

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Des Moines						
Council District:	5 - Dave Upthegrove						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 241,000.00	13.73	\$ 3,308.96		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)
\$ 267,000.00	13.99	\$ 3,735.90		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
10.8%	1.9%	12.9%	\$ 426.93	Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
NOTES:				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
Highline SD #401 - a new voter approved G.O. bond of \$299.85m				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
Federal Way Fire District #39 - new 4 year M&O levy @ \$2.75m yearly				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Highline SD 401 M & O (voted)	3.51745	3.37767	(0.13978)
				Highline SD 401 Bond Levy (voted)	1.63785	2.33468	0.69683
				City General Fund	1.65223	1.51076	(0.14147)
				Library General Fund 05	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Fire District #39 General Fund	1.50000	1.50000	0.00000
				Fire District #39 Bond (voted)	0.15721	0.14748	(0.00973)
				Fire District #39 M&O (voted)	0.25309	0.18489	(0.06820)
				DesMoines Pool Metro Park	0.30422	0.28668	(0.01754)
				TOTAL	13.73014	13.99212	0.26198

Des Moines, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Des Moines (/dəˈmɔɪnz/ *də-**MOINZ***)^[5] is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 29,673 at the 2010 census.^[6]

Des Moines is located on the east shore of Puget Sound, approximately halfway between the major cities of Seattle and Tacoma. The city is bordered by the suburbs of Federal Way to the south, Kent to the east, Sea-Tac to the northeast, Burien to the north, and Normandy Park to the northwest. It is one of the few points along this shoreline where the topography facilitates access to the water, and a recreational marina operated by the city, with moorage, boat launching and pier fishing facilities, is located there. Forested Saltwater State Park on a steep ravine between the Zenith and Woodmont neighborhoods is the most-used State Park on the Sound. Near the border of Federal Way, Redondo has a board-walk complete with a Salty's restaurant and a pay parking lot.

Property within the city has been the subject of land buyouts because of noise from aircraft landing or taking off from the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport 2 miles (3.2 km) north of Des Moines.^[7]

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
 - 2.1 Surrounding cities
- 3 Demographics
 - 3.1 2010 census
 - 3.2 2000 census
- 4 Education
 - 4.1 Primary and secondary schools
 - 4.2 Colleges
- 5 Parks and recreation
- 6 City landmarks
- 7 Notable residents
- 8 References
- 9 External links

History

There is no evidence that Indian tribes had permanent settlements in Des Moines. However, there is ample evidence that the Duwamish and Muckleshoot Indian tribes came to Des Moines for fishing and clamming.

What was to become Des Moines was first explored by Europeans on May 26, 1792, during the exploration of British naval Captain George Vancouver on his flagship *HMS Discovery*. The first Americans to visit the area were part of Charles Wilkes' Expedition.

The first known settler was John Moore, who probably arrived about 1867. His homestead claim certificate (#285) was granted on July 2, 1872.

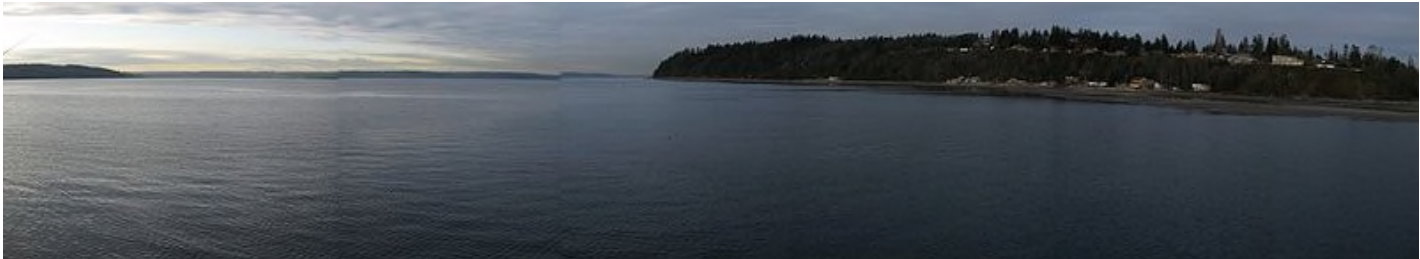
In 1887 F.A. Blasher persuaded some friends in his home city of Des Moines, Iowa, to help finance the development of a town on Puget Sound. The work was done by the Des Moines Improvement Company.^[8] In 1889 the area was platted into lots and sold by the Des Moines Improvement Company, which had been incorporated by F. A. Blasher, Orin Watts Barlow, Charles M. Johnson, and John W. Kleeb. Lumber mills provided the community with its primary employment.

Des Moines, Washington	
City	
<div><div><div><div></div><div>City of Des Moines</div></div><div><div></div><div>Washington</div></div></div><div>Seal</div></div>	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div>Location of Des Moines, Washington</div></div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	
Coordinates: 47°23′39″N 122°19′5″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Government <div></div>	
 • Type	Council-manager
 • Mayor	Matt Pina
Area <div>[1]</div>	
 • Total	6.50 sq mi (16.83 km ²)
 • Land	6.50 sq mi (16.83 km ²)
 • Water	0 sq mi (0 km ²)
Elevation <div></div>	92 ft (28 m)
Population (2010) [2]	
 • Total	29,673
 • Estimate (2015) [3]	31,221
 • Density	4,565.1/sq mi (1,762.6/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98148, 98198
Area code(s)	206
FIPS code	53-17635
GNIS feature ID	1512145 [4]
Website	desmoineswa.gov (http://desmoineswa.gov)

Early transportation to Des Moines was by water. The Mosquito Fleet provided access to Seattle, Tacoma, and Vashon Island. The first road, the Brick Highway, was completed in May 1916. The first cross-Puget Sound automobile ferry started service from Des Moines to Portage on November 13, 1916. This ferry service continued until September 1921. Before World War II farming fueled the local economy.

Following the war, suburbanization of the community occurred. With increased population, the county government was unable to supply the level of service and local control desired by Des Moines residents. In response to this, Des Moines was officially incorporated on June 17, 1959.

The city's most visible asset is its 838-berth small boat marina that was opened on May 10, 1970. In 1980, a 670-foot (200 m) concrete and aluminum fishing pier was built at the north end of the marina.^[9]



A view of Puget Sound and the Normandy Park cove from the fishing pier

Geography

Des Moines is located at 47°23′39″N 122°19′5″W﻿ / ﻿47.394120, -122.317983﻿ / 47.394120; -122.317983.^[10]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 6.50 square miles (16.83 km²), all of it land.^[1]

Most of the city rolls gently down to the waters of Puget Sound from an elevation of about 400 feet (120 m) along the eastern city boundary on Pacific Highway, allowing many homes to enjoy an unobstructed view of the sound and Vashon Island. The ravines of Des Moines Creek and Massey Creek deeply incise this broad slope.

Surrounding cities

Demographics



The Des Moines Field House / Activity Center, a legacy of the WPA, is listed as a King County landmark.

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 29,673 people, 11,664 households, and 7,249 families residing in the city. The population density was 4,565.1 inhabitants per square mile (1,762.6/km²). There were 12,588 housing units at an average density of 1,936.6 per square mile (747.7/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 63.5% White, 9.1% African American, 1.1% Native American, 10.7% Asian, 2.4% Pacific Islander, 7.8% from other races, and 5.4% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 15.2% of the population.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1890	212	—
1960	1,987	—
1970	3,951	98.8%
1980	7,378	86.7%
1990	17,283	134.3%
2000	29,267	69.3%
2010	29,673	1.4%
Est. 2016	31,172 ^[11]	5.1%

U.S. Decennial Census^[12]
2015 Estimate^[3]

There were 11,664 households of which 30.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 43.8% were married couples living together, 12.8% had a female householder with no husband present, 5.5% had a male householder with no wife present, and 37.9% were non-families. 30.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.49 and the average family size was 3.10.

The median age in the city was 39.4 years. 22.2% of residents were under the age of 18; 8.6% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 26.9% were from 25 to 44; 27.4% were from 45 to 64; and 14.8% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 48.7% male and 51.3% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 29,267 people, 11,337 households, and 7,289 families residing in the city. The population density was 4,616.5 people per square mile (1,782.3/km²). There were 11,777 housing units at an average density of 1,857.7 per square mile (717.2/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 74.15% White, 7.20% African American, 0.96% Native American, 8.28% Asian, 1.34% Pacific Islander, 3.32% from other races, and 4.76% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 6.61% of the population.

There were 11,337 households out of which 30.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 47.1% were married couples living together, 12.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 35.7% were non-families. 27.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.9% 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 3.02.

In the city the population was spread out with 23.8% under the age of 18, 8.3% from 18 to 24, 31.1% from 25 to 44, 22.0% from 45 to 64, and 14.9% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females there were 93.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 89.4 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$48,971, and the median income for a family was \$57,003. Males had a median income of \$40,007 versus \$30,553 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$24,127. About 5.6% of families and 7.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 9.6% of those under age 18 and 2.8% of those age 65 or over.

Education

Primary and secondary schools

Most of Des Moines is within the Highline Public Schools district; the neighborhoods of Woodmont and Redondo are within the Federal Way School District.

Elementary schools within Des Moines include Des Moines Elementary School, Midway Elementary School, North Hill Elementary School, Olympic Hill Elementary School, Parkside Elementary School, and Woodmont Elementary School (Woodmont is a part of the Federal Way School District).^{[13][14]}

Pacific Middle School and Mount Rainier High School are the secondary schools of Des Moines.^[14]

Des Moines students, pre-K through 8th grade, are also served by St. Philomena Catholic School^[15] and Holy Trinity Lutheran School.^[16]



Mount Rainier High School

Colleges

Highline College is in Des Moines.^[14]

CWU-Des Moines (<http://www.cwu.edu/des-moines/>) is located in Des Moines, WA. Central Washington University has a University Center co-located on the Highline College campus and offers several bachelor and graduate degrees ^[17]

Parks and recreation

Saltwater State Park is in Des Moines.^[14]

City landmarks

The City of Des Moines has designated the following landmark:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Des Moines Beach Park ^[18] (the former Covenant Beach Bible Camp)	1917–1931	2005	Cliff Ave. and 220th St. 47°24′26″N 122°19′43″W	

Notable residents

- Gregory Carroll, operatic tenor^[19]
- Darwin Jones (soccer), American soccer player, Seattle Sounders FC (forward)
- Peter H. Gregory, American information security advisor, computer security specialist, and writer.

References

- ↑ "US Gazetteer files 2010" (https://www.webcitation.org/64vfLAeJ2?url=http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt) on 2012-01-24. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
- ↑ "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
- ↑ "Population Estimates" (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved June 18, 2016.
- ↑ "Des Moines" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3:::NO::P3_FID:1512145). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
- ↑ The pronunciation of the city name is de Moine without the s and is recorded as such in the city council records
- ↑ "2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110721034521/http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table). *American FactFinder*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table) on 21 July 2011. Retrieved 17 November 2012.
- ↑ Des Moines Historical Society Time Line 1970's (<http://dmhs.org/timeline/history1970.html>)
- ↑ "Des Moines" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090309023858/http://search.tpl.lib.wa.us/wanames/>). *Washington Place Names database*. Tacoma Public Library. Archived from the original (<http://search.tpl.lib.wa.us/wanames/>) on 2009-03-09. Retrieved 2009-03-06.
- ↑ One Hundred Years of the "Waterland" Community: A History of Des Moines, Washington, 1989
- ↑ "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
- ↑ "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables.2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
- ↑ United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6YSasqtfX?url=http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>) on May 12, 2015. Retrieved July 31, 2013.
- ↑ "Federal Way Public School District (<http://schools.fwps.org/woodmont>)" Retrieved on May 31, 2010.
- ↑ "Detailed Street Map (<http://www.desmoinesmail.com/WebPDF/Maps/RoadmapGrid.pdf>)." City of Des Moines. Retrieved on February 28, 2010.
- ↑ <http://www.stphilomenaschool.com/>
- ↑ http://www.htlc-wa.org/site/default.asp?sec_id=140006809/
- ↑ <http://www.cwu.edu/des-moines/>
- ↑ Recent Landmarks Designations (<https://web.archive.org/web/20041105010331/http://www.metrokc.gov/exec/bred/hpp/landmarkDesignations.htm>), King County Landmarks Commission. Accessed 2009-05-09.
- ↑ F. Paul Driscoll (October 2013). "Obituary: Gregory Carroll" (http://www.operanews.com/Opera_News_Magazine/2013/10/Departments/Obituaries.html). *Opera News*. **78** (4).

External links

- Official website (<http://desmoineswa.gov>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Des_Moines,_Washington&oldid=801528511"

- ↑ This page was last edited on 20 September 2017, at 06:13.
- ↑ Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Duvall						
Council District:	3 - Kathy Lambert						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 375,000.00	12.78	\$ 4,794.36		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-vote)	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)
\$ 399,000.00	12.42	\$ 4,954.71		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
6.4%	-2.9%	3.3%	\$ 160.34	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)
				Riverview SD 407 M & O (voted)	2.51681	2.40408	(0.11273)
NOTES:				Riverview SD 407 Bond (voted)	1.25949	1.20806	(0.05143)
				Riverview SD 407 Capital (voted)	0.55859	0.51970	(0.03889)
Voters approved a temporary 9-year lid lift at \$0.325/\$1,000 for the first				City General Fund	1.40068	1.65864	0.25796
year for ballfield improvements, full-time school resource officer and IT				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
systems improvements.				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
A new 4 year M&O levy for Fire District #45 at \$750,000 per year approved				Evergreen Hosp. #2 General Fund	0.25434	0.24291	(0.01143)
by voters				Evergreen Hosp. #2 Bond (voted)	0.12462	0.11563	(0.00899)
				Fire District #45 General Fund	1.45095	1.38455	(0.06640)
				Fire District #45 M&O (voted)	0.37603	0.35263	(0.02340)
				Fire District #45 Bond (voted)	0.13537	0.13165	(0.00372)
				TOTAL	12.78497	12.41781	(0.36716)

Duvall, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Duvall is a city in King County, Washington, United States, located on SR 203, halfway between Monroe and Carnation.^[5] The population consists of 7,674 people as of 2015.^[6]

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Town events
- 3 Geography
 - 3.1 Climate
- 4 Demographics
 - 4.1 2010 census
- 5 Surrounding cities and communities
- 6 References
- 7 External links

History



Bridge crossing the Snoqualmie River on the Woodinville-Duvall Road as it enters the center of Duvall (2007).

The area that became known as Duvall was historically the home of the Snoqualmie and other ancestral Tulalip Native American tribes. Following their relocation under the Treaty of Point Elliott, the area was homesteaded by veterans of the Civil War.^[7] The center of present-day town was located on a hillside homesteaded by Francis

and James Duvall, loggers who arrived in 1871.^[7]

An early milestone in the settlement of Duvall proper was the relocation of the town of Cherry Valley. Around 1909, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad agreed to move Cherry Valley homes and businesses to Duvall in order to continue the construction of a railroad line along the Snoqualmie River.^[7] The newly relocated town, briefly named **Cosgrove** after Samuel G. Cosgrove, underwent a real estate boom; streets and sidewalks were laid and a train depot was constructed.^[7] This was followed by construction of a movie house, a drug store, a new schoolhouse, and several hotels.^[7] By 1911, the *Duvall Citizen* began publishing regular editions of news events.^{[7][8]}

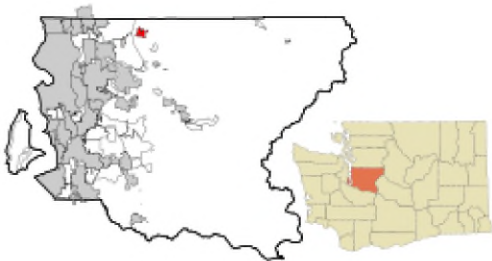
Duvall, Washington

City



Duvall town sign

Motto: Small Town. Real Life.



Location of Duvall, Washington

Coordinates: 47°44′3″N 121°58′32″W

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	2.49 sq mi (6.45 km ²)
 • Land	2.47 sq mi (6.40 km ²)
 • Water	0.02 sq mi (0.05 km ²)
Elevation	89 ft (27 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	6,695
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	7,674
 • Density	2,710.5/sq mi (1,046.5/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98019
Area code(s)	425 844
FIPS code	53-19035
GNIS feature ID	1512165 ^[4]

On April 28, 1968, nearly 3,000 fans attended a rock concert at a farm in Duvall where an upright piano was dropped from a helicopter. Performances included Country Joe and the Fish. This concert is well-known to locals as the Piano Drop. This event inspired the Sky River Rock Festival which occurred later that year.^[9]

The town of Duvall has experienced a great amount of construction during the period of 2008-2009 with the aim of making the one-road town center more accessible and presentable to tourists. ^[10]

USDA Hardiness Zone	8
Website	www.duvallwa.gov (http://www.duvallwa.gov/)
FIPS code and GNIS feature ID come from the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Geological Survey.	

Town events

Community Easter Egg Hunt held every year in McCormick Park, open to everyone.

'Duvall Days' is held in June in downtown Duvall. The event is typically marked by a parade, street side vendors, live entertainment, and many games and activities for children.

Also on 'Duvall Days' there is a car show called 'The Duvall Classic Car Show' held in the Duvall Safeway parking lot, walking distance from 'Duvall Days'.

The 'Duvall Run' is also held every June at McCormick Park and includes the 10-kilometer and 5-kilometer races.

The day after 'Duvall Days' is the day of the annual pancake breakfast, which is hosted by the town fire department.

Outdoor music in July at Summer Stage and Movies In The Park in August, all located in McCormick Park.

Duvall hosts an annual 'Tree Lighting' to begin the Christmas season.

Geography

Duvall is located at 47°44′3″N 121°58′32″W (47.734149, -121.975493).^[11]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 2.49 square miles (6.45 km²), of which, 2.47 square miles (6.40 km²) is land and 0.02 square miles (0.05 km²) is water.^[1]

Climate

The climate in this area has mild differences between highs and lows, and there is adequate rainfall year-round. Because of its location relative to the Northern Cascades, the surrounding Snoqualmie Valley is subject to flooding from late fall to early spring. According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Duvall has a marine west coast climate, abbreviated "Cfb" on climate maps.^[12]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 6,695 people, 2,224 households, and 1,816 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,710.5 inhabitants per square mile (1,046.5/km²). There were 2,315 housing units at an average density of 937.2 per square mile (361.9/km²). The racial makeup

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1920	258	—
1930	200	−22.5%
1940	234	17.0%

of the city was 89.7% White, 0.4% African American, 0.5% Native American, 2.7% Asian, 2.9% from other races, and 3.8% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.7% of the population.

There were 2,224 households of which 52.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 70.2% were married couples living together, 8.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.4% had a male householder with no wife present, and 18.3% were non-families. 14.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 2.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.99 and the average family size was 3.33.

The median age in the city was 34.4 years. 33.8% of residents were under the age of 18; 4.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 33.2% were from 25 to 44; 23.7% were from 45 to 64; and 4.5% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.5% male and 50.5% female.

Surrounding cities and communities

References

1. "US Gazetteer files 2010" (https://www.webcitation.org/699nOulzi?url=http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt) on 2012-07-14. Retrieved 2012-12-19.

2. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.

3. "Population Estimates" (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved June 29, 2016.

4. "Duvall" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1512165). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.

5. About Duvall (<http://www.duvallwa.gov/aboutduvall.html>) from the city's official website

6. <http://www.duvallwa.gov/aboutduvall.html>

7. Duvall — Thumbnail History (http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=153) from the Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History

8. Duvall Newspaper Index (<http://www.historylink.org/duvall/>) from the Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History

9. Walt Crowley, *Rites of Passage: A Memoir of the Sixties in Seattle* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995), 110-112, 255.

10. "Duvall" (<http://snoqualmievalleymuseum.pastperfectonline.com/bysearchterm?keyword=Duvall>). *Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum*. Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum. Retrieved 13 June 2017.

11. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.

12. Climate Summary for Duvall, Washington (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php3?s=805854&cityname=Duvall%2C+Washington%2C+United+States+of+America&units=>)

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

14. United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<https://www.webcitation.org/6YSasqtfX?url=http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>) on May 12, 2015. Retrieved July 9, 2013.

1950	236	0.9%
1960	345	46.2%
1970	607	75.9%
1980	729	20.1%
1990	2,770	280.0%
2000	4,616	66.6%
2010	6,695	45.0%
Est. 2016	7,701 ^[13]	15.0%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[14] 2015 Estimate ^[3]		

External links

- City of Duvall (<http://www.duvallwa.gov/>)
- Duvall Historical Society (<http://www.duvallhistoricalsociety.org/>)

- [Carnation-Duvall Citizen Corps Council \(http://www.carnationduvallcitizencorps.org/\)](http://www.carnationduvallcitizencorps.org/)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Duvall,_Washington&oldid=800694963"

- This page was last edited on 15 September 2017, at 03:14.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

[illegible]

District Name:	Enumclaw
Council District:	9 - Reagan Dunn

2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes	District Levies	2017 Rate Breakdown	Adj 2018 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 250,000.00	11.87	\$ 2,966.50	State Schools	2.03205	2.85000	0.81795
			County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.75856	0.75856	0.00000
			County lid lifts (voted)			
			AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04477	0.04477	0.00000
			Parks/Open Space	0.15029	0.15029	0.00000
			Human Srvs/Vets	0.03964	0.03964	0.00000
			Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05221	0.05221	0.00000
			Best Start for Kids	0.13285	0.13285	0.00000
			Radio Communications	0.06517	0.06517	0.00000
			County-wide Transport levy	0.04966	0.04966	0.00000
			County bonds (voted)	0.03609	0.03609	0.00000
			County Cons. Futures	0.04141	0.04141	0.00000
			County Flood Zone	0.11740	0.11740	0.00000
			County Ferry District	0.01229	0.01229	0.00000
			Port	0.15334	0.15334	0.00000
			EMS (voted)	0.26305	0.26305	0.00000
			Enumclaw SD 216 M & O (voted)	3.05574	3.05574	0.00000
			Enumclaw SD 216 Bond (voted)	1.26372	1.26372	0.00000
			Enumclaw SD 216 Capital (voted)	0.21487	0.21487	0.00000
			City General Fund	1.48170	1.48170	0.00000
			Library District-3	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000
			Fire 28 - Regular Levy	1.50000	1.50000	0.00000
			TOTAL	11.86599	12.68394	0.81795
2018 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2018 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2018 Taxes				
\$ 273,000.00	12.68	\$ 3,462.72				
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg			
9.2%	6.9%	16.7%	\$ 496.22			

NOTES:

Fire Disstrict #28 voters approved a lid lift to \$1.50 for the 2017 tax year.

Estimated rate impact

2017 rates compared to 2018 adjustment for only state increase

New median assessed value

Enumclaw, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Enumclaw (/ˈiːnəmklɔː/ *EE-nəm-klaw*) is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 10,669 at the 2010 census.^[5] The 2015 estimate is 11,609

The Enumclaw Plateau, on which the city resides, was formed by a volcanic mudflow (lahar) from Mount Rainier approximately 5,700 years ago.^[6]

The name Enumclaw is derived from a Salish Native American term that translates as "place of evil spirits", apparently referring to Enumclaw Mountain, located about 6 miles (9.7 km) to the north, and referring either to some evil incident that occurred there or to the occasional powerful windstorms from the east that affect the region.^[7]^[8] Native American mythology tells the story of two Pacific Northwest Native American brothers - Enumclaw and Kapoonis - whose father turned them into thunder and lightning respectively. The City of Enumclaw says the name means "thundering noise".^[9]

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Business
- 3 Tourism
- 4 Crime
- 5 Geography
- 6 Climate
- 7 Demographics
 - 7.1 2010 census
 - 7.2 2000 census
- 8 Government and infrastructure
- 9 Media
- 10 Health care
- 11 Parks and recreation
- 12 Education
- 13 Notable people
- 14 Popular culture
- 15 References
- 16 External links

History

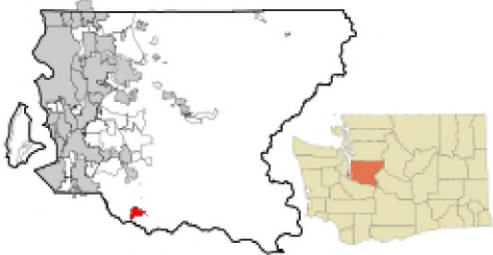
One of the first white settlers in south King County was Allen L. Porter. In 1853, he claimed a 320-acre (1.3 km²) parcel on the White River, about three miles (5 km) west of the site of Enumclaw. He maintained a troubled relationship with the local Smalkamish tribe (some of the ancestors of the

City of Enumclaw, Washington

City



City Hall and Municipal building



Location of Enumclaw within King County, Washington

Coordinates: 47°12′09″N 121°59′39″W

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Government <div></div>	
 • Mayor	Liz Reynolds
Area <div>^[1]</div>	
 • Total	4.27 sq mi (11.06 km ²)
 • Land	4.26 sq mi (11.03 km ²)
 • Water	0.01 sq mi (0.03 km ²)
Elevation <div></div>	761 ft (232 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	10,669
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	11,609
 • Density	2,504.5/sq mi (967.0/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (UTC−8)
 • Summer (DST)	Pacific (UTC−7)
ZIP code	98022
Area code(s)	360
FIPS code	53-22045
GNIS feature ID	1519366 ^[4]
Website	www.cityofenumclaw.net (http://www.cityofenumc

Muckleshoot tribe) for some time, and in 1855 his cabin was burned to the ground. Porter, who had been warned in advance by a friend in the tribe, hid in the woods until they had left. After warning the settlers at Fort Steilacoom, he left the area, moving to Roy. He would never return to Enumclaw.

Enumclaw itself was homesteaded in 1879 by Frank and Mary Stevenson. In 1885, the Northern Pacific Railroad routed their transcontinental mainline through the site, accepting their offer of cleared, level land on which to build a siding. Confident that the area would grow, the Stevensons filed a plat with King County that same year. They built a hotel and gave away lots for a saloon and a general store.

At first the people called the town 'Stevensonville' after the founders, but they soon refused the honor. One resident suggested 'Enumclaw,' which was the name of the strange sawed-off promontory north of town. The name's uniqueness gained favor with the locals.

On January 11, 1895 Mount Baldy, a small peak above the town, "erupted" with tremendous fire and smoke, although no losses or damage were reported, and the conflagration was minimized by residents.^[10] Throughout the 1880s and 1890s the area was farmed for hops. When the hops crop failed due to pests and economic downturn, the residents turned to dairy farming, which has been a mainstay ever since. The first census listing Enumclaw in 1900 put the population at 483 people.

In the 1890s, the Northern Pacific Railroad re-routed their line through Palmer, a few miles to the east of town. In 1910, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad routed a branch line through Enumclaw.

The city was incorporated on January 27, 1913. In 1929, a much-anticipated route to Eastern Washington was opened across the Naches Pass Highway. In the 1950s Enumclaw Insurance Group greatly expanded its business and the home office became a major employer in the town. The company is an insurer doing business in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah.

In 2005 the Enumclaw horse sex case occurred on a farm five miles (8 km) northwest of Enumclaw, in unincorporated King County.^[11] A Boeing aerospace engineer named Kenneth Pinyan from Gig Harbor, WA died after receiving anal sex from a horse.^[12] The case and the surrounding media attention, led to Washington State banning bestiality.^[13]

Business

Enumclaw has resisted the temptation of box stores in an effort to maintain its livable, bucolic image. Its downtown is filled with small local shops, many restaurants and services. At least five major employers have chosen Enumclaw for their headquarters: Helac Corp, Mutual of Enumclaw, Nor-Pac Seating, Nether Industries, and Hill AeroSystems. Enumclaw has no B & O tax and Enumclaw enjoys one of the low sales tax rates in Washington state. Enumclaw has opted not to be part of the Regional Transit Authority (RTA) that covers much of King, Pierce and Snohomish counties; this reduces Enumclaw's sales tax rate, car tab fees and property taxes-saving local businesses and residents thousands of dollars and making Enumclaw very competitive.



Old Enumclaw High School, built in 1921

Tourism

Enumclaw is the gateway to Mount Rainier National Park and is the closest city to Washington State's premier ski area, Crystal Mountain. Enumclaw is also the start of the Chinook Scenic Byway. Enumclaw provides Summer and Fall access to Washington's wine country (Yakima) via Chinook Pass. Enumclaw has three state parks (Nolte, Flaming Geyser, Kanaskat Palmer) within 15 minutes and Federation Forest within 15 minutes.

The Enumclaw Plateau is home to many horse and cattle farms. Enumclaw has the most dairy farms in production (16 Grade "A") within the King and Pierce County region. Enumclaw City Council has an Economic Development Committee and the city has a sanctioned Tourism Board.

Crime

Safewise reported Enumclaw as the 33 safest city and town in Washington in 2014^[14] and Background Checks rated Enumclaw as the third safest city in Washington for 2015.^[15]

Geography

Enumclaw is located at 47°12′9″N 121°59′39″W﻿ / ﻿47.202401, -121.994044﻿ / 47.202401; -121.994044.^[16]

The city is located in the midst of flat, level farmlands and dairy farms in the east Puget Sound lowlands. The flat geography in the middle of mountainous territory is due to the ancient Osceola Mudflow from nearby Mount Rainier.

The city is unique in the fact that it is landlocked by farm preservation on three sides^[17] and protected forestlands to the east.^[18] The city is nestled against the Cascade foothills.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 4.27 square miles (11.06 km²), of which, 4.26 square miles (11.03 km²) is land and 0.01 square miles (0.03 km²) is water.^[1]

While Enumclaw is entirely located in King County, the city owns some park property within the boundaries of Pierce County.^[19]



Pinnacle Peak, a volcanic cone, seen from SE 456th St in Enumclaw

Climate

This region experiences very warm (but not hot) and dry summers, with no average monthly temperatures above 71.6 °F (22 C) . According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Enumclaw has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate, abbreviated "Csb" on climate maps.^[20] In comparison, Enumclaw is typically warmer than Seattle by about 5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer and cooler in the winter by about 5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit. On average, Enumclaw experiences two to three wind storms per year that last up to 3 days each. These wind storms usually produce a constant wind out of the east at 20 to 30 mph (9 m/s, 32 km/h) and gusts as high as 60 mph (27 m/s, 96.5 km/h). Enumclaw city center is at 750 feet (228 m) above sea level. The higher elevation allows Enumclaw to experience sunshine when most of the Puget Sound region is shrouded in fog and more snow than Seattle.

Demographics

In the year 2000, the center of population of Washington State was located in an unincorporated part of King County, just northeast of town.^[23]

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 10,669 people, 4,420 households, and 2,793 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,504.5 inhabitants per square mile (967.0/km²). There were 4,683 housing units at an average density of 1,099.3 per square mile (424.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.8% White, 0.5% African American, 1.0% Native

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1900	483	—
1910	1,129	133.7%
1920	1,378	22.1%
1930	2,084	51.2%
1940	2,627	26.1%
1950	2,789	6.2%
1960	3,269	17.2%

American, 0.9% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 2.9% from other races, and 2.7% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 6.6% of the population.

There were 4,420 households of which 32.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 45.9% were married couples living together, 12.4% had a female householder with no husband present, 4.8% had a male householder with no wife present, and 36.8% were non-families. 30.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 14% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.39 and the average family size was 3.00.

The median age in the city was 38.9 years. 24.5% of residents were under the age of 18; 8.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 24.8% were from 25 to 44; 26.9% were from 45 to 64; and 14.9% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 47.8% male and 52.2% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 11,116 people, 4,317 households, and 2,840 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,842.8 people per square mile (1,097.7/km²). There were 4,456 housing units at an average density of 1,139.6 per square mile (440.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 94.25% White, 0.79% Native American, 0.78% Asian, 0.30% African American, 0.11% Pacific Islander, 1.15% from other races, and 2.62% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 3.42% of the population. 16.6% were of German, 11.3% Irish, 10.3% English, 9.0% American, 7.6% Norwegian, and 5.9% Italian ancestry.

There were 4,317 households out of which 37.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 50.0% were married couples living together, 11.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 34.2% were non-families. 29.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 14.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.52 and the average family size was 3.13.

In the city, the population was spread out with 29.2% under the age of 18, 7.6% from 18 to 24, 30.3% from 25 to 44, 18.3% from 45 to 64, and 14.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females there were 91.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 85.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$58,019 in 2013. The average household income in the 98022 Enumclaw retail trade (draw) area was \$89,481 in 2013. The per capita income for the city was \$20,596. About 4.3% of families and 8.2% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.3% of those under age 18 and 9.6% of those age 65 or over. Unemployment was at 4.30% in 2016 with 2313 blue collar workers and 4051 white collar workers.

Government and infrastructure

Enumclaw is one of just three cities in Washington with breed-specific legislation banning pit bull dogs within the city limits.^[24] Enumclaw has also chosen to ban the production, distribution and sale of recreational marijuana.

Enumclaw operates with a strong Mayor / Council form of government. The city of Enumclaw operates its own solid waste utility (garbage), water and sewer departments. The city is unique as it is just one of two cities in Washington state that owns its natural gas company. In 2015 residents voted in a 1/10 of 1% sales tax increase to repair and maintain local streets. Street repairs have started (Spring 2017) and will continue over the next three years.

The United States Postal Service operates the Enumclaw Post Office and a regional distribution center.^[25]

1970	4,703	43.9%
1980	5,427	15.4%
1990	7,227	33.2%
2000	11,116	53.8%
2010	10,669	−4.0%
Est. 2016	11,654 ^[21]	9.2%

U.S. Decennial Census^[22]
2015 Estimate^[3]

Media

The town is home to the *Courier-Herald* newspaper. Enumclaw is also home to KGRG (1330 AM), a 500 watt AM college radio station licensed to the Green River Foundation and operated by Green River Community College in Auburn, as well as the non-profit 501(c)3 media studio Knok Studio.

Health care

St. Elizabeth Hospital, part of the Franciscan Health System (a five-hospital organization based in Tacoma), is located in Enumclaw.^[26] St. Elizabeth Hospital was included on the 2011 list of the 25 "Most Wired" small and rural hospitals in the nation for its use of information technology to support quality patient care and achieve operational efficiencies.^[27]

Parks and recreation

The Enumclaw Expo Center annually hosts the King County Fair and the Pacific Northwest Scottish Highland Games,^[28] among a number of other exhibitions and festivals. The Olympic Kennel Club has the 5th largest dog show in the nation each year in August. The 72-acre (29 ha) facility has many areas that are available to rent for weddings, trade shows, conventions and other special events.

Education

The Enumclaw School District operates public schools for students living in the Enumclaw, Black Diamond, Seleck, Palmer, Ravensdale and Greenwater areas. Elementary schools in Enumclaw and serving portions of Enumclaw include Byron Kibler, Southwood, Sunrise, and Westwood. Some portions of Enumclaw are zoned to Enumclaw Middle School in Enumclaw, while some portions are zoned to Thunder Mountain Middle School in unincorporated King County.^[29] All residents of Enumclaw are zoned to Enumclaw High School. Green River Community College operates a campus in Enumclaw. Schooldigger.com ranks Enumclaw 44th of the 203 school districts in the State and shows an improving trend.

Notable people

- Jeff Hougland, UFC fighter, Founder of Combat Sport and Fitness
- Marianne Binetti (<http://www.binettigarden.com/>), Writer, professional speaker and tour leader.
- Kasey Kahne, NASCAR driver
- Richard Kovacevich, Chairman of the board of directors of Wells Fargo & Company
- Swen Nater, a retired professional basketball player who won rebounding titles in both the ABA and NBA
- Unter Null, musician^[30]
- Brian Scalabrine, retired basketball player, formerly of the NBA's Boston Celtics and Chicago Bulls
- Tony Tost, poet

Popular culture

The 1967 Walt Disney film, *Charlie, the Lonesome Cougar*, was filmed at the Weyerhaeuser Mill in Enumclaw and surrounding areas.

References

- "US Gazetteer files 2010" (http://www.webcitation.org/64vfLAeJ2?url=http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original ([htt](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt)

- p://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt) on 2012-01-24. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
2. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
 3. "Population Estimates" (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved June 25, 2015.
 4. "Enumclaw" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1519366). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
 5. "2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110721034521/http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table). *American FactFinder*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table) on 21 July 2011. Retrieved 10 September 2012.
 6. "About Buckley" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110927034959/http://www.cityofbuckley.com/documents/about_buckley.html). Cityofbuckley.com. Archived from the original (http://www.cityofbuckley.com/documents/about_buckley.html) on 2011-09-27. Retrieved 2011-11-18.
 7. Brokenshire, Doug (1993). *Washington State Place Names: From Alki to Yelm* (https://books.google.com/books?id=7XI52I8zI_AC&pg=PA70). Caxton Press. p. 70. ISBN 978-0-87004-356-7. Retrieved 11 December 2010.
 8. Mass, Cliff (2008). *The Weather of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Washington Press. pp. 160–162. ISBN 978-0-295-98847-4.
 9. Visitor Information (http://www.ci.enumclaw.wa.us/index.asp?Type=B_LOC&SEC={DE48E822-E647-4A46-B6D3-C7AA3804D81B}), City of Enumclaw
 10. "Newspaper reports eruption of Mount Baldy on January 10, 1895. - HistoryLink.org" (http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=416).
 11. Rick Anderson (November 9, 2005). "Closing the Barn Door" (<http://www.seattleweekly.com/2005-11-09/news/closing-the-barn-door.php>). Seattle Weekly. "Tait, a truck driver who lives near the Southeast 444th Street farm where the death occurred, "
 12. Lewis, Gerrick. "Movie tracks man's mysterious death (<http://www.thelantern.com/2.1347/movie-tracks-man-s-mysterious-death-1.79007>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110117061117/http://www.thelantern.com/2.1347/movie-tracks-man-s-mysterious-death-1.79007>) 2011-01-17 at the Wayback Machine.." *The Lantern*. Monday April 2, 2007. Updated on Saturday June 20, 2009. Retrieved on October 9, 2010.
 13. Mudede, Charles (February–March 2006). "The Animal In You" (<http://www.thestranger.com/seattle/Content?oid=30811>). The Stranger. Retrieved 2006-04-30.
 14. "The 50 Safest Cities in Washington - SafeWise" (<http://www.safewise.com/blog/50-safest-cities-washington/>).
 15. Background Checks (<http://backgroundchecks.org/50-safest-cities-in-washington-2016.html#Checks>)
 16. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
 17. "Farmland Preservation Program - King County" (<http://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/wlr/sections-programs/rural-regional-services-section/agriculture-program/farmland-preservation-program.aspx>).
 18. "Washington Forest Protection Association — One Voice Blog" (<http://www.wfpa.org/news-and-resources/blog/tribal-forest-management-comes-into-the-spotlight/>).
 19. Pierce County Profile, Section 2 (<http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/dem/EMDiv/MP/PC%20Profile.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080910142237/http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/xml/abtus/ourorg/dem/EMDiv/MP/PC%20Profile.pdf>) 2008-09-10 at the Wayback Machine., 2-7.
 20. "Enumclaw, Washington Köppen Climate Classification (Weatherbase)" (http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php3?s=753354&cityname=Enumclaw,%20Washington,%20United%20States%20of%20America&units=)).
 21. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables/2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
 22. United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.webcitation.org/6YSasqtfx?url=http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>) on May 12, 2015. Retrieved July 25, 2013.
 23. "Population and Population Centers by State: 2001" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20011212170351/http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cenpop/statecenters.txt>). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cenpop/statecenters.txt>) on 2001-12-12. Retrieved 2007-06-15.

24. "Chapter 7.08 PIT BULL DOGS" (<http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/Enumclaw/html/Enumclaw07/Enumclaw0708.html>). Codepublishing.com. Retrieved 2011-11-18.
25. "Post Office Location - ENUMCLAW" (http://usps.whitepages.com/service/post_office/enumclaw-1742-cole-st-enumclaw-wa-1362663) Archived (https://archive.is/20120716111406/http://usps.whitepages.com/service/post_office/enumclaw-1742-cole-st-enumclaw-wa-1362663) 2012-07-16 at Archive.is." United States Postal Service. Retrieved on September 28, 2010.
26. "Hospital to operate under new name - Enumclaw Courier-Herald" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/ech/news/103397789.html). Pnwlocalnews.com. 2010-09-20. Retrieved 2011-11-18.
27. "St. Elizabeth Hospital Is Among 'Most Wired' In Nation" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140106111733/http://www.fhshealth.org/News.aspx?newsid=485>). Franciscan Health System. 2011-07-21. Archived from the original (<http://www.fhshealth.org/News.aspx?newsid=485>) on 2014-01-06. Retrieved 2014-01-05.
28. "Seattle Scottish Highland Games Association" (<http://www.sshga.org/>). Sshga.org. Retrieved 2011-11-18.
29. "Boundary Map (http://www.enumclaw.wednet.edu/ourdistrict/images/boundary_map.pdf)." Enumclaw School District. Retrieved on September 28, 2010.
30. [1] (http://tripatlas.com/Enumclaw,_Washington)

External links

- City of Enumclaw website (<http://www.ci.enumclaw.wa.us/>)
- *Enumclaw Courier-Herald* (<http://www.courierherald.com/>)
- Enumclaw Area Chamber of Commerce (<https://web.archive.org/web/20040507041630/http://chamber.enumclaw.wa.us/>)
- St. Elizabeth Hospital (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140106105607/http://www.fhshealth.org/St-Elizabeth-Hospital/>)
- Enumclaw Rotary Club (<http://www.enumclawrotary.com/>)
- Enumclaw Heritage (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090620234428/http://www.washingtonruralheritage.org/enumclaw/>)
- Enumclaw School District (<http://www.enumclaw.wednet.edu>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Enumclaw,_Washington&oldid=797780681"

-
- This page was last edited on 29 August 2017, at 04:13.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Fall City LC 6631								
Council District:	3 - Kathy Lambert								
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change		
\$ 360,000.00	14.36	\$ 5,170.62		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)		
\$ 374,000.00	14.01	\$ 5,241.04		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)		
				Human Svcs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)		
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)		
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)		
3.9%	-2.4%	1.4%	\$ 70.43	Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)		
				City-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)		
				City bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)		
NOTES:				City Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)		
Fire District #27 - new 4 year M&O levy approved by voters @ \$475,000/yrly.				City Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)		
Fall City Metro Park receives its total levy request for the first time since tax year 2011.				City Ferry	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950		
				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)		
				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)		
				Snoqualmie SD 410 M & O (voted)	2.27124	2.25755	(0.01369)		
				Snoqualmie SD 410 Bond (voted)	2.37958	2.30127	(0.07831)		
				Snoqualmie SD 410 Capital (voted)	0.37202	0.34915	(0.02287)		
				Roads General Fund	2.25000	2.24557	(0.00443)		
				Fire District 27 General Fund	1.44366	1.40521	(0.03845)		
				Fire District 27 M&O	0.39187	0.44294	0.05107		
				Fire District 27 Bond (voted)	0.08379	0.07870	(0.00509)		
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)		
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)		
				Snoq. Valley Hosp. #4 General	0.46257	0.44236	(0.02021)		
				Fall City Metro Park General Fund	0.00000	0.09077	0.09077		
				TOTAL	14.36282	14.01348	(0.34934)		

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fall City is an unincorporated area in King County, Washington, United States. Located 26 miles (42 km) east of Seattle, the community lies along the Snoqualmie River. The population was 1,993 at the 2010 census.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
 - 2.1 Climate
- 3 Demographics
- 4 Snoqualmie Valley School District
- 5 Transportation
- 6 References
- 7 External links

History

The first settlements in the area were two forts built in 1856 during the Puget Sound War to protect future settlers against possible uprisings by the native population. Fort Patterson, a few miles downstream, and Fort Tilton, a few miles upstream, were built with the help of Indians led by Chief Patkanim, and both abandoned within 2 years after interactions with the local tribes remained peaceful. A historical marker can be found north of Fall City on the Fish Hatchery Road where Fort Tilton once stood.

A trading post was established near the present day location of the Last Frontier Saloon in 1869 and became a hub of the local economy. Fall City was known at the time as "The Landing", as shallow water and rapids upstream on the Snoqualmie were impassable to the large dugout canoes used for transporting goods. In the early 1870s the first local mill in the Snoqualmie Valley was opened at the mouth of Tokul Creek, just downstream from Snoqualmie Falls and just upstream from where Fall City would be. The Fall City Post Office opened June 10, 1872.

The first small steamboats started ferrying supplies up the river in 1875. In the late 1880s, a group of Puget Sound businessmen founded and started building the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad including a line up into the upper Snoqualmie Valley, in an attempt to build a line over the Cascade range. The land claim holder at the time, Jeremiah "Jerry" Borst, had Fall City surveyed and platted in anticipation of the people the railroad would bring, but was disappointed in 1889 when the railroad line was built a mile (1.6 km) away from the community.

Fall City, Washington

CDP



Downtown Fall City, 1999



Location of Fall City, Washington

Coordinates: 47°33'59"N 121°53'42"W

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Government	
 • Type	Unincorporated area
Area	
 • Total	1.3 sq mi (3.4 km ²)
 • Land	1.3 sq mi (3.4 km ²)
 • Water	0.0 sq mi (0.0 km ²)
Elevation	105 ft (32 m)
Population (2010)	
 • Total	1,993
 • Density	1,253.5/sq mi (484.0/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98024
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-23200 ^[1]
GNIS feature ID	1531451 ^[2]

However even a mile (1.6) away the railroad combined with the first bridge over the Snoqualmie River greatly improved the business of the local lumber mills and farmers, and made the area and its scenic features (such as Snoqualmie Falls) accessible to tourists. Hundreds moved to the area over the next two decades.

When the Sunset Highway connecting Seattle with eastern Washington through Fall City was improved in the early 1910s, it further accelerated the economic and residential development of the area. By the late 1920s, most of the population either worked in the burgeoning tourist trade or commuted to work west toward Issaquah and Seattle.

The Great Depression followed by gasoline rationing during World War II hurt the tourist trade in Fall City. Tourism was further hampered after the war as U.S. Highway 10 (now Interstate 90) was rerouted south directly from Preston to North Bend, bypassing Fall City and Snoqualmie. The local economy suffered further impacts as the local logging mills started closing.

Today, Fall City is a bedroom community to the high tech industry of the Seattle metropolitan area with large suburban estates just outside the community juxtaposed with the historical homes and farmsteads built in its heyday.

Geography

Fall City is located at 47°33′59″N 121°53′42″W﻿ / ﻿47.56639°N 121.895°W﻿ / 47.56639; -121.895.^[3] According to the United States Census Bureau, the Fall City Census-designated place (CDP) has a total area of 1.3 square miles (3.4 km²), all of it land.

Fall City sits at the confluence of the Snoqualmie River and the Raging River and is sometimes subject to flooding during the autumn and winter months. More typical is a strong east wind as pressure gradients carry higher pressure air across Snoqualmie Pass and down the Snoqualmie Valley.

Climate

The climate in this area has mild differences between highs and lows, and there is adequate rainfall year-round. According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Fall City has a marine west coast climate, abbreviated "Cfb" on climate maps.^[4]

Demographics

Historical population			At 2010 census, ^[1] there were 1,798 people, 661 households and 479 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 1,253.5 per square mile (482.8/km²). There were 649 housing units at an average density of 496.6/sq mi (191.3/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 92.22% White, 0.24% African American, 0.92% Native American, 1.03% Asian, 1.40% from other races, and 2.26% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 6.01% of the population.
Census	Pop.	%±	
2000	1,638	—	
2010	1,993	21.7%	

U.S. Decennial Census (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/>)

There were 644 households of which 33.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.9% were married couples living together, 8.5% had a female householder with no husband present and 26.4% were non-families. 19.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.8% 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 2.91.

In the CDP, the age distribution was 25.1% under the age of 18, 5.7% from 18 to 24, 32.0% from 25 to 44, 25.1% from 45 to 64, and 12.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 104.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 99.2 males.

The median household income in the CDP was \$61,848, and the median family income was \$68,529. Males had a median income of \$42,325 versus \$32,143 for females. The per capita income for the CDP was \$25,189. About 7.4% of families and 15.8% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.7% of those under age 18 and 4.9% of those age 65 or over.

Snoqualmie Valley School District

Fall City residents attend schools from the Snoqualmie Valley School District.

Transportation

According to the Federal Aviation Administration, the Fall City Airport is a small private airport community located roughly 2 miles (3 km) to the east of the city at Latitude: 47-33-34.366 N & Longitude: 121-51-49.413 W. at an elevation of 140 feet (42.5 m). The airport is owned by the Fall City Airport Association. It has no traffic control tower.^[5]

References

1. "American FactFinder" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130911234518/http://factfinder2.census.gov>). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>) on 2013-09-11. Retrieved 2008-01-31.
2. "Fall City" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3:::NO::P3_FID:1531451). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
3. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
4. Climate Summary for Fall City, Washington (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php3?s=727934&cityname=Fall+City%2C+Washington%2C+United+States+of+America&units=>)
5. Federal Aviation Administration. "Fall City", September 2014
<<https://nfdc.faa.gov/nfdcApps/airportLookup/airportDisplay.jsp?airportId=1WA6>>

External links

- Community of Fall City (<http://www.fallcity.org/>)
- History of Fall City (http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=10345) at HistoryLink

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fall_City,_Washington&oldid=764368471"

-
- This page was last edited on 8 February 2017, at 15:01.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Federal Way						
Council District:	7 - Pete von Reichbauer						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 252,000.00	14.55	\$ 3,666.79		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)
\$ 270,000.00	13.93	\$ 3,761.28		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
7.1%	-4.3%	2.6%	\$ 94.49	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:				School 210 District M & O (voted)	4.22722	3.93875	(0.28847)
				School 210 Const Levy (voted)	1.14725	1.07014	(0.07711)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit				School 210 Bond Levy (voted)	1.37284	1.30826	(0.06458)
Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				City General Fund	1.18504	1.13118	(0.05386)
Federal Way Fire District #39 - new 4 year M&O levy @ \$2.75m yearly				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Fire 39 General Fund	1.50000	1.50000	0.00000
				Fire 39 (M&O Fund)	0.25309	0.18489	(0.06820)
				Fire 39 GO Bond (voted)	0.15721	0.14748	(0.00973)
				TOTAL	14.55074	13.93066	(0.62008)

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

[illegible]

Federal Way, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Federal Way is a city in King County, Washington, United States. It is a coastal city inside the Seattle metropolitan area. Its southwestern boundary is NE Tacoma Puget Sound, to the south is the cities of Milton, then Fife, then Tacoma. It is bordered by Des Moines and Kent on the northeast, Auburn as well as the town of Lakeland North and Lakeland South in unincorporated King County on the east, Milton on the south, and Tacoma as well as Fife Heights and Dash Point in unincorporated Pierce County on the southwest. The population was 95,171 at the 2015 United States Census.^[5] Federal Way is currently the 9th largest city in Washington State and the 5th largest in King County, according to the Census Bureau's 2015 population estimate.^[3]

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Commerce and attractions
 - 2.1 Major city and state parks
 - 2.2 Downtown tower projects
- 3 Government
- 4 Growth
- 5 Economy
 - 5.1 Largest employers
- 6 Geography
 - 6.1 Surrounding cities
 - 6.2 Climate
- 7 Demographics
 - 7.1 2010 census
 - 7.2 2000 census
- 8 Local media
- 9 Notable residents
- 10 Sister cities
- 11 References
- 12 External links

History

Originally a logging settlement, the area was first called "Federal Way" in 1929, when Federal Way School District #210 was created.^[6] The name derived from Federal Highway U.S. 99 (now State Route 99 or Pacific Highway South), which ran from Everett and Seattle to Tacoma.^[6] Federal Way High School opened in 1930, and the local Chamber of Commerce adopted the name in the early 1950s.^[7] The city was incorporated on February 28, 1990.^[7]

Federal Way, Washington

City

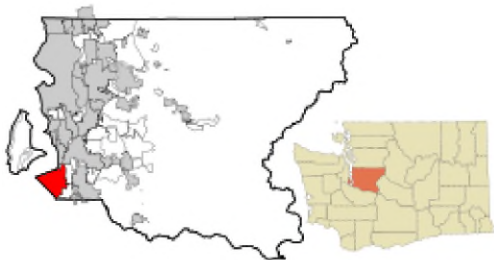


November 11, 2014 Dedication of Downtown Flag and Veterans Way. Flag raised by U.S. Senator Patty Murray, King County Councilmember Pete von Reichbauer, Mayor Jim Ferrell, City Council, Bob Kellogg and hundreds of community members.



Flag

Motto: It's all within reach



Location in Washington



Location in the United States

Coordinates: 47°19′N 122°21′W﻿ / ﻿

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Incorporated	1990
Government	
 • Type	Mayor-council
 • Mayor	Jim Ferrell
 • Deputy mayor	Jeanne Burbidge

Commerce and attractions

Until 2014, Federal Way was home to Weyerhaeuser, the largest private owner of softwood timberland in the world. Weyerhaeuser has opened much of its land to the public, including two botanical gardens: the Rhododendron Species Foundation and Botanical Garden, and the Pacific Rim Bonsai Collection. In 2014, the company announced it would vacate its Federal Way headquarters. City leaders have suggested promoting the location as a potential community college. Federal Way is also home to the US office headquarters of World Vision.

Other attractions in the city include the King County Aquatic Center, which features an Olympic size swimming pool and had been used for the 1990 Goodwill Games, and Celebration Park, with sports fields and wooded trails. The city has also developed many lake front and neighborhood parks and playgrounds.

The 40 acre PowellsWood Garden, known for its outstanding structural plantings and perennial borders, is located off S. Dash Point Road. This land, on a portion of the Cold Creek ravine, was purchased by Monte and Diane Powell in 1993 in order to preserve green space in an increasingly urbanized area.

Wild Waves Theme Park, the largest amusement park in the region, is known as Wild Waves and Enchanted Village. It is located on the south side of the city and is the Seattle area's only permanent amusement park. Six Flags purchased Wild Waves in December 2000. However, after low sales, Six Flags sold the park in April 2007 to Parc Management LLC of Jacksonville, Florida for \$31.75 million.

Federal Way is locally identified by its 1990s semi-urban development, characterized by landscaped off-street multi-structure apartment complexes and shopping centers. The Commons at Federal Way (previously Sea Tac Mall), the city's only indoor shopping center, is located on S 320th St. and Pacific Hwy South (State Route 99) near the city's main Interstate 5 exit.

Major city and state parks

- Steel Lake Park – located on S 312th St east of Pacific Hwy S; large lakefront area with picnic areas, playground, and boat launch.
- Celebration Park – on 11th Ave S just south of S 324th St; with sports fields and wooded trails, and Independence Day fireworks.
- Dash Point State Park – 53rd Ave SW & SW Dash Point Rd; the only developed waterfront park located within the city including hiking trails and campground.^[8]
- Five Mile Lake – on Military Rd S and S 364th St in the unincorporated area east side of city.
- West Hylebos Wetlands Park – at S 348th St and 4th Ave S, hiking trails through wetlands.^[9] The park also features two iconic buildings, namely, the nearby Barker Cabin built in 1883 which is the city's oldest known building and a 22-foot by 22-foot (7 x 7 m) Denny Cabin which was once located west of present-day Seattle Center.^[10] The Denny Cabin was built by David Denny in 1889 as a real-estate office and was made from trees cut down on Queen Anne Hill.
- The BPA Trail extending from the entrance to Celebration Park west to approximately 18th Ave SW, then south to the Pierce County border. The trail is paved and lies under the Bonneville Power Administration transmission line.

Downtown tower projects

Area ^[1]	
• Total	22.46 sq mi (58.17 km ²)
• Land	22.26 sq mi (57.65 km ²)
• Water	0.20 sq mi (0.52 km ²)
Elevation	
515 ft (157 m)	
Population (2010) ^[2]	
• Total	89,306
• Estimate (2015) ^[3]	95,171
• Rank	US: 320th
• Density	4,011.9/sq mi (1,549.0/km ²)
Time zone	
PST (UTC−8)	
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC−7)
ZIP code	
980[01]/[03]/[23]/[63]/[93]	
Area code(s)	
253	
FIPS code	
53-23515	
GNIS feature ID	
1534582 ^[4]	
Website	
cityoffederalway.com (http://cityoffederalway.com/)	



Trilliums at Dash Point State Park

In 2007, the city of Federal Way purchased a downtown lot formerly used by a defunct AMC Theatres cinema, and invited proposals from two developers, United Properties and Alpert Capital, to develop a multi-use tower project in the downtown core, adjacent to the recently built transit center. Such a project follows in the steps of similar multi-use developments such as Kent Station in nearby Kent. The city awarded the contract to United Properties' "Symphony" project, comprising four 15–22 story towers including 60,000 square feet (5,600 m²) of retail and office space, 900 housing units, and a large downtown park which would be relinquished to the city. Transfer of the land to United Properties followed by construction of the first tower was scheduled to start in mid-2008. However, in July 2008, United Properties' requested a one-year extension on the terms of the purchase agreement, citing difficulties in the credit and housing markets to acquire the necessary funds.^[11] In August 2009, United suggested scrapping the Symphony plan and instead building a performing arts center on the property, a proposal the city rejected.^[12]

In September 2009 the South Korean development firm Lander Korus joined onto the project with United.^[13] Korus proposed adding Asian elements to the building in order to attract investment and interest from the city's influential Korean population and foreign investment. However, by July 2010, after having granted United and Korus five extensions to close on the project, the city transferred the deal to another Korean developer, Twin Development,^[14] which had planned a similar project on another lot. The new developer brings a new design, with two 45-story and one 35-story mixed-use towers. As of 2011 the new developers have yet to close on the property, citing financing difficulties and have received the seventh extension on the land from the city, which expired on March 2011.^[15] The developers are banking on the city's recently granted EB-5 visa qualification to encourage foreign investment in exchange for permanent resident status.^[16] As of February 1, 2011, this deal is also dead, as the developer failed to make a required escrow deposit by the end of January.^[17]

In 2011 the city renewed its Request For Quotes for the undeveloped site, and received three proposals. The city ultimately chose a proposal by Arcadd known as the "Crystal Palace", a densely packed glass multi-tower structure where some of the towers bend outward near the top under 20 stories with a larger retail and public space pavilion at the base.^[18] The developers, however, were unable to obtain the funds by the initial deadline. After extending the deadline eight months to allow Arcadd to obtain the necessary earnest money, and still seeing no progress, the city decided to move on with a different plan.^[19] As of May 2013, plans for a downtown park and plaza complex were underway.^[20] In 2014, the lot was repaved, leaving the AMC Theaters building foundation in place, but filling inside its perimeter with sod. The lot was rechristened Town Square Park and opened in early 2014. A plan for a more permanent park design on the site is being considered.

To the north of the downtown park, an elevated lot which was formerly the location of a Toys 'R' Us store has been purchased by the city, which is slated to host a planned Performing Arts and Civic Center (PACC). The PACC proposal has been controversial, largely over funding and self-sustaining concerns (a similar city project, the Federal Way Community Center, opened in 2007, ran for most of its operational history in the red), but has the support of city leaders.

Also in 2014, ahead of Veterans Day, the city introduced a 60-foot (18 m) flagpole on South 320th St. between Pacific Highway South and 20th Avenue South.^[21] The pole holds a 15 by 25 foot (7.6 x 4.6 m) flag.^[22] While intended to be officially raised on Veterans Day, a smaller flag was raised to half mast on the pole in late October, in memory to State Representative Roger Freeman who died October 29 of that year. The portion of South 320th Street from Pacific Highway to Interstate 5 was dual-named "Veterans Way" also in honor of veterans.

Government

The Federal Way City Council consists of seven at-large seats who serve for staggered four-year terms. In November 2009, the citizens of Federal Way approved Proposition 1 Led by City Council Member Jim Ferrell, 52%–48% to change the form of government from a Council–manager government to a Mayor-Council or "Strong Mayor" government.^[23] Federal Way voters elected former mayor and state representative Skip Priest as mayor on Nov. 2, 2010.

Growth

As part of the Washington State Growth Management Act of 1990 (GMA), Federal Way has identified areas of unincorporated King County as Potential Annexation Areas (PAAs) to be annexed to the city. Federal Way's current PAAs include Star Lake and Camelot neighborhoods in Lakeland North. Also, the neighborhoods of Parkland, Lakeland, and Jovita in Lakeland South. All of these neighborhoods are located east of the city proper. In 2004, the city annexed the Northlake, East Redondo, and Parkway neighborhoods into the city, adding over 2,700 people and nearly 1 square mile (2.57 km²) of area. While Federal Way had previously considered Auburn's West Hill, Auburn annexed that along with Lea Hill in 2007.

In February 2007, the city announced formal plans to annex the majority of unincorporated land on its east border as one PAA named East Federal Way, comprising the Star Lake, Camelot, Lakeland, and Jovita neighborhoods,^{[24][25]} and a strip of Peasley Canyon Road connecting the two areas. Annexation of the area would add 20,000 people and nearly 7 sq. mi (18 km²) to the city, creating the 6th largest city in Washington by population, at over 106,000 residents and nearly 29 sq mi (75 km²). (75 km²)^[26]

On August 21, 2007, residents of the proposed East Federal Way annexation area rejected annexation to Federal Way by a 66% to 34% margin.^[27] Opponents of the plan, favoring remaining under direct King County government, asserted fears that increased density and higher taxes would result from annexation despite proponents showing studies that taxes and fees would be unchanged.^[28]

In 2011, opponents of annexation petitioned King County to designate this same area as a township, a municipal structure that does not currently exist anywhere else in the state but which the state constitution provides for. Under the plan, township status would prevent the annexation of the area, which would be named Peasley Canyon Township.^[29] The King County Council declined to act on the proposal, and the county elections board denied the group a ballot item.^[30]

Economy

Largest employers

According to the City's 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report,^[31] the largest employers in the city are:

#	Employer	# of Employees
1	Federal Way Public Schools	2,584
2	Xerox Commercial Services Business Services	1,210
3	Weyerhaeuser Company	1,158
4	St. Francis Hospital Medical Services	875
5	World Vision Inc.	852
6	Wild Waves Theme Park	632 (2010)
7	United States Postal Service	616
8	ACS	560 (2009)
9	City of Federal Way	476
10	Walmart Supercenter #3794	386
11	Coldwell Banker Danforth & Associates	246 (2009)
12	Virginia Mason Federal Way	235
13	Telecom Labs Inc. Communications	225
14	Fred Meyer	220
15	Costco	214
16	Walmart Store #2571	183
17	Target	178
18	Garden Terrace Alzheimer's Center Health Services	163

Geography

Federal Way is located at 47°18′47″N 122°20′21″W﻿(/﻿47.312960; -122.339173﻿).^[32]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 22.46 square miles (58.17 km²), of which, 22.26 square miles (57.65 km²) is land and 0.20 square miles (0.52 km²) is water.^[1]

Surrounding cities

Climate

This region experiences warm (but not hot) and dry summers, with no average monthly temperatures above 71.6 °F. According to the Köppen Climate Classification system, Federal Way has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate, abbreviated "Csb" on climate maps.^[33]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 89,306 people, 33,188 households, and 22,026 families residing in the city. The population density was 4,011.9 inhabitants per square mile (1,549.0/km²). There were 35,444 housing units at an average density of 1,592.3 per square mile (614.8/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 57.5% White (51.6% Non-Hispanic White), 9.7% African

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1990	67,554	—
2000	83,259	23.2%
2010	89,306	7.3%
Est. 2016	96,757 ^[34]	8.3%
Source: ^[3] ^[35] ^[36] ^[37]		

American, 0.9% Native American, 14.2% Asian, 2.7% Pacific Islander, 8.3% from other races, and 6.6% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 16.2% of the population.

There were 33,188 households of which 35.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 46.7% were married couples living together, 14.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 5.7% had a male householder with no wife present, and 33.6% were non-families. 26.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.3% 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 3.24.

The median age in the city was 34.9 years. 25.6% of residents were under the age of 18; 10.2% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 27.7% were from 25 to 44; 26.1% were from 45 to 64; and 10.3% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.0% male and 51.0% female. Federal Way has a large Korean American population at more than 5.5%, or 4,978 in the 2013 estimates.

2000 census

As of the 2000 census, there were 83,259 people, 31,437 households, and 21,251 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,959.4 per square mile (1,528.6/km²). There were 32,581 housing units at an average density of 1,549.4 per square mile (598.2/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 61.1% White, 8.7% African American, 0.8% Native American, 17.5% Asian, 3.0% Pacific Islander, 4.2% from other races, and 4.5% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 10.5% of the population.

There were 31,437 households out of which 37.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 50.6% were married couples living together, 12.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 32.4% were non-families. 24.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 5.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.63 and the average family size was 3.17.

In the city the population was spread out with 28.2% under the age of 18, 9.9% from 18 to 24, 33.1% from 25 to 44, 21.1% from 45 to 64, and 7.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females there were 96.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 93.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$49,278, and the median income for a family was \$55,833. Males had a median income of \$41,504 versus \$30,448 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$22,451. About 6.9% of families and 9.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 12.5% of those under age 18 and 6.5% of those age 65 or over.

Local media

One newspaper is published within Federal Way, *The Federal Way Mirror*.^[38] The city receives additional coverage from most major media sources in both Seattle and Tacoma.

In 2008 the Federal Way Historical Society worked with Arcadia Publishing to publish *Images of America: Federal Way*, a photographic history of the traditional Federal Way area.^[39]

Notable residents

- Benson Henderson, mixed martial artist and former UFC Lightweight Champion
- Apolo Ohno, speed skater, eight-time Olympic medalist
- J. R. Celski, three-time Olympic medalist and world champion speed skater
- John Moe, host of national public radio program Wits and author
- Floyd Little, former NFL player^[40]
- Kyle Secor, actor, *Homicide: Life on the Street*, *Commander in Chief*, *Crossing Jordan*
- Dan Spillner, former Major League Baseball pitcher^[41]

- James Sun, president of Zoodango, contestant on *The Apprentice*^{[42][43]}
 - Bill Radke, former host of American Public Media's nationally broadcast shows "Weekend America" and "Marketplace Morning Report".
 - Michael Dickerson, former professional basketball player
 - Ciaran O'Brien, professional soccer player
 - Roy Thomas, Major League Baseball pitcher
 - Travis Ishikawa, Major League Baseball first baseman
 - Tony Barnette, Major League Baseball pitcher
 - Hank Conger, Major League Baseball catcher
 - Kelyn Rowe, soccer player for New England Revolution
 - Lamar Neagle, soccer player for D.C. United
 - Sean Okoli, soccer player for New York City FC
 - Shaun Bodiford, NFL wide receiver
 - Mario Batali, chef television personality, went to Sacajawea Jr. High School
 - Bob Ferguson, National Football League UW Huskies, Seattle Seahawks
 - Sanjaya Malakar, American Idol contestant
-
- Frank Warnke, state senator, retired
 - Reggie Jones, Super Bowl champion, New Orleans Saints, Cornerback
 - DeAndre Yedlin, soccer player for Newcastle United F.C.

Sister cities

Federal Way has the following sister cities:^[44]

-  Donghae, South Korea
-  Hachinohe, Aomori Prefecture, Japan ^[45]

References

1. "US Gazetteer files 2010" (http://www.webcitation.org/64vfLAeJ2?url=http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt) on January 24, 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
2. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
3. "Population Estimates" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161019182931/https://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>) on October 19, 2016. Retrieved June 13, 2016.
4. "Federal Way" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1534582). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
5. "2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110721034521/http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table). *American FactFinder*. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_PL_GCTPL2.ST13&prodType=table) on July 21, 2011. Retrieved 10 August 2012.
6. Historical Society of Federal Way (2004). "Early Federal Way Schools and the Naming of the Federal Way Area" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110720012754/http://www.federalwayhistory.org/Articles/FedWay_Schools2.pdf) (PDF). *FederalWayHistory.org*. p. 2. Archived from the original (http://www.federalwayhistory.org/Articles/FedWay_Schools2.pdf) (PDF) on July 20, 2011. Retrieved May 10, 2010.
7. City of Federal Way. "City History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101027170416/http://cityoffederalway.com/Page.aspx?view=85>). *CityOfFederalWay.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com/Page.aspx?view=85>) on October 27, 2010. Retrieved May 10, 2010.
8. Washington State Parks (<http://www.parks.wa.gov/parks/?selectedpark=Dash%20Point&subject=all>)
9. "Hylebos - EarthCorps" (<http://www.hylebos.org>).

10. McDonald, Cathy (December 24, 2009). "History and a rare peat bog at West Hylebos Wetlands Park" (<http://www.seattletimes.com/life/outdoors/history-and-a-rare-peat-bog-at-west-hylebos-wetlands-park/>). *The Seattle Times*. Retrieved February 6, 2017.
11. "Developers changing their tune regarding Symphony development timeline" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080827161456/http://www.federalwaynews.net/articles/2008/07/21/news/local_news/story01.txt). *Federal Way News*. July 21, 2008. Archived from the original (http://www.federalwaynews.net/articles/2008/07/21/news/local_news/story01.txt) on August 27, 2008. Retrieved August 11, 2008.
12. Howard, Jacinda (Aug 28, 2009). "Council still holds out hope for big high-rise project" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/55796922.html). *Federal Way Mirror*.
13. Howard, Jacinda (Sep 15, 2009). "Downtown high-rises: Federal Way investor joins Symphony project" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/59286472.html). *Federal Way Mirror*.
14. Howard, Jacinda (Jun 18, 2010). "High-rise developers pursue land purchase in Federal Way" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/96673809.html). *Federal Way Mirror*.
15. Howard, Jacinda (Sep 22, 2010). "Federal Way City Council to skyscraper developer: Where's your business plan?" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/103581264.html). *Federal Way Mirror*.
16. Admiral Commercial Real Estate (March 12, 2010). "Another high rise complex is proposed for Federal Way" (<http://www.admiralcommercial.com/blog/2010/03/12/another-high-rise-complex-is-proposed-for-federal-way/>).
17. Howard, Jacinda (February 3, 2011). "Federal Way's high-rise deal dies" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/115149919.html). *Federal Way Mirror*. Retrieved February 4, 2011.
18. Allmain, Greg (July 22, 2011). "Crystal Palace coming soon to downtown Federal Way" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/125983348.html). *Federal Way Mirror*.
19. Allmain, Greg (3 October 2012). "Crystal Way developer misses deadline for downtown site | City explores alternative" (<http://www.federalwaymirror.com/news/138447749.html>). *Federal Way Mirror*. Retrieved 30 January 2014.
20. Allmain, Greg (9 May 2013). "Developer will study site for park in downtown Federal Way" (<http://www.federalwaymirror.com/news/206848021.html>). *Federal Way Mirror*. Retrieved 30 January 2014.
21. "Officials raise downtown flag to honor veterans in Federal Way" (<http://www.federalwaymirror.com/news/officials-raise-downtown-flag-to-honor-veterans-in-federal-way-slideshow/>). *Federal Way Mirror*. Retrieved 2015-10-02.
22. "Patty Murray to help raise new flag in Federal Way to honor veterans" (<http://www.federalwaymirror.com/news/patty-murray-to-help-raise-new-flag-in-federal-way-to-honor-veterans/>). *Federal Way Mirror*. Retrieved 2015-10-02.
23. "King County Elections, 2009 General Election Results" (<http://your.kingcounty.gov/elections/200911/Results.aspx>). your.kingcounty.gov. November 24, 2009. Retrieved March 30, 2014.
24. PAA Community Level Subareas map (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com/folders/home/businesseconomicdevelopment/projectsconstruction/potentialannexationareaplanning/Large%20PAA%20map.gif>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110103090714/http://www.cityoffederalway.com/folders/home/businesseconomicdevelopment/projectsconstruction/potentialannexationareaplanning/Large%20PAA%20map.gif>) January 3, 2011, at the Wayback Machine.
25. Federal Way Proposed Annexation Area map (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com/GetFile.aspx?id=12165>)
26. Proposed East Federal Way Annexation Area (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com/Page.aspx?view=777>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071110100800/http://www.cityoffederalway.com/Page.aspx?view=777>) November 10, 2007, at the Wayback Machine.
27. East Federal Way annexation information (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061010224300/http://www.metrokc.gov/annex/efedway.aspx>) (King County)
28. Mike Archbold (August 22, 2007). "Two annexation areas passing" (<http://www.thenewstribune.com/news/local/auburn/story/138421.html>). *Tacoma News Tribune*. Retrieved August 17, 2008.
29. Hobbs, Andy (July 21, 2011). "Committee proposes new township in unincorporated King County" (http://www.pnwlocalnews.com/south_king/fwm/news/125898333.html). *Federal Way Mirror*.
30. Jerry (August 17, 2011). "Complaint filed with the courts" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140711230950/http://peasleycanyontownship.org/?p=102>). Archived from the original (<http://peasleycanyontownship.org/?p=102>) on July 11, 2014. Retrieved May 23, 2013.
31. "City of Federal Way 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140714184913/http://www.cityoffederalway.com/DocumentCenter/View/4243>). Archived from the original (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com/DocumentCenter/View/4243>) (PDF) on July 14, 2014. Retrieved June 14, 2014.

32. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
33. "Federal Way, Washington Köppen Climate Classification (Weatherbase)" (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php3?s=682854&cityname=Federal%20Way,%20Washington,%20United%20States%20of%20America&units=>).
34. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables.2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.
35. "CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1790–2010)" (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/deccennial/index.html>). U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved August 8, 2010.
36. 1990 census population enumerated prior to incorporation as **Federal Way CDP**.
37. Portion of community returned as **West Federal Way** during the 1980 census with a population of 16,872.
38. "Federal Way Mirror" (<http://www.fedwaymirror.com/>).
39. Maynard, Steve (November 21, 2008). "Federal Way's logging roots among nuggets of book" (http://www.arcadiapublishing.com/news_article.html?id=1635). Retrieved December 8, 2008.
40. "Floyd Little on NFL Hall of Fame ballot" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110713163849/http://federalway.komonews.com/content/floyd-little-nfl-hall-fame-ballot>). KOMO News. August 16, 2009. Archived from the original (<http://federalway.komonews.com/content/floyd-little-nfl-hall-fame-ballot>) on July 13, 2011. Retrieved October 8, 2009.
41. Raley, Dan (September 10, 2003). "Catching up with ... Dan Spillner" (http://www.seattlepi.com/preps/138876_where10.html). *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Retrieved October 8, 2009.
42. Horner, Margo (December 27, 2006). "A phone call away from Donald Trump". Federal Way Mirror.
43. Federal Way Public Schools. "Federal Way Public Schools Graduates of Note: James Sun" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100617014335/http://www.fwps.org/info/notable/sun.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.fwps.org/info/notable/sun.html>) on June 17, 2010. Retrieved October 8, 2009.
44. "Federal Way Sister City Association" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070927003352/http://www.cityoffederalway.com/Page.aspx?view=183>). Archived from the original (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com/Page.aspx?view=183>) on September 27, 2007. Retrieved September 17, 2008.
45. "US-Japan Sister Cities by State" (<http://www.asiamattersforamerica.org/japan/data/sister-cities-state>). *Asia Matters for America*. Honolulu, HI: East-West Center. Retrieved 20 November 2015.

External links

- City of Federal Way (<http://www.cityoffederalway.com>)
- Federal Way Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.federalwaychamber.com>)
- The Historical Society of Federal Way (<http://www.federalwayhistory.org>)
- Federal Way History (http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=4215)
- Federal Way QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/5323515.html>)
- Federal Way, Washington (https://dmztools.net/Regional/North_America/United_States/Washington/Localities/F/Federal_Way/) at DMOZ

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Federal_Way,_Washington&oldid=800876912"

-
- This page was last edited on 16 September 2017, at 06:41.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Hunts Point						
Council District:	6 - Claudia Balducci						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 2,786,000.00	7.67	\$ 21,374.02		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)
\$ 3,011,000.00	7.41	\$ 22,305.61		Parks/Open Space	0.15995	0.15029	(0.00966)
				Human Srvs/Vets	0.04219	0.03964	(0.00255)
				Children/Family Justice Ctr.	0.05609	0.05221	(0.00388)
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg	Best Start for Kids	0.14000	0.13285	(0.00715)
8.1%	-3.4%	4.4%	\$ 931.58	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 Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				Bellevue SD Bond Levy (voted)	1.42042	1.31330	(0.10712)
				City General Fund	0.30052	0.28045	(0.02007)
				TOTAL	7.67194	7.40804	(0.26390)

Hunts Point, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Hunts Point is a town in the Eastside, a region of King County, Washington, United States, and part of the Seattle metropolitan area. The town is on a small peninsula surrounded by Lake Washington, and is near the suburbs of Medina (to the southwest), Clyde Hill (to the south), Yarrow Point (on another peninsula to the east), and Kirkland (to the northeast), as well as the city of Bellevue (to the east). As of the 2010 census, the town had a total population of 394.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Politics
- 4 Demographics
 - 4.1 2010 census
 - 4.2 2000 census
- 5 Notable Residents, past and present
- 6 References
- 7 Further reading
- 8 External links

History

Leigh S. J. Hunt, a resident of nearby Yarrow Point, acquired the property of Hunts Point some time after 1870. He wanted it so that he could cut down the tall evergreen trees that grew out at the end, obstructing his view of Lake Washington.^[5]

Around 1900, the property was taken over by Puget Sound National Bank and sold to a group of Seattle men who used it as a family retreat for Sunday picnics and summer camping.

Before the creation of the two Lake Washington bridges, residents commuted to Seattle via the Gazelle, a small ferry that arrived at Cozy Cove each morning at 7:15.

A clubhouse was built in 1913 at what is now 3655 Hunts Point Road. It became the center of Hunts Point's social activity through the 1920s. That same year, the women of Hunts Point formed the charitable organization The Eastside Circle of the Seattle Fruit and Flower Mission (later called The Overlake Service League), which continues to this day.

In the 1950s, Stan Sayres, owner of the famous Slo Mo unlimited hydroplane, housed the boat at the end of Hunts Point Road.

Hunts Point was officially incorporated on August 22, 1955.

- 1957 - Fairweather Basin developed, turning marshland into prime residential property.

Hunts Point, Washington	
Town	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>Location of Hunts Point, Washington</div>	
Coordinates: 47°38′12″N 122°13′50″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	0.30 sq mi (0.78 km ²)
 • Land	0.29 sq mi (0.75 km ²)
 • Water	0.01 sq mi (0.03 km ²)
Elevation	66 ft (20 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	394
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	438
 • Density	1,358.6/sq mi (524.6/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98004
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-32755
GNIS feature ID	1512315 ^[4]
Website	huntspoint-wa.gov (http://huntspoint-wa.gov/)

- 1960 - first sewers installed.
- 1963 - Evergreen Point Bridge completed, putting Hunts Point only minutes from Seattle.
- 1988 - Wetherill Nature Preserve dedicated

Geography

Hunts Point is located at 47°38′12″N 122°13′50″W (47.636754, -122.230598).^[6]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 0.30 square miles (0.78 km²), of which, 0.29 square miles (0.75 km²) is land and 0.01 square miles (0.03 km²) is water.^[1]

Politics

Hunts Point is part of the 48th Legislative District of Washington State. The district's legislators are:

- Senator Cyrus Habib, Democrat
- Representative Ross Hunter, Democrat
- Representative Joan McBride, Democrat

Hunts Point is part of Washington State Congressional District 1, represented by Suzan DelBene, Democrat.

George W. Bush made a fund-raising stop in the town during each of his presidential campaigns. The August 22, 2003 visit cost the town \$23,000 for police security.^{[7][8]}

The town of Hunts Point, along with neighboring Yarrow Point, has no agreement with the King County Library System precluding residents from this service.^[9]

In the 2016 Presidential Election, Hillary Clinton narrowly defeated Donald Trump 161 votes to 116 in Hunts Point.^[10]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 394 people, 151 households, and 124 families residing in the town. The population density was 1,358.6 inhabitants per square mile (524.6/km²). There were 181 housing units at an average density of 624.1 per square mile (241.0/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 80.2% White, 1.3% African American, 0.5% Native American, 10.9% Asian, and 7.1% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 0.5% of the population.

There were 151 households of which 31.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 74.8% were married couples living together, 4.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 3.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 17.9% were non-families. 16.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.61 and the average family size was 2.90.

The median age in the town was 49.5 years. 23.1% of residents were under the age of 18; 5.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 15.2% were from 25 to 44; 31.4% were from 45 to 64; and 24.4% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the town was 53.8% male and 46.2% female.

2000 census

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1960	428	—
1970	578	35.0%
1980	480	−17.0%
1990	513	6.9%
2000	443	−13.6%
2010	394	−11.1%
Est. 2016	439 ^[11]	11.4%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[12] 2015 Estimate ^[3]		

As of the census of 2000, there were 443 people, 165 households, and 131 families residing in the town. The population density was 1,516.6 people per square mile (589.8/km²). There were 186 housing units at an average density of 636.8 per square mile (247.6/km²). The racial makeup of the town was 94.81% White, 0.45% African American, 2.71% Asian, 0.23% from other races, and 1.81% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.26% of the population. 21.4% were of English, 11.5% German, 10.9% European, 5.9% Swedish and 5.0% Dutch ancestry according to Census 2000.

There were 165 households out of which 32.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 73.3% were married couples living together, 3.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 20.6% were non-families. 15.2% 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 2.68 and the average family size was 2.98.

In the town, the population was spread out with 26.0% under the age of 18, 3.8% from 18 to 24, 20.3% from 25 to 44, 34.1% from 45 to 64, and 15.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females there were 102.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 98.8 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$179,898, and the median income for a family was \$200,000. Males had a median income of \$100,000 versus \$40,417 for females. The per capita income for the town was \$113,816. None of the families and 1.1% of the population were living below the poverty line, including no under eighteens and 2.6% of those over 64.

Notable Residents, past and present

- Steve Ballmer, former CEO of Microsoft
- Pete Carroll, Head Coach of Seattle Seahawks^[13]
- Kenny G, American adult contemporary and smooth jazz saxophonist
- Craig McCaw, founder of McCaw Cellular
- Jim Sinegal, former CEO and co-founder of Costco Wholesale

References

1. "US Gazetteer files 2010" (http://www.webcitation.org/64vfLAeJ2?url=http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/files/Gaz_places_national.txt) on January 24, 2012. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
2. "American FactFinder" (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 2012-12-19.
3. "Population Estimates" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161019182931/https://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>). United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2015/SUB-EST2015-3.html>) on October 19, 2016. Retrieved July 12, 2016.
4. "Hunts Point" (https://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=gnispq:3::NO::P3_FID:1512315). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey.
5. Majors, Harry M. (1975). *Exploring Washington* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CoWrPQAACAAJ>). Van Winkle Publishing Co. p. 80. ISBN 978-0-918664-00-6.
6. "US Gazetteer files: 2010, 2000, and 1990" (<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html>). United States Census Bureau. 2011-02-12. Retrieved 2011-04-23.
7. [1] (http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/localnews/2001797398_bushbill21e.html)
8. [2] (http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/localnews/2001846273_brodeur29m.html)
9. [3] (http://www.kcls.org/usingthelibrary/librarycards/borrowing_areas.cfm)
10. <https://data.kingcounty.gov/Election-results/2016-General-Election-Results-by-precinct-complete/b27z-cdmk/data>
11. "Population and Housing Unit Estimates" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables/2016.html>). Retrieved June 9, 2017.

12. United States Census Bureau. "Census of Population and Housing" (<http://www.webcitation.org/6YSasqt fX?url=http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>) on May 12, 2015. Retrieved July 31, 2013.
13. <http://www.zabasearch.com/people/peter+clay+carroll/wa/>

Further reading

- "Our History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20041209062425/http://www.ci.hunts-point.wa.us/history.htm>). *Town of Hunts Point*. Archived from the original (<http://www.ci.hunts-point.wa.us/history.htm>) on December 9, 2004. Retrieved February 9, 2005.

External links

- Town of Hunts Point (<http://www.huntspoint-wa.gov/>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hunts_Point,_Washington&oldid=790159628"

-
- This page was last edited on 11 July 2017, at 23:22.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.