

Woodinville, Washington

People and Place

Location

The City of Woodinville is located in north central King County. The community is situated on the north end of the Sammamish River Valley, approximately 20 miles northeast of Seattle. Woodinville, located at 47°45'18"N latitude and 122°09'03"W longitude, encompasses approximately 5.6 square miles of land and 0.02 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the City of Woodinville had a population of 9194, with a gender composition of 49.1% male and 50.9% female. Woodinville was not incorporated at the time of the 1990 U.S. Census. However, the population for Woodinville as a Census Designated Place at that time was 23,654; this provides a comparison between the larger unincorporated area prior to incorporation and today's population. In 2000 the racial composition of Woodinville was predominantly White (84%), followed by Asian (7.3%), Black (0.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.5%), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.3%). A small percentage (3.7%) identified themselves with some other race and 3.3% were of two or more races. Approximately 7.2% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

Over ten percent (13.6%) of the population was foreign-born; of the foreign-born population 44% were born in the Americas and 32.8% in Asia. The highest percentage of those reporting ancestry in the 2000 U.S. Census were Germans (18.4%), followed by English (11.6%), Irish (8.9%), and Norwegians (7.9%).

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the median age in Woodinville was 35.7; the national median age for the same year was 35.3 years. Of the population age 18 years and over, 89.3% had received a high school degree or higher, 38.7% had received a Bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.6% had received a graduate or professional degree; as compared to the national averages of 79.7%, 22.3%, and 7.8% respectively.

History

The first land claims in the Woodinville area were staked by George Rutter Wilson and Columbus Greenleaf in 1870. One year later Ira and Susan Woodin moved to the area and settled the community of Woodinville with their two daughters, Helen and Mary. At that time Woodinville was most easily reached from Seattle and Lake Washington via the Sammamish River. Early in Woodinville's existence the logging industry drew the majority of its population base.¹ The area was "heavily forested; with trees so big their stumps could be used as shelters or as temporary houses."² As logging continued, cleared land provided rich soil and brought dairy farms and truck gardens.

The first community school was conducted in the Woodin home, but as Woodinville grew in size, land was donated for the Woodinville School by the Calkins family. The school building was destroyed by a fire but rebuilt in 1909 and further enlarged in 1935. Initially the building functioned as a primary school; from 1993 to 2001 it served as Woodinville City Hall, and it currently functions as the Community Center.³

Woodinville, incorporated in 1993, became the 270th incorporated city in Washington State. Today Woodinville is the site of many boutique wineries as well as “a vibrant retail core.”⁴

Infrastructure

Current Economy

According to the 2000 U.S. Census 72.5% of the potential labor force in Woodinville was employed and there was a 2.6% unemployment rate (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). Approximately 25.5% of the population age 16 years and over was not in the labor force at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, compared to the national average of 36.1%.

A small percentage (0.5%) of Woodinville residents were employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, according to the 2000 U.S. Census; however this number most likely does not reflect all those involved in fishing. The top employment industries for residents at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census were: educational, health, and social services (15.6%); manufacturing (14.6%); professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (13.4%); retail trade (13.1%); and finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (8.2%). Approximately 8.6% of employed residents worked for the local, state, or federal government. The major businesses in Woodinville are the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Molbak Nursery, and the Northshore School District.⁵

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the per capita income of Woodinville residents in 1999 was \$31,458 and the median household income was \$68,114. The 2000 U.S. Census reports that in 1999 the income of 4.4% of the population was below the poverty level. In the same year there were a total of 3592 housing units in the community, of which 97.8% were occupied and 2.2% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 72.8% were owner occupied and 27.2% were renter occupied.

Governance

The City of Woodinville has a Council-Manager form of government including seven non-partisan Council members and a City Manager; the City Manager is responsible for the daily operations of the City via management of the directors of each city department. Woodinville levies an 8.8% sales and use tax. A 2.8% lodging tax is also in effect in Woodinville for establishments with 60 or more rooms or spaces.

Several taxes directly impact commercial and recreational fishermen. Vessels used part-time for commercial fishing are subject to a tax levied at 0.5% of their fair market value; however vessels used full-time for commercial fishing are subject to personal property tax at the state levy rate. An Enhanced Food, Fish, and Shellfish Tax, levied by Washington State, is paid by the first commercial processor of food fish or shellfish (Chinook salmon, 5.62%; sockeye salmon, 3.37%; oysters, 0.09%; sea urchins/cucumbers, 4.92%; other, 2.25%). Tuna, mackerel, and jackfish are exempt from this tax. Commercial fishermen operating in Washington waters are subject to a Business and Occupation tax at the rate of 0.48% of the selling price of the fish. Those operating outside of Washington waters but selling fish within Washington are subject to either the “wholesaling” or “retailing” rate of 0.47% and 0.48% respectively, unless the fish are sold in interstate or foreign commerce. Commercial fishermen who operate and sell their

fish in the State of Washington are eligible for a Multiple Activities Tax Credit (MATC).⁶

Washington State levies a tax of \$0.28 per gallon on motor vehicle fuel. Since most of this tax is used to maintain roadways, as opposed to waterways, Washington boaters are entitled to a refund of about \$0.17 per gallon. The difference includes state sales tax and a penny per gallon contribution to a Coastal Protection Fund. Most diesel fuel sold at docks has already had this tax removed.⁷ In addition, there is a Sport Fish Restoration Program Tax which includes a 10% excise tax on fishing equipment, a three percent tax on electric motors and sonar fish finders, and import duties on tackle and pleasure boats.⁸

The nearest federal fisheries enforcement office is located in Seattle and is the Northwest Enforcement Office of the National Marine Fisheries Service. The closest regional office for state fisheries, the North Puget Sound Region Office of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is located in Mill Creek. Seattle is the nearest option for several services including: North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and Pacific Fisheries Management Council meetings, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration District Office, and the 13th U.S. Coast Guard District Office.

Facilities

Woodinville is accessible by ground and is reachable off Interstate 405 by State Route 522 and via State Route 202. The Sea-Tac International Airport is located approximately 37 miles south of Woodinville, in Sea Tac, Washington.

There are a total of 12 public schools in Woodinville, including: 1 pre-kindergarten school, 7 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, and 1 high school, as well as 1 treatment center. Additionally there are two private schools located in Woodinville.

Water and sewer services are provided to Woodinville residents by the Woodinville Water District; electricity is provided by Puget Sound Energy. Solid waste and garbage collection services are supplied by Waste Management Northwest. Public safety is provided by police on contract with the King County Sheriff's Office and the Woodinville Fire & Life Safety District. The nearest medical services, Evergreen Hospital Medical Center and the Fairfax Hospital, are located approximately 4 miles away in Kirkland. Willows Lodge is the only hotel located within Woodinville, however additional accommodations are available in nearby Bothell and Kirkland. There are no marine facilities located in the community.

Involvement in West Coast Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Recorded data indicates that there were zero landings delivered to Woodinville in 2000. In the same year there were no known processors operating in the community. In 2000 a total of six vessels were owned by Woodinville residents; three vessels participated in the federal groundfish fishery. According to recorded data the number of vessels owned by Woodinville residents in 2000 that participated in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (2/0/0), groundfish (0/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/0/NA), salmon (1/0/0), shellfish (NA/0/NA), shrimp (NA/0/0), and other species (1/0/0).⁹

In 2000 a single federal groundfish fishery permit was held by one community member. Recorded data indicates that in 2000 the number of Woodinville residents holding permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (1/0/0), crab (1/1/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (1/0/1), shellfish (0/0/NA), shrimp (1/0/0), and other species (2/0/0).¹⁰

A total of 11 state and federal permits were held by Woodinville residents in 2000. According to recorded data the number of permits held by Woodinville residents in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: coastal pelagic (1/0/0), crab (1/1/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (1/0/2), shellfish (0/0/NA), shrimp (2/0/0), and other species (2/0/0).¹¹

Sportfishing

There are two licensed vendors in Woodinville selling fishing permits. In 2003 there were 1022 sportfishing license transactions made in the community, valued at \$1877. Additionally there were 18 shellfish license transactions, valued at \$2.

The closest Catch Record Card Area to Woodinville is Area 10, Seattle-Bremerton (South from the Apple Cove Point-Edwards Point line to a line projected true east-west through the north tip of Vashon Island). The 2000 sport salmon catch, based on catch record cards, in Area 10 was 15,681 fish, including: 4042 Chinook, 11,568 coho, 58 chum, and 13 sockeye. In 2000 there were approximately 49,865 marine angler trips in the sport salmon fishery. In Area 10 a total of 7022 bottomfish were caught by boat-based anglers in 2000. The recreational harvest of clams (lbs) and oysters (#) for the same area was estimated to be 6936 and 26,200 respectively; harvest occurred over an estimated 2745 user trips in 2000.

The Sammamish River (slough) on which Woodinville is situated provides a link between Lake Sammamish and Lake Washington for anadromous fish such as salmon and steelhead.¹² The river also offers fishing for trout and other game fish. Several lakes situated around the community – Cottage Lake, Crystal Lake, and Paradise Lake – provide additional fishing opportunities. For example Cottage Lake provides fishing for stocked rainbow trout and also for yellow perch, brown bullheads, black crappie, and largemouth bass.¹³

Subsistence

Tribal and nontribal community members may be engaged in subsistence fishing in the area. Subsistence fishing is not discussed in detail in this Community Profile due to the lack of available data.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

In 2000 Woodinville residents owned 12 vessels that were involved in North Pacific fisheries. In the same year community members landed fish in the following North Pacific fisheries (data shown represents landings in metric tons/value of said landings/number of vessels landing): Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) groundfish (confidential/confidential/2), other finfish (confidential/confidential/1), Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish (339 t/\$765,530/4), halibut (confidential/confidential/2), herring (confidential/confidential/1), and salmon (163 t/\$237,620/4).

Twenty-three Woodinville residents held crewmember licenses for North Pacific fisheries in 2000. There were 22 residents holding federal commercial fishing permits and 12 residents holding state permits in the same year.

A total of 41 permits were held by Woodinville residents in 2000. In the same year residents also held 4,025,811 halibut and 3,211,082 sablefish Individual Fishing Quota shares. A total of two crab and seven groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permits were held by community members in 2000. Residents held 6 crab, 8 BSAI groundfish, 3 halibut, 2 herring, and 5 salmon Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permits.

Sportfishing

Woodinville residents purchased a total of 340 Alaska sportfishing licenses in 2000.

¹ City of Woodinville. No Date. Community Profile, Historical Woodinville, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/communityprofile/historic-woodinville.asp> (access date - December 2004).

² City of Woodinville. No Date. Community Profile, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/communityprofile.asp> (access date - December 2004).

³ City of Woodinville. No Date. Community Profile, Historical Woodinville, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/communityprofile/historic-woodinville.asp> (access date - December 2004).

⁴ City of Woodinville. No Date. Community Profile, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/communityprofile.asp> (access date - December 2004).

⁵ Economic Development Council of Seattle & King County. 2004. King County Profiles, The City of Woodinville, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.edc-sea.org/Research_Data/CityProfileView.cfm?CityID=38 (access date - December 2004).

⁶ Washington State Department of Revenue. 2002. Information on Washington's Tax Structure: Fish Taxes, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://dor.wa.gov/content/taxes/industry/fish/default.aspx> (access date - July 2004).

⁷ Washington State Department of Licensing. 2003. Fuel Tax Frequently Asked Questions, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.dol.wa.gov/vs/ft-faq.htm> (access date - July 2004).

⁸ National Conference of State Legislatures. 2004. Environment, Energy, and Transportation Program: Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/esnr/FISHHUNTWILD.htm> (access date - July 2004).

⁹ "NA" refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.

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¹² NW Source. 2005. Sammamish River, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.nwsources.com/outdoors/scr/of_detail.cfm?category=Paddling&rt=21 (access date - January 2005).

¹³ Washingtonlakes.com. No Date. King County, Cottage Lake Overview, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.washingtonlakes.com/king.htm> (access date - January 2005).