demographics
 - 8.1 2010 census
- 9 Economy
- 10 Notable people
- 11 City landmarks
- 12 See also
- 13 References
- 14 External links

History

Prior to Anglo-American settlement, the Woodinville area was inhabited by the native Sammamish people.

In 1871, Ira Woodin and his wife Susan moved from Seattle and traveled up the Sammamish River to build a cabin, log timber and farm cattle.^[6] A town gradually built up around the cabin, which served as its first school and Post Office, with Susan Woodin as Postmaster. Woodin and his son-in-law Thomas Sanders set up the first general store.

Like other nearby towns, Woodinville began as a logging community, became a farming center in the early decades of the 20th century, and developed into a suburb of Seattle after World

City of Woodinville

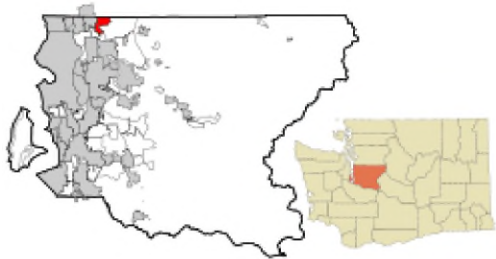
City



Chateau Ste. Michelle winery in Woodinville



Seal



Location of Woodinville in King County and Washington

Coordinates: 47°45′9″N 122°9′21″W

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Incorporated	March 31, 1993
Government <div></div>	
 • Mayor	Bernie Talmas ^[1]
Area <div>^[2]</div>	
 • Total	5.62 sq mi (14.56 km ²)
 • Land	5.60 sq mi (14.50 km ²)
 • Water	0.02 sq mi (0.05 km ²)
Elevation <div></div>	39 ft (12 m)
Population <div> (2010)^[3]</div>	
 • Total	11,318
 • Estimate (2015) ^[4]	10,938

War II. In 1969, rock bands including Led Zeppelin and The Guess Who performed at the Seattle Pop Festival at Woodinville's Gold Creek Park.

The growth of Bothell in the early 1990s led to plans for it to annex Woodinville; the residents of Woodinville responded by voting for incorporation in 1992. Woodinville was officially incorporated on March 31, 1993.

Police

Woodinville contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services. Deputies assigned to Woodinville wear city uniforms and drive patrol cars marked with the city logo. There are currently 6 patrol officers, one school resource officer, one sergeant and one chief assigned full-time to the city.

Geography

It is located in northern King County east of the city of Bothell at approximately 47°45'9" North, 122°9'21" West (47.752452, -122.155949).^[7]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 5.62 square miles (14.56 km²), of which, 5.60 square miles (14.50 km²) is land and 0.02 square miles (0.05 km²) is water.^[2]

The United States Postal Service identifies those homes in the 98072 and 98077 zip codes as being within Woodinville, though those zip codes exceed the city limits of Woodinville. The 98072 zip code extends north into unincorporated Snohomish County and east of the city limits. The 98077 zip code falls entirely outside the city limits of Woodinville to the east, though the postal service still identifies it as Woodinville, WA.

Surrounding cities and unincorporated areas

Transportation

It contains two historic and scenic rail lines. Officially referred to as the Woodinville Subdivision, they were used by the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train, whose destination was the Columbia Winery, until July 31, 2007, and they are still used for some freight service. There has been a controversial push by some King County officials to remove both lines and replace them with bicycle trails. However, in the wake of the defeat of the Roads and Transit measure on the November 2007 ballot and growing concern about global warming and ever-worsening traffic congestion, recent months have a seen a surge of interest in saving the lines and using them for a commuter rail service that would link Woodinville with Bellevue and other major destinations on the rapidly growing Eastside.

Neighborhoods

The Woodinville city government has created eleven geographically defined neighborhoods within the city limits [1] (<http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/Images/Maps/Neighborhoods.pdf>).

- East Wellington - Primarily low density, single family residential area on the eastern edge of the city
- Lower West Ridge - a mix of light industry and residential extending southward to the west of the Sammamish River Valley.
- North Industrial - a mix of light industry and commercial developments east of Highway 522
- Reinwood Leota - residential neighborhoods in northeast Woodinville

• Density	1,953.2/sq mi (754.1/km ²)
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98072 and 98077
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-79590
GNIS feature ID	1534610 ^[5]
Website	<div>www.ci</div> <div>.woodinville.wa.us</div> <div>(http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/)</div>

- Tourist District - home to several wineries (SilverLake Winery, Chateau Ste. Michelle, Columbia Winery, Novelty Hill & Januik Winery, DeLille Cellars, Brian Carter Cellars, JM Cellars), the Redhook Brewery, The Herbfarm restaurant, and the Willows Lodge.
- Town Center - the retail center of Woodinville, including several shops and restaurants as well as some housing.
- Upper West Ridge - residential neighborhoods along the western edge of the city.
- Valley Industrial - a mix of industrial businesses along the Sammamish River Valley.
- Wedge - wedge-shaped residential neighborhood west of Highway 522.
- West Wellington - low density residential neighborhoods
- Woodinville Heights - a mix of single family and multi-family residences near the town center

Education

Most of Woodinville is serviced by the Northshore School District, however the extreme southwestern portions of the city lie within the Lake Washington School District.

Elementary schools

- Bear Creek Elementary (located outside of city limits, though service area includes neighborhoods in the eastern part of the city)
- Cottage Lake Elementary (located outside of city limits)
- East Ridge Elementary (located east of the city limits)
- Hollywood Hill Elementary (located outside of city limits, though service area includes neighborhoods in the southern part of the city) Voted best of the 425 for 2014.^[8]
- Wellington Elementary
- Woodin Elementary (although within the corporate limits of Bothell, much of the service area for Woodin Elementary lies within the Woodinville city limits)

(Woodinville students living in areas zoned to the Lake Washington School District attend Muir Elementary School in Kirkland)

Junior high schools

- Leota Junior High
- Timbercrest Junior High

High schools

- Woodinville High School

Private schools

- Northwest Liberty School & Education Resource Center (<http://www.northwestlibertyschool.org/>), grades 7-12+, brick-and-mortar and online school
- Woodinville Montessori School, toddler through twelfth grade.
- Chrysalis School, K-12
- Mack Elementary - Bellevue Christian School, a K-6 private school
- the Attic Learning Community, serves children ages 5–18

Civic events

Civic events in Woodinville include:

- Summer Concert Series at DeYoung Park
- Woodinville Lights Festival, a month-long celebration in December

- Annual Basset Bash parade/All Fools' Day celebration
- Summer Outdoor Movies at the Redhook brewery

Demographics

The median income for a household in the city in 2000 was \$68,114, and the median income for a family was \$81,251. Males had a median income of \$53,214 versus \$35,404 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$31,458. 4.4% of the population and 2.7% of families were below the poverty line. 4.7% of those under the age of 18 and 1.9% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

Based on per capita income, one of the more reliable measures of affluence, Woodinville ranked 34th of 522 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked by the 2000 Census.

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
2000	9,194	—
2010	10,938	19.0%
Est. 2016	12,000 ^[9]	9.7%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[10] 2015 Estimate ^[4]		

2010 census

As of the census^[3] of 2010, there were 10,938 people, 4,478 households, and 2,827 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,953.2 inhabitants per square mile (754.1/km²). There were 4,996 housing units at an average density of 892.1 per square mile (344.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 80.2% White, 1.4% African American, 0.4% Native American, 11.2% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, 2.6% from other races, and 4.0% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.3% of the population.

There were 4,478 households of which 32.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.9% were married couples living together, 8.2% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.0% had a male householder with no wife present, and 36.9% were non-families. 30.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.43 and the average family size was 3.07.

The median age in the city was 38.9 years. 23.7% of residents were under the age of 18; 7.1% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 29.4% were from 25 to 44; 28.7% were from 45 to 64; and 11.1% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 48.7% male and 51.3% female.

Economy

Woodinville's economy is a mix of light industrial, retail, and tourism. Woodinville is increasingly known for its local wineries, which showcase wines from grapes grown in Eastern Washington including Chateau Ste. Michelle (well known for their popular summer concert series), Columbia Winery and dozens of other smaller ones. The Woodinville Tourist District is also home to the Redhook Ale Brewery and several fine restaurants including The Herbfarm "destination" restaurant. The downtown area includes Molbak's Garden and Home, a nationally acclaimed garden center.

Until July 2007, the north end of the Spirit of Washington Dinner Train's route was at the Columbia Winery. Talks are currently underway to restore service, but running from Woodinville north to Snohomish, instead of south to Renton.

Notable people

- Bryan Alvarez, F4Wonline owner and WOL presenter
- Maxxxwell Carlisle, musician
- Tiffany Doorn, Miss Washington USA 2006^[11]
- Anu Garg, author and speaker^[12]

- Peg Phillips, actress (most noted for role on *Northern Exposure*)^{[13][14]}
- Theodore Rinaldo, charismatic religious leader, businessman, and convicted child sex offender^[15]
- Randy Roth convicted of drowning his wife and suspected of killing a previous wife
- Michael Conforto, Mets outfielder
- Jon Dorenbos, long snapper for the Philadelphia Eagles
- Marques Tuiasosopo, retired Woodinville High School and NFL Quarterback and UCLA assistant college football coach^[16]
- Carl Weathers, actor (played Apollo Creed in the *Rocky* series and Chubbs Peterson in *Happy Gilmore*)
- Marc Wilson, retired NFL quarterback currently living in Woodinville.^[17]
- Nancy Wilson, musician^[18]

City landmarks

The City of Woodinville has designated the following landmarks:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Hollywood Farm ^[19]	1910	1983	14111 NE 145th Street	
Hollywood Schoolhouse ^[19]	1912	1992	14810 NE 145th Street	
Woodinville School ^[19]	1936	2001	17301 – 133rd Avenue NE	

See also

- Woodinville wine country
- Paradise Lake

References

- "Woodinville WA Council Members" (<http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/CityHall/CouncilMembers.asp>). Retrieved 2011-08-30.
- "US Gazetteer files 2010" (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
- "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
- "Population Estimates" (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved June 25, 2016.
- "Woodinville" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1534610). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
- Clara Woodin Ernst (1955). *Pioneers Now and Then*. Metropolitan Press.
- "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.
- "The Best of 425 - 425 Magazine" (<http://425magazine.com/print-articles/best-425/>). 425magazine.com. Retrieved 2014-12-09.
- "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables/2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
- United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/d/ecennial.html>). Retrieved 2013-07-26.
- "tiffany doorn Bio" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091030150415/http://www.tiffanydoorn.com:80/bio.html>). web.archive.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.tiffanydoorn.com/bio.html>) on 2009-10-30. Retrieved 2014-12-09.
- Rahner, Mark (January 6, 2008). "Anu Garg – He's a man of his words" (http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/html/living/2004105661_markrail06.html). *The Seattle Times*.

13. "About Us - Woodinville Repertory Theatre" (<http://www.woodinvillerep.org/about.html>). woodinvillerep.org. Retrieved 2014-12-09.
14. "Peg Phillips Theater Arts Scholarship" (<http://www.ns-scholarship.org/Endowment%20Pages/Phillips.htm>). ns-scholarship.org. Retrieved 2014-12-09.
15. "Theodore Rinaldo". *Syracuse Herald-Journal*. February 17, 2000.
16. "UCLA Bruins" (http://www.uclabruins.com/ViewArticle.dbml?DB_OEM_ID=30500&ATCLID=210633290).
17. "Where Are They Now? Marc Wilson, former Shorecrest, BYU, NFL quarterback" (<http://www.seattlepi.com/sports/article/Where-Are-They-Now-Marc-Wilson-former-1222864.php>). *seattlepi.com*. Retrieved 2016-05-27.
18. Macdonald, Moira (October 13, 2005). "An interview with Cameron Crowe, director of "Elizabethtown" " (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsouce.com/archive/?date=20051013&slug=crowe13>). *Seattle Times*. Retrieved 2012-02-15.
19. King County and Local Landmarks List (http://your.kingcounty.gov/exec/bred/hpp/assist/T06_landmark-lst.doc), King County (undated, last modified 2003-02-26). Accessed online 2009-05-08.

External links

- Official website (<http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Woodinville,_Washington&oldid=785822849"

-
- This page was last edited on 15 June 2017, at 16:25.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Yarrow Point						
Council District:	6 - Claudia Balducci						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 1,661,000.00	7.92	\$ 13,163.16		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)
\$ 1,822,000.00	7.65	\$ 13,935.15		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	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
9.7%	-3.5%	5.9%	\$ 771.99	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)
NOTES:				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Bellevue SD 405 M & O (voted)	1.19928	1.14563	(0.05365)
				Bellevue SD 405 Const Levy (voted)	0.52077	0.46988	(0.05089)
				Bellevue SD Bond Levy (voted)	1.42042	1.31330	(0.10712)
				City General Fund	0.55342	0.52068	(0.03274)
				TOTAL	7.92484	7.64827	(0.27657)

Yarrow Point, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Yarrow Point is a town in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 1,001 at the 2010 census.

Based on per capita income, one of the more reliable measures of affluence, Yarrow Point ranks fifth of 522 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Politics
- 4 Demographics
 - 4.1 2010 census
 - 4.2 2000 census
- 5 Gallery
- 6 References
- 7 External links

History

Yarrow Point was officially incorporated on June 15, 1959.

Geography

Yarrow Point is located at 47°38′39″N 122°13′0″W﻿ (47.644212, -122.216684)^[5]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.36 square miles (0.93 km²), all of it land.^[1]

Politics

On the national level, Yarrow Point previously leaned toward the Republican Party. In 2004, Republican George W. Bush received 52 percent of the vote here, defeating Democrat John Kerry, who received around 47 percent. However, in the 2016 Presidential Election, of the 694 residents who voted, 58.93 voted for Hillary Clinton and 29.83% for Donald Trump.^[6]

Demographics

2010 census

Yarrow Point, Washington	
Town	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>Location of Yarrow Point, Washington</div>	
Coordinates: 47°38′39″N 122°13′0″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	0.36 sq mi (0.93 km ²)
 • Land	0.36 sq mi (0.93 km ²)
 • Water	0 sq mi (0 km ²)
Elevation	125 ft (38 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	1,001
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	1,081
 • Density	2,780.6/sq mi (1,073.6/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98004
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-80150
GNIS feature ID	1510418 ^[4]
Website	ci.yarrow-point.wa.us (http://ci.yarrow-point.wa.us/)

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1960	766	—

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 1,001 people, 374 households, and 299 families residing in the town. The population density was 2,780.6 inhabitants per square mile (1,073.6/km²). There were 407 housing units at an average density of 1,130.6 per square mile (436.5/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 86.4% White, 0.1% African American, 0.2% Native American, 8.8% Asian, 0.7% from other races, and 3.8% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.6% of the population.

1970	1,101	43.7%
1980	1,064	−3.4%
1990	962	−9.6%
2000	1,008	4.8%
2010	1,001	−0.7%
Est. 2016	1,096 ^[7]	9.5%

U.S. Decennial Census^[8]
2015 Estimate^[3]

There were 374 households of which 39.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 72.5% were married couples living together, 5.6% had a female householder with no husband present, 1.9% had a male householder with no wife present, and 20.1% were non-families. 17.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.68 and the average family size was 3.04.

The median age in the town was 46.8 years. 27.7% of residents were under the age of 18; 3.6% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 15.7% were from 25 to 44; 33.5% were from 45 to 64; and 19.6% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the town was 49.6% male and 50.4% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 1,008 people, 379 households, and 308 families residing in the town. The population density was 2,720.3 people per square mile (1,051.9/km²). There were 393 housing units at an average density of 1,060.6 per square mile (410.1/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 93.65% White, 0.79% African American, 3.17% Asian, 0.69% from other races, and 1.69% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.98% of the population.

There were 379 households out of which 34.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 78.4% were married couples living together, 1.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 18.5% were non-families. 15.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.66 and the average family size was 2.96.

In the town, the population was spread out with 25.9% under the age of 18, 3.7% from 18 to 24, 20.9% from 25 to 44, 30.9% from 45 to 64, and 18.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females there were 102.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.5 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$117,940, and the median income for a family was \$126,075. Males had a median income of \$100,000 versus \$52,500 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$72,135. About 1.6% of families and 3.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.4% of those under age 18 and none of those age 65 or over.

Gallery



Yarrow Point Town Hall



Yarrow Point Water Fountain



On NE 42nd Pl. looking east near a dock



At a dock at the end of NE 42nd Pl. in Yarrow Point.

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 July 12, 2016.
4. "Yarrow Point" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1510418). *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. <https://data.kingcounty.gov/Election-results/2016-General-Election-Results-by-precinct-complete/b27z-cdmk/data>
7. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables.2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
8. United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/dccennial.html>). Retrieved July 31, 2013.

External links

- Town of Yarrow Point (<http://www.ci.yarrow-point.wa.us/>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Yarrow_Point,_Washington&oldid=790159444"

-
- This page was last edited on 11 July 2017, at 23:20.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.