

Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Bothell						
Council District:	1 - Rod Dembowski						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 448,000.00	10.75	\$ 4,816.55		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)
\$ 472,000.00	10.92	\$ 5,154.44		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)
5.4%	1.6%	7.0%	\$ 337.89	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:				Northshore SD 417 M & O (voted)	2.01934	1.92626	(0.09308)
				Northshore SD 417 Bond (voted)	1.87251	1.77751	(0.09500)
Voters approved a \$0.50/\$1,000 lid lift for the City of Bothell for safe streets and sidewalks.				Northshore SD 417 Capital (voted)	0.32630	0.30470	(0.02160)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				City General Fund	1.33389	1.78539	0.45150
				City GO Bond (voted)	0.10012	0.10670	0.00658
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Evergreen Hosp#2 General Fund	0.25434	0.24291	(0.01143)
				Evergreen Hosp#2 GO Bond(voted)	0.12462	0.11563	(0.00899)
				Northshore Pk & Rec Bond (voted)	0.01202	0.01136	(0.00066)
				TOTAL	10.75123	10.92042	0.16919

Bothell, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 47°46′18″N 122°12′16″W

Bothell (/ˈboʊəl/ ***BOTH**-əl*) is a city located in King and Snohomish Counties in the State of Washington. It is part of the Seattle metropolitan area.^[6] Based on per capita income, Bothell ranks 78th of 614 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
 - 2.1 Communities and Districts
 - 2.2 Surrounding cities
 - 2.3 Climate
- 3 Education
- 4 Government and politics
- 5 Culture
 - 5.1 Civic events
 - 5.2 Sports
 - 5.3 Popular culture
- 6 Demographics
 - 6.1 2010 census
 - 6.2 2000 census
 - 6.3 Politics
- 7 Economy
- 8 Notable people
- 9 See also
- 10 References
- 11 External links

History



Historical plaque at Bothell Pioneer Cemetery. The cemetery founded in 1889, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Prior to European settlement, the Sammamish River Valley from Lake Washington to Issaquah Creek south and upstream of Lake Sammamish was inhabited by a population of as many as 200 Native Americans known as the Sammamish. The Sammamish were relocated after the Puget Sound War in 1856 to reservations and non-reservation lands.^[7]

In 1870, Columbus S. Greenleaf and George R. Wilson filed land claims in the area formerly inhabited by the Sammamish near present-day Bothell, and built homes. Eight families followed over the next six years. In 1876, Canadian George Brackett bought land and began commercial

logging out of a camp located on the north bank of the Sammamish River in what is now the heart of downtown Bothell. A store, school, and sawmill followed over the next several years.

In 1885, Brackett sold 80 acres (32 ha) to David Bothell, a settler from Pennsylvania. The town's first postmaster, who bought his property from Bothell, named the town in his honor in 1888. Later that same year, a local railroad was built through the town to transport coal from Issaquah. Bothell was officially incorporated on April 14, 1909.^[7]

Bothell, Washington
City
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Main Street in Bothell, Washington

Bothell continued to grow as logging expanded and boat traffic brought increasing amounts of goods and passengers up and down the river. As more people moved into the area, the Army Corps of Engineers decided to dredge and straighten the river in the years shortly after Bothell's incorporation. Most boat traffic came to an abrupt end only a few years later when Lake Washington was lowered in 1917. Water transport also shifted to trucks after a brick road was built from Seattle. The logging economy declined quickly around the same time, and the local economy shifted to farming.^[7]

After World War II, better highways and a post-war boom brought suburban development to Bothell. These new neighborhoods and a series of annexations dramatically expanded Bothell's population from about 1000 in 1950 to over 30,000 as of 2006. Bothell was mostly a bedroom community for people working in Seattle until the 1990s when business development brought new jobs to create a regional employment center with about 20,000 jobs, many in high technology sectors such as biotechnology and software development. In 1990, a campus of the University of Washington opened in Bothell.^[7]

In 2010, the city of Bothell began a \$150 million program to redevelop downtown, including the demolition of 15 buildings, moving State Route 522, expanding the Bothell–Everett Highway, expanding a city park, and expanding the city hall.^[8]

A major fire in downtown broke out at the Mercantile Building on July 22, 2016, and damaged and closed more than 20 businesses. The fire dealt a blow to the redevelopment program and required state aid for rebuilding.^[9]

Geography

Bothell is located at 47°46′18″N 122°12′16″W﻿ / ﻿47.771670, -122.204421﻿ / 47.771670; -122.204421.^[10] The largest river is the Sammamish, which connects Lake Sammamish to Lake Washington.

According to the City of Bothell, the city has a total area of 13.7 square miles (35.48 km²), all of it land.^[2]

Bothell is a geographical oddity in that it straddles two counties (King County and Snohomish County). Because most streets in Bothell are numbered and not named, streets that cross the county line often change numbers. For example, 104th Avenue NE in King County becomes 23rd Avenue SE when it crosses into Snohomish County.

Communities and Districts

Bothell has several communities, districts, and neighborhoods. These include:

- Canyon Creek is the residential area east of Canyon Park and south of Maltby Road, with two elementary schools Canyon Creek Elementary, and Skyview Junior High School. The schools are part of the Northshore School District.
- Canyon Park is a commercial and business district at the junction of Bothell–Everett Highway and Interstate 405, with several restaurants, shops, and grocery stores, along with several major employers.
- Downtown Bothell, north of Bothell Way on the north side of the Sammamish River, was an area originally settled by pioneers. It contains a business district along Main Street, and several blocks of residences at the foot of Beckstrom Hill. It also contains city hall and the police station, the Bothell Library, and Pop Keeney Stadium.
- Fitzgerald is a southern extension of Canyon Park containing Canyon Park Junior High.
- The Highlands is a neighborhood right next to Canyon Park Junior High.
- Lake Pleasant/Country Village is the area bordering the wooded and winding portion of Bothell–Everett Highway between downtown and Canyon Park. Lake Pleasant hosts an RV park, and Country Village is an outdoor shopping center.
- Maywood/Beckstrom Hill is a residential neighborhood on the hill north of downtown, and is the location of Maywood Hills Elementary School, Heritage Christian Academy and St. Brendan's Parish School.
- North Creek, named for Bothell's second-largest waterway, is a business and light industrial district and community with several large big box retail stores, and the production facility for the *Seattle Times*. The North Creek Forest is recently established protected area in this neighborhood.
- Norway Hill is a residential neighborhood overlooking downtown from the south. Since 2014 all of Norway hill is within the Bothell city limits.
- Pioneer Hills is a residential community on the hills east of North Creek that borders Woodinville, and contains Woodin Elementary School.
- Queensgate is a residential neighborhood along Brickyard Road, south of the Sammamish River and adjacent to nearby Woodinville.
- Mays Pond is a residential neighborhood just north of the Bothell's city limits containing Woodside and Cedar Wood Elementary Schools.



Sammamish River, near downtown Bothell



Country Village arts mall off the beaten track

- Queensborough/Brentwood is a residential neighborhood west and north of Canyon Park, containing Frank Love Elementary School and Wallace Swamp Creek Park.
- Riverfront, south of Bothell Way and mostly along the south side of the river near Riverside Drive, contains Sammamish River Park, Blyth Park, several residences, and the Northshore Senior Center.
- Waynita is a residential neighborhood along Waynita Way between Wayne Curve and nearby Juanita. Wayne Golf Course is in Waynita.
- Westhill is a mid-20th century residential expansion on the hill to the west of downtown, and includes Bothell High School and Westhill Elementary School.
- Shelton View is a residential neighborhood north of Westhill in Snohomish County containing Shelton View Elementary.
- Thrasher's Corner is a retail district mostly outside the city limits of Bothell, that along with the residential Red Hawk neighborhood to the east is part of the city's official planning area.

Prior to 1993, the nearby city of Woodinville was unincorporated, and some of its neighborhoods were considered part of Bothell and were being considered for annexation. The people of Woodinville voted in 1992 to incorporate, and incorporation was official early the next year.

Surrounding cities

Climate

Bothell has a temperate oceanic climate, with cool summers and cool (but not cold) winters. Winter sees much more rainfall than summer and winters in Bothell (much like the rest of the PNW) are very cloudy and overcast. Summers are drier and cool to warm.^[11]

Climate data for Bothell 1981–2013 Normals													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	67 (19)	71 (22)	76 (24)	84 (29)	90 (32)	100 (38)	100 (38)	97 (36)	99 (37)	86 (30)	75 (24)	68 (20)	100 (38)
Average high °F (°C)	44.1 (6.7)	48.3 (9.1)	52.8 (11.6)	59.9 (15.5)	66.3 (19.1)	69.6 (20.9)	75.6 (24.2)	74.8 (23.8)	70.7 (21.5)	61.0 (16.1)	51.1 (10.6)	46.6 (8.1)	60.1 (15.6)
Average low °F (°C)	30.6 (−0.8)	32.0 (0)	33.9 (1.1)	37.2 (2.9)	41.8 (5.4)	46.1 (7.8)	48.2 (9)	48.0 (8.9)	44.9 (7.2)	40.9 (4.9)	35.5 (1.9)	33.6 (0.9)	39.4 (4.1)
Record low °F (°C)	−10 (−23)	−10 (−23)	−6 (−21)	20 (−7)	23 (−5)	31 (−1)	35 (2)	33 (1)	28 (−2)	21 (−6)	10 (−12)	5 (−15)	−10 (−23)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	5.6 (142)	4.1 (104)	3.9 (99)	2.3 (58)	2.3 (58)	2.2 (56)	0.8 (20)	1.0 (25)	1.9 (48)	3.8 (97)	5.2 (132)	5.8 (147)	38.9 (988)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	6.1 (15.5)	1.7 (4.3)	1.3 (3.3)	0.1 (0.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1.0 (2.5)	1.0 (2.5)	11.2 (28.4)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	18	14	16	12	11	11	5	6	8	13	17	19	150
Source: Weatherbase.com ^[12]													

Education

Bothell is home to Cascadia College and the University of Washington, Bothell. The two institutions share the same campus, which opened in the year 2000. In 2014 the University of Washington Bothell was ranked #37 in the nation among all colleges and universities by Money Magazine and was ranked 6th in the Nation by Washington Monthly in their "Best Bang for the Buck" rankings of colleges and universities. After becoming accredited in 2006 Cascadia College was named the second best community college in the nation, behind Atlanta Technical College.^{[13][14][15]}

Schools for Bothell students in grades kindergarten through 12th grade are part of the Northshore School District while private schools include Heritage Christian Academy serving kindergarten through 9th grades.^[16] Schools in Northshore School district include Fernwood Elementary, Crystal Springs Elementary, Canyon Creek Elementary, Shelton View Elementary, Westhill Elementary, Lockwood Elementary, Frank Love Elementary, Maywood Hills Elementary, Woodmoor Elementary, Woodin Elementary Northshore Junior High School, Canyon Park Junior High School, Skyview Junior High School, Bothell High School, and Secondary Academy for Success. North Creek High School is due to open in the North Creek area of the city in 2017.

Government and politics

Bothell has a Council-manager government governed by a City Council consisting of seven Council Members, each of whom is elected to a four-year term. Council elections are held every two years, with either three or four positions standing, depending upon year. All positions are nonpartisan and at-large, elected by the entire city voting population. The Council passes ordinances and resolutions, approves the budget, sets policies and adjudicates issues, and elects from its own membership a Mayor and Deputy Mayor for two-year terms.

Day-to-day affairs in the city are administered by a City Manager appointed by the council.

Bothell remains the only municipality in the state of Washington to have two consecutive amputee mayors; James Dixon (who lacked a right leg) from 1956 to 1960, followed by Monty Winestein (left arm) from 1960 to 1963.

Culture

Civic events

Major annual events throughout the year in Bothell include:

- The City of Bothell Freedom Festival, a two-day festival celebrating American Independence, including an annual Fourth of July parade and a reenactment of the Battle of Concord on the Bothell Landing Bridge.
- The Music in the Park concert series, every Friday in July and August at Bothell Landing Amphitheater.
- Greater Bothell Arts & Crafts Fair
- City of Bothell Riverfest
- The Summits of Bothell bike ride^[17]
- La Fiesta Viva!, a celebration of Latino cultural heritage, at Country Village.
- Harvest Festival and Pumpkin Carving, at Country Village.
- Tree Lighting and Santa Arrival, at Bothell Landing.
- The Bothell Farmer's Market at Country Village.



Freedom Festival 2005

Sports

Bothell's Pop Keeney Stadium hosts games for several local high schools, including Inglemoor, Woodinville, and Bothell High Schools, even though the stadium was originally Bothell High School's and serves as its most important tenant. Football games at Pop Keeney have become major cultural and, to an extent, spiritual, gatherings for the community.

In November 2006, Bothell High School's football team tied the national record for most overtime periods (9) in a quarter-final game against Pasco, which they won 43-40. The previous record was set in Michigan in 1977, between Southeastern (Detroit) and Northeastern, with Southeastern winning, 42-36. The team also had its first appearance in the state finals later that same season, which resulted in defeat to Oak Harbor High School.

The Bothell hockey club won the Washington High School Hockey League D2 State Championship in 2006 and 2007.

In 2007 the Bothell High School baseball team made it to state playing at Safeco Field. They recorded a 4th-place finish.

In 2009 the Bothell Alumni club raised money to get a state of the art scoreboard for Pop Keeney Stadium. In 2009 it was installed, only the 2nd in the state of Washington of its type.

Bothell High School's football team has made it to the 4A State Championship at the Tacoma Dome three times, winning it all in 2014.

In August 2009, the Ruiz-Costie/Northshore Pool was mothballed pending a new operator. A new aquatic center may replace it, as part of Bothell's core redevelopment.

In February 2006, Bothell High School's gymnastics team won the 4A State Championships, topping off an undefeated season.

In May 2011, Bothell High School's Varsity baseball team won the 4A State Championships.

In the 2014–2015 school year, Bothell High School's varsity football team won State Championships.

Popular culture

In December 1962, LIFE Magazine recognized Bothell's 112-foot (34 m) Christmas tree as the largest living Christmas tree in the world. However, in the late 1970s, disease attacked the tree, and the top had to be removed.^[18]

In the 1996 Seattle rock documentary "Hype!", photographer Charles Peterson recalls that when he was growing up in Bothell the sign welcoming people to the town read "Welcome to Bothell, for a day or a lifetime," and an unknown person spray-painted over the "Bot" so that the sign would read "Welcome to hell, for a day or a lifetime."

In 2007, about 5,000 to 7,000 people gathered for a parade and outdoor concert at the Veterans Memorial Amphitheater at Bothell Landing in honor of local American Idol contestant Blake Lewis.^[19]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[3] of 2010, there were 33,505 people, 13,497 households, and 8,779 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,764.4 inhabitants per square mile (1,067.3/km²). There were 14,255 housing units at an average density of 1,176.2 per square mile (454.1/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 79.7% White, 1.6% African American, 0.6% Native American, 10.2% Asian, 0.2% Pacific Islander, 3.4% from other races, and 4.5% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 8.7% of the population.

There were 13,497 households of which 32.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.9% were married couples living together, 9.1% had a female householder with no husband present, 4.1% had a male householder with no wife present, and 35.0% were non-families. 27.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 8.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.46 and the average family size was 3.00.

The median age in the city was 38.3 years. 22.4% of residents were under the age of 18; 8.1% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 29.3% were from 25 to 44; 28.1% were from 45 to 64; and 12.1% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 48.8% male and 51.2% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 30,150 people, 11,923 households, and 7,928 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,501.5 people per square mile (966.1/km²). There were 12,303 housing units at an average density of 1,020.8 per square mile (394.2/km²).

As of the 2000 census, there are 11,923 households, out of which 33.9% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.9% were married couples living together, 8.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.5% were non-families. 25.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.51 and the average family size was 3.05.

In the city the population was spread out with 25.2% under the age of 18, 8.1% from 18 to 24, 33.2% from 25 to 44, 24.0% from 45 to 64, and 9.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 96.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 93.2 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$59,264, and the median income for a family was \$68,580. Males had a median income of \$48,476 versus \$34,385 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$26,483. About 3.6% of families and 5.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 5.0% of those under age 18 and 5.0% of those age 65 or over.

Politics

In the 2004 U.S. presidential election, Bothell cast 56.29% of its vote for Democrat John Kerry.^[22]

Economy

Bothell was until recently predominantly a bedroom community with most of its residents working outside of the city. Starting in the 1990s, several businesses opened offices in Bothell, creating a regional employment center providing about 20,000 jobs. Many of these businesses are located in the Canyon Park and North Creek business districts.

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1910	599	—
1920	613	2.3%
1930	818	33.4%
1940	794	−2.9%
1950	1,019	28.3%
1960	2,237	119.5%
1970	5,420	142.3%
1980	7,943	46.5%
1990	12,345	55.4%
2000	30,150	144.2%
2010	33,505	11.1%
Est. 2016	44,546 ^[20]	33.0%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[21]		
2015 Estimate ^[4]		

Biotechnology is a key industry, with OncoGenex Pharmaceuticals,^[23] Seattle Genetics,^[24] CMC Icos,^[25] Alder Biopharmaceuticals,^[26] MDRNA,^[27] Blue Heron Biotechnology,^[28] Amgen,^[29] Iverson Genetic Diagnostics,^[30] and Elitech (formerly Epoch Biosciences and Nanogen)^[29] all opening in Bothell. Medical device manufacturers are also located in Bothell, including Philips Medical Systems^[30] and Lockheed Martin Aculight.^[31]

Computer technology, data, and telecommunications are well represented, and include companies such as AT&T,^[30] AVST,^[32] Kinesis, Leviton Voice & Data, Systems Interface, Silicon Mechanics, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, SonoSite (owned by Fujifilm), T-Mobile,^[30] Panasonic Avionics Corporation,^[30] Parity Corporation, Vertafore, Allocent, Teltone, and Google.^[33] Microsoft had a Canyon Park campus in the early 2000s^{[34][35]}

Engineering firms, including electrical engineering, environmental engineering, and civil engineering, are well represented. Examples include SNC-Lavalin, RH2 Engineering,^[36] Romac Industries, North Creek Analytical, ECS Engineering, Emulex, and Path Engineers. Bothell also has companies working on new or improved energy technologies, including Neah Power Systems.^[37]

The US Army has a Reserve facility in the northwest part of the city.^[38] The Seattle Times moved its main production facility to the North Creek business district in Bothell in 2001, and national magazine publisher Scotsman guide Media also is headquartered in the city.^[39] Defunct retailer Pacific Linen was once based in Bothell until 1996.^[40]

Notable people

- Bryan Alvarez, editor and publisher of *Figure Four Weekly*, satellite radio/podcast host, and semi-retired professional wrestler.
- Karan Brar, actor, known for his roles in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* (film)
- Kyle Cease, comedian and actor
- Michael Dahlquist, musician
- Robert DeLong, electronic musician
- Michael Dong, skateboarder
- Cori Enghusen, aka Korel Engin basketball player
- Brenden Foster, 11-year-old boy with leukemia who gained national attention for his concern for the homeless.
- Phil Harris, The late former Skipper of the fishing vessel *Cornelia Marie* and star of *Deadliest Catch* on the Discovery Channel
- Johnny Hekker, professional football player for the Los Angeles Rams
- Zach LaVine, professional basketball player for the Minnesota Timberwolves and back-to-back NBA slam dunk contest winner. He attended Bothell High School.
- Blake Lewis, *American Idol* 2007 runner up
- Patty Murray, U.S. Senator
- Tracie Ruiz-Conforto, Olympic medalist in synchronized swimming
- Ernie Steele, past professional football player for the (Philadelphia Eagles)
- Hal Sutherland, animator and painter
- Cody Votolato, musician (The Blood Brothers (band)) (attended Northshore Jr. High)
- Chris Walla, musician (Death Cab for Cutie)
- Doug Yule, musician

See also

- Flute Quest

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.ci.bothell.wa.us/>)
- Bothell, Washington (https://dmoztools.net/Regional/North_America/United_States/Washington/Localities/B/Bothell/) at DMOZ

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Burien						
Council District:	8 - Joe McDermott						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 256,000.00	13.05	\$ 3,340.23		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)
\$ 289,000.00	13.53	\$ 3,910.85		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)
12.9%	3.7%	17.1%	\$ 570.62	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:				Highline SD 401 M & O (voted)	3.51745	3.37767	(0.13978)
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				Highline SD 401 Bond Levy (voted)	1.63785	2.33468	0.69683
Voters approved a lid lift to \$1.50 for Fire District #2				City General Fund	1.45568	1.36228	(0.09340)
Highline SD #401 - a new voter approved G.O. bond of \$299.85m				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond-0 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Fire District #2 General Fund	1.37719	1.50000	0.12281
				Fire District #2 GO Bond (voted)	0.35152	0.30776	(0.04376)
				TOTAL	13.04778	13.53235	0.48457

Burien, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 47°28′6″N 122°20′44″W﻿ / ﻿47.46833°N 122.34556°W﻿ / 47.46833; -122.34556

Burien (/ˈbʊəriən/ *BYUR-ee-ən*) is a suburban city in King County, Washington, United States, located south of Seattle. As of the 2010 Census,^[5] Burien's population was 33,313, which is a 49.7% increase since incorporation. An annexation in 2010 increased the city's population to about 50,000.^[6]

Contents

- 1 History
 - 1.1 Incorporation
 - 1.2 Annexation
- 2 Current Burien
- 3 Olde Burien
- 4 Police
- 5 Government and infrastructure
- 6 Education
 - 6.1 Schools in Burien
 - 6.2 Public libraries
- 7 Transportation
- 8 Geography
- 9 Demographics
 - 9.1 2010 census
 - 9.2 2000 census
- 10 References
- 11 External links

History

Settlement in the Burien area dates to 1864, when George Ouellet (1831–1899), a French-Canadian born in Sainte-Marie-de-Beauce, Quebec, purchased his first of several land patents for homestead sites directly from a Federal land office.^[7] Ouellet had first arrived in the Washington Territory at Port Madison on Bainbridge Island, off of the Kitsap Peninsula, in 1858. Three years after purchasing his homestead in the Burien area, he married 14-year-old Elizabeth Cushner, who was born in the Washington Territory, and started a family. Several years later, the Ouellet family moved to the White River Valley, near Auburn.

A popular local tale recounts that an early settler named Mike Kelly gave the community its first name after he emerged from the trees and said, "This is truly a sunny dale." Today, a few long-time residents still refer to the Burien area as Sunnydale.

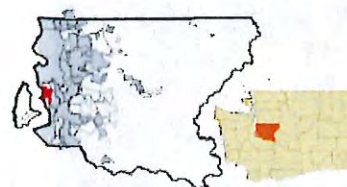
In 1884, Gottlieb Burian (1837–1902) and his wife Emma (Wurm) Burian (1840–1905), German immigrants from Hussinetz, Lower Silesia, who owned two taverns in downtown Seattle, arrived in Sunnyside.^[7] The tiny community was without improved roads or commercial buildings, reached primarily by trails.^[7] Burian built a cabin on the southeast corner of Lake Burien and reportedly formed the community into a town bearing his name (misspelled over the years).^[7] A real estate office was built and soon attracted large numbers of new residents to Burien.^[7]

In the early 1900s, visitors from Seattle came by the Mosquito Fleet to Three Tree Point, just west of town to sunbathe and swim.

In 1915, the Lake Burien Railway was completed. It ran on what is today Ambaum Boulevard from Burien to White Center to Seattle. A small passenger train ran the tracks and was affectionately named by the residents, The Toonerville Trolley. However, in the summer, squished caterpillars made the track slippery, and in the winter, the tracks iced over. Soon the Toonerville Trolley was removed.

Burien, Washington

City



Location of Burien, Washington

Coordinates: 47°28′6″N 122°20′44″W﻿ / ﻿47.46833°N 122.34556°W﻿ / 47.46833; -122.34556

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Government	
• Type	Council-Manager
• Mayor	Lucy Krakowiak
• City Council	Seven at large members (four year terms):
	Steve Armstrong, Austin Bell, Lauren Berkowitz, Bob Edgar, Nancy Tosta, Debi Wagner
• City Manager	Kamuron Gurol [1] (http://wa-burien.civicplus.com/index.asp?nid=139).
Area ^[1]	
• Total	13.23 sq mi (34.27 km ²)
• Land	7.42 sq mi (19.22 km ²)
• Water	5.81 sq mi (15.05 km ²)
Elevation	377 ft (115 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
• Total	33,313
• Estimate (2016) ^[3]	50,997
• Rank	US: 749th
• Density	4,489.6/sq mi (1,733.4/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
• Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP codes	98146, 98148, 98166, 98168
Area code(s)	206
FIPS code	53-08850
GNIS feature ID	1534570 ^[4]
Website	www.burienwa.gov (http://www.burienwa.gov/)

Incorporation

Several proposals to incorporate the greater Burien area, an unincorporated portion of King County, were attempted but failed. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, citizens felt they needed a more responsive government to help address the looming threat of the Port of Seattle's airport runway expansion (known as the "Third Runway") to the west, so an effort was again made to incorporate as a city. Citizens also felt that multi-family apartments and dwellings had proliferated out of control in Burien and other unincorporated areas of King County, and that they had no local voice in government, other than the King County Council, that would hear their concerns.

The City of Burien was finally incorporated on February 28, 1993 after voter approval.

Annexation



Three Tree Point in Burien at sunset.

Late in 2004, the City assessed the possibility of annexing North Highline (which includes White Center and Boulevard Park), "one of the largest urban unincorporated areas of King County," which would double the size of Burien. Many citizens spoke against the annexation and created picket signs and petitions to protest against it. Other citizens welcomed the expansion, as they felt parts of the so-called "North Highline" area should have been part of the original Burien incorporation, and the area in question is part of the larger Highline area. (The Highline area includes the cities of Burien, Seatac, Des Moines, Federal Way and an unincorporated area called "North Highline.")

In May 2008, the Burien City Council proposed an annexation of the southern portion of North Highline, comprising 14,000 residents. In late summer of 2008, the City of Burien prepared to submit their annexation proposal to King County's Boundary Review Board. However, after the City of Seattle protested Burien's proposal, Burien opted to withdraw their annexation plan and resubmit it after new countywide planning policies went into effect.

In October 2008, the Burien City Council voted to resubmit their annexation plan to the county Boundary Review Board. However, the cities of Burien and Seattle, along with King County and other stakeholders, first participated and completed mediation to ensure the interests of all parties involved were met. Affected stakeholders would have agreed to a preliminary annexation framework that stipulated how annexation would play-out between the cities of Burien and Seattle and with King County. However, the Seattle City Council voted against the agreement that February. It is not known if Seattle has any future plans for annexation of any part of the North Highline area.

On April 16, 2009, the Boundary Review Board of King County approved Burien's proposal for annexation of the southern portion of the North Highline area.

In early May 2009, both King County and the City of Burien passed resolutions to place an annexation vote on the August 18th primary ballot. The annexation area voted on consisted of southern North Highline and had an area of about 1,600 acres (6.5 km²) and approximately 14,000 citizens. The ballot issue was approved by a majority of southern North Highline residents, and on April 1, 2010, southern North Highline became part of Burien.^[8]

After the annexation vote, a special census was conducted, and it was determined that the newly annexed area had 14,292 residents. This resulted in a new population total of 49,858, making Burien the 23rd largest city in Washington State.

The Boundary Review Board approved a second proposal for Burien to annex northern North Highline (also known as Area Y) in February 2012,^[8] but this was rejected by Area Y residents in November 2012.^[9]

Current Burien

Burien's downtown area underwent several renovations completed in 2009. The new town center includes 70,000 square feet (7,000 m²) of retail space, more than 400 condominiums with a plaza/park area, plus underground parking.

The city is served by the *Highline Times* (established 1945), a community weekly newspaper owned by Robinson Newspapers. It is a subscriber-based publication with limited free distribution.

Olde Burien

Olde Burien is a reference for the area surrounding SW 152nd Street. There are shops and restaurants located in this area, such as The Tin Room, The Mark, and Todd's Shoe Repair. The Burien City Hall is located in Olde Burien as well.

Police

Burien contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office for police services. Deputies assigned to Burien wear city uniforms and drive patrol cars marked with the city logo. According to the Chief of Police, there are currently 27 patrol officers, detectives, support personnel and a chief assigned full-time to the city.

Government and infrastructure

The United States Postal Service operates the Burien Post Office and the Seahurst Post Office.^{[10][11]}

Education

Schools in Burien

Burien is served by the Highline School District. High schools in Burien include Highline High School, Big Picture, CHOICE Academy, and the Puget Sound Skills Center,^[12] as well as Catholic schools like John F. Kennedy Catholic High School. Evergreen High School.

Public libraries

King County Library System operates the Burien Library.^[13] The current 32,000-square-foot (3,000 m²) facility opened on June 13, 2009.^[14] The Boulevard Park Library is a smaller, community library (6,356 sq ft) in the Burien city limits. The 1971 facility is also operated by KCLS, with a history going back to 1937.^[15]

Transportation

King County Metro operates public transportation services. The Burien Transit Center began construction in July 2008 and finished in June 2009.^[16]

Geography

Burien is located at

47°28′6″N 122°20′44″W﻿ / ﻿https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Burien%2C_Washington¶ms=47_28_6_N_122_20_44_W_type:city (47.468221, -122.345491).^[17]

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 13.23 square miles (34.27 km²), of which 7.42 square miles (19.22 km²) is land and 5.81 square miles (15.05 km²) is water.^[1]

Demographics



Aerial view of Burien, with Three Tree Point and Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

In the 2004 US presidential election, Burien cast 63.07% of its vote for Democrat John Kerry[2] (<http://www.uselectionatlas.org/>).

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 33,313 people, 13,253 households, and 8,013 families residing in the city. The population density was 4,489.6 inhabitants per square mile (1,733.4/km²). There were 14,322 housing units at an average density of 1,930.2 per square mile (745.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 63.5% White (57.0% Non-Hispanic White), 5.9% African American, 1.5% Native American, 9.9% Asian, 1.8% Pacific Islander, 11.5% from other races, and 5.9% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 20.7% of the population.

There were 13,253 households of which 30.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 42.5% were married couples living together, 11.7% had a female householder with no husband present, 6.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 39.5% were non-families. 31.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.7% 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 3.12.



SW 152 Street in Olde Burien.



Old Burien Library



Burien Transit Center

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1980	23,189	—
1990	25,089	8.2%
2000	31,881	27.1%
2010	33,313	4.5%
Est. 2016	50,997 ^[18]	53.1%
U.S. Decennial Census ^{[19][20]} 2016 estimate ^[3]		

The median age in the city was 38.5 years. 22.4% of residents were under the age of 18; 8.4% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 28.1% were from 25 to 44; 28.3% were from 45 to 64; and 12.8% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 50.3% male and 49.7% female.

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 31,881 people, 13,399 households, and 8,066 families residing in the city. The population density was 4,287.0 people per square mile (1,654.5/km²). There were 13,898 housing units at an average density of 1,868.9 per square mile (721.2/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 75.74% White, 5.14% African American, 1.29% Native American, 7.00% Asian, 1.16% Pacific Islander, 5.40% from other races, and 4.28% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 10.66% of the population.

There were 13,399 households out of which 27.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 43.5% were married couples living together, 11.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 39.8% were non-families. 32.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.36 and the average family size was 2.98.

In the city the population was spread out with 22.8% under the age of 18, 8.0% from 18 to 24, 30.8% from 25 to 44, 24.7% from 45 to 64, and 13.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38 years. For every 100 females there were 96.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 94.7 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$41,577, and the median income for a family was \$53,814. Males had a median income of \$39,248 versus \$29,694 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$23,737. About 6.9% of families and 9.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 13.1% of those under age 18 and 6.1% of those age 65 or over.

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.burienwa.gov>)
- Highline Historical Society (<http://www.highlinehistory.org>)
- Burien, Washington (https://dmoztools.net/Regional/North_America/United_States/Washington/Localities/B/Burien) at DMOZ

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Carnation						
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
\$ 267,000.00	11.87	\$ 3,170.21		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide levies (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)
\$ 294,000.00	11.24	\$ 3,305.47		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)
10.1%	-5.3%	4.3%	\$ 135.27	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)
				City General Fund	1.29961	1.20256	(0.09705)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Snoq. Valley Hosp #4 Gen Fund	0.46257	0.44236	(0.02021)
				Fire District #10 General Fund	1.00000	1.00000	0.00000
				Fire District #10 - Station Bond	0.06828	0.06639	(0.00189)
				TOTAL	11.87344	11.24311	(0.63033)

Carnation, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Carnation is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 1,786 at the 2010 census.^[5]

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Attractions
 - 3.1 Surrounding cities and communities
- 4 Demographics
 - 4.1 2010 census
 - 4.2 2000 census
- 5 Schools
- 6 City landmarks
- 7 Police
- 8 References
- 9 External links

History

Settled in 1865,^[6] Carnation was officially incorporated on December 30, 1912, as **Tolt**. The name was changed to Carnation in 1917, back to Tolt on May 3, 1928, and finally back to Carnation again on October 29, 1951. The name Carnation was chosen to honor a nearby research farm operated by the Carnation Milk Products Company.^[7]

Geography

Carnation is located at 47°38′54″N 121°54′31″W﻿ / ﻿47.648234, -121.908630﻿ / -121.908630.^[8]


According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 1.18 square miles (3.06 km²), of which, 1.16 square miles (3.00 km²) is land and 0.02 square miles (0.05 km²) is water.^[1] The city is located on the east bank of the Snoqualmie River just north of where the Tolt River joins in.

Attractions

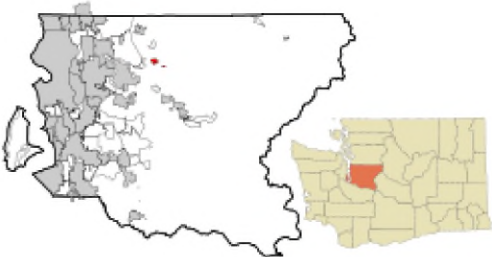
Camlann Medieval Village, a living history museum of a medieval English village, is located approximately four miles north of Carnation. Founded in the early 1980s, Camlann is devoted to teaching and entertaining schools, clubs, families, and individuals about what life in England in 1376 would have been like.

Carnation, Washington

City



Carnation, Washington. July 4th, 2004



Location of Carnation, Washington

Coordinates: 47°38′54″N 121°54′31″W

Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	1.18 sq mi (3.06 km ²)
 • Land	1.16 sq mi (3.00 km ²)
 • Water	0.02 sq mi (0.05 km ²)
Elevation	82 ft (25 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	1,786
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	1,873
 • Density	1,539.7/sq mi (594.5/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98014
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-10215
GNIS feature ID	1530825 ^[4]
Website	www.carnationwa.gov (http://www.carnationwa.gov/)

Remlinger Farms is a functioning farm located less than a mile outside of Carnation where families can spend time around animals and crops, eat locally raised and grown food, and go on fun park rides.

Surrounding cities and communities

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 1,786 people, 631 households, and 474 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,539.7 inhabitants per square mile (594.5/km²). There were 665 housing units at an average density of 573.3 per square mile (221.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 85.8% White, 0.9% African American, 1.0% Native American, 3.1% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 7.1% from other races, and 2.1% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 12.7% of the population.

There were 631 households of which 45.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.5% were married couples living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 6.7% had a male householder with no wife present, and 24.9% were non-families. 19.0% 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 2.83 and the average family size was 3.24.

The median age in the city was 34.9 years. 30.1% of residents were under the age of 18; 6.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 29.4% were from 25 to 44; 27.7% were from 45 to 64; and 6% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 49.8% male and 50.2% female.

Carnation has a high rate of home ownership for King County; 73.31% of the homes in Carnation are occupied by people who own them.^[11] This rate is considerably higher than nearby cities like Redmond (50.19%), Bellevue (53.78%), and Seattle (44.91%).

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 1,893 people, 636 households, and 487 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,728.4 people per square mile (664.4/km²). There were 650 housing units at an average density of 593.5 per square mile (228.2/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.76% White, 1.32% Native American, 3.59% Asian, 0.16% Pacific Islander, 1.80% from other races, and 1.37% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 3.91% of the population.

There were 636 households out of which 48.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 61.8% were married couples living together, 9.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 23.4% were non-families. 17.5% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.98 and the average family size was 3.40.

In the city the population was spread out with 34.4% under the age of 18, 6.6% from 18 to 24, 37.5% from 25 to 44, 15.9% from 45 to 64, and 5.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females there were 98.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.5 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$60,156, and the median income for a family was \$64,167. Males had a median income of \$46,667 versus \$33,281 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$21,907. About 5.8% of families and 6.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 7.5% of those under age 18 and 6.5% of those age 65 or over.

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1920	536	—
1930	360	−32.8%
1940	460	27.8%
1950	446	−3.0%
1960	490	9.9%
1970	530	8.2%
1980	913	72.3%
1990	1,243	36.1%
2000	1,893	52.3%
2010	1,786	−5.7%
Est. 2016	1,995 ^[9]	11.7%

U.S. Decennial Census^[10]
2015 Estimate^[3]



Schools

Carnation is in the Riverview School District which consists of 4 traditional elementary schools and a homeschooling parent partnership program: Carnation Elementary and PARADE Program, Cherry Valley Elementary, Eagle Rock Multi-Age, and Stillwater Elementary, a single middle school: Tolt Middle School, and a single high school: Cedarcrest High School.

- Carnation Elementary and PARADE: Located in Carnation, Washington 32239 E. Morrison St.
- Cherry Valley Elementary: Located in Duvall, Washington
- Stillwater Elementary: Located between Carnation and Duvall
- Eagle Rock Multi-Age: Located in Duvall
- Tolt Middle School: Located in Carnation
- Cedarcrest High School: Located in Duvall

City landmarks

The City of Carnation has designated the following landmarks:

Landmark	Built	Listed	Address	Photo
Commercial Hotel ^[12]	1913	1996	31933 W. Rutherford Street	
Entwistle House ^[12]	1912	1994	32021 Entwistle Street	
Tolt IOOF/Eagles Hall ^[12]	1895	1994	3940 Tolt Avenue, Carnation	

Police

Law enforcement services in Carnation has changed hands several times throughout its history. Until late 2004, the King County Sheriff's Office provided law enforcement services to the city on a contract basis. From late 2004 until January 1, 2014 the city contracted with the City of Duvall Police Department for law enforcement services. Effective January 1, 2014 the city is again contracting with the King County Sheriff's Office.^[13] The contract with the KCSO provides for one full-time dedicated officer to the city, when that officer is not working KCSO Deputies patrolling neighboring unincorporated areas will respond to calls in the city.

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

- City of Carnation Home (<http://www.ci.carnation.wa.us/>)
- History of Carnation (http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=391) at HistoryLink
- Riverview School District (<http://www.riverview.wednet.edu/>)
- Carnation-Duvall Citizen Corps Council (<http://carnationduvallcitizencorps.org/>)

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Clyde Hill						
Council District:	6 - Claudia Balducci						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 1,604,000.00	8.34	\$ 13,371.54		State Schools	2.16898	2.03205	(0.13693)
				County-wide regular levy (non-voted)	0.81388	0.75856	(0.05532)
				County lid lifts (voted)			
2017 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2017 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2017 Taxes		AFIS (Fingerprint ID)	0.04765	0.04477	(0.00288)
\$ 1,744,000.00	8.03	\$ 13,996.00		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)
8.7%	-3.7%	4.7%	\$ 624.46	Radio Communications	0.07000	0.06517	(0.00483)
				County-wide Transport levy	0.06346	0.04966	(0.01380)
				County bonds (voted)	0.03981	0.03609	(0.00372)
				County Cons. Futures	0.04445	0.04141	(0.00304)
NOTES:				County Flood Zone	0.12980	0.11740	(0.01240)
				County Ferry District	0.00279	0.01229	0.00950
Voters approved the Central Puget Sound Regional Transit				Port	0.16954	0.15334	(0.01620)
Authority (RST) @ \$0.25/\$1,000				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
				CPS Regional Transit Authority (RST)	0.00000	0.25000	0.25000
				Bellevue SD 405 M & O (voted)	1.19928	1.14563	(0.05365)
				Bellevue SD 405 Capital Levy (voted)	0.52077	0.46988	(0.05089)
				Bellevue SD Bond Levy (voted)	1.42042	1.31330	(0.10712)
				City General Fund	0.48781	0.44646	(0.04135)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond-5 (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				TOTAL	8.33637	8.02523	(0.31114)

Clyde Hill, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Clyde Hill is a city located in King County, Washington. It is part of the Eastside region, located to the east of Seattle, and is bordered by the cities and towns of Bellevue, Kirkland, Medina, Yarrow Point and Hunts Point. The population was 2,984 at the 2010 census.^[5]

Based on per capita income, Clyde Hill ranks 4th of 522 areas in the state of Washington to be ranked. It was listed as the most affluent town in Washington State by Slate.^[6]

Clyde Hill is also ranked 10th in the United States for most landscapers hired per square mile, at about 1,000 households per mile.

The majority of Clyde Hill is zoned for single-family use with the exception of two commercially zoned areas: a gas station and a Tully's Coffee shop. In addition to a small government zone, the City is home to four schools: two public schools - Clyde Hill Elementary and Chinook Middle School; and two private schools: Bellevue Christian School and Sacred Heart School. The City's minimum lot size is 20,000 square feet, although many smaller lots exist which pre-date the incorporation of the City.

Contents

- 1 Geography
- 2 History
- 3 Politics
- 4 Demographics
 - 4.1 2010 census
 - 4.2 2000 census
 - 4.3 Notable People
- 5 References
- 6 External links

Geography

Clyde Hill is located at 47°37′49″N 122°13′0″W﻿ (47.630171, -122.216559)^[7]

The top elevation is close to 375 feet. There are approximately 21 miles of public roadway that make Clyde Hill very centrally located within the Seattle - Bellevue metro area.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 1.06 square miles (2.75 km²), all of it land.^[1]

History

Clyde Hill, Washington	
City	
<div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div></div> <div>Location of Clyde Hill, Washington</div>	
Coordinates: 47°37′49″N 122°13′0″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	1.06 sq mi (2.75 km ²)
 • Land	1.06 sq mi (2.75 km ²)
 • Water	0 sq mi (0 km ²)
Elevation	295 ft (90 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	2,984
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	3,230
 • Density	2,815.1/sq mi (1,086.9/km ²)
Time zone	Pacific (PST) (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98004
Area code(s)	425
FIPS code	53-13365
GNIS feature ID	1504034 ^[4]
Website	www.clydehill.org (http://www.clydehill.org/)

Between 1946 and 1948, J. Gordon and Mary Schneider subdivided and sold more than a dozen lots in a five-acre subdivision in Clyde Hill. Each deed of sale included the following restriction: "This property shall not be resold, leased, rented or occupied except to or by persons of the Aryan race." Why the Schneidlers used the term "Aryan race" is unclear. That racial concept usually meant northern Europeans as distinct from eastern and southern Europeans. The Aryans-only restriction thus would have excluded Italians, Greeks, Poles, Russians, and many other European ancestries as well as Jews and all non Europeans.

In response to the community's desire to control land use development such as lot size and commercial zoning, Clyde Hill was officially incorporated as a Town on March 31, 1953. On November 10, 1998, the Council voted to organize Clyde Hill as a non-charter Code City.

In 1953 area residents voted to become an incorporated Town by a vote of 145 to 117. Ken Day defeated Don Clark for the first Clyde Hill Mayors position, 91 to 58. All initial Councilmembers were elected on write-in votes.

The first elected Councilmembers were: F. Lee Campbell, - Robert W. Glueck, - P.A. Jacobsen, Leslie M. Rudy and A.C. Thompson Sr.

John Woodin became the Town's first Treasurer. Ken Day appointed Priscilla Alden Townsend as Police Judge and Roger Bryan as Marshall.

The 1975 Mayoral election in Clyde Hill brought with it suspense and the national media. The two candidates, the incumbent Liberino "Lib" Tufarolo and Miles Nelson finished the election in an even tie. The contest was ultimately decided by a coin toss, with Nelson unseating the incumbent as national and local media looked on.

Politics

Clyde Hill leans liberal in its politics, though less so than neighboring Bellevue. In the 2016 Presidential Election, of the 1,789 residents who voted, 56.18% voted for Hillary Clinton compared to 32.53% for Donald Trump.^[8]

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 2,984 people, 1,028 households, and 887 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,815.1 inhabitants per square mile (1,086.9/km²). There were 1,099 housing units at an average density of 1,036.8 per square mile (400.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 84.3% White, 0.6% African American, 0.2% Native American, 12.1% Asian, 0.5% from other races, and 2.2% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 2.3% of the population.

There were 1,028 households of which 43.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 79.2% were married couples living together, 4.8% had a female householder with no husband present, 2.3% had a male householder with no wife present, and 13.7% were non-families. 12.2% 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 2.90 and the average family size was 3.17.

The median age in the city was 44.8 years. 29.4% of residents were under the age of 18; 4.2% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 16.8% were from 25 to 44; 31.4% were from 45 to 64; and 18.4% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 48.9% male and 51.1% female.

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1960	1,871	—
1970	2,987	59.6%
1980	3,229	8.1%
1990	2,972	−8.0%
2000	2,890	−2.8%
2010	2,984	3.3%
Est. 2016	3,268 ^[9]	9.5%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[10]		
2015 Estimate ^[3]		

2000 census

As of the census of 2000, there were 2,890 people, 1,054 households, and 893 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,732.2 people per square mile (1,052.7/km²). There were 1,076 housing units at an average density of 1,017.2 per square mile (391.9/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 89.62% White, 0.55% African American, 0.17% Native American, 7.30% Asian, 0.59% from other races, and 1.76% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.49% of the population.

There were 1,054 households out of which 34.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 78.3% were married couples living together, 5.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 15.2% were non-families. 12.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.74 and the average family size was 3.00.

In the city, the population was spread out with 26.1% under the age of 18, 3.8% from 18 to 24, 20.3% from 25 to 44, 30.8% from 45 to 64, and 19.0% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females there were 96.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$132,468, and the median income for a family was \$150,237. Males had a median income of \$100,000 versus \$50,909 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$78,252. About 0.8% of families and 0.8% of the population were below the poverty line, including 0.4% of those under age 18 and none of those age 65 or over.

Notable People

Satya Nadella, CEO of Microsoft^[1]

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External links

- City of Clyde Hill Government (<http://www.clydehill.org/>)

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Median Residential Value and Tax Change

District Name:	Covington						
Council District:	9 - Reagan Dunn						
2016 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2016 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2016 Taxes		District Levies	2016 Rate Breakdown	2017 Rate Breakdown	Rate Change
\$ 254,000.00	11.76	\$ 2,986.71		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)
\$ 279,000.00	11.76	\$ 3,280.68		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)
9.8%	0.0%	9.8%	\$ 293.97	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)
NOTES:				EMS (voted)	0.28235	0.26305	(0.01930)
Kent School District #415 - new G.O. bond for capital improvements				Kent SD 415 M & O (voted)	3.59113	3.41564	(0.17549)
\$252m over 20 years approved by voters.				Kent SD 415 Bond Levy (voted)	1.39763	1.02689	(0.37074)
Hospital District #1 - first year since 2011 the district could levy their full allowable levy.				Kent SD 415 Capital levy (voted)	0.35529	0.37323	0.01794
				City General Fund	1.27822	1.19511	(0.08311)
				Library General Fund	0.42439	0.40118	(0.02321)
				Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05275	0.05000	(0.00275)
				Valley Gen Hosp. #1 General Fund	0.50000	0.50089	0.00089
				Fire 62-Kent Regional	0.90920	0.84698	(0.06222)
				TOTAL	12.73956	11.75870	(0.98086)

District Name:	Covington
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
\$ 279,000.00	12.58	\$ 3,508.89	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
			Kent SD 415 M & O (voted)	3.41564	3.41564	0.00000
			Kent SD 415 Bond Levy (voted)	1.02689	1.02689	0.00000
			Kent SD 415 Capital levy (voted)	0.37323	0.37323	0.00000
			City General Fund	1.19511	1.19511	0.00000
			Library General Fund	0.40118	0.40118	0.00000
			Library GO Bond (voted)	0.05000	0.05000	0.00000
			Valley Gen Hosp. #1 General Fund	0.50089	0.50089	0.00000
			Fire 62-Kent Regional	0.84698	0.84698	0.00000
			TOTAL	11.75870	12.57665	0.81795
2018 MEDIAN Assessed Value	2018 Tax Rate per \$1,000 of AV	2018 Taxes				
\$ 313,000.00	12.58	\$ 3,936.49				
Avg % AV Chg	Avg % Tax Rate Chg	Average % Tax Chg	Average \$ Tax Chg			
12.2%	0.0%	12.2%	\$ 427.61			

NOTES:

Kent School District #415 - new G.O. bond for capital improvements

\$252m over 20 years approved by voters.

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

Estimated rate impact.

2017 rate compared to 2018 adjustment for only state increase.

New 2018 assessed median value

Covington, Washington

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Covington is a city in King County, Washington, United States. The population was 17,575 at the time of the 2010 census.^[5] Prior to the 2010 census, Covington was counted as part of Covington-Sawyer-Wilderness CDP.

Contents

■

1

History

■

2

Government

■

3

Police

■

4

Economy

■

5

Geography and climate

■

6

Transportation

■

7

Regional Fire Authority

■

8

Demographics

■

8.1

2010 census

■

8.2

2000 census

■

9

Parks and Recreation

■

10

Notable people

■

11

References

■

12

External links

History

The area presently known as Covington was originally known as Jenkins Prairie. Between 1899 and 1900 the Northern Pacific Railway built a cut-off between Auburn, Washington and Kanaskat, Washington, improving the company's primary east-west route across Stampede Pass. Richard Covington, a surveyor for the Northern Pacific Railroad worked out of Fort Vancouver establishing the line through western Washington to complete the line from St Paul, Mn. to Auburn, Wa. According to the NP's construction records at the University of Montana's K. Ross Toole Archives, the primary contractors were banker Horace C. Henry of Seattle, Washington, and long-time railroad contractor Nelson Bennett of Tacoma, Washington, the NP's prime contractor for Stampede Tunnel, which he completed in 1888. The project engineer in Auburn was George Allen Kyle. The NP's principal assistant engineer in Tacoma, overseeing both Kyle and Bennett's work, was Charles S. Bihler.

In 1900, during the building of the Palmer Cut-Off from Kanaskat to Auburn, the Northern Pacific installed at 2,850-foot passing track, a 700-foot loading track, a second class section house (which broke down to \$1,000 for construction, \$100 for an outhouse, and \$50 for furnishings), a 24-man bunkhouse, a box tank and standpipe for watering steam locomotives at Covington. By 1908 the tiny village was home to the Covington Lumber Company, which had set up a mill capable of cutting 85,000 board feet of timber a day. No photograph is known to exist of the station at this site, apparently built after the cut-off construction. It operated on and off until the Great Depression and was removed in 1941.^[6]

Covington, Washington	
City	
Motto: "Unmatched Quality of Life"	
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Coordinates: 47°21′57″N 122°6′1″W	
Country	United States
State	Washington
County	King
Founded	August 31, 1997
Government	
 • Mayor	Jeff Wagner
Area ^[1]	
 • Total	5.96 sq mi (15.44 km ²)
 • Land	5.86 sq mi (15.18 km ²)
 • Water	0.10 sq mi (0.26 km ²)
Elevation	381 ft (116 m)
Population (2010) ^[2]	
 • Total	17,575
 • Estimate (2015) ^[3]	19,197
 • Density	2,999.1/sq mi (1,158.0/km ²)
Time zone	PST (UTC-8)
 • Summer (DST)	PDT (UTC-7)
ZIP code	98042
Area code(s)	253
FIPS code	53-15290
GNIS feature ID	1510895 ^[4]
Website	www.covingtonwa.gov (http://www.covingtonwa.gov/)

A school district was established in 1937.^[7] Over the years the area grew as an unincorporated area of Kent, Washington. Covington was officially incorporated as a city^[8] on August 31, 1997.^[9]

Government

The city is governed by a council-manager government consisting of a seven-person city council. Members are elected at-large, (that is, each is elected by all citizens of the city, not by districts).

Fire protection to most of the city is provided by the Kent Fire Department, while Maple Valley Fire and Life Safety provides fire protection to the remainder of the city.

Public schools in the city are part of the Kent School District.

Police

Covington contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office for police services. Deputies assigned to Covington wear Covington uniforms and drive patrol cars marked with the city logo. There are currently 10 patrol officers, one motorcycle officer, one detective, and one chief assigned full-time to the city.^[10]

Economy

With its rapid population growth since the city's incorporation, much of the city's income depends on the retail industry. The city's retail core is located along the SR-516 corridor. In 2006, new Covington downtown businesses included a new Walmart, Kohl's, Carl's Jr (taking over the former Dairy Queen building), and an Applebee's. In 2008 brought the newly opened Red Robin, Cutter's Point, Costco, and The Home Depot in the new shopping center next to Jenkins Creek Elementary School. Fast growth is expected to continue in the area due to the continued widening and modifications done on State Route 18, a major thoroughfare connecting south King County with Interstate 90. In 2009 there are many more big businesses expected to open, including a The UPS Store and Bank of America branch within the Covington Esplande (Home Depot) lot. The company who created the Covington Esplande (Home Depot) center is also interested in creating some new retail space where the woods currently are across from Costco. In 2011, the city's medical services were expanded when MultiCare Health System built a standalone Emergency Department in the same campus as their Medical Center and Urgent Care off of State Route 516 and SE Wax Rd.

Geography and climate

Covington is located at 47°21′57″N 122°6′1″W﻿ / ﻿47.365780, -122.100213^[11] The city is surrounded by Kent to the west, Auburn to the southwest, and Maple Valley to the east.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 5.96 square miles (15.44 km²), of which, 5.86 square miles (15.18 km²) is land and 0.10 square miles (0.26 km²) is water.^[1]

Covington features a climate nearly identical to Seattle's, but with more extremes throughout the day and the year. Summer days average a couple degrees hotter than Seattle because of its location away from the Puget Sound. Also, winter nights will be a couple degrees cooler than Seattle's. Everything else is nearly identical (sunshine, precipitation, snowfall, etc.).

Transportation

The city's principal arterial is State Route 516, known locally as Southeast 272nd Street or Kent-Kangley Road, which runs through the city on its west-east route from Des Moines to Maple Valley. The only freeway that passes through the city is State Route 18, which passes through the west side of the city on a northeast-

southwest route and, with its connection to Interstate 90 near Snoqualmie, is a major route used by vehicles traveling between south King County and Eastern Washington.

Covington is unique among cities in the area in that it features several roundabouts for traffic control.

Public transportation is provided by King County Metro.

Regional Fire Authority

Covington is part of the Kent Fire Department Regional Fire Authority (RFA), along with the cities of Kent, and SeaTac and portions of unincorporated King County. The first fire station in the city limits, A 17,385 square foot fire station was opened in 2009 on SE 256th in 2009. The RFA's board meetings are conducted in the Covington fire station.^{[12][13][14]}

Demographics

2010 census

As of the census^[2] of 2010, there were 17,575 people, 5,817 households, and 4,649 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,999.1 inhabitants per square mile (1,158.0/km²). There were 6,081 housing units at an average density of 1,037.7 per square mile (400.7/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 76.1% White, 4.2% African American, 0.8% Native American, 8.5% Asian, 0.6% Pacific Islander, 3.9% from other races, and 5.8% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 9.3% of the population.

There were 5,817 households of which 46.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 63.2% were married couples living together, 11.0% had a female householder with no husband present, 5.7% had a male householder with no wife present, and 20.1% were non-families. 14.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 4.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.02 and the average family size was 3.31.

The median age in the city was 34.7 years. 28.6% of residents were under the age of 18; 8.8% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 28.9% were from 25 to 44; 27.4% were from 45 to 64; and 6.3% were 65 years of age or older. The gender makeup of the city was 50.0% male and 50.0% female.

2000 census

As of the 2000 census, there were 13,783 people, 4,398 households, and 3,689 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,389.8 people per square mile (922.3/km²). There were 4,473 housing units at an average density of 775.5 per square mile (299.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 87.88% White, 2.44% African American, 1.02% Native American, 3.12% Asian, 0.22% Pacific Islander, 1.80% from other races, and 3.53% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 4.48% of the population.

There were 4,398 households, 52.2% of which had children under the age of 18 living with them, 70.1% were married couples living together, 9.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 16.1% were non-families. 11.4% of all households were made up of individuals and 1.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.13 and the average family size was 3.37.

In the city the population was spread out with 33.8% under the age of 18, 7.0% from 18 to 24, 36.2% from 25 to 44, 19.3% from 45 to 64, and 3.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 32 years. For every 100 females there were 103.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 100.2 males.

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
2000	13,783	—
2010	17,575	27.5%
Est. 2016	20,478 ^[15]	16.5%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[16] 2015 estimate ^[3]		

The median income for a household in the city was \$63,711, and the median income for a family was \$65,173. Males had a median income of \$48,134 versus \$34,576 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$22,230. About 2.1% of families and 3.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.1% of those under age 18 and 5.9% of those age 65 or over.

The official demonym for Covington is Covingtonian.^[17]

Parks and Recreation

The City of Covington maintains a year-round aquatic center.^[18] The city also offers seasonal youth sport leagues, recreation classes, and special events. The city is also home to eight city-run parks, and one municipally maintained trail.^[19]

Notable people

- Reese McGuire, Professional baseball player, first round draft pick for the Pittsburgh Pirates
- Lindsey Moore, Professional basketball player
- Bob Smith, Comic book artist for DC and Archie Comics

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