Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Algona				District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
Council District:		7 - Pete von Reichbauer							
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes							
$ 183,000.00	13.39	$ 2,450.66				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	14.00	$ 2,911.29				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
						Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
						Children/Familty 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)
13.7%	4.5%	18.8%	$ 460.63			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 Marine District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
						Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
						EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
						CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
NOTES:						**Auburn SD 408** M & O (voted)	3.87057	3.75047	(0.12010)
						Auburn SD 408 Bond Levy (voted)	1.59283	2.65394	1.06111
Voters approved a $456m 20 year bond for Auburn SD 408.						**Auburn SD 408** Capital levy (voted)	0.36491	0.33858	(0.02633)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit						**City** General Fund	1.72023	1.53541	(0.18482)
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000						**Library** General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
						Library GO Bond-5 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
						Valley Regional Fire-61 Gen Fund	0.97397	0.92205	(0.05192)
						Valley Regional Fire GO Bond (voted)	0.16098	0.14616	(0.01482)
						TOTAL	**13.39158**	**13.99657**	0.60499

Algona, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Algona is a city in King County, Washington, United States, and the Seattle metropolitan area, surrounded by the suburbs of Auburn to the north and east, Pacific to the south, and unincorporated King County to the west. The population is 3,014 as of the 2010 census.[6] The population was 3,075 at 2013 Estimate from Office of Financial Management.

Due to Algona's close adjacency to the city of Pacific, the two communities are sometimes referred to collectively as Algona-Pacific or Algona/Pacific.

Contents

History

The community was originally called Algoma (a recording error by postal officials accounts for the error in spelling, which was never corrected).[7][8]

Algona was officially incorporated on August 22, 1955.

Events

Every year Algona has a city-run festival called "Algona Days". The event includes an assortment of food vendors, small rides, live music and other events.

Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 1.29 square miles (3.34 km^2), all of it land.[2]

Demographics

The typical home for sale in Algona was built in 1981, which is about the same age as the typical home for sale in Washington.[11]

2010 census

As of the census[3] of 2010, there were 3,014 people, 953 households, and 722 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,336.4 inhabitants per square mile (902.1/km^2). There were 1,018 housing units at an average density of 789.1 per square mile (304.7/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 67.1% White, 3.3% African American, 1.7% Native American, 11.7% Asian, 2.0% Pacific Islander, 7.5% from other races, and 6.8% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 15.9% of the population.

Algona, Washington	
City	
Nickname(s): City of the Great Blue Heron	
Location of Algona in King County	
Coordinates: 47°16′56″N 122°15′15″W[1]	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Founded	1955
Government	
• **Type**	Mayor-Council
• **Mayor**	David Hill
Area[2]	
• **Total**	1.29 sq mi (3.34 km^2)
• **Land**	1.29 sq mi (3.34 km^2)
• **Water**	0 sq mi (0 km^2)
Elevation	82 ft (25 m)
Population (2010)[3]	
• **Total**	3,014
• **Estimate** (2015)[4]	3,144
• **Density**	2,336.4/sq mi (902.1/km^2)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC−8)
• **Summer (DST)**	PDT (UTC−7)
ZIP code	98001
Area code	253
FIPS code	53-01290
GNIS feature ID	1511959[5]
Website	www.algonawa.gov (http://www.algonawa.gov/)

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1960	1,311	—
1970	1,276	−2.7%
1980	1,467	15.0%
1990	1,694	15.5%
2000	2,460	45.2%
2010	3,014	22.5%
Est. 2016	3,156 [9]	4.7%

There were 953 households of which 46.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 54.6% were married couples living together, 12.1% had a female householder with no husband present, 9.1% had a male householder with no wife present, and 24.2% were non-families. 17.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 3.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.15 and the average family size was 3.49.

U.S. Decennial Census[10]
2015 estimate[4]

The median age in the city was 33.1 years. 28.4% of residents were under the age of 18; 10.4% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 27.2% were from 25 to 44; 27.3% were from 45 to 64; and 6.5% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 50.8% male and 49.2% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 2,460 people, 845 households, and 643 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,827.6 people per square mile (703.6/km²). There were 878 housing units at an average density of 652.3 per square mile (251.1/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 84.80% White, 1.67% African American, 1.87% Native American, 5.93% Asian, 0.12% Pacific Islander, 2.28% from other races, and 3.33% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.98% of the population.

There were 845 households out of which 43.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.4% were married couples living together, 11.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 23.8% were non-families. 18.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 3.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.91 and the average family size was 3.29.

In the city the age distribution of the population shows 30.7% under the age of 18, 6.8% from 18 to 24, 36.6% from 25 to 44, 19.6% from 45 to 64, and 6.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females there were 107.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 104.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was $50,833, and the median income for a family was $52,462. Males had a median income of $40,450 versus $28,370 for females. The per capita income for the city was $19,734. About 3.2% of families and 4.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.7% of those under age 18 and 10.4% of those age 65 or over.

Politics

As of the 2004 Presidential election, Algona consists of three voting precincts. All three gave pluralities to Democrat John Kerry, although only one (which consists the southern half of the city) gave him a majority. However, the remaining precinct was sufficiently Democratic to give Kerry a moderate majority overall. The 2004 Presidential results were as follows.

- John F. Kerry (Democrat) – 509 (51.41%)
- George W. Bush (Republican) – 458 (46.26%)
- Ralph Nader (Independent) – 15 (1.52%)
- Other candidates and write-ins – 8 (0.81%)

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External links

- Official website (http://www.cityofalgona.com/)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Algona,_Washington&oldid=801370945"

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Auburn				District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
Council District:		7 - Pete von Reichbauer							
						State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2016 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**2016 Taxes**				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
$ 254,000.00	13.72	$ 3,484.51				County lid lifts (voted)			
						AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2017 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**2017 Taxes**				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
$ 277,000.00	14.66	$ 4,060.22				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
						Children/Familty 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)
9.1%	6.8%	16.5%	$ 575.71			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 Marine District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
						Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
						EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
						CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
NOTES:						**Auburn SD 408** M & O (voted)	3.87057	3.75047	(0.12010)
						Auburn SD 408 Bond Levy (voted)	1.59283	2.65394	1.06111
Voters approved a $456m 20 year bond for Auiburn SD #408.						**Auburn SD 408** Capital levy (voted)	0.36491	0.33858	(0.02633)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit						**City** General Fund	2.04719	2.19668	0.14949
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000						**Library** General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
						Library GO Bond-05 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
						Valley Regional Fire-61 Gen Fund	0.97397	0.92205	(0.05192)
						Valley Regional Fire GO Bond (voted)	0.16098	0.14616	(0.01482)
						TOTAL	**13.71854**	**14.65784**	**0.93930**

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Auburn				District Levies	2017 Rate Breakdown	Adj. 2018 Rate Breakdown	Adj 2019	Rate Change	
Council District:		7 - Pete von Reichbauer									
								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**	
$ 277,000.00	14.66	$ 4,060.22				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
$ 304,000.00	15.54	$ 4,722.99				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/Familty 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	
9.7%	6.0%	16.3%	$ 662.77			Radio Communications	0.06517	0.06517	0.06517	0.00000	
						County-wide Transport levy	0.04966	0.04966	0.04966	0.00000	
Adj 2019 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2019 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**Adj 2019 Taxes**				County bonds (voted)	0.03609	0.03609	0.03609	0.00000	
$ 319,200.00	13.09	$ 4,178.62				County Cons. Futures	0.04141	0.04141	0.04141	0.00000	
est. 5% av inc						County Flood Zone	0.11740	0.11740	0.11740	0.00000	
						County Marine District	0.01229	0.01229	0.01229	0.00000	
Avg % AV Chg	**Avg % Tax Rate Chg**	**Average % Tax Chg**	**Average $ Tax Chg**			Port	0.15334	0.15334	0.15334	0.00000	
5.0%	-15.7%	-11.5%	$ (544.37)			EMS (voted)	0.26305	0.26305	0.26305	0.00000	
						CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.25000	0.25000	0.25000	0.00000	
NOTES:						**Auburn SD 408** M & O (voted)	3.75047	3.75047	1.50000	(2.25047)	**Limit Change to $1.50 or $2,500 per**
						Auburn SD 408 Bond Levy (voted)	2.65394	2.65394	2.65394	0.00000	**student whichever is lower**
Voters approved a $456m 20 year bond for Auiburn SD #408.						**Auburn SD 408** Capital levy (voted)	0.33858	0.33858	0.33858	0.00000	Auburn SD Current Student Ct: 15,481
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit						**City** General Fund	2.19668	2.19668	2.19668	0.00000	$2500 * 15,481 = 38,702,500
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000						**Library** General Fund	0.40118	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000	$1.50 or .1.91576 rate
						Library GO Bond-05 (voted)	0.05000	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000	
2017 rates were left as is.except County's Vets/HumanServices lid lift						**Valley Regional Fire-61** Gen Fund	0.92205	0.92205	0.92205	0.00000	38,702,500 Request per student ct
Added .82 to the current state rate to isolate potential increase						**Valley Regional Fire** GO Bond (voted)	0.14616	0.14616	0.14616	0.00000	20,202,176,974 2018 excess AV for 2019 taxes
											1.91576 Rate for $38,702,500
						TOTAL	**14.65784**	**15.53615**	**13.09091**	**(2.44524)**	$1.50 max rate allowable
									1.91576	**LESSER OF**	

Auburn, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Auburn is a city in King County and additionally Pierce County, Washington, United States; with the majority of spatial land area within King County. The population was 70,180 at the 2010 United States Census.[6] Auburn is a suburb in the Seattle metropolitan area. Auburn is currently ranked the fourteenth largest city in the state of Washington.[7]

Auburn is bordered by the cities of Federal Way, Pacific, and Algona to the west, Sumner to the south, Kent to the north, and unincorporated King County to the east. The Muckleshoot Indian Reservation is in or near the southern city limits.[8]

Contents

Auburn, Washington
City
Flag
Nickname(s): A-town
Motto: "More Than You Imagined"
Location of Auburn in King County.
Location in the United States
Coordinates: 47°18′8″N 122°12′53″W
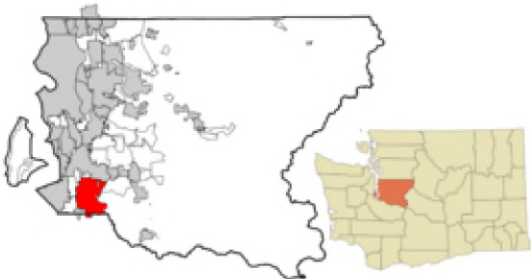
Country	United States
State	Washington
Counties	King, Pierce
Founded	June 13, 1891
Government	
• **Type**	Mayor-Council
• **Mayor**	Nancy Backus
Area[1]	
• **Total**	29.89 sq mi

History

Auburn was originally incorporated as Slaughter, Washington after Lt. William Slaughter, who died in a skirmish fighting Native Americans which are now a part of the modern day Muckleshoot tribe in 1855.[9] At the time, the main hotel in town was called the "Slaughter House." In 1893, a large group of settlers from Auburn, New York, moved to Slaughter, and renamed the town to "Auburn."[10] Due to this history, when Auburn was building its second high school in the mid-1990s, there was a grass-roots effort to name the high school "Slaughter High School," but it was eventually decided that the name would be "Auburn Riverside High School," whose mascots are the Ravens.

There are several locations in and around Auburn on the National and State Registers of Historic Places including the Neely Mansion.

The city of Auburn, located 28 miles (45 km)[11] south of Seattle, Washington, was home to some of the earliest settlers in King County. Nestled in a fertile river valley, Auburn has been both a farm community and a center of business and industry for more than 150 years. Auburn is located near the original confluence of the Green and White rivers, both of which contain runoff water from the Cascade Mountain range. The valley was originally the home of the Skopamish, Smalhkamish, and Stkamish Indian tribes. The first white men in the region were explorers and traders who arrived in the 1830s.

Settlers first came to the valley in the 1850s. In November, a military unit led by Lieutenant William Slaughter camped near what is now Auburn.

	(77.41 km²)
• **Land**	29.62 sq mi (76.72 km²)
• **Water**	0.27 sq mi (0.70 km²)
Elevation	82.62 ft (25 m)
Population (2010)[2]	
• **Total**	70,180
• **Estimate** (2015)[3]	77,006
• **Rank**	US: 441st
• **Density**	2,369.3/sq mi (914.8/km²) [4]
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
• **Summer (DST)**	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98001, 98002, 98092, 98071
Area code(s)	253
FIPS code	53-03180
GNIS feature ID	1511974[5]
Website	www.auburnwa.gov (http://www.auburnwa.gov)

Neely Mansion, Spring of 2006.

A new treaty was written which provided the establishment of the Muckleshoot reservation, one of only two Indian reservations now within the boundaries of King County (the Snoqualmie Tribe being the other). The White River tribes collectively became known as the Muckleshoot tribe.

White settlers, the Neely and Ballard families began returning to the area. In 1891, the town of Slaughter incorporated. Although many older citizens considered the town's name as a memorial, many newer residents understandably felt uncomfortable with it. Within two years, the town was renamed Auburn, taken from the first line of Oliver Goldsmith's poem, *The Deserted Village*: "Sweet Auburn! Loveliest village of the plain."

Auburn had been a bustling center for hop farming until 1890 when the crops were destroyed by aphids. After that, the farms were mostly dairy farms and berry farms. Nevertheless, flooding was still a problem for Auburn farmers up until the Howard A. Hanson Dam was opened in 1962. This dam on the Green River, along with the Mud Mountain Dam on the White River, provided controlled river management, which left the valley nearly flood-free and opened up the rich bottom lands for industrial development.

Another impetus to Auburn's growth was the railroad. The Northern Pacific Railway's subsidiary the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore Railroad opened a line from approximately Puyallup, Washington, through to Seattle, Washington, in 1882. The Seattle-Tacoma Interurban line that allowed easy access to both cities

starting in 1902. The railroad, along with better roads, caused many new companies to set up business in Auburn, among them the Borden Condensery (which made Borden's Condensed Milk) and the Northern Clay Company.

Through the twentieth century Auburn grew like many American towns. Many young men went off to fight in the First World War, which was followed by the great influenza epidemic. The 1920s were prosperous for citizens, but the Great Depression of the 1930s left many in need. World War II brought great hardship to many local Japanese-American farmers when they were moved to internment camps and their land taken from them. At the same time, local boys were sent to fight in the Pacific, North Africa, and Europe. Many were wounded and some died in battle.

The post-war era was prosperous to Auburn, bringing more businesses and a community college to the city. In 1963, the Boeing Company built a large facility to mill sheet metal skin for jet airliners. As time went on, many farms disappeared as the land was converted to industrial use. In 1995, The SuperMall of the Great Northwest was built in the valley, bringing in consumers from all over the Puget Sound region.

Much of the city's transition from agricultural small town to industrial and suburban development remains. A monument in the memory of Lieutenant Slaughter, erected in 1918, still stands in a local park. The Neely Mansion, built by the son of a pioneer in 1891, has been refurbished and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Auburn's downtown still maintains a "Main Street U.S.A." appearance.

In 2008, Auburn nearly doubled its population by annexing the West Hill and Lea Hill neighborhoods of unincorporated King County.

Geography

Auburn is located at 47°18′8″N 122°12′53″W (47.302322, -122.214779).[12]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 29.89 square miles (77.41 km^2), of which, 29.62 square miles (76.72 km^2) is land and 0.27 square miles (0.70 km^2) is water.[1]

Two rivers, the White River and, to a greater extent, the Green River flow through Auburn.

Historically, the Stuck River ran through the settlement of Stuck, which is now a small pocket of unincorporated King County within southern Auburn. In 1906, the flow of the White River was diverted into the Stuck's channel near today's Game Farm Park.[13] References to the Stuck River still appear in some property legal descriptions and place names, e.g. Stuck River Drive, within Auburn, but today it is essentially indistinguishable from the southern White River.[14]

Geographic location of Auburn

Parks

Auburn has an extensive system of parks, open space and urban trails consisting of 28 developed parks, over 23 miles (37 km) of trails (including Auburn's 4.5 mile (7 km) portion of the Interurban Trail for bikers, walkers, runners and skaters), and almost 247 acres (100 ha) of open space for passive and active recreation.

Environmental Park

The Auburn Environmental Park (AEP) is an innovative project that seeks to create a regionally significant open space in an urbanized area that offers opportunities for wetland ecosystem restoration, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality improvement, economic development, stormwater detention and flood control,

public education, and recreation. The AEP is an approximately 120-acre (50 ha) area that is bounded by 15th Street NW to the north, the Interurban Trail to the east, West Main Street to the south and State Route 167 to the west.

Auburn's records and averages

Climate data for Auburn, Washington													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	64 (18)	71 (22)	81 (27)	86 (30)	92 (33)	100 (38)	99 (37)	99 (37)	96 (36)	86 (30)	74 (23)	69 (21)	100 (38)
Average high °F (°C)	47 (8)	51 (11)	55 (13)	61 (16)	67 (19)	72 (22)	77 (25)	78 (26)	72 (22)	62 (17)	52 (11)	46 (8)	61.7 (16.5)
Average low °F (°C)	35 (2)	36 (2)	39 (4)	42 (6)	47 (8)	52 (11)	55 (13)	55 (13)	51 (11)	44 (7)	39 (4)	35 (2)	44.2 (6.9)
Record low °F (°C)	−10 (−23)	−5 (−21)	10 (−12)	25 (−4)	27 (−3)	33 (1)	38 (3)	34 (1)	28 (−2)	24 (−4)	−1 (−18)	3 (−16)	−10 (−23)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	5.3 (135)	4.5 (114)	4.1 (104)	2.9 (74)	2.1 (53)	1.7 (43)	0.9 (23)	1.2 (30)	1.8 (46)	3.4 (86)	6.1 (155)	5.8 (147)	37.1 (942)
Source: Weather.com[15]													

Transportation

Auburn (Sounder station) located downtown is a major hub for the Green River Valley, also home to the Auburn International Farmers Market which is held on Sundays.

Auburn has many large roads nearby and within city limits, including Washington State Route 167 commonly referred as the "Valley Freeway," and Washington State Route 18. Auburn also has its own Transit Center, Auburn (Sounder station) in downtown, making it a central gateway key to access with Sound Transit to the entire Puget Sound area. Sound Transit buses connect the Auburn Transit Center directly to the Federal Way, Sumner, & Kent Transit Centers, while King County Metro buses connect the Transit Center to Green River Community College, the Super Mall, and Auburn Way.

Sounder commuter rail allows the commuter to get to Downtown Seattle in roughly 30 minutes, and to Hwy 512 S. of Tacoma in less than 35 minutes, bypassing the rush-hour gridlock of the area's streets and highways.

Until 1987 Auburn was also the home for a steam locomotive roundhouse and diesel engine house of the Northern Pacific Railway, the BNSF Railway of today. BNSF maintains a rail yard and small car repair facility, along with maintenance-of-way facilities at the former NP yard.[16] In addition, the Auburn Municipal Airport serves the general aviation community.[17]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census[2] of 2010, there were 70,180 people, 26,058 households, and 17,114 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,369.3 inhabitants per square mile (914.8/km^2). There were 27,834 housing units at an average density of 939.7 per square mile (362.8/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 70.5% White, 4.9% African American, 2.3% Native American, 8.9% Asian, 1.6% Pacific Islander, 6.3% from other races, and 5.4% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 12.9% of the population.

There were 26,058 households of which 36.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 46.7% were married couples living together, 13.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 5.9% had a male householder with no wife present, and 34.3% were non-families. 25.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.67 and the average family size was 3.22.

The median age in the city was 34.4 years. 25.9% of residents were under the age of 18; 10.5% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 27.9% were from 25 to 44; 25.5% were from 45 to 64; and 10.2% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.4% male and 50.6% female.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1890	740	—
1900	489	−33.9%
1910	957	95.7%
1920	3,163	230.5%
1930	3,906	23.5%
1940	4,211	7.8%
1950	6,497	54.3%
1960	11,933	83.7%
1970	21,653	81.5%
1980	26,417	22.0%
1990	33,102	25.3%
2000	40,314	21.8%
2010	70,180	74.1%
Est. 2016	77,472 [18]	10.4%

U.S. Decennial Census[19]
2015 estimate[3]

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 40,314 people, 16,108 households, and 10,051 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,895.9 per square mile (732.1/km²). There were 16,767 housing units at an average density of 788.5 per square mile (304.5/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 82.80 percent White, 2.42 percent African American, 2.54 percent Native American, 3.50 percent Asian, 0.51 percent Pacific Islander, 3.66 percent from other races, and 4.56 percent from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.49 percent of the population.

There were 16,108 households out of which 32.8 percent had children under the age of eighteen living with them, 43.7 percent were married couples living together, 13.4 percent had a female householder with no husband present, and 37.6 percent were non-families. 29.1 percent of all households were made up of individuals and 9.1 percent had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.47 and the average family size was 3.05.

In the city the population was spread out with 26.6 percent under the age of eighteen, 9.5 percent from eighteen to 24, 31.6 percent from 25 to 44, 20.7 percent from 45 to 64, and 11.6 percent who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females there were 98.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.5 males.

The median income for a household in the city was $39,208, and the median income for a family was $45,426. Males had a median income of $36,977 versus $27,476 for females. The per capita income for the city was $19,630. About 10.2 percent of families and 12.8 percent of the population were below the poverty line,
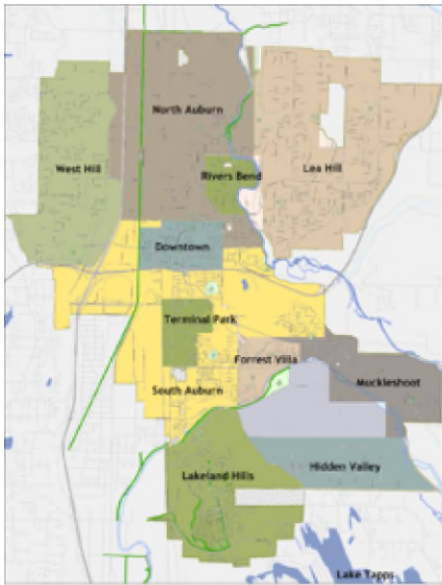
including 15.3 percent of those under age 18 and 8.8 percent of those age 65 or over.

Neighborhoods

Auburn Washington, Neighborhood Map

- Downtown—Historic buildings with a Main Street USA appearance, also many Craftsman-style houses from the 1920s.
- North Auburn—A mix of commercial and single-family housing separated by Auburn Way North.
- River's Bend—A small residential neighborhood nestled along the Green River, located at the bottom of Lea Hill in North Auburn.
- Christopher/Thomas—An area in North Auburn roughly bordered by the Valley Drive Inn and 227th Street. Both are former farming towns annexed into the city in the 1960s.
- Lea Hill, Washington—A mainly residential neighborhood east of the valley, annexed into the city in 2007. Green River Community College is located here.
- Hazelwood—The area on Lea Hill between Green River Community College, and Auburn Mountainview High School. Once a town in the late nineteenth century.
- West Valley—A commercial and industrial area on the west side of SR 167, located on the bottom of West Hill.
- West Hill—Located on the West Hill, bordered by the city of Federal Way to the west.
- South Auburn—A general area located south of downtown, once a low-income area but becoming a commercial zone.
- Terminal Park—An area of middle class housing near the end of the rail yard named for the railroad workers who lived there.
- Forest Villa—Mainly residential area located in the Game Farm Park area.
- Lakeland Hills—A master-planned community sprawling on a large hillside at the southern end of the city on both sides of King and Pierce counties.
- Hidden Valley—A planned development located East of Lakeland Hills overlooking North Lake Tapps.
- Muckleshoot Area—The general area of the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation.

Government

The city of Auburn is a mayor-council form of government meaning the mayor is a full-time, separately elected position. The current Mayor is Nancy Backus, who was elected in 2013 and is the first female to serve in the office since Auburn was incorporated in 1891. Backus served on the Auburn City Council since 2003 and spent the last two years as deputy mayor. In her most recent assignments as a councilmember, she served as Chair of Planning and Community Development, Council Operations, Committee of the Whole, and was Chair of the Finance Committee for nine years. She has spent the last 24 years at the Boeing Company in finance and accounting roles and left her role of Financial Operations Manager for the company's Commercial Airplane Group to take the office of mayor.

Auburn Council members

[20]

- Largo Wales, Deputy Mayor
- Bob Baggett
- Claude DaCorsi
- John Holman
- Bill Peloza
- Yolanda Trout
- Rich Wagner

Auburn City Hall, 2007.

Auburn is the site for the Northwest headquarters of United States General Services Administration.

Auburn is home to one of the largest Veterans Day events of its kind. Auburn, Washington is designated by the Veterans Day National Committee and the US Department of Veterans Affairs as a Regional Site for celebration of Veterans Day.

Auburn Police Department

See Auburn Police Department (Washington)

Annexation

Using King County's Annexation Initiative, Auburn annexed Lea Hill and West Hill in 2008. With the annexation, the city grew in population from 40,314 to 68,000 and increased its land area from 21.26 square miles (55.06 km²) to 29.89 square miles (77.41 km²).[21][22]

Boeing

The Auburn Boeing Plant, opened in 1966, is the largest airplane parts plant in the world with 2,100,000 square feet (200,000 m²) and 1,265,000 parts being manufactured each year.[23] With over 5,000 employees, the Boeing plant is the third major employer in Auburn.

Crime

According to the Uniform Crime Report statistics compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2012, there were 248 violent crimes and 3,985 property crimes per 100,000 residents. Of these, the violent crimes consisted of six murders, 23 forcible rapes, 110 robberies and 109 aggravated assaults, while 984 burglaries, 2,415 larceny-thefts, 586 motor vehicle thefts and 18 arson defined the property offenses.[24]

Economy

Top employers

According to Auburn's 2011 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report,[25] the top employers in the city are:

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Boeing	5,993
2	The Outlet Collection Seattle	3,208
3	Auburn School District	2,410
4	Muckleshoot Tribal Enterprises	1,650
5	Auburn Medical Center	1,580
6	Green River Community College	1,315
7	Emerald Downs	1,162
8	Safeway	870
9	Social Security Administration	660
10	Zones, Inc.	644
10	Certainteed Corporation	--
10	City of Auburn	--

Recreation and entertainment

The Outlet Collection Seattle

The Outlet Collection Seattle, formerly SuperMall of the Great Northwest, is an outlet mall which opened in 1995.

Muckleshoot Casino & Bingo

Muckleshoot Casino & Bingo, commonly known for its slogan, "The Biggest and Best in the Northwest!" is a Native American-run casino, located on the Muckleshoot Reservation.[26] In addition to being one of the largest casinos in the Pacific Northwest, it is one of the few left in the state that allows smoking. All money made in the casino directly benefits the Muckleshoot Tribal Community, providing education and low-cost health care for tribal residents and the Auburn Community and others through charitable donations.

Emerald Downs Racetrack

Washington's only Class One thoroughbred racetrack. A 167-acre (0.68 km^2) facility. Emerald Downs' six-level stadium is focused on the finish line.[27] The racetrack is professionally operated on land purchased by the Muckleshoot in 2002.

White River Valley Museum

The White River Valley Museum's exhibits feature Auburn, from Native American history to the 1920s. They focus on the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, pioneer life, immigration from Europe and Japan, truck farming, railroading and the building of towns throughout the area. Visitors can visit a recreation of a pioneer cabin, climb aboard a Northern Pacific Railway caboose, and investigate a recreation of the shops in 1924 downtown Auburn.[28]

White River Amphitheater

The White River Amphitheater is a 20,000-seat venue, located about 3 miles (5 km) east of the city limits

Auburn Parks, Arts & Recreation

Auburn has an extensive system of parks, open space and urban trails: 28 developed parks, over 23 miles (37 km) of trails (including Auburn's 4.5 mile (7 km) portion of the Inter-urban Trail for bikers, walkers, runners and skaters), and almost 247 acres of open space for passive and active recreation. The City of Auburn also offers a variety of cultural arts programming for performing arts, visual arts, public art, special events and more. And the City's recreation division provides opportunities for the public to participate in diverse recreational programs and activities. These programs include preschool, youth, teen, and adult leisure programs; youth, teen, and adult athletics; fitness and wellness programs; programs designed to provide social and recreational opportunities to senior citizens and those with special needs, and a host of special events suitable for the entire family and community at large. The recreation division also offers a gymnasium for open gym and organized activities, and several options for facility rentals, including buildings, picnic shelters, and fields.

Notable people

- Diane Schuur, multiple Grammy winning jazz singer/pianist who has performed at The White House, Kennedy Center and Carnegie Hall. Her father was a policeman in Auburn.[29]
- Christine Gregoire grew up in Auburn, she attended both Cascade Middle School, and Auburn Senior High School. Gregoire is the former Governor of Washington.
- Dave Reichert is former King County Sheriff and a current representative from Washington's 8th congressional district. Reichert was in charge of the task force responsible for the search and capture of the Green River Killer.
- Greg Haugen was born and raised in Auburn, and grew up to become a professional boxer. He gained four championship belts and holds record for highest number in attendance for a single fight against Julio César Chávez.
- Commander Dick Scobee, attended school and briefly lived in Auburn, where his father Frank was a road foreman of engines for the Northern Pacific Railway. Dick attended Washington Elementary in Auburn. North Auburn Elementary was the school chosen to be named after him after the Space Shuttle Challenger accident.
- Blair Rasmussen, a professional basketball player, who was selected in the first round (fifteenth overall) in the 1985 NBA Draft by the Denver Nuggets.
- Minoru Yamasaki, designer of the World Trade Center, destroyed on September 11, 2001. Minoru also designed the Pacific Science Center Pavilion during the 1962 World's Fair in Seattle.
- Danny Shelton, professional American football player with the Cleveland Browns. He was drafted in the first round (12th overall) in the 2015 NFL Draft. He attended and played for Auburn Senior High School and the University of Washington.
- D. C. Simpson, a comic artist who created the Ozy and Millie online comics.
- Sir Mix-A-Lot, a pioneering hip hop artist made famous with the track Baby Got Back.
- Cam Gigandet, an actor best known from the movie *Never Back Down* as Ryan, as well as a vital role in the movie *Twilight*.
- Misty Upham, a Native American actress best known from the movie *Frozen River*, was raised in Auburn.
- Ariana Kukors, An olympic swimmer and world record holder in the 200-meter individual medley. Holder of 7 major international competition medals including, two golds, three silvers, and two bronze and a loving sister to Mattie and Emily

Education

In addition to the Auburn School District, Green River Community College also resides in Auburn, atop Lea Hill. Currently the Auburn School District has fourteen elementary schools, four middle schools and three high schools, making twenty-two schools in all.[30] The district is larger than the city itself, serving the neighboring towns of Algona and Pacific, as well as some unincorporated areas around Auburn and Kent.

High schools

ASD has 3 primary High Schools[31]

School	Location	Mascot	Colors	Approx. Students
Auburn High School	Auburn	Trojans	Green/Gold	1,476
Auburn Riverside High School	Auburn	Ravens	Navy/Teal/Silver	1,579
Auburn Mountainview High School	Auburn	Lions	Blue/Orange	1,472

Private and alternative high schools

School	Location	Mascot	Colors	Approx. Students
West Auburn Secondary High School	Auburn	Wolves	Silver/Black	275
Auburn Adventist Academy	Auburn	Falcons	Blue/Gold	310
Rainier Christian High School	Auburn	Mustangs	Blue/Silver	130

Middle schools 6-8

- Cascade MS (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104652/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/cascade/default.htm)
  - Cascade Middle School is located in North Auburn, and has a student population of 750. Cascade's mission statement is "Spartan Excellence: Everyone, Everyday, Everywhere." Their mascots are the Spartans.
- Mt. Baker MS (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104849/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/mtbaker/default.htm)
  - Mt. Baker Middle School is located in the Southwest Region of Auburn. It has about 900 students.
- Olympic MS (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104913/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/olympic/default.htm)
  - Olympic Middle School is located in South Auburn and has about 700 students.
- Rainier MS (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004103622/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/rainier/index.htm)
  - Rainier Middle School is situated on Lea Hill and has about 900 students. Their mascot is the panther.

Elementary schools K-5

- Alpac ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061012095321/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/alpac/default.htm), Located in Pacific, Washington - Opened in 1973 and named for the cities of Algona and Pacific. Originally an open classroom concept school, but converted to standard classroom ideals in 1983.
- Chinook ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104707/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/chinook/default.htm) - Opened in 1963 and named for the nearby White River Fish Hatchery. Located on the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation.
- Dick Scobee ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104721/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/dscobee/default.htm) - Dick Scobee Elementary opened in 1959 as North Auburn Elementary and was renamed for the famed astronaut and Auburn High School graduate who died as commander of the Space Shuttle Challenger.
- Evergreen Heights ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004105346/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/eheights/default.htm) - Opened in 1970, located on the West Hill of Auburn.
- Gildo Rey ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004105358/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/gildorey/default.htm) - Opened in 1969, under the name of South Auburn Elementary and was renamed

in 1976 in honor of a longtime faculty member, Gildo Rey.

- Rainier Christian Schools- Kent View [1] (https://web.archive.org/web/20110903194132/http://rainierchr istianschool.org/), Located in Auburn, Washington - Opened on September 1, 2005 after buying the property from Thomas Academy. Rainier Christian Schools Kentview campus K-12 also houses Little People Pre-School.
- Hazelwood ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104733/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepage s/hzlwood/default.htm) - Opened 1990, on Auburn's Lea Hill.
- Ilalko ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104330/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/ilalk o/default.htm)- Opened 1992. Named after a Native American village, the word "Ilalko" means "Striped Water."
- Lakeland Hills ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20070630181636/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/lakelan d/default.html) - Auburn's largest Elementary school, opened in the Lakeland Hills community 2006.
- Lake View ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20081011182955/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/lakeview)- Opened in 1980.
- Lea Hill ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104837/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/le ahill/default.htm) - Opened in 1965 as one of only 11 schools in the United States designated as a National Educational landmark by the National Park Service.
- Pioneer ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004104926/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepages/pi oneer/default.htm)- Opened in 1950.
- Terminal Park ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004105457/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepa ges/termpark/default.htm) - opened in 1945 and it was named for the terminal end of the railroad and the neighborhood where the rail workers lived, Terminal Park.
- Washington ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20061004102950/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/homepage s/wash/default.htm) - The oldest Elementary school in Auburn, located next to Auburn High School, originally opened in 1920, was demolished and re-built in 1970.
- Arthur Jacobsen ES (https://web.archive.org/web/20080513141916/http://www.auburn.wednet.edu/aje/de fault.htm) - Opened in 2007, on the former Jacobsen Tree farm and on the lower portion of Auburn Mountainview's campus. "AJ" is currently the youngest school in the Auburn School District.

Events

- Auburn Good Ol' Days (https://web.archive.org/web/20080514160049/http://www.auburngoodoldays.co m/)
- Veterans Day Parade and Observance (https://web.archive.org/web/20150726044309/http://www.auburn wa.gov/things_to_do/community/vdp_s_p213.htm)
- Clean Sweep (http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_do/community/cs_s_p202.htm?EventMode=View&E ventOccurrence=0/)
- KidsDay (https://web.archive.org/web/20150821080428/http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_do/commu nity/kd_s_p206.htm)
- 4th of July Festival (https://web.archive.org/web/20150705010629/http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_ do/community/4th_festival_s_p207.htm)
- Petpalooza (https://web.archive.org/web/20150810210349/http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_do/com munity/petpalooza_s_p205.htm)
- S'more Than You Imagined (http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_do/community/stui_s_p211.htm?Event Mode=View&EventOccurrence=0/)
- Santa Parade (http://www.auburnwa.gov/things_to_do/community/sptl_s_p214.htm?EventMode=View& EventOccurrence=0/)

City landmarks

The City of Auburn has designated the following landmarks:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Auburn Masonic Temple,[32]	1923-24	2002	302-310 E. Main Street	
Auburn Post Office[32]	1937	2000	20 Auburn Avenue NE	
Auburn Public Library[32]	1914	1995	306 Auburn Avenue NE	
Olson Farm[32]	1897–1902	1995, 2000	28728 Green River Road S	

Image gallery

A Union Pacific train passing downtown.

Emerald Downs seating.

The old JC Penney's building, downtown.

A view from Centennial Viewpoint Park, looking towards Mt. Rainier and the Valley floor.

Masonic Temple in Auburn.

Former Auburn Post Office.

Lifegate Auburn Foursquare Church.

Auburn Justice Center.

Sister cities

Auburn has five sister cities -- Kent, Washington, neighboring them to the north, and Tamba, a city in the Hyōgo prefecture of Japan. The three cities participate in an annual student exchange program, as well as a summer Youth Ambassador program, and "official governmental, people-to-people, recreational, cultural, and

business exchanges." The Other cities are Pyeongchang, Korea, which Auburn has a friendship exchange agreement with, and Guanghan, China, Sichuan Province in which Auburn also has a friendship exchange. In 2012 the city of Auburn established a formal sister cities agreement with Mola di Bari, Italy[33]

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External links

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- White River Valley Museum (http://www.wrvmuseum.org/) - White River Valley Museum
- Auburn Tourism Site (http://www.morethanyouimagined.com/) - Auburn Tourism Site

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Beaux Arts				District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
Council District:		6 - Claudia Balducci							
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes				State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
$ 1,141,000.00	8.96	$ 10,226.87				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)
$ 1,135,000.00	8.72	$ 9,897.20				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
						Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
						Children/Familty 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)
-0.5%	-2.7%	-3.2%	$ (329.67)			Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
						County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
						County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
						County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
						County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
						County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
						Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
						EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
						CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
NOTES:						**Bellevue SD 405** M & O (voted)	1.19928	1.14563	(0.05365)
						Bellevue SD 405 Const Levy (voted)	0.52077	0.46988	(0.05089)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit						**Bellevue SD** Bond Levy (voted)	1.42042	1.31330	(0.10712)
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000						**City** General Fund	1.11453	1.14123	0.02670
						Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
						Library GO Bond-05 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
						TOTAL	**8.96308**	**8.72000**	**(0.24308)**

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Beaux Arts				District Levies	2017 Rate Breakdown	Adj. 2018 Rate Breakdown	Adj 2019	Rate Change	
Council District:		6 - Claudia Balducci									
						State Schools	2.03205	2.85000	2.70000	(0.15000)	State rate drops to $2.70 starting in 2019
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2017 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**2017 Taxes**				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.75856	0.75856	0.75856	0.00000	
$ 1,135,000.00	8.72	$ 9,897.20				County lid lifts (voted)					
						AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04477	0.04477	0.00000	(0.04477)	Ends in 2018
2018 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2018 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**2018 Taxes**				Parks/Open Space	0.15029	0.15029	0.15029	0.00000	
$ 1,310,000.00	9.60	$ 12,573.79				Human Srvs/Vets	0.03964	0.10000	0.10000	0.00000	Up for renewal in 2017 @ $0.10
						Children/Familty 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	
15.4%	10.1%	27.0%	$ 2,676.59			Radio Communications	0.06517	0.06517	0.06517	0.00000	
						County-wide Transport levy	0.04966	0.04966	0.04966	0.00000	
2019 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2019 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**2019 Taxes**				County bonds (voted)	0.03609	0.03609	0.03609	0.00000	
$ 1,375,500.00	9.13	$ 12,564.22				County Cons. Futures	0.04141	0.04141	0.04141	0.00000	
est. 5% av inc						County Flood Zone	0.11740	0.11740	0.11740	0.00000	
						County Ferry District	0.01229	0.01229	0.01229	0.00000	
Avg % AV Chg	**Avg % Tax Rate Chg**	**Average % Tax Chg**	**Average $ Tax Chg**			Port	0.15334	0.15334	0.15334	0.00000	
5%	-4.8%	-0.1%	$ (141.85)			EMS (voted)	0.26305	0.26305	0.26305	0.00000	
						CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.25000	0.25000	0.25000	0.00000	
NOTES:						**Bellevue SD 405** M & O (voted)	1.14563	1.14563	0.87638	(0.26925)	**Limit Change to $1.50 or $2,500 per**
						Bellevue SD 405 Const Levy (voted)	0.46988	0.46988	0.46988	0.00000	**student whichever is lower**
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit						**Bellevue SD** Bond Levy (voted)	1.31330	1.31330	1.31330	0.00000	Bellevue SD Current Student Ct: 19,456
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000						**City** General Fund	1.14123	1.14123	1.14123	0.00000	$2500 * 19,456 = 48,640,000
						Library General Fund	0.40118	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000	$1.50 or 0.87638 rate
2017 rates were left as is.except County's Vets/HumanServices lid lift						**Library** GO Bond-05 (voted)	0.05000	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000	
Added .82 to the current state rate to isolate potential increase											
						TOTAL	**8.72000**	**9.59831**	**9.13429**	**0.87831**	48,640,000 Request per student ct
											55,501,223,858 2018 excess AV for 2019 taxes
											0.87638 Rate for $10,360,000
											$1.50 max rate allowable
											0.87638 LESSER OF

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BeauxArts-McCleary

Beaux Arts Village, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Beaux Arts Village is a town located in the Eastside portion of the Seattle Metropolitan Area, an affluent region of King County, Washington, United States. It is the smallest municipal jurisdiction in the county, with a population of 299 as of the 2010 census and a land area of 0.1 sq mi. It has no town hall, so meetings of the Town Council and other such bodies take place in members' homes.

Based on per capita income, Beaux Arts Village ranks 7th of 522 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked.

In the 2004 US presidential election, Beaux Arts Village cast 63.08% of its vote for Democrat John Kerry[1] (http://www.uselect ionatlas.org/).

Beaux Arts Village currently contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services. For fire services, Beaux Arts Village contracts out to the Bellevue Fire Department. Deaths are handled through the King County Medical Examiner's Office.

Beaux Arts Village, Washington	
Town	
Location of Beaux Arts Village in King County and Washington State	
Coordinates: 47°35′9″N 122°12′7″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area[1]	
• **Total**	0.17 sq mi (0.44 km^2)
• **Land**	0.09 sq mi (0.23 km^2)
• **Water**	0.08 sq mi (0.21 km^2)
Elevation	131 ft (40 m)
Population (2010)[2]	
• **Total**	299
• **Estimate** (2015)[3]	324
• **Density**	3,322.2/sq mi (1,282.7/km^2)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
• **Summer (DST)**	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98004
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-04895
GNIS feature ID	1511996[4]
Website	beauxarts-wa.gov (http://beauxarts-w a.gov)

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Demographics
    - 3.1 2010 census
    - 3.2 2000 census
- 4 References
- 5 External links

History

Beaux Arts Village was founded in 1908 as an artists' colony and named after the Western Academy of Beaux Arts to which its founders belonged. At the time, one could purchase membership in the Academy for $200. Today, membership in the Academy comes with home ownership.

Beaux Arts Village was incorporated in 1954.

Geography

Beaux Arts Village is located at 47°35′9″N 122°12′7″W (47.585821, -122.201855),[5] on the eastern shore of Lake Washington north of Interstate 90.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.17 square miles (0.44 km^2), of which, 0.09 square miles (0.23 km^2) is land and 0.08 square miles (0.21 km^2) is water.[1]

The entire shoreline of the town is owned by the Western Academy of Beaux Arts, thus reserving use of the Lake Washington beach for residents and their guests only.

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census[2] of 2010, there were 299 people, 113 households, and 88 families residing in the town. The population density was 3,322.2 inhabitants per square mile (1,282.7/km^2). There were 118 housing units at an average density of 1,311.1 per square mile (506.2/km^2). The racial makeup of the town was 95.3% White, 4.0% Asian, and 0.7% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.0% of the population.

There were 113 households of which 38.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 70.8% were married couples living together, 3.5% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.5% had a male householder with no wife present, and 22.1% were non-families. 20.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 14.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.65 and the average family size was 3.07.

The median age in the town was 44.9 years. 29.8% of residents were under the age of 18; 2.6% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 17.7% were from 25 to 44; 29.1% were from 45 to 64; and 20.7% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the town was 51.2% male and 48.8% female.

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1960	351	—
1970	475	35.3%
1980	328	−30.9%
1990	303	−7.6%
2000	307	1.3%
2010	299	−2.6%
Est. 2016	326 [6]	9.0%

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

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 307 people, 121 households, and 94 families residing in the town. The population density was 3,281.9 people per square mile (1,317.0/km²). There were 124 housing units at an average density of 1,325.6 per square mile (532.0/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 97.07% White, 0.33% Native American, 1.95% Asian, 0.33% Pacific Islander, and 0.33% from two or more races.

There were 121 households out of which 33.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 70.2% were married couples living together, 5.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 22.3% were non-families. 16.5% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.54 and the average family size was 2.85.

In the town, the population was spread out with 22.1% under the age of 18, 4.9% from 18 to 24, 17.9% from 25 to 44, 35.5% from 45 to 64, and 19.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 49 years. For every 100 females there were 99.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.7 males.

The median income for a household in the town was $96,916, and the median income for a family was $110,038. Males had a median income of $81,760 versus $41,250 for females. The per capita income for the town was $56,496. About 4.0% of families and 4.2% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.6% of those under the age of 18 and 2.9% of those 65 or over.

References

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

- Town of Beaux Arts Village (http://www.beauxarts-wa.gov/)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Beaux_Arts_Village,_Washington&oldid=801385179"

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Bellevue			District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change	
Council District:		6 - Claudia Balducci							
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	**2016 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV**	**2016 Taxes**							
$ 640,000.00	8.78	$ 5,621.88			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)	
$ 687,000.00	8.72	$ 5,990.63			Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)	
					Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)	
					Children/Familty Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)	
Avg % AV Chg	**Avg % Tax Rate Chg**	**Average % Tax Chg**	**Average $ Tax Chg**		Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)	
7.3%	-0.7%	6.6%	$ 368.74		Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)	
					County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)	
					County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)	
					County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)	
					County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)	
					County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950	
					Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)	
					EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)	
NOTES:					CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000	
					Bellevue SD 405 M & O (voted)	1.19928	1.14563	(0.05365)	
Voters approved two 20 year new lid lifts for fire facilities and					**Bellevue SD 405** Const Levy (voted)	0.52077	0.46988	(0.05089)	
neighborhood safety ($0.275/$1,000 for both).					**Bellevue SD** Bond Levy (voted)	1.42042	1.31330	(0.10712)	
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit					**City** General Fund	0.84449	0.78419	(0.06030)	
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000					**City** Lid Lifts (voted)				
					Parks/Open Space	0.09114	0.08202	(0.00912)	
					Fire Facilities	0.00000	0.12500	0.12500	
					Neighborhood Safety	0.00000	0.15000	0.15000	
					Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)	
					Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)	
					TOTAL	**8.78419**	**8.71998**	(0.06421)	

District Name:		Bellevue	
Council District:		6 - Claudia Balducci	

	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	
$	640,000.00	8.72	$ 5,580.79		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)				0.00000	
	2018 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2018 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV	2018 Taxes							
$	845,000.00	9.60	$ 8,110.56		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04477	0.04477	0.00000	(0.04477)	Ends in 2018
					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	
	32.0%	10.1%	45.3%	$ 2,529.77	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	
$	887,000.00	9.76	$ 8,655.25		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%	1.7%	6.7%	$ 544.69	CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.25000	0.25000	0.25000	0.00000	
					Bellevue SD 405 M & O (voted)	1.14563	1.14563	1.50000	0.35437	Limit Change to $1.50 or $2,500 per
					Bellevue SD 405 Const Levy (voted)	0.46988	0.46988	0.46988	0.00000	student whichever is lower
					Bellevue SD Bond Levy (voted)	1.31330	1.31330	1.31330	0.00000	
					City General Fund	0.78419	0.78419	0.78419	0.00000	
					City Lid Lifts (voted)				0.00000	
NOTES:					Parks/Open Space	0.08202	0.08202	0.08202	0.00000	
					Fire Facilities	0.12500	0.12500	0.12500	0.00000	
					Neighborhood Safety	0.15000	0.15000	0.15000	0.00000	
Voters approved two 20 year new lid lifts for fire facilities and					Library General Fund	0.40118	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000	
neighborhood safety ($0.275/$1,000 for both).					Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05000	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000	
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit									0.00000	
Authority (RST) @ $0.25/$1,000					TOTAL	8.71998	9.59829	9.75789	0.15960	

Bellevue, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Bellevue (/ˈbɛlvjuː/ *BEL-vew*) is a city in the Eastside region of King County, Washington, United States, across Lake Washington from Seattle. As the third-largest city in the Seattle metropolitan area, Bellevue has variously been characterized as an edge city, a boomburb, or satellite city.[4][5] The population was 141,400 in a 2016 census estimate.

Prior to 2008, downtown Bellevue underwent rapid change, with many high rise projects under construction, and was relatively unaffected by the economic downturn. The downtown area is currently the second largest city center in Washington state with 1,300 businesses, 45,000 employees and 10,200 residents.[6] Based on per capita income, Bellevue is the 6th wealthiest of 522 communities in the state of Washington.[7] In 2008, Bellevue was named number 1 in CNNMoney's list of the best places to live and launch a business,[8] and in 2010 was again ranked as the 4th best place to live in America.[9] In 2014, Bellevue was ranked as the 2nd best place to live by USA Today.[10] More than 145 companies have been located in Bellevue. Current companies with headquarters in Bellevue include Expedia and T-Mobile.

The name "Bellevue" is derived from the French words for "beautiful view".[11]

Contents

History and growth

Bellevue was settled in 1869 by William Meydenbauer and Aaron Mercer, who claimed homestead tracts several miles apart. Prior to the opening of the Lake Washington Floating Bridge in 1940, Bellevue was

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Coordinates: 47°36′N 122°10′W

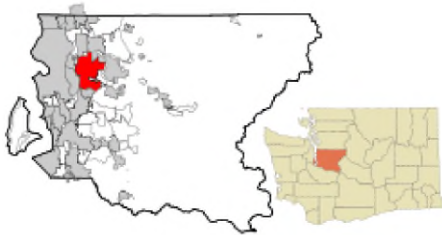| Bellevue, Washington |
| :---: |
| City |
| City of Bellevue |

Downtown Bellevue seen in 2011 against the backdrop of Lake Washington

Seal

Location of Bellevue within King County, Washington, and King County within Washington.

U.S. Census Map

Location in the United States

Coordinates: 47°36′N 122°10′W

a rural area with little development. Although it was small, developers were pushing to change that; in the 1920s, James S. Ditty predicted that it would become a city with a population of 200,000.[12] He envisioned plans that included the bridging of Lake Washington and an area filled with golf courses and airports.[13] His map with these visions was published in 1928.[13]

Once the Murrow Memorial Bridge opened, access from Seattle improved, and the area gradually grew into a bedroom community.[11] After the Japanese Internment began in 1942 a large quantity of farm land was available for development.[14] This made way for the initial development of the Bellevue downtown area.

Bellevue seen from Meydenbauer Bay in 1902

Bellevue incorporated as a third class city on March 21, 1953. Following the 1963 opening of a second bridge across the lake, the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, the city began to grow more rapidly. It has since become one of the largest cities in the state, with several high-rise structures in its core and a burgeoning business community. The city experienced a building boom during the mid 2000s, with the building of developments such as Lincoln Square and the Bravern.[11]

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Incorporated	March 21, 1953
Government	
• Mayor	John Stokes
Area[1]	
• City	36.47 sq mi (94.46 km^2)
• Land	31.97 sq mi (82.80 km^2)
• Water	4.50 sq mi (11.65 km^2)
Elevation	85 ft (26 m)
Population (2010)[2]	
• City	122,363
• Estimate (2016)	141,400
• Rank	US: 186th
• Density	3,827.4/sq mi (1,477.8/km^2)
• Metro	3,733,580 (US: 15th)
Time zone	PST (UTC−8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC−7)
ZIP Codes	98004-98009
Area code	425
FIPS code	53-05210
GNIS ID	1512000[3]
Website	www.bellevuewa.gov (http://www.bellevuewa.gov/)

Reflective of Bellevue's growth over the years is Bellevue Square, now one of the largest shopping centers in the region. Opened in 1946,[11] the mall underwent a significant expansion in the 1980s. More recently, an expansion along Bellevue Way called "The Lodge" and the new One Lincoln Tower promise to strengthen downtown Bellevue's role as the largest Seattle Eastside shopping and dining destination.

The city's long-term plans include the Bel-Red Corridor Project, a large-scale planning effort to encourage the redevelopment of a large northern section of the city bordering the adjacent town of Redmond which is a major employment area in the city.[15] Patterned after what many civic leaders consider the successful redevelopment of the downtown core, early plans include "superblock" mixed use projects similar to Lincoln Square. Premised on the 2008 approval of the extension of Link Light Rail to the Eastside, the city hopes to mitigate transportation problems impeding earlier efforts in redeveloping the downtown core; viewed as an economic development opportunity by many in the business and building development community, the process has focused on infrastructure and the encouragement of private construction in a large-scale urban renewal effort.

Geography

Bellevue is located at 47°36′N 122°12′W (47.5976, -122.1592).[16]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 36.47 square miles (94.46 km^2), of which, 31.97 square miles (82.80 km^2) is land and 4.50 square miles (11.65 km^2) is water.[1]

The city's name is derived from a French term for "beautiful view". Under favorable weather conditions, scenic vistas of the Olympic Mountains and Cascade Mountains can be viewed from hilltops (and strategically positioned high-rise buildings) within the incorporated city.

The city lies between Lake Washington to the west and the smaller Lake Sammamish to the east. Much of Bellevue is drained by the Kelsey Creek watershed, whose source is located in the Larsen and Phantom Lake green belt and whose outlet is near where Interstate 90 meets Lake Washington's eastern shore. The city is bisected by Interstate 405 running north-south, and the southern portion is crossed from west to east by Interstate 90. The State Route 520 freeway roughly delineates the upper reaches of Bellevue.

South of I-90, the city continues up Cougar Mountain, at the top of which lies is an unincorporated King County location called Hilltop. To the west of Cougar Mountain, Bellevue includes the Coal Creek, Somerset, and Factoria neighborhoods.

Bellevue is bordered by the cities of Kirkland to the north and Redmond to the northeast along the Overlake and Crossroads neighborhoods. Across the short East Channel Bridge, I-90 connects Bellevue to Mercer Island to the southwest. Issaquah is to the east, down I-90 at the south end of Lake Sammamish. The city is also bordered to the west by many affluent suburbs such as Medina, Clyde Hill, Hunts Point and Yarrow Point. The south end of Bellevue is bordered by the city of Renton, and to the southeast, the relatively recently incorporated city of Newcastle.

Cityscape

Communities within Bellevue include Bellecrest, Bridle Trails, Crossroads, Eastgate/Cougar Mountain, Enatai, Factoria, Newport, Northeast Bellevue, Northwest Bellevue, Sammamish/East Bellevue, Somerset, Sunset, Tam o'shanter, West Bellevue, West Lake Hills, Wilburton, and Woodridge.[17]

Bellevue, Washington aerial with Seattle seen across Lake Washington, 2013

Skyline from Lake Washington, 2015

Mist at dawn in Bellevue, 2016

Climate

Like much of the Puget Sound lowland, Bellevue has a mild oceanic climate. It also has frequent rain showers from October to May, with precipitation levels typically being over 2 inches.[18] On average, the hottest month is July, while January is the coldest.[18]

Bellevue
Climate chart (explanation)
J   F   M   A   M   J   J   A   S   O   N   D

43 47 54 58 65 70 77 78 71 60 52 44
32 35 38 42 47 52 55 57 52 46 40 34

4.5 3.7 3.8 2.8 2.1 1.7 1 1 1.7 3.3 4.9 5.5

Average max. and min. temperatures in °F

Precipitation totals in inches

Metric conversion

| J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |

6 8 12 14 18 21 25 26 22 16 11 7
0 2 3 6 8 11 13 14 11 8 4 1

114 94 97 71 53 43 25 25 43 84 124 140

Average max. and min. temperatures in °C

Precipitation totals in mm
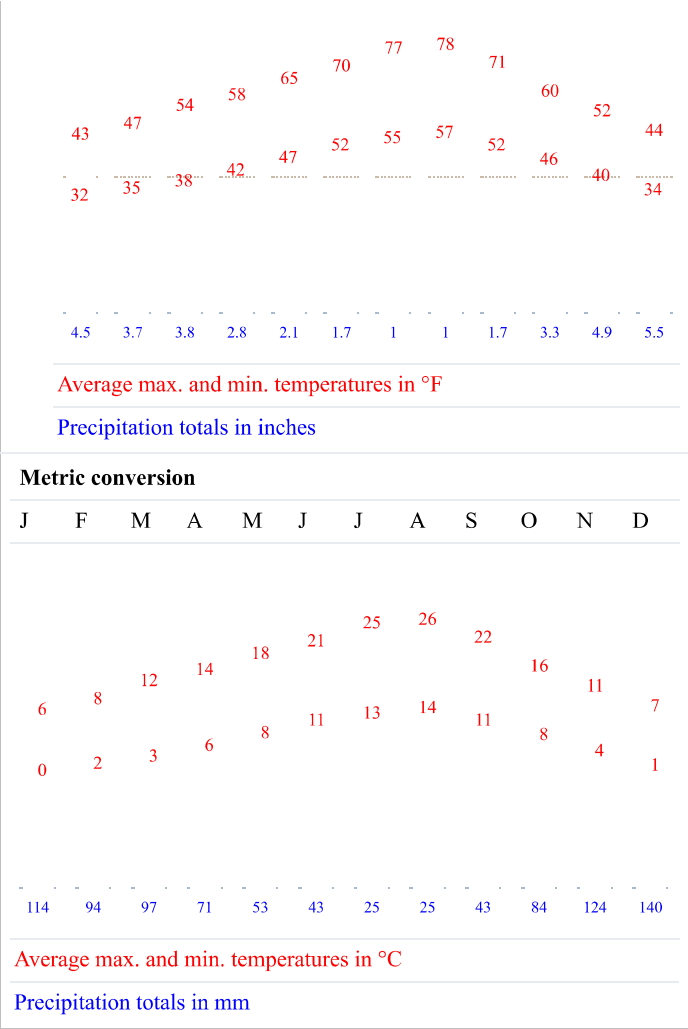
Climate data for Bellevue, Washington													
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Year**
Record high °F (°C)	65 (18)	70 (21)	78 (26)	89 (32)	93 (34)	98 (37)	105 (41)	100 (38)	100 (38)	90 (32)	75 (24)	64 (18)	105 (41)
Average high °F (°C)	43 (6)	47 (8)	54 (12)	58 (14)	66 (19)	70 (21)	77 (25)	78 (26)	71 (22)	60 (16)	51 (11)	44 (7)	59.9 (15.6)
Average low °F (°C)	32 (0)	35 (2)	38 (3)	42 (6)	47 (8)	52 (11)	55 (13)	57 (14)	52 (11)	46 (8)	40 (4)	34 (1)	44.2 (6.8)
Record low °F (°C)	−5 (−21)	−4 (−20)	10 (−12)	27 (−3)	28 (−2)	36 (2)	42 (6)	42 (6)	35 (2)	21 (−6)	4 (−16)	0 (−18)	−5 (−21)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	4.49 (114)	3.67 (93.2)	3.84 (97.5)	2.84 (72.1)	2.10 (53.3)	1.68 (42.7)	0.97 (24.6)	0.97 (24.6)	1.71 (43.4)	3.32 (84.3)	4.92 (125)	5.45 (138.4)	35.96 (913.4)
Source #1: [19]													
Source #2: [20]													

Surrounding cities

Transportation

Bellevue is the main Eastside hub for both the local transit authority, King County Metro, and Sound Transit, the regional transit system. The Bellevue Transit Center, which serves both Metro and Sound buses, is located in the heart of the downtown business district and is connected to Interstate 405 by NE 6th St. and a direct-access Texas T HOV ramp. Local buses run into Kirkland, Redmond, Issaquah, Renton, and the University District;[21] regional buses go to Bothell, Lynnwood, Everett, Seattle, Renton, Kent and Auburn, among other cities.[22]

The East Link light rail line is planned to run from Seattle through Mercer Island and Bellevue before ending in Redmond. A measure including this and other regional road and transit projects went before voters on November 4, 2008 and was approved.[23]

The Bellevue City Council lobbied hard for Sound Transit—a regional transit authority—to construct its light-rail line underground through Bellevue's rapidly growing downtown.[24] Bellevue promised to devote between $104 million to $150 million toward a potential tunnel in the form of cash, services, free access to rights-of-way and one-time tax revenues that result from the East Link project. In November 2011, the council signed an agreement with Sound Transit.[25] Tunnel construction started in early 2016 while the remainder of downtown Bellevue construction began in mid-2017.[26] Former Bellevue City Council member Claudia Balducci is a member of the Sound Transit board of directors.

I-405 as seen from the NE 8th Street Overpass

The City of Bellevue has undertaken an extensive "Bel-Red Area Transformation" process which seeks to plan some 900 acres (3.6 km^2) in the northern portion of the city,[27] all of which is premised on the extension of light rail to the Eastside under Sound Transit 2.[28] The top-down and highly integrated land use and transportation planning is similar to earlier planning for the Downtown.

Bellevue was also served by a railroad, a Burlington Northern branch line known as the Woodinville Subdivision, which included the historic Wilburton Trestle. This local freight line was the subject of debate over whether to railbank the line and construct a multi-purpose trail. As of March 2009, the Port of Seattle had to postpone its acquisition of the corridor because of instability in the bond market. As of 2016 the line is disused however part of the track bed at Wilburton Station will be reused by Sound Transit's light-rail construction.[29]

The city once had an operating air-field named Bellevue Airfield.

Government and politics

Bellevue has a council-manager form of government with seven, non-partisan council members elected at large for staggered four-year terms.[31] The City Council selects a Mayor from among its members (and not by popular vote), who serves as council chair but has no veto power. As of 2016, the Mayor is John Stokes [32] and the Deputy Mayor is John Chelminiak.[33]

Presidential Elections Results[30]			
Year	**Republican**	**Democratic**	**Third Parties**
2016	24.58% *15,175*	**66.11%** *40,820*	9.31% *5,747*
2012	35.76% *22,083*	**61.59%** *38,036*	2.65% *1,634*
2008	34.41% *19,531*	**63.82%** *36,224*	1.77% *1,004*
2004	41.68% *24,089*	**57.01%** *32,952*	1.31% *756*

Bellevue City Hall, opened in 2006

The mayor administrates council meetings, helps set the issues on the council's meeting agendas, and serves as the city's most visible spokesperson, while operational authority is held by the city manager, who operates the city's day-to-day activities. The city manager is also elected by the seven members of the council and not by popular vote.

Bellevue is a left-leaning city. In the 2016 election, of the 61,742 who cast ballots for President, 66.11% voted for Hillary Clinton compare to 24.58% for Donald Trump.[34]

Education

Bellevue is home to Bellevue College (BC) and City University of Seattle.

The city hosts the Bellevue School District. There are four main public high schools – Bellevue High School, Interlake High School, Newport High School, and Sammamish High School – as well as two alternative high schools, International School and Big Picture School (formerly known as Robinswood Alternative High School), which reopened in 2011. Newsweek's 2015 ranking of U.S. public high schools placed Interlake at #359 and Newport at #391, with both schools noted for equitably helping low-income students meet average scores on standardized tests.[35] Portions of Bellevue also lie within the boundaries of Lake Washington School District, Renton School District and Issaquah School District.

The Jewish Day School of Metropolitan Seattle is located in Bellevue, serving students from Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 8.

At the elementary level, Bellevue is home to several Montessori schools, the Eastside's only Waldorf education at Three Cedars School, as well as Bellevue Christian School.

The Seattle Japanese School, a Japanese weekend supplementary school, holds its classes in Bellevue.[36]

Economy

With its immediate proximity to Redmond, home of Microsoft and Nintendo of America, and direct highway access to Seattle via Interstate 90 and State Route 520, Bellevue is now home to the headquarters of many small and large businesses, many of which are technology companies that started in the 1990s, including celebrated video game companies Valve and Bungie. The city has numerous thriving commercial districts, including three major shopping centers aside from Bellevue Square: Factoria Mall to the South, Crossroads Mall to the East, and the Overlake Shopping District in the North.

Panorama of Bellevue, Washington.

Demographics

According to a 2012 estimate, the median income for a household in the city was $88,073, and the median income for a family was $104,839. The per capita income for the city was $48,719.

In 2006, Bellevue was rated one of the 25 safest cities in America,[41] based on the per-capita incidence of violent crime.

2010 census

As of the census[2] of 2010, there were 122,363 people, 50,355 households, and 32,145 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,827.4 inhabitants per square mile (1,477.8/km^2). There were 55,551 housing units at an average density of 1,737.6 per square mile (670.9/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 62.6% White, 2.2% African American, 0.4% Native American, 27.6% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, 3.1% from other races, and 3.9% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.0% of the population.

There were 50,355 households of which 30.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.9% were married couples living together, 7.6% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 36.2% were non-families. 28.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 8.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.41 and the average family size was 2.97.

The median age in the city was 38.5 years. 21.2% of residents were under the age of 18; 7.6% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 30.8% were from 25 to 44; 26.5% were from 45 to 64; and 13.9% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 50.1% male and 49.9% female.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1900	254	—
1910	150	−40.9%
1920	1,213	708.7%
1930	1,071	−11.7%
1940	1,177	9.9%
1950	7,658	550.6%
1960	12,809	67.3%
1970	61,196	377.8%
1980	73,903	20.8%
1990	86,874	17.6%
2000	109,569	26.1%
2010	122,363	11.7%
Est. 2016	141,400 [37]	15.6%

source:[38]
U.S. Decennial Census[39]
2015 Estimate[40]

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 109,569 people, 45,836 households, and 29,060 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,375.8/km² (3,563.6/mi²). There were 48,396 housing units at an average density of 607.7/km² (1,574.0/mi²). The racial makeup of the city was 74.33% White, 1.99% African American, 0.32% Native American, 17.39% Asian, 0.23% Pacific Islander, 2.54% from other races, and 3.19% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.32% of the population.

There were 45,836 households out of which 27.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.0% were married couples living together, 7.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 36.6% were non-families. 28.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.37 and the average family size was 2.93.

In the city, the population was spread out with 21.1% under the age of 18, 7.8% from 18 to 24, 32.6% from 25 to 44, 25.0% from 45 to 64, and 13.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38 years. For every 100 females there were 98.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was $62,338, and the median income for a family was $76,868. Males had a median income of $56,456 versus $37,124 for females. The per capita income for the city was $36,905. About 3.8% of families and 5.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 5.7% of those under age 18 and 6.3% of those age 65 or over.

Culture

Recurring cultural events

Bellevue is the site of the popular annual Bellevue Arts and Crafts Fair (originally Pacific Northwest Arts and Crafts Fair), held since 1947 at the end of July. The biennial Bellevue Sculpture Exhibition draws thousands of visitors to the Downtown Park to view up to 46 three-dimensional artworks from artists around the country. The Bellevue 24-Hour Relay has also been hosted every July in Bellevue Downtown Park. In celebration of its strawberry farming history, Bellevue holds an annual Strawberry Festival on the fourth weekend in June.[42] The festival initially began in 1925, and continued to 1942 when many Bellevue's strawberry farmers were incarcerated as part of the Japanese Internment. In 1987 the festival was resumed as a one evening event, and in 2003 it was expanded back to a multi-day festival.[43]

Places of interest

The Bellevue Arts Museum first opened in 1975, then moved to Bellevue Square in 1983. In 2001, the museum moved into its own building, designed by Steven Holl. The museum subsequently ran into financial difficulties and was forced to close to the public in 2003. After a lengthy fundraising campaign, a remodel, and a new mission to become a national center for the fine art of craft and design, the museum reopened on June 18, 2005 with an exhibition of teapots.[44] The Rosalie Whyel Museum of Doll Art - now closed - contained one of the largest doll collections in the world—more than a thousand dolls—displayed on two floors of a Victorian-style building.[45] The KidsQuest Children's Museum is located in Downtown Bellevue. The museum's primary visitors are mothers and care givers with children from pre-crawlers to 12 years of age. Its 10,000-square-foot (930 m²) space houses play and discovery areas, exhibits, offices, educational activities and classroom space. Near Interstate 405 is Meydenbauer Center, a convention center that brings corporate meetings and charity events to the downtown area. Meydenbauer also includes a 410-seat theater which attracts operas, ballets, and orchestral performances.[46]

Bellevue Arts Museum

Sports and recreation

Since the 1970s, the city has taken an active role in ensuring that its commercial development does not overwhelm its natural land and water resources.[47] Today, the Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department manages more than 2,500 acres (10 km²) of parks and open spaces, including the Downtown Park and the Bellevue Botanical Garden, as well as several playgrounds, beach parks, and trails. More than 5,500 Bellevue residents participate in volunteer activities through this department annually.[48]

Bellevue was home to the American Basketball Association team, the Bellevue Blackhawks. The Blackhawks in 2005, despite being ranked 13th in the league, made it to the championship game in front of 15,000 fans in Little Rock, Arkansas.[49] The team has been inactive since 2006.[50]

City Nicknames

Being a relatively young city, Bellevue has not had many nicknames. However, with recent construction and city development, a large number of modern, glass skyscrapers have cropped up in the city skyline, and many citizens now refer to Bellevue as "Glass City" or "The City of Glass".

Notable people

- William S. Ayer, former president and CEO of Alaska Airlines[51]
- Peter Horton, actor[52]
- James Love, Director, Knowledge Ecology International[53]
- Rob McKenna, former Attorney General of Washington[54]
- Satya Nadella, CEO of Microsoft[55]
- Timothy Omundson, actor[56]
- Larry Sanger, Wikipedia co-founder[57]
- Ann Wilson, co-founder of Heart[58]
- Nancy Wilson, co-founder of Heart[58]

Athletes, coaches, and sportscasters

- Tim Lincecum, MLB pitcher for San Francisco Giants, Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim
- John Olerud, MLB baseball player for Toronto Blue Jays, Seattle Mariners[59]
- Dave Niehaus, broadcaster for California Angels and Seattle Mariners, recipient of the Ford C. Frick Award[60]
- Chuck Swirsky, NBA broadcaster for Chicago Bulls, Toronto Raptors
- Matt Hague, professional baseball player, first baseman for Toronto Blue Jays
- Matthew Boyd, professional baseball player, pitcher for Detroit Tigers
- Russell Wilson, professional football player, quarterback for Seattle Seahawks [61]

Sister cities

Bellevue has the following sister cities:[62][63]

- 🇹🇼 Hualien, Taiwan
- 🇯🇵 Yao, Osaka Prefecture, Japan
- 🇨🇿 Kladno, Czech Republic[64]
- 🇱🇻 Liepāja, Latvia

See also

- Lakemont, Washington

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External links

- Official site (http://www.bellevuewa.gov/)
- Bellevue, Washington (https://dmoztools.net/Regional/North_America/United_States/Washington/Localities/B/Bellevue/) at DMOZ
- Government Trade and Technology Official Site (http://www.BellevueCN.com/)
- Visitors bureau site (http://www.VisitBellevueWashington.com/)
- Community information site (http://www.downtownBellevue.org/)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bellevue,_Washington&oldid=801382049"

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:		Black Diamond				District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
Council District:		9 - Reagan Dunn							
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per $1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes				State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
$ 299,000.00	11.80	$ 3,526.73				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)
$ 318,000.00	11.06	$ 3,518.33				Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
						Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
						Children/Familty 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)
6.4%	-6.2%	-0.2%	$ (8.40)			Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
						County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
						County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
						County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
						County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
						County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
						Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
						EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
						Enumclaw SD 216 M & O (voted)	3.25223	3.05574	(0.19649)
NOTES:						Enumclaw SD 216 Bond (voted)	1.36297	1.26372	(0.09925)
						Enumclaw SD 216 Capital (voted)	0.22711	0.21487	(0.01224)
						City General Fund	2.24468	2.12965	(0.11503)
						Library General Fund - 5	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
						Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
						TOTAL	**11.79508**	**11.06394**	(0.73114)

Black Diamond, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Black Diamond is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 4,151 at the 2010 census.[5]

Based on per capita income, one of the more reliable measures of affluence, Black Diamond ranks 64th of 522 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked.

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History

Black Diamond was officially incorporated on February 19, 1959.

Beginning in the 1880s Black Diamond was a rural coal mining area, developed by the Black Diamond Coal Mining Company of California, which owned and operated the mine.[6] The original residents were largely composed of former workers, from the company's previous coal mining operation in Nortonville, California, which primarily sold coal to the thriving new metropolis of San Francisco.[7] A combination of low quality coal from the Nortonville mines, water intrusion into the workings there, and the discovery and economical transport of higher-quality Washington coal to San Francisco spelled the demise of Nortonville in the early 1880s.[8] The town was home to around 3,500 people by the early 1900s, many of them European immigrants; most of the working men were involved in producing coal. This coal was transported to Seattle via the Pacific Coast Coal train. Before 1911, the miners were affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), but by March 1911 had left en masse to join the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).[9][10]

After World War I, the town shut down the mine as it was no longer viable. However a second mining boom spurred growth in the town in the early 1930s on the strength of multiple mining operations promoted by the Morris brothers through the Palmer Coking Coal Company. Mining has continued until recently through the Pacific Coast Coal Company, formerly of San Francisco. The prospect of future mining operations remains strong.

Black Diamond, Washington	
City	
Location of Black Diamond, Washington	
Coordinates: 47°19′4″N 122°0′53″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area[1]	
• **Total**	6.66 sq mi (17.25 km²)
• **Land**	6.02 sq mi (15.59 km²)
• **Water**	0.64 sq mi (1.66 km²)
Elevation	653 ft (199 m)
Population (2010)[2]	
• **Total**	4,151
• **Estimate** (2015)[3]	4,376
• **Density**	689.5/sq mi (266.2/km²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
• **Summer (DST)**	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98010
Area code(s)	360
FIPS code	53-06330
GNIS feature ID	1516603[4]
Website	www.ci.blackdiamond.wa.us (http://www.ci.blackdiamond.wa.us/)

The town has been home to many famous residents, including folk musician Brandi Carlile (who grew up a few miles east in Ravensdale). The minor-league baseball star Edo Vanni was born at Black Diamond in 1918. This city was put onto the official maps on February 9, 1954, which is considered its birthdate.

The main building of the Black Diamond Historical Museum is the former train station, which served the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway 1884–1916 and the Pacific Coast Railway 1916–1951. According to a sign at the museum, there were originally two trains a day to Seattle, later only one. Regular passenger service ended in 1925, but a train still brought men to the mine until 1931, and trains continued to haul coal and freight into the 1940s.

The Black Diamond Bakery

The Black Diamond Bakery achieved regional fame in the 1970s for the quality of its breads and other baked goods, and continues to attract destination shoppers. The town's late 20th century population growth has been mostly as a commuter community for people with jobs in Seattle, Bellevue, and other suburban centers.

Geography

Black Diamond is located at 47°19′4″N 122°0′53″W (47.317802, -122.014793).[11]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 6.66 square miles (17.25 km^2), of which, 6.02 square miles (15.59 km^2) is land and 0.64 square miles (1.66 km^2) is water.[1]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census[2] of 2010, there were 4,151 people, 1,546 households, and 1,157 families residing in the city. The population density was 689.5 inhabitants per square mile (266.2/km^2). There were 1,685 housing units at an average density of 279.9 per square mile (108.1/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 92.0% White, 1.2% African American, 0.7% Native American, 1.2% Asian, 0.3% Pacific Islander, 1.3% from other races, and 3.3% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 4.6% of the population.

There were 1,546 households of which 37.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 62.0% were married couples living together, 8.6% had a female householder with no husband present, 4.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 25.2% were non-families. 17.9% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.68 and the average family size was 3.05.

The median age in the city was 40.4 years. 25.2% of residents were under the age of 18; 7% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 25.7% were from 25 to 44; 32.1% were from 45 to 64; and 10% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.8% male and 50.2% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 3,970 people, 1,456 households, and 1,131 families residing in the city. The population density was 739.5 people per square mile (285.4/km²). There were 1,538 housing units at an average density of 286.5 per square mile (110.6/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 93.43% White, 0.08% African American, 1.56% Native American, 1.01% Asian, 0.05% Pacific Islander, 0.88% from other races, and

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1890	561	—
1960	1,026	—
1970	1,160	13.1%
1980	1,170	0.9%
1990	1,422	21.5%
2000	3,970	179.2%
2010	4,151	4.6%
Est. 2016	4,384 [12]	5.6%

U.S. Decennial Census[13]
2015 estimate[3]

3.00% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.70% of the population. 16.8% were of German, 13.2% Irish, 8.5% English and 7.4% Norwegian ancestry.

There were 1,456 households out of which 41.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 65.2% were married couples living together, 8.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 22.3% were non-families. 17.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.73 and the average family size was 3.08.

In the city the population was spread out with 28.5% under the age of 18, 6.2% from 18 to 24, 34.1% from 25 to 44, 22.9% from 45 to 64, and 8.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 103.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 101.6 males.

Many early residents of Black Diamond came from Italy; this is one of many grave markers in the Black Diamond Cemetery with an Italian-language inscription. The cemetery is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The median income for a household in the city was $67,092, and the median income for a family was $72,981. Males had a median income of $51,792 versus $31,932 for females. The per capita income for the city was $26,936. About 0.8% of families and 0.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 0.9% of those under age 18 and none of those age 65 or over.

City landmarks

The City of Black Diamond has designated the following landmarks:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Black Diamond Cemetery[14]	c. 1880	2000	Cemetery Hill Road	
Black Diamond Miners' Cabin[14]	c. 1882	1995	24311 Morgan Street	
Luigi & Aurora Pagani House[14]	c.1896	2001	32901 Merino Street	

External links

- History of Black Diamond (http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=46 0) at HistoryLink

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