

Woodinville

People and Place

Location

Woodinville is on the north end of the Sammamish River Valley. Situated in King County, the city encompasses 5.6 square miles of land and 0.02 square miles of water. The nearest major U.S. city is Seattle, a 20-mile drive southwest. Woodinville's geographic coordinates are lat 47°45'18"N, long 122°09'03"W.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Woodinville's population was 9,194. Woodinville was not incorporated at the time of the 1990 U.S. Census. However the population for Woodinville as a census designated place in 1990 was 23,654; this provides a comparison between the larger unincorporated area prior to incorporation and today's population. In 2000 the gender composition was of 50.9% female and 49.1% male. The median age of 35.7 was comparable to the national median age of 35.3.

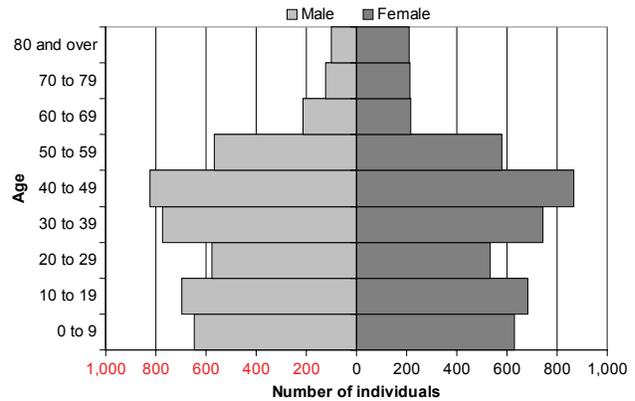
The vast majority of Woodinville's racial structure recorded in the 2000 U.S. Census was white (84%), followed by Asian (7.3%), people who identified as another race (3.7%), people who identified as two or more races (3.3%), black (0.9%), American Indian and Alaska Native (0.5%), and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (0.3%). Ethnicity data indicate that 7.2% identified as Hispanic. In 2000 13.6% were foreign-born, with 44% from the Americas outside of the United States and 32.8% from Asia. The highest percentage of those reporting ancestry in the 2000 U.S. Census were German (18.4%), followed by English (11.6%), Irish (8.9%), and Norwegian (7.9%).

Of the population 18 years of age and over, 89.3% had a high school education (including equivalency) or higher, 38.7% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher, and 11.6% had received a graduate or professional degree; the national averages were 79.7%, 22.3%, and 7.8% respectively.

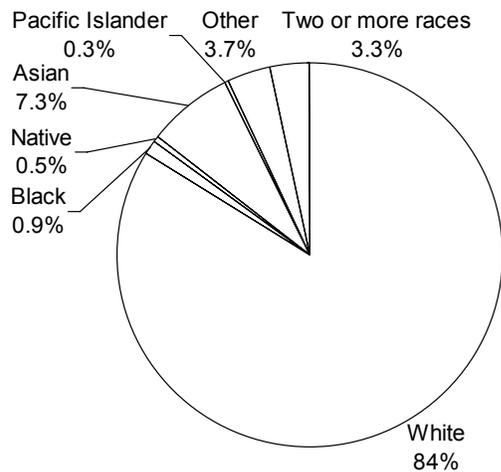
History

In 1870 George Rutter Wilson and Columbus Greenleaf staked the first land claims in the Woodinville area. 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 the easiest way to reach Woodinville from Seattle or Lake Washington was via the Sammamish River. Early in Woodinville's existence the logging industry drew the

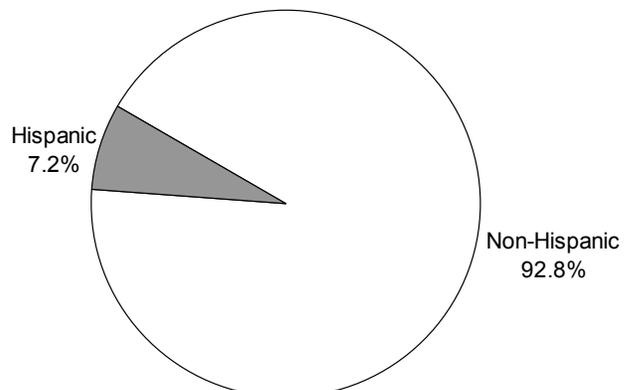
2000 Population structure



2000 Racial structure



2000 Hispanic ethnicity



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, the Calkins family donated land for the Woodinville School. 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 Today Woodinville is the site of many boutique wineries as well as “a vibrant retail core.”⁴

Infrastructure

Current Economy

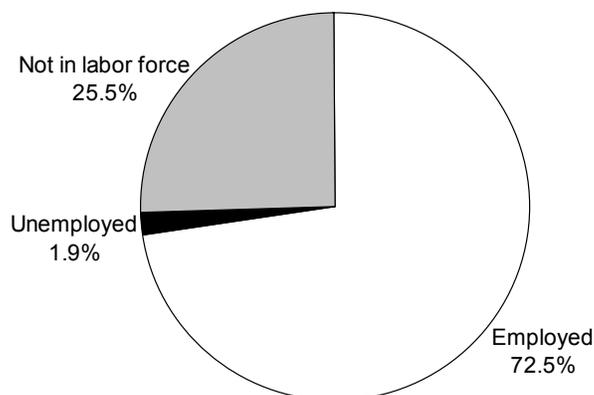
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 72.5% of Woodinville’s potential labor force 16 years of age and older were employed, 1.9% were unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 2.6% (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). In addition, 25.5% were not in the labor force, compared to the national average of 36.1%. The top employment sections 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%), local, state, and federal governments (8.6%), and finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (8.2%). Natural resource jobs including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, employed (0.5%), but this percentage may be artificially low given that many fishermen are self-employed and are underrepresented in these data. The major employers in Woodinville were the Chateau Ste. Michelle Winery, Molbak Nursery, and the Northshore School District.⁵

The per capita income in 1999 was \$31,458 and the median household income was \$68,114. In 1999 4.4% lived below the poverty level. There were 3,592 housing units in 2000, with 72.8% owner occupied and 27.2% renter occupied. The housing unit vacancy rate was 2.2%.

Governance

In 1993 Woodinville became the 270th incorporated city in Washington State. It has a council-manager form of government with seven nonpartisan council members and a city manager, who is responsible for daily operations via management of the directors of each city department. Woodinville levies an 8.8% sales and use

2000 Employment structure



tax. A 2.8% lodging tax is also in effect in Woodinville for establishments with 60 or more rooms or spaces. See the Governance subsection (page 43) in the Overview section for a more detailed discussion of taxes affecting fisherman and processors in Washington.

The nearest National Marine Fisheries Service Regional Office and the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration District Office are in Seattle. Meetings of the North Pacific Fishery Management and Pacific Fishery Management councils are routinely held in the Seattle-Tacoma area. The closest Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Regional Office is in Mill Creek, 9 miles northwest. The 13th U.S. Coast Guard District Office is in Seattle.

Facilities

Woodinville is accessible via Washington Highway 522 off Interstate 405 (north-south) and via Washington Highway 202. The Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is nearest major facility.

Woodinville is situated in two school districts, North Shore and Lake Washington. There are a total of 12 public schools, including 1 prekindergarten school, 7 elementary schools, 2 junior high schools, 1 high school and 1 treatment center. All of the schools are in the North Shore School District except Wilder Elementary School, which is the Lake Washington District. There are six private schools located in Woodinville.

Puget Sound Energy administers electricity. The Woodinville Water District provides water and sewer services. Waste Management Northwest supplies solid waste and garbage collection services. Police on contract with the King County Sheriff’s Office and the Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District administer public safety. The Evergreen Hospital Medical Center and the Fairfax Hospital are about 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 and no known processors operating in the community. In 2000 six vessels were owned by Woodinville residents, including three vessels that participated in the federally managed groundfish fishery. The number of vessels owned by Woodinville residents 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 1/0/0.⁶

In 2000 one Woodville resident held a single federal groundfish fishery permit. The number 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 2/0/0.⁷

Woodinville residents held 11 state and federal permits in 2000. The number 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 2/0/0.⁸

Sportfishing

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 catch, based on catch record cards, in Area 10 was 15,681 fish, including 4,042 Chinook salmon, 11,568 coho salmon, 58 chum salmon, and 13 sockeye salmon. In 2000 marine angler made 49,865 trips in the sport salmon fishery. In Area 10 boat-based anglers angles caught 7,022 bottomfish. The recreational harvest of clams (pounds) and oysters (number) in Area 10 was estimated to be 6,936 and 26,200 respectively; harvest occurred over an estimated 2,745 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

There were two licensed vendors in Woodinville selling fishing permits in 2000. In 2003 there were 1,022 sportfishing license transactions made in the community valued at \$1,877.

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

Woodinville residents owned 12 vessels in 2000 that participated in North Pacific fisheries. That year community members landed fish in the following North Pacific fisheries (data shown represent 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 groundfish 339 t/\$765,530/4, halibut confidential/confidential/2, herring confidential/confidential/1, and salmon 163 t/\$237,620/4.

In 2000 Woodinville residents held 41 state and federal registered commercial fishing permits, including 12 individuals who held state permits and 22 who held federal permits (note: it is possible for individuals to hold more than one permit at a time). Woodinville residents held two crab and seven groundfish License Limitation Program permits and six crab, eight BSAI groundfish, three halibut, two herring, and five salmon Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission permits. Residents also held 4,025,811 halibut and 3,211,082 sablefish individual fishing quota shares.

Woodinville residents held 23 crew member licenses for North Pacific fisheries in 2000.

Sportfishing

Residents purchased 340 Alaska sportfishing licenses in 2000.

Notes

1. City of Woodinville. No date. Community profile, historical Woodinville. Online at <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/communityprofile/historic-woodinville.asp> [accessed 31 January 2007].

2. City of Woodinville. No date. Community profile. Online at <http://www.ci.woodinville.wa.us/communityprofile.asp> [accessed 31 January 2007].

3. See note 1.
4. See note 2.
5. Economic Development Council of Seattle & King County.
2004. King County profiles, the City of Woodinville. Online at http://www.edc-sea.org/Research_Data/CityProfileView.cfm?CityID=38 [accessed December 2004].
6. NA refers to data that were not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.
7. See note 6.
8. See note 6.
9. King County. 2005. Sammamish River. Online at <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/streamsdata/Sammamish.htm> [accessed 31 January 2007].
10. Washingtonlakes.com. No date. King County, Cottage Lake overview. Online at <http://www.washingtonlakes.com/ReportList.aspx?id=436> [accessed 31 January 2007].