

Appendix A: Setting

Burien area boundaries - are generally described as extending on the:

- **north** - generally paralleling South 116th-108th Streets from Puget Sound east to US-99/International Boulevard,
- **east** - from US-99/International Boulevard to South 128th Street, then south along Des Moines Way to SR-509 to South 19nd Street,
- **south** - along South 192nd Street to 1st Avenue South then west around 169th Street to 19th Avenue SW, then south along Sylvester Road SW, and
- **west** - along Puget Sound shoreline from Sylvester Road SW north to about 35th Avenue SW.

Burien's boundaries may also be described as lands located within portions of:

- Sections 12-13, 24-26, and 31 of Township, 23 North, Range 3 East, and
- Sections 7-9, 17-20, 29-32 of Township, 23 North, Range 4 East.

Burien is located at 47°28'6"N 122°20'44"W 47.46833°N 122.34556°W 47.46833; -122.34556 (47.468221, -122.345491).

According to the United States Census Bureau, Burien has a total area of 13.2 square miles, of which, 7.4 square miles of it is land and 5.8 square miles of it (43.80%) is water.

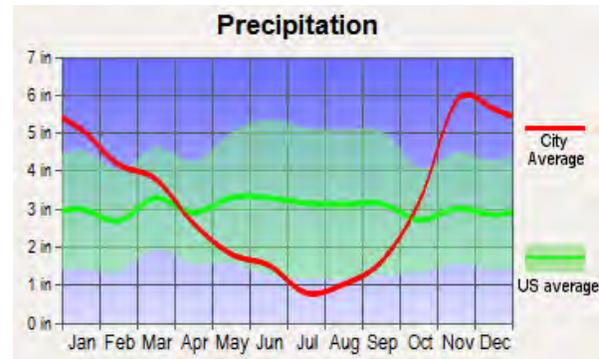
A.1 Climate

Washington State's climate is strongly influenced by moisture-laden air masses created in the Pacific Ocean. The air masses may move into the region any time of the year, but particularly during fall, winter and spring seasons.

The air flowing from the Pacific Ocean is interrupted first by the Olympic Mountains and then significantly by the Cascade Mountains. As a result of the mountain ranges, the west or windward sides of the Cascades receive moderate to heavy rainfall and the east or leeward side of the state located in the "rain shadow" of the Cascades receive a light to moderate amount of precipitation.

The Cascades also affect temperature ranges in the state. The west or windward side is

influenced by maritime air masses generally milder than those that sweep down from the Canadian Rocky Mountains on the east or leeward side of the state. Consequently, eastern Washington usually has colder winters and hotter summers, while western Washington is milder and more frost-free.



In Burien, mean temperatures vary from a high of 75 degrees in August to a low of 35 degrees Fahrenheit in January with extreme variations recorded at -1 to a high of 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

Average annual precipitation is about 38 inches with a mean growing season with temperatures above 32 degrees Fahrenheit for about 300 days. Approximately 80% of the precipitation occurs from October through March with less than 6% falling during June, July, and August.

On average, Burien may receive up to 6 inches of snow in January with sunshine for about 20% of the time and between 50- 70% sunshine during July and August. Wind speeds average between 7-9 miles per hour in January and 6-8 miles per hour in September.

A.2 Earth

Washington is divided into three principal physiographic divisions - the Pacific Mountain System, the Rocky Mountain System, and the Intermontane Plateaus.

- **Pacific Mountain System** - is defined by the Olympic Peninsula (the Pacific Border province) and the Cascade Mountain range and includes all counties that contain portions of the Cascade Mountains (the Cascade Mountain province).

- **Northern Rocky Mountain System** - is defined by the foothills of the Rocky Mountain ranges and includes all counties that are located north of the Columbia River and east of the Cascade Mountain system.

- **Intermountane Plateau** - is defined by the high plateaus created by the uplift between the Cascade and Rocky Mountain ranges and includes all counties that are located along the southern drainage basins of the Columbia River.

Burien is located within the eastern edge of the Puget Trough section of the Cascade Mountain province of the Pacific Mountain System. The Cascade Mountains were created by continuous volcanic activity along the border of the underlying continental plates.

The mountains were in turn, subject to the action of periodic glacial intrusions - the most recent being the Pleistocene glacial period more than 15,000 years ago. The Pleistocene glacial intrusion gradually carved and flooded Puget Sound, the lowland areas, and other valleys alongside the Cascade foothills.

Burien is located within Puget Sound with topography ranging from 0 to about 440 feet above sea level. The hilltops overlooking Puget Sound drop off abruptly in places, with slopes ranging from 25 to 50%.

Soil regions

Washington State soils were created by a combination of elements including the nature of the parent material or rock type, climate, and the characteristics of the local terrain.

These combined processes created 11 principal soil regions in the state ranging from deposits with high concentrations of organic matter created by glacial and marine actions along Puget Sound to deposits with very low organic matter located in the eastern arid portions of the state.

A.3 Water

- **Salmon Creek** - and a number of other small streams drain the northwestern portion of Burien flowing from the upland areas through Salmon Creek Ravine and through Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park into Puget Sound adjacent to the Southwest Sewer District's treatment plant on Shorewood Drive SW, and Seahurst Park at the center and south ends of the park shorelines.

Salmon Creek and the other streams collect stormwater runoff from the single family neighborhoods on the plateau and overlooking Puget Sound, as well as the wooded hillsides and ravines conserved by Salmon Creek Ravine and Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park.

Salmon Creek flows through natural ravines in the upper areas of the ravine then through a highly channelized drainage ditch through private property located west of Shorewood Drive SW.

The other streams in the drainage basin flow through natural ravines and between soil and bedrock strata in some areas across Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park boardwalks and walkways. The streams occasionally overflow during heavy rainfall causing mud slides along the park shorelines.

- **Miller and Walker Creeks** - and a series of tributary streams drain the north and southeast portions of Burien flowing south to empty into Puget Sound south of Sylvester Drive SW just below city corporate limits with Normandy Park.

The upper limits of Miller Creek drain southeast from Arbor Lake across SR-509 to merge with another tributary stream draining Tub Lake in North SeaTac Park, then flows south under SR-518 to collect Lake Reba and Lara Lake.

The upper limits of Miller Creek merge with another tributary stream that drains east from Lake Burien merging at 5 Corners in the south boundary with Normandy Park, then continues southwest through Normandy Park to drain into Puget Sound.

The upper limits of Miller Creek are subject to flooding during heavy rainfall particularly around Tub Lake, Lake Reba, and Lara Lake.

Walker Creek originates in wetlands located in south Burien adjacent to SR-509 flowing southwest to empty into Puget Sound directly adjacent to the North Fork of Miller Creek.

Both systems collect stormwater runoff from residential neighborhoods as well as open fields and partially wooded hillsides.

- **Duwamish/Green River** - drainage is collected by small tributary streams that drain off the hillsides in the northeast corner of the recent annexation into the Duwamish, then flow into Elliott Bay in Seattle.

The tributary streams drain residential neighborhoods and the wooded hillsides overlooking I-5 along the city northeast boundary with Tukwila.

Lakes

Lakes are water bodies greater than 20 acres in size or more than 6 feet in depth. Lake Burien is the only lake within Burien and is publicly owned by the city. The shoreline including access to the lake, however, is owned by the abutting private property owners around the lake.

Ponds

Ponds are water bodies less than 20 acres in size or less than 6 feet in depth. Arbor Lake is the only significant pond within Burien and is partially owned by adjacent private property owners on the east shore and Burien on the west shore as a result of acquiring Arbor Lake Park from King County through the recent annexation.

Wetlands

Small or moderate sized wet spots, bogs, peat and muck deposits of from 1 to 5 acres are scattered along the Miller Creek drainage corridor along the east city boundary and include the lands around Tub Lake, Reba Lake, and Lora Lake along the boundary with SeaTac.

Scattered small wetlands are located on the south city boundary near SW 168th Street, South 170th and South 171st Streets that drain into Miller Creek.

A large wetland complex is located between Des Moines Drive SW and SR-509 north of South 176th Street that feeds Walker Creek.

Floodplains

Floodplains and flooded areas include alluvial soils - which are former riverbeds and streambeds, and retention ponds that fill during heavy rainfall, sometimes infrequently, often for extended periods during rainy seasons.

The upper stretches of Miller Creek flood in and around Tub Lake, Reba Lake, and Lora Lake; and when merging with Walker Creek to drain into Puget Sound during heavy rainfall.

Floodwater depths are shallow but can become extensive causing damage to commercial and residential uses that are located within and next

to the Miller and Walker Creek drainage corridors.

A.4 Wildlife habitats

Habitat conservation areas are critical to the survival of diverse plant and wildlife communities. Habitats encompass a variety of areas including large parcels of contiguous undeveloped land, special areas like streams or wetlands, and structural elements like rocky shorelines or standing dead trees.

The ecological value of an area depends on the quantity, quality, diversity, and seasonality of the food, water, and cover that it provides wildlife species. A particular site's value also depends on proximity to other usable habitats, the presence of rare species, and the rarity of the habitat type.

The preservation and restoration of critical habitat areas are keys to protecting biological diversity. Critical habitat can be lost or degraded due to urban and some rural land use activities. Critical habitat threats can be reduced with effective land use policies and regulations. In some instances, valuable habitat can also be restored or enhanced through preservation and conservation efforts.

For ease of discussion, wildlife habitats are generally classified as marine, estuarine, freshwater, and terrestrial categories. Many wildlife species rely upon most, even all, of these habitat categories for survival. Burien has all 4 categories of wildlife habitat.

Marine habitat

Marine habitats are salt water areas that extend outward from the upper limit of wave spray on land. In Burien, marine habitats extend the complete length of the Puget Sound shoreline.

Marine habitats provide critical plant, fish, and wildlife habitat that can be greatly affected by land and water-based activities. The waters of Puget Sound depend on the health of tideflats and the water column for primary habitat production.

Eelgrass, kelp, and phytoplankton provide the primary cornerstone for the grazing food chain, and shelter for both invertebrate and vertebrate animal species.

The deeper waters and narrow channel of Puget Sound between Burien and Vashon Island, as

well as the shallower waters along the bench adjacent to Burien's shoreline produce a unique marine environment rich in nutrients hosting a remarkable diversity of fish and other animal life.

The open channel and shallow shoreline bench along Burien and Vashon Island provide wintering and breeding habitat for a wide variety of marine birds including loons, grebes, cormorants, gulls, ducks, geese, shorebirds and alcids.

Fish and wildlife species - special status/priority fish and wildlife species (or particular relationships between species and habitat) that rely on the marine habitat around Vashon Island and the Burien shoreline for at least part of the year or part of their life cycle include the following birds: Brandt's cormorant, regular large concentrations of brant (geese), common loon, common murre, breeding concentrations of cormorants and alcids, breeding areas for great blue heron, regular marine concentrations of harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, non-breeding concentrations of Barrow's goldeneye, common goldeneye, and bufflehead; non-breeding concentrations of loons, grebes, cormorants, and alcids; non-breeding concentrations of plovers, sandpipers, and phalaropes; bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and regular large concentrations of waterfowl, western grebe.

Marine habitat fish include Chinook salmon, coho salmon, chum salmon, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, bull trout, steelhead, coastal cutthroat trout, Pacific herring, Pacific sand lance, surf smelt, longfin smelt, and numerous rockfish species.

Marine habitat shellfish include breeding areas and regular concentrations of Dungeness crab, regular concentrations of geoduck, regular concentrations of Manila clam, native littleneck clam, northern abalone, Olympia oyster (restoration efforts in progress), regular concentrations of Pacific oyster, regular concentrations of Pandalid shrimp, and regular concentrations of red urchin.

Marine habitat mammals include haulout areas for California sea lion, regular concentrations of Dall's porpoise, haulout areas for harbor seal, Orca whale, and Pacific harbor porpoise.

Kelp and eelgrass beds - provide habitat, feeding, and rearing grounds for a large number

of marine organisms including crabs, fish, and birds. Kelp is the large brown seaweed typically found in rocky intertidal and subtidal areas. Eelgrass is a vascular plant that grows most commonly in intertidal and shallow subtidal sandy and muddy areas.

Kelp beds provide a surface upon which other plants and animals grow. The beds are used as resting areas by birds and mammals including gulls, herons, waterfowl, shorebirds, and seals. Kelp beds also protect environments for intertidal plants and animals by reducing current, wave action, and inshore erosion on sand and gravel beaches. The beds provide a protected beach habitat for marine organisms that would not be present otherwise.

Eelgrass is a highly productive plant that provides trophic functions and nutrient infusions for the entire coastal zone. Eelgrass beds provide an important stopover and wintering area along the Pacific flyway for a variety of migratory birds. The eelgrass beds around Vashon Island and in Puget Sound have been found to be 3 times more productive to diving birds, for example, than non-vegetated near-shore areas.

Kelp and eelgrass beds have declined in number and overall size in Puget Sound in recent years. The decline may be due to changes in water quality and turbidity resulting from urban development and forest cutting activities, or to natural fluctuations due to storms, unusually hot weather, or an increase in the population of grazing species.

Shellfish - commercial and recreational shellfish inhabit the mud, sands, and rocky substrata of Vashon Island and Burien shoreline's passages, bays, harbors, and coves. Intertidal areas support hardshell clams including butter clams, native littleneck, manila clams, cockles, and horse clams. Geoducks typically burrow in subtidal areas up to 2 to 3 feet into the mud or soft sand. Shrimp, crab, and oysters also inhabit the shoreline areas. Dungeness crab frequent eelgrass beds, and red rock crab inhabit rocky terrain with less silt content.

Surf smelt, Pacific herring, and Pacific sand lance spawning areas - are found in marine near-shore areas year-round, and spawning may occur year-round. Most Pacific herring stocks spawn from late January through early April. Spawning areas for Pacific sand lance are scattered along near-shore areas around Vashon

Island and the Burien shoreline, with spawning in intertidal areas occurring annually from November 1 through February 15.

Estuarine habitat

Estuaries are semi-enclosed bodies of water that are freely connected with the open sea and within which saltwater mixes with freshwater drainage. Estuaries create transitions between marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments that support a rich and diverse variety of wildlife species.

By definition, estuaries have a salt concentration from 0.5 parts per trillion up to 30 parts per thousand. Estuaries include subtidal and intertidal zones as well as lagoons, sloughs, and channels that meet this salinity definition. Estuaries are typically shallower with warmer water temperatures than marine habitat zones.

Along the Puget Sound shoreline, the estuarine environment may extend inland for some distance where freshwater from streams mixes with saltwater tidal currents. Salinity content may be affected by the amount of freshwater flow that enters the saltwater, the strength of the tides, and the resulting amount of fresh to saltwater mixing. Salinity is not constant within such a mixing and may vary with depth and area of flow. The animals and plants that are established within the area are often better predictors of the estuary's influence than salinity alone.

Salmon Creek drainage area streams have largely channelized or diverted where they merge with Puget Sound negating the potential for estuary habitat.

Miller and Walker Miller Creeks flow naturally into Puget Sound and the merging area supports a limited estuary.

Wildlife species - estuaries support many of the same species that are present in the marine environment described above in some species, such as oysters, are more abundant in estuaries.

Freshwater habitat

Freshwater bodies include lakes, rivers, creeks, wetlands, riparian areas, and all other types of water bodies not included in estuaries or marine habitat that have a low ocean salt content.

Freshwater habitats support different wildlife than saltwater systems, particularly species that

depend on wetland vegetation. However, 87% of all wildlife and fish species are estimated to depend on streams, wetlands, or other freshwater bodies during some part of the species life cycle for drinking water, foraging, nesting, and migratory movements.

Riparian areas - are the wooded or vegetated corridors located along rivers, streams, and springs.

Riparian corridors possess free flowing water or moist conditions that support high water tables, certain soil characteristics, and vegetation that are transitional between freshwater and terrestrial habitat zones. The transitional edges are usually defined by a change in plant composition, relative plant abundance, and the end of high soil moisture content.

Riparian corridors transport water, soil, plant seeds, and nutrients to downstream areas - and thereby serve as important migration routes for many wildlife species. Riparian areas, though small in overall size, are one of the most important sources of wildlife bio-diversity in the landscape.

Freshwater wetland habitats are water bodies less than 20 acres in size or less than 6 feet in depth and include marshes, swamps, bogs, seeps, wet meadows, shallow ponds, and lakes.

Like riparian areas, wetlands support species in great diversities, densities, and productivity. The wooded areas that are located adjacent to wetlands provide nesting areas, forage, and other cover that is critical to wetland-dependent species, like most waterfowl or small mammals like beaver.

Wetlands - there are 2 principal wetland types within Burien:

- **scrub/shrub wetlands** - with seasonal flooding, characterized by hardhack, willow, red alder or redosier dogwood, and
- **shallow marsh** - deep marsh, and open water wetlands.

Riparian and wetland vegetation provides significant food and cover for wildlife habitat. Generally, riparian zones and wetlands provide substantially more important wildlife habitat than forested areas.

Riparian zones are also passageways for wildlife migrating between or around developed areas.

Riparian vegetation also helps maintain optimum fish spawning conditions by providing shade, bank stabilization, a breeding ground for insects, and a source of organic material for the stream.

Riparian zones are located along the undeveloped shoreline of Salmon, Miller, and Walker Creeks, the numerous tributary streams within their drainage corridors, and the numerous ponds and wetlands. These areas are covered with riparian vegetation and should be considered important wildlife corridors.

Wildlife species - freshwater zones support terrestrial and aquatic insects and resident and migratory fish species.

Anadromous fish species include coho, chinook, and chum salmon, and steelhead. Naturally occurring or established species include largemouth bass, brown bullheads, bluegill, and black crappie.

Freshwater zones also support a variety of birds and mammals including salamanders, frogs, osprey, ducks, river otter, and beaver.

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Urban and agricultural developments have substantially reduced wildlife habitat through the years. However, valuable habitat qualities still remain in the undeveloped, large native vegetation tracts and around the remaining wetlands and riparian (streamside) forests of the upper reaches of Salmon, Miller, and Walker Creeks especially in Salmon Creek Ravine and Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park, the numerous tributary streams within their drainage corridors, and the numerous ponds and wetlands.

Wetlands and riparian zones may support muskrat, mink, otter, beaver, raccoon, and weasel. Water bodies, wetlands, and adjacent

fields also provide suitable nesting and feeding habitat for mallard ducks, American widgeons, green-wing teal, common coot, common merganser, blue-wing teals and great blue heron, and lesser and greater Canadian goose.

Portions of the Salmon and Miller Creek drainage areas (particularly in Salmon Creek Ravine and Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park) also provide habitat for the bald eagle and osprey. The northern bald eagle is listed as a potentially threatened or endangered species on Washington State's endangered and threatened lists. No other endangered or threatened species are known to occur in the Burien area.

Fisheries - the lower reaches of Miller and Walker Creeks provide freshwater habitat for species of anadromous fish, including steelhead, walleye, and salmon species, that live in saltwater but return to spawn in freshwater.

These fish species have evolved over time to fit the specific characteristics of their stream of origin - and are uniquely imprinted compared with other members of the same species.

Anadromous fish require cool, uncontaminated water with healthy streambeds and insect populations. Vegetated riparian areas maintain stream habitats by stabilizing water temperature, producing an insect supply, controlling erosion, and providing woody debris.

Anadromous game fish that have been identified in the Vashon Island and Puget Sound shoreline include rainbow trout, cutthroat, dolly varden, eastern brook trout, whitefish, largemouth bass, perch, crappie, and catfish.

These species spawn and rear in medium sized gravel beds that are provided medium velocity water flow along creek channels, swamps, marshes, perennial and seasonal streams.

Factors that have caused the diminishment of the wild runs include:

- forest clear-cutting and land developments - that create sediment loads increasing water turbidity and silting in gravel spawning beds;
- clear-cutting tree stands in riparian areas - that remove natural shading increasing water temperatures; and
- water diversions - including dams and dikes, that restrict access from the upper reaches and spawning areas of stream and river runs.

The Washington Department of Fisheries & Wildlife and various Tribal Governments supplement the natural stocks in order to maintain river runs for most of these species.

Terrestrial habitat

Terrestrial areas are the upland lands located above freshwater, estuarine, and marine water zones. The zones may extend from the level lowlands that border marsh or creek banks to the tops of the bluffs, hills, or foothills located around the Cascade Mountain range.

Plants - natural plant communities are described in terms of broad patterns called vegetation zones. Washington plant communities are divided into 3 major vegetation groupings including:

- forests,
- grasslands and shrub/grass communities, and
- timberline and alpine areas.

The plateaus overlooking the Puget Sound shoreline and Green River Valley, as well as eastern portions of King County include some forested vegetation zones. The zones are defined by the different climates created by different elevations and the distinctive vegetation type that becomes dominant in a climax forest after the forest has progressed through successive stages of natural development. The dominant species defined by the zone usually reproduces to maintain dominance until some disturbance, such as fire, alters the zone's environment.

Deciduous tree species such as red alder (*Alnus rubra*) or big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) or golden chinkapin are generally dominant on the lands that have been cleared for urban and agriculture uses. Black cottonwood and Oregon ash, along with red alder and big-leaf maple, tend to grow along major water courses.

Portions of Burien - particularly the wooded hillsides along Puget Sound and within Salmon Creek Ravine and Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park, include several second growth lowland forested cover types including coniferous, deciduous, and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.

This forest type has marginal value as commercial timber or as unique vegetation. The majority of commercially important timber resources have been harvested, usually along with associated residential land development.

Grasses, agricultural crops, and riparian vegetation cover the lowland areas of the Miller and Walker Creek drainage corridors - the latter prevalent along creek floodplains and at the edge of wetlands or open bodies of water.

Deciduous hardwood trees including red alder, cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), Oregon Ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), and associated understory species are dominant within the wetland areas.

Species - terrestrial zones support a variety of insects, amphibians, reptiles, lowland and upland birds, large, and small mammals. Some species, such as eagles, osprey, and murrelets, forage in other habitats but nest in upland locations in wooded areas in or near riparian zones.

Other species may forage in all of the zones, particularly during the winter months, but retreat for night and seasonal cover into the upland wooded areas. Examples include a variety of game species such as pigeon, grouse, rabbit, and deer within the lowlands, and even bear and cougar in the Cascade foothills that occasionally migrate into the urban areas.

Mature forested areas provide thermal cover during winter months allowing larger game mammals to forage up to 3,000 feet in elevation during normal winter season or 2,000 feet during especially harsh winters.

Animals - urban and agricultural developments within Burien area have substantially reduced wildlife habitat through the years. However, valuable habitat qualities still remain in undeveloped, large native vegetation tracts along the hillsides, and around the remaining wetlands and riparian (streamside) forests along the Salmon, Miller, and Walker Creek corridors.

Wooded areas support a wide variety of large and small mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The most common mammals within the wooded areas include chipmunks, rabbits, marmots, skunks, and raccoons.

A small number of larger mammals including black-tailed deer, coyote, and cougar likely occur at the edge of the upper reaches of the Cascade foothills where large contiguous forested areas remain though they can also migrate into the urban areas on occasion.

Crows, jays, nuthatches, woodpeckers, sparrows, winter wrens, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, quail, band-tailed pigeon, turtle dove, pheasant, partridge, Merriam's turkey, owls, hawks, Osprey, and eagles can find suitable habitat for feeding and nesting in the upland forested areas, creek and stream corridors.

Many of these species can tolerate adjacent urban development so long as some habitat and connecting migration corridors remain undisturbed.

Portions of the Miller and Walker Creek drainage corridors and other low-lying areas including the cleared lands under SeaTac Airport approach zones are now devoted to pastures and meadows with some woody vegetation, grasses, and wildflowers. These materials provide food for migratory waterfowl and deer, habitat for rodents and other small animals, and prey for predators like garter snakes, barn owls, red-tailed hawk, and fox.

Large and rural contiguous parcels of land provide habitat for wildlife that compete successfully with other species in deeper cover, like birds and larger mammals like deer, bobcat, and possibly even bear at the upper most edges of the Cascade foothills.

Important terrestrial habitat elements for these species include tall trees along the shoreline, mature forests with snags and fallen trees, and undisturbed mature forest near or surrounding wetlands. These habitat elements are primarily important to bird species that nest and perch in the trees, and to small mammals like beaver and river otter that rely upon an interface between the undisturbed terrestrial and aquatic areas.

Other important habitats - migratory songbirds rely on the habitat provided by large wooded areas. These species do not adapt well where clear-cutting practices or urban land developments have fragmented the forest habitat.

Smaller wooded tracts are suitable for many plant and animal communities and may provide temporary cover for some species for foraging or migratory movement. Large parks and open spaces can serve as wildlife refuges in urban areas - including Salmon Creek Ravine, Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park, and the cleared lands in North SeaTac Park and under the airport approaches. However, the number and diversity of species declines in direct relation to the size of the

habitat and where the habitat has been isolated from other natural areas.

The size and extent of the terrestrial habitat can be improved where natural migration corridors connect small tracts and large reserves. Natural migratory corridors enable species to colonize new areas, forage for food, find mates, and exchange genes with neighboring populations.

Ideally, according to studies, successful wildlife migratory corridors should be at least 100 feet wide along streams with additional buffers about severe slopes and extensive wetland areas.

A.5 Unique and threatened species

Unique species

The Washington Department of Natural Resources lists a number of sensitive species in danger of becoming extinct within the freshwater and terrestrial habitats including:

Freshwater habitat

- bog clubmoss - that grows in wetlands adjacent to low elevation lakes,
- chain-fern - that grows along stream banks and moist seep areas, mostly near saltwater.
- bristly sedge - that grows in marshes and wet meadows,
- water lobelia (*lobelia dortmania*) - that grows in emergent freshwater wetlands,
- white meconella (*meconella oregana*) - that grows on open ground where wet in the spring, and
- woolgrass (*scirpus cyperinus*) - that grows in wet low ground.

There are 4 threatened or endangered plants that could occur including:

- flowered sedge - found in and near sphagnum bogs,
- choriso bog orchid - found in wet meadows and bogs,
- frinshed pinesap - found in deep shady woods at moderate to low elevations especially in old forest, and
- golden Indian paintbrush - found in moist lowland meadows and prairies.

Freshwater and terrestrial habitat

- western yellow oxalis - that grows in moist coastal woods and dry open slopes.

Terrestrial habitat

- fringed pinesap - that grows in duff and humus of shaded, low-elevation coniferous forest,
- gnome plant - that grows in deep humus in coniferous forest,
- chick lupine (*lupinus micipcarpus*) - that grows in dry to moist soils, and
- great pole monium (*pole monium corneum*) - that grows in thickets, woodlands, and forest openings.

Priority habitat

The Washington Department of Fisheries & Wildlife has listed the following species as being species of concern, threatened, or endangered:

Marine, estuarine, freshwater, and terrestrial habitat

- bald eagle - a threatened species that depend on coniferous, uneven-aged forests near rivers, lakes, marine, and estuarine zones for nesting and foraging food,
- osprey - a species of concern that depend on tall trees or dead snags near large bodies of water,
- river otter - a threatened species that depend on wooded streams and estuaries for food, forage, and cover, and
- harlequin duck - that depend on trees and shrub streams, banks, boulder and gravel shorelines, and kelp beds.

Estuarine, and freshwater and terrestrial habitat

- cavity nesting ducks - (Barrow's goldeneye, bufflehead, wood duck, hood mergansen) that depend on tree cavities adjacent to sloughs, lakes, beaver ponds, and other open water wetlands.

Freshwater and terrestrial habitat

- blue goose - that depend on open foothills created by fire or small clearcuts with streams, springs, and other water features,
- band-tailed pigeon - that depend on coastal forests with diverse tree ages, and farmland, mineral springs, and streams with gravel deposits,
- sea-run and coastal cutthroat, and chinook salmon - that depend on wetlands and riparian corridors for spawning and rearing,
- steelhead - that depend on wetlands and riparian corridors for spawning and rearing,
- greenbacked heron - that depend on wooded ponds, and
- beaver - that depend on wetlands and streams for food, forage, and cover.

Terrestrial habitat

- purple martin - a species of concern that depend on tree cavities in low lying forests,
- pileated woodpecker - that depend on mature second growth coniferous forests with snags and fallen trees,
- Columbian black-tailed deer - that depend on deep forest for cover,

A.6 Wildlife habitat concerns

Marine habitat

Urban development and forest cutting practices along the shoreline can seriously impact the marine environment by increasing the amount of suspended solids, pollutants, or freshwater entering marine areas.

Suspended solids introduced into saltwater can reduce light penetration, increase sediment deposition, increase water temperature, and affect dissolved oxygen and pH balance, thereby affecting all forms of marine habitat.

An increase in turbidity as slight as 1% can reduce light penetration and affect kelp and eelgrass beds. An increase in sedimentation levels can smother eelgrass beds in shallow areas, as can long term exposure to sewage.

Sedimentation created by natural or urban erosion can cover shellfish beds and fish spawning gravel. Shellfish beds can also be contaminated by chemical and bacterial discharge, and viruses created by agriculture practices, failing septic drainfields, sewage outfalls, and stormwater runoff. Some contaminants may not harm shellfish, but may adversely affect birds and other animals that feed on the shellfish.

Toxic contaminants contained within urban stormwater runoff or industrial discharge can poison the marine water column and sediments creating tumors and poisonous concentrations in fish and invertebrate species.

Bulkhead, dock, and other waterfront structures can reduce the natural shoreline and affect the rate of natural beach deposition resulting in loss of vegetation and loss of the shoreline and intertidal habitat that support herring, smelt, and other fish.

Estuarine Habitat

Some estuarine areas have been filled or drained in the past, especially around developed

waterfront. The remaining unaltered estuarine areas may be protected by the Shoreline Management Act, which virtually prohibits further alterations.

Among the greatest risks to estuarine areas are contaminants that may enter the saltwater from oil transportation hazards (including oil spills), recreational boating activity and from freshwater by way of general road runoff and stormwater pollution from agriculture, septic failures, and other degradations. Water quality risks are dramatically increased where land development activities occur along freshwater streams that feed an estuary.

Freshwater habitat

Some freshwater courses, particularly the Salmon Creek drainage tributary streams, have been altered in Burien by landfill or piped diversions, dikes, and channeling. Past development actions adjacent to urban areas, particularly the shorelines and waterfronts have filled valuable wetland habitat areas.

The greatest risks to freshwater zones are contaminants that may enter the stormwater runoff from agriculture, septic failures, and other urban land uses. Water quality risks are also dramatically increased where land development or timber clear-cutting increases erosion and silt and/or clear vegetation within the riparian buffer along the freshwater corridor.

Development activities most adversely affect the quality of freshwater habitat by removing vegetation, increasing silt, organic debris, and other stormwater contaminants that enter the natural drainage system. Generally, studies have determined that the hydrological balance of a stream begins to decline when 12% of the watershed becomes impervious.

Terrestrial habitat

Lands cleared for agriculture and urban land development have permanently lost considerable terrestrial habitat. Commercial forest management practices have replanted timber clear cuts with single species reducing wildlife diversity and isolating habitat and migration corridors, particularly along riparian areas.

Fire-fighting practices, particularly of wildfires that would otherwise occur from natural forces, have reduced the amount and varying

availability of meadowlands and other open areas necessary for foraging activities.

The greatest risk to the terrestrial habitat, however, is the continued pace of commercial logging and urban land conversions - particularly land development patterns that block or demolish migration corridors, log timbered areas, remove riparian cover, erode productive topsoil, and introduce urban activities - potentially including intense recreational uses - into wildlife areas. Careless logging practices have often led to serious soil erosion and the degradation of slopes.

As the most important habitats are isolated, the wildlife species declines in diversity and number. Urban tolerant species, like raccoons and crows, invade the remaining habitat from the urban edges, supplanting and driving out remaining native species.

A.7 Land use implications

Freshwater and terrestrial habitats contribute to the overall biological diversity of the region and provide a number of additional environmental functions and values of interest to Burien residents. Many species depend on the constant interaction of all habitat systems for food, cover, nesting, and other survival requirements.

Some plant, fish, and wildlife habitat have irretrievably been lost as the Burien area developed and as the pace of development continues. These impacts can be minimized, however, by sensitive land use patterns, innovative design concepts, and performance oriented development standards that:

- **replant** - native vegetation along the Salmon and Miller Creek shorelines and along tributary stream drainage corridors,
- **remove** - artificial shoreline constructions and freshwater impoundment or diversions,
- **control** - stormwater runoff content and quality that enters the natural drainage system and within the watershed in natural impoundment on-site where pollutants can be separated from natural drainage,
- **cultivate** - berry or fruit plants that support and retain native species, and
- **cluster** - roadways and other improvements to preserve natural shorelines and contiguous open spaces as common lands.

Portions of the most critical remaining habitat, like mature shoreline trees, snags, and downed

logs, if retained, can sometimes allow wildlife species to coexist in urban areas.

The most effective preservation strategies, however, separate the most intense urban activities from the most sensitive habitats by creating woodland conservancies, open space corridors, and other protected areas.

Where appropriate, the park, recreation, and open space plan should preserve and enhance the most critical and unique habitat areas by purchasing development rights or title for resource conservancy parks such as Salmon Creek Ravine, Seahurst (Ed Munro) Park, and Eagle's Landing.

A.8 Historical development

Prehistoric setting

The arrival of Indian groups in the Pacific Northwest cannot be dated with great precision. However, archaeological investigations at the Manis mastodon site near Sequim on the Olympic Peninsula indicate man was in the area as early as 12,000 years ago. Sea level rises approximately 5,000 years ago, however, may have inundated even older sites.

Known sites have been grouped into the following rather broad time periods and cultural sequences:

- Paleoindian - approximately 11,000+ BP consisting of highly mobile, small groups that subsisted on marine, shoreline, and terrestrial resources with stone, bone, antler, and perishable technological materials illustrated by Clovis points.
- Archaic - 10,500-4,400 BC consisting of highly mobile small groups subsisting on marine, shoreline, and terrestrial resources with stone, bone, antler, and perishable technological materials illustrated by Olcott points.
- Early Pacific - 4,400-1,800 BC consisting of increased sedentism in seasonal villages subsisting on shoreline resources, expanded marine resources harvesting camas and shellfish with an increase in ground stone, bone, antler, and perishable technological materials illustrated by Cascade points.
- Middle Pacific - 1,800 BC - 500 AD consisting of winter villages of plank houses and seasonal camps subsisting on marine and riverine resources with food storage technologies with a decrease in stone tools, diversification of tools of bone, antler, perishable technological materials and canoes.

- Late Pacific - 500 - 1775 AD consisting of large permanent villages and special use camps subsisting on specialized marine, riverine, and terrestrial resources with extensive food storage with very little stone tools .

There are more than 5,000 Native American sites on record in the state, only a few of which have been professionally evaluated. Generally, sites are located at river conjunctions within valleys and along the shoreline.

Native American history

A large number of different Indian tribes and bands inhabited the Pacific Northwest region with varied life-styles and different languages, dress, ceremonies, and adornments.

Tribal characteristics are generally distinguished between the coastal tribes of western Washington and those of the interior. In general, the coastal tribes depended on the rivers and tidal waters for staple foods whereas the interior tribes relied more heavily upon plants and berries, as well as game and other animals.

Native peoples similar to the Nisqually and Puyallup Indians are believed to have lived in the Puget Sound region some 6,000 years ago, their way of life essentially unchanged for hundreds of generations.

The Puget Sound native peoples, including the Duwamish, Nisqually, Puyallup and other tribes, were of the Coast Salish language group, part of the highly developed Northwest Coast Indians, one of the most sophisticated nonagricultural societies in the world.

In contrast to nearly every other native group in North America, these people enjoyed freedom from want with:

- an abundance and variety of food, including salmon, other fish and shellfish;
- limitless quantities of building materials (principally cedar, which they were highly adept at fashioning into canoes, longhouses and hundreds of other items);
- easily caught fur-bearing animals (providing skins for winter clothing);
- a mild climate;
- ample leisure time;
- remarkable and enduring artwork; and
- development of a status-based culture which included the distribution of surplus

wealth (the "potlatch" ceremony) and the owning of slaves.

Probably the single most important source of sustenance—physical, spiritual and artistic—for the Indians of Puget Sound was the salmon. Each year these fish returned to Puget Sound rivers and streams by the millions to spawn and die at the source of their birth. The Indians took advantage of the spawning runs of several different species of salmon, devising ingenious methods of catching and drying these fish.

Duwamish - the area's first inhabitants were the Hwadaomish, a Salish word meaning "People of the River." Now known as the Duwamish, these Native American people had a regular winter village along Elliott Bay's southern tide flats (midden sites include one near the Port of Seattle's Terminal 105), and another upstream near Renton.

Their most important village was located at the outlet of Lake Washington and along the Duwamish River. Another winter-village was located in Seattle on the present site of Pioneer Square, and another near Tukwila which they named after the lush forests of hazelnut trees. Other Duwamish names are incorporated into Shilshole Bay, and other local namesakes.

The main allegiance of each Indian was to their family and village, but a loose political bond existed between the villages along the major rivers and shorelines of Puget Sound.

The Duwamish, Muckleshoot and other tribes likely camped at Three Tree Point, drawn by the area's rich fishing, clamming and berry-picking grounds. Because of its geographical prominence, central location in Puget Sound and nearby freshwater springs, Three Tree Point would have also made a natural stopping-over place on long canoe trips.

Three Tree Point was strategically important to Puget Sound Indians as well. With their panoramic views of Puget Sound's main channel, the bluffs and trails above the water offered a perfect vantage point from which to detect approaching war canoes — particularly those of Tlingit, Haida, and Tshimshian raiders who conducted frequent slave-capturing forays into Puget Sound from as far away as Vancouver Island and Southeast Alaska.

The "lookouts" could spread word of impending attack up and down the shoreline via the well-

worn trails connecting Three Tree Point with other lowland camps and villages. Thus alerted, the Puget Sound tribes would have ample time in which to decide whether to stand and fight, or flee inland. More often than not, they opted to run, being by nature neither as fierce nor as warlike as the marauding northern peoples.

The "Old Indian Trail," as it is still known today, was used by Indians and settlers alike well into the late 1800s as the main pathway between Three Tree Point and Elliott Bay to the north, and Normandy Park (and perhaps Redondo and farther) to the south.

(A mile-long, well-preserved section of the trail north of Three Tree Point was set aside for pedestrian use by a Burien City Council Ordinance in 1993. Another remnant of the original path extends southeast from the hill east of Three Tree Point as far as the Normandy Park Cove, the last segment via an undeveloped right-of-way.)

Chief Sealth, or Seattle, was the Duwamish leader and the namesake for the City of Seattle. Chief Sealth signed the Point Elliott Treaty in 1855 reaffirming his friendship to the Americans. Chief Sealth remained neutral during the 1856 Indian Wars when the Duwamish, Taitnapam, Puyallup, Nisqually, and Suquamish tribal elements attacked the settlers.

The Duwamish, however, were assigned by the treaty, and to reduce friction with white settlers, to the Fort Kitsap (late the Suquamish and Port Madison) Reservation on the Kitsap Peninsula. Some tribal members fled the reservation and settled in Holderness Point (Duwamish Head), on the original sites on the Duwamish River, and later on the Muckleshoot Reservation on the Green and White Rivers east of Auburn.

Indian myths and legends

Puget Sound native people's mythology included references to many specific geographical features, including Three Tree Point. Such myths became known far and wide, mainly because the "salt water" people, and those living a short distance inland, all spoke one language - Puget Sound Salish, with local dialectic variations - and freely intermingled with north coast, interior and other tribes, helping to preserve and amplify oral traditions.

One of the earliest Indian myths infers that the entire area - from West Seattle to Federal Way and from the Green and Puyallup River Valleys

to Puget Sound - was once a giant island. Some geologists have since concluded that this highland area might well have been surrounded by the waters of an ancestral Puget Sound thousands of years ago. The "island" was connected to the mainland when mud flows from Mount Rainier filled what are now the Green and Puyallup River Valleys, probably during the Osceola mud flow about 5,700 years ago.

According to Northwest historian David Buerge, Three Tree Point was one of the richest mythological areas in Puget Sound. Like Brace Point, its companion to the north, the waters off Three Tree Point were said to be haunted by a supernatural creature, an ai-YAH-hus, an immense serpent with the forelegs and antlers of a deer. The bluffs above the water were also said to be inhabited by great snakes, whose rumblings occasionally triggered deadly avalanches.

Early explorations

In 1792 British naval Captain George Vancouver, on a mission to settle British fur-trading claims against Spain, surveyed the northwest coast of North America and determined the existence of the fabled "Northwest Passage," sailing into Puget Sound on his ship Discovery.

Vancouver charted the entire area, providing more than 200 geographical names, including Vashon (Island), Mount Rainier, and Puget Sound (named after Lieutenant Peter Puget, the officer in charge of one of the survey boats). Puget and Joseph Whidbey, the expedition's master sea surveyor, would take a week-long tour of southern Puget Sound, charting the waters and landmarks together in the Discovery's launch and cutter.

Vancouver followed them in Discovery's yawl and the cutter of her sister ship, the Chatham. He proceeded south through the Sound's main channel along the eastern shore of Vashon Island, passing opposite Three Tree Point and Des Moines, where he saw dense clouds of smoke blanketing the thick forests crowding the water's edge.

(Puget Sound Indians routinely set fire to the woods to make foot travel easier, drive out deer and other game, and create open spaces where berries and other sun-loving plants could thrive.)

After Vancouver's expedition, Puget Sound remained essentially unexplored by Europeans for the next 32 years. Then, in 1824, a 40-man expedition led by James McMillan of the Hudson's Bay Company set out from Astoria to find a passage for small boats (probably Indian canoes, to start with) between the Columbia and Fraser Rivers.

The party reached Eld Inlet at the southern end of Puget Sound on December 4, 1824, spent the night on Vashon Island and continued north to the Fraser River. Returning south through Puget Sound, they were driven ashore by rough weather and spent the evening of December 23 camped at Three Tree Point. They completed the round-trip to Astoria in 6 weeks.

By 1833 the Hudson's Bay Company had established posts on the Fraser River and at Fort Nisqually, making Puget Sound an important canoe route between the two. At the time, the Oregon Country was jointly ruled by the US and Great Britain.

In 1841 Lieutenant Charles Wilkes was placed in command of US Pacific and Arctic explorations and proceeded to survey Northwest Coast rivers and harbors, naming many geographical features, including Elliott Bay, Williams Point (in present-day Lincoln Park), Blake Island, Point Roberts (now Alki Point), Maury Island, Quartermaster Harbor and Point Pully, named for Robert Pully, a quartermaster in one of Wilkes' crews.

(The Washington State Board of Geographic Names changed the name Point Pully to Three Tree Point in 1975, in deference to the cape's more popular title.)

Like Vancouver, Wilkes used 2 boats in charting Puget Sound. Cadwalader Ringgold, one of his lieutenants, set out in the "USS Porpoise" to survey the eastern shore of Puget Sound from Commencement Bay to Elliott Bay, including the coastline in the vicinity of Three Tree Point.

In the mid-1850s Indian uprisings prompted local Militia volunteers to build Fort "Lone Tree Point" on the shores of Puget Sound. The fort was probably on or near Three Tree Point, referred to as "Lone Tree Point" on old King County maps.

The fort was intended to block the Indians' access to the area's converging trails, segments of which remain in use today as a public

footpath. The fort apparently was successful in its mission: no Indian warriors were ever detected slipping down these trails during the War of 1855-'56.

Early settlement: 1850-1900

Congress passed the Donation Act of 1850, entitling settlers to free land. This evolved into the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided that anyone who was over 21 or head of a family, and was either a US citizen or intended to become one, could obtain 160 acres of public land if he lived on it for 5 years and made improvements. (A person could make a payment of \$1.25 an acre in lieu of the 5-year requirement.)

The first non-native settler near Three Tree Point was probably William H. Brown, a 33-year-old pioneer who spotted the homestead site while rowing a boat north along the eastern shore of Puget Sound in 1853.

Brown filed a Donation Claim on December 5, 1853 and built a cabin on the Sound near Shoremont. This site was likely chosen because it was close to an Indian trail which ran from the Duwamish River to nearby Miller Creek. With no roads in the area at the time, such trails were the only access by land to Seattle and other settlements.

In 1864, George Oulett purchased parcels on the beachfront on Burien's north coastline and eventually housed his family in the area.

The next homesteader to file a claim in the Three Tree Points area was James Howe, for 120 acres on September 20, 1869. The property appears to have included most of the beachfront along the northern shore of Three Tree Point.

In 1872 Mike Kelly and his family ventured up the Duwamish River Valley. Kelly filed a claim for 160 acres near present-day 146th and 16th South and named the whole area Sunnysdale, the approximate borders of which were 110th on the north, the community of Des Moines on the south, Military Road on the east, and Puget Sound on the west.

Kelly built a cabin and grew vegetables - including hops - his shed doubling as the community dance hall, meeting place, and special events center. His wife taught school in the family's kitchen. Kelly also built a road connecting his farm with others around the area. The "Kelly Road" ran north to Military Road

and extended as far south as present-day 180th, where it turned west and ran all the way to the Brown and Gardner homesteads south of Three Tree Point on Puget Sound.

The road, which was later bricked and survives today as Des Moines Memorial Drive and Normandy Road, encouraged other families to file for homesteads in Sunnysdale, and the community grew steadily.

Because most roads were still relatively crude in the 1870s and 1880s, Three Tree Point remained somewhat isolated from other settlements - at least by land. But the Puget Sound "water highway" provided an easy means of getting from place to place around the region for well over 50 years, from the 1850s into the 1900s.

Passengers, freight and mail were transported by canoe, schooner and a fleet of small steamboats (named the "Mosquito Fleet") between cities such as Seattle and Tacoma, and flagstops such as Des Moines and Three Tree Point, which were included as ports of call in 1886. In the decade of the 1880s, Seattle's population grew tenfold - with other Puget Sound cities reaping similar gains - keeping the steamship trade going strong well into the next century.

By the 1890s, with Three Tree Point and Seahurst developing into prime vacation property and a fashionable summer home area, more boat service was needed. Captain Vanderhoef, owner of the steamer "Iola," upped the number of runs between Tacoma and Seattle to 3 round-trips per week, including stops at Three Tree Point.

The McDowell Transportation Company, begun in 1898 and using 7 boats enjoyed a thriving business as more and more people flocked to summer resorts on Three Tree Point, Vashon Island, and other Puget Sound locales. In its heyday, the Mosquito Fleet made up to 8 stops daily at Three Tree Point.

As waterfront property grew in demand as a refuge from city life, Seattleites flocked to Three Tree Point on weekend outings, vacation retreats, and to look over vacant lots. There was one general store - as allowed by the deed restrictions imposed by the Seacoma Company, original owners of Three Tree Point - as well as a dock, vacation cottages, and picnic grounds.

In 1880, Gottlieb Von Boorian, a German immigrant, arrived in Sunnydale, which was only a community of trails and small houses without roads or commercial buildings. Von Boorian 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). A real estate office was built and soon attracted large numbers of new residents to Burien.

During the 1880s more and more settlers arrived in Sunnydale, clearing the land and building log cabins. Several small shingle and sawmills sprang up in the area during the 1890s. By 1900 lumber companies were logging around Gregory Heights, cutting the trees and dragging the logs via "skid roads" down the ravines to the present Normandy Park beach, where they were rafted and towed to mills or hauled overland by wagon.

1900 - present

By the 1900s more and more wealthy people were building summer homes on the beaches north and south of Three Tree Point, and in Seahurst. The only practical way to get to those homes still remained by boat, with foot trails leading up from the dock through the forest.

Residents relied on the water for access to the area until about 1918, when better roads and more automobiles finally led to a decline in the passenger boat business and spelled the end of the Mosquito Fleet. The Virginia steamships continued operation between Tacoma and Seattle for many years, but eliminated stops at Three Tree Point.

The need for lumber for homes, ship building and military uses greatly increased during World War I. What timber remained in present-day Highline and Gregory Heights was logged off at this time, in response to the increased demand.

In 1905, the Washington Timber & Logging Company ran a railroad from Seola Beach to a roundhouse at 28th Avenue and Roxbury. Another rail line ran from Highland Park to Greendale and on to Hick's Lake. The remnants of the cement pillars that supported the log dumping end of the logging railroad are still visible at Seola Beach.

In 1911 the Highland Park & Lake Burien Railway was organized to improve transportation to and promote development of the area. From 1912 to

1929, a 9-mile stretch of irregular, winding road brought electric railcar service, known as the "Toonerville Trolley" and "Galloping Goose," to the area. The railroad went as far as 152nd SW and SW 21st Avenue in Seahurst.

From there, Three Tree Point residents had to brave the often-muddy roads and trails winding down to the water. An alternate route was opened in 1919 when Sylvester Road was cut through from Five Corners to Three Tree Point.

During Prohibition, Three Tree Point was used as a port of entry for bootleggers operating out of Canada.

Issei

Around 1895, Japanese immigrants began settling south of South Park, both along the Duwamish River toward Renton and over the Highline ridge toward Burien. Pioneers included Arizumi, who settled near Sunnydale in 1906, and Uhachi Tamesa, who joined Arizumi in Sunnydale in October 1908.

Once they had established themselves on farms or chicken ranches, men whose families had not come with them to America often sent home for wives and children. If unmarried, then they probably had their parents arrange marriages for them. The suitable parties in America and Japan exchanged photographs, and then agreed to marriage by correspondence. Sometimes men returned to Japan to marry the women. Such trips were called *kankodan*, or "sight-seeing tours."

Usually, though, the women came to America never having seen their future husband. Such women were usually ill-prepared for the transition, and in some cases Americanized men rushed the women from the boat to a dressmaker and a shoe store to rid them of their kimonos. Women who came to America without having seen their husbands-to-be were called "picture brides."

While some Issei farmers sold poultry or greenhouse flowers at Pike Place Market, most sold cauliflower, lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, and spinach to Western Avenue commission merchants. Instead of farming, a few Issei raised hogs using garbage collected from Seattle restaurants.

Immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and as a result of wartime hysteria, the FBI arrested several Issei community leaders.

Some Issei leaders were acquitted of the charges though release from jail meant transfer to a relocation camp.

Most South Park and the Highline Issei settlements were acquired and redeveloped to support wartime expansion of the Boeing Airplane Company and its subcontractors. Before the end of the war, many Issei leasehold farms were purchased and put under a Boeing plant. To house the thousands of new employees, low-income housing also started gobbling up what had been leasehold farmland. Finally, Filipinos took over what leasehold farming remained.

Incorporation

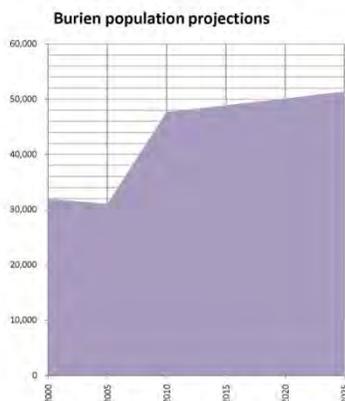
In the late 1980s and early 1990s, citizens felt they needed a more responsive government to help address the looming threat of the Port of Seattle's airport runway expansion (known as the "Third Runway") to the west. Citizens also felt that multi-family apartments and dwellings had proliferated out 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. Burien has annexed unincorporated King County in the years since the most recent being the North Highlands area in 2010.

A.9 Population and socioeconomic characteristics

Population trends

Burien's population was estimated to be 31,881 in the year 2000 and 31,040 in the year 2005 - equal to an average annual decrease of 0.5% per year over the 5 year period. By comparison,



King County increased by an average rate of 0.6%, Puget Sound by 1.5%, Washington State by 1.1%, and the US by 0.8% during the same period.

Burien's population increased to

47,660 persons by 2010 or by 9% on an average annual basis over 2005 due to the annexation of North Highlands.

According to the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and Burien's Community Development Department, the city's population will increase to 48,863 persons by the year 2015, to 50,097 persons by the year 2020, and 51,362 persons by the year 2025 - or by another 3,702 persons by 2025 or by 7.8% equal to an annual average rate of increase of 0.5% per year.

Most of this projected increase will come from the in-migration of households to live and work in Burien - with a sizable portion likely to be housed within the center city area. The projected growth will be significant and will increase demand for park, recreation, and open space resources in the city. The composition of population growth, and of the city overall, however, may be more impacting on park, recreation, and open space demands than the numbers alone

Socioeconomic characteristics

In 2010, the US Department of Census compiled demographic statistics on a jurisdictional basis for the entire United States including Washington State, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Pierce Counties), and Burien.

Age pyramid - is a graphic depiction of the percent of the population in age groups with the largest percent in the youngest 0-4 age and the smallest in the oldest age group indicating the impacts of a high birth rate and the gradual amortization of age groups due to increasing death rates.

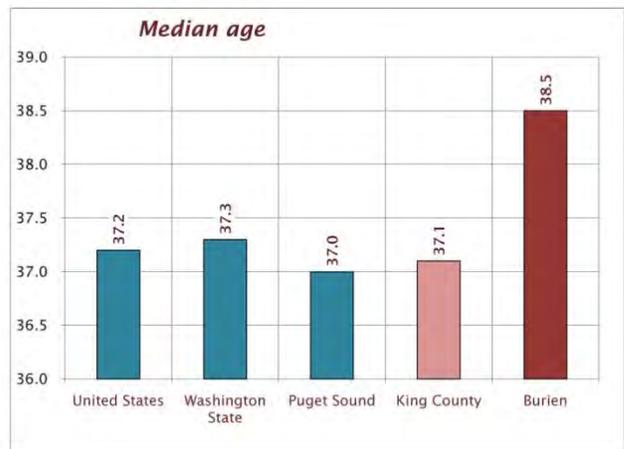
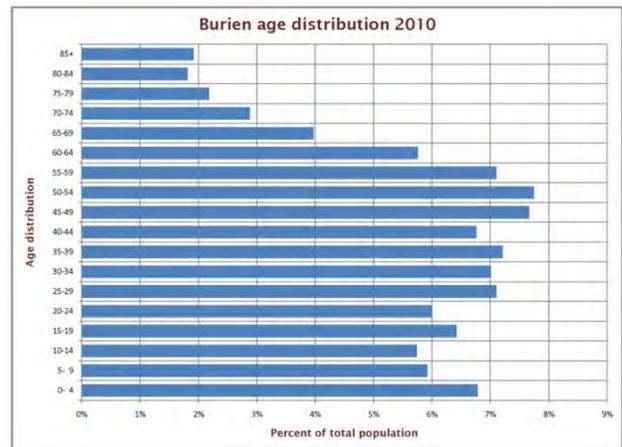
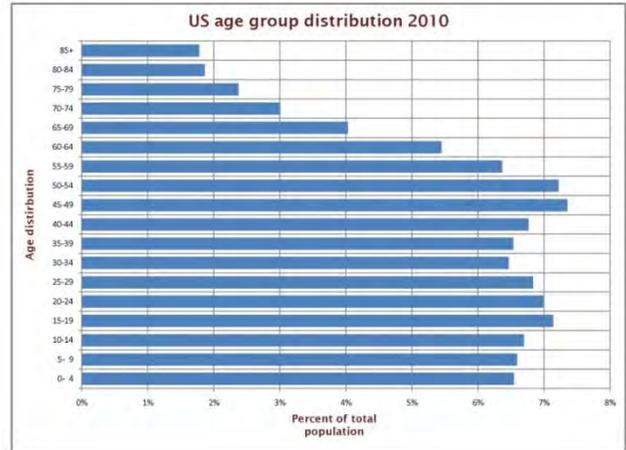
Or it was before World War II, when births were delayed as men were deployed during the war, then “boomed” when they returned to restart families.

Other factors, however, tended to modify the baby boom of World War II including an increasing participation in the labor force by women who postponed child-bearing, the advent of the pill which allowed birth control; and the increasing divorce rate which fragmented families and thereby reduced family size. Increasing mortality extended life expectancies elongating the upper ages of the pyramid.

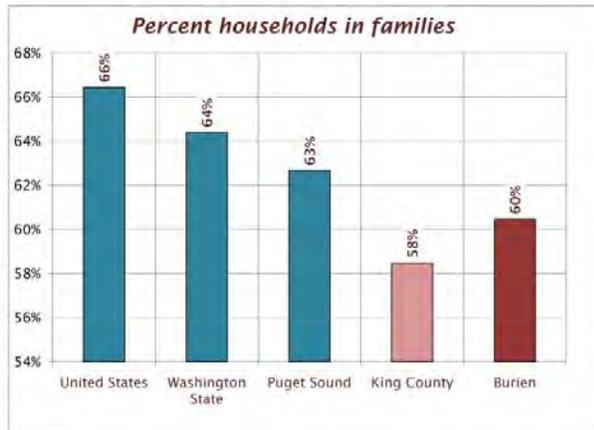
Burien’s 2010 age pyramid is actually a bell-jar where the World War II baby boom is aging into senior status and the subsequent younger age groups are less proportional to the total population. Burien’s bell-jar shape is less pronounced than the US as the city has developed a specialized social attraction retaining or attracting less older residents than is typical of the US.

The bell-jar will have an impact on park and recreation demand as the city will experience a less than proportional impact from younger age groups than other areas if the city continues to retain and attract age groups as it has to date.

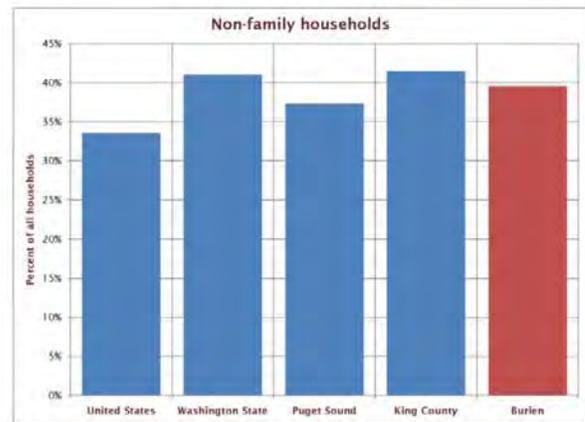
Median age - in Burien is higher than King County, Puget Sound (King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties), Washington State, and the US due to the lesser percentage of younger age groups in the city.



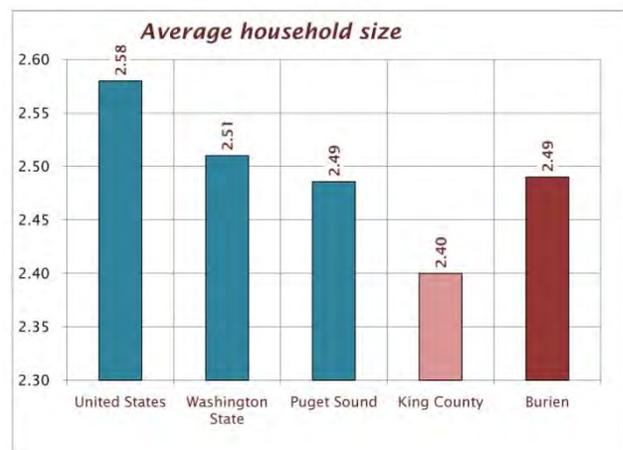
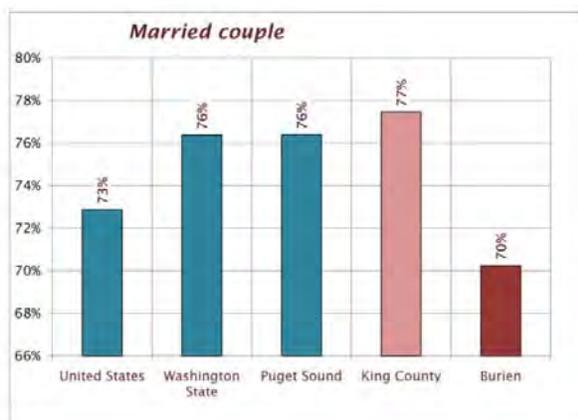
Percent of households in families - was less in Burien than the US, Washington State, and Puget Sound but greater than King County due to the lower proportion of young adults and the suburban nature of the city's development compared to more urban King County.



Percent of non-family households - consisting of adults living together or alone in non-family arrangements in Burien is higher than the US but consistent with Washington State, Puget Sound, and King County. A large proportion of these households are over 65 years of age living alone.



Percent married couples of all family households - was less in Burien compared to King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US due to a proportionally higher percent of older adults and a larger proportion of families headed by single male or female heads.

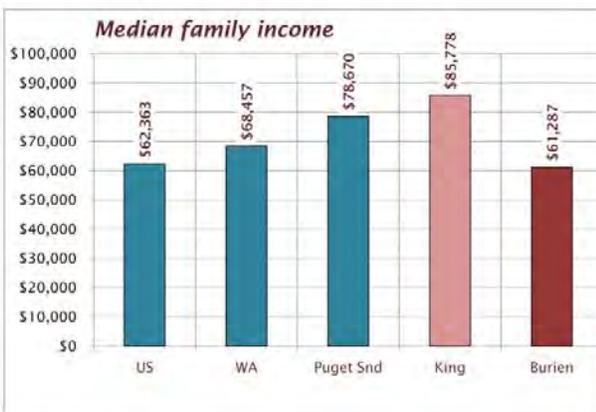


Owner-occupied units - was significantly less in Burien compared with the US, Washington State, Puget Sound, and King County indicating the impact of non-traditional family households on income, the likelihood of lesser income for Burien households compared to the other areas; and the higher concentration of rental units within the city compared to the other areas.

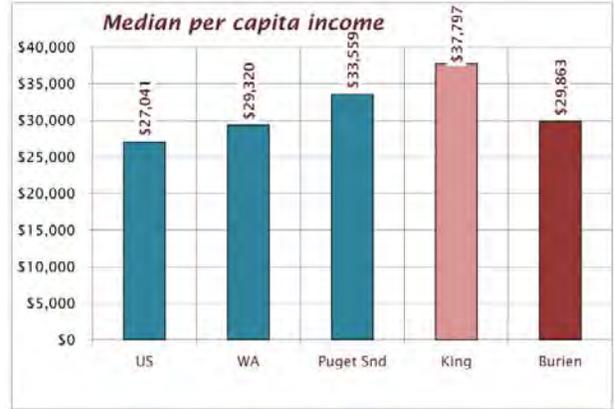
Since 2005, the US Census has conducted annual samples of the population in the American Community Survey (ACS) than compiled statistical projections of detailed characteristics. Following are characteristics projected from the 2006-2010 ACS samples for Burien, King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US.



Median family income - was less than King County, Puget Sound, and Washington State but comparable to the US.



Median per capita income - was less than King County and Puget Sound but comparable to Washington State and the US.



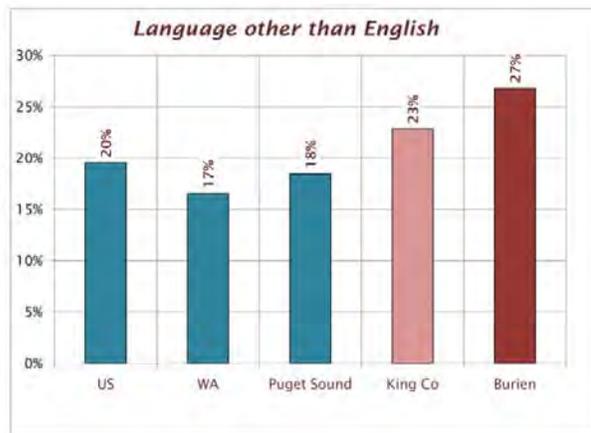
Median house value - was less than King County and Puget Sound, but more than Washington State the US reflecting the area's more urban housing market and older housing stock.



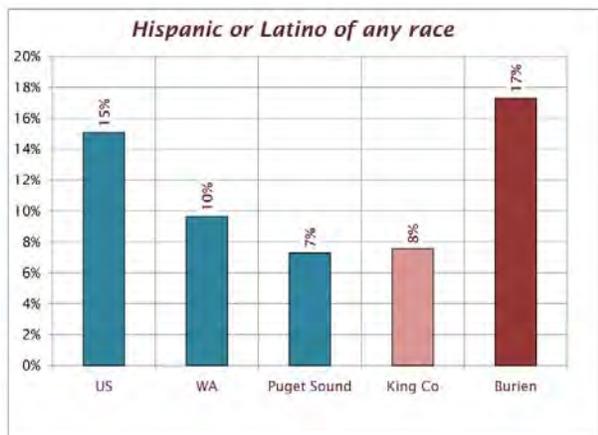
Median rent - was less than King County and Puget Sound but comparable to Washington State and the US possibly reflecting the older rental housing stock.



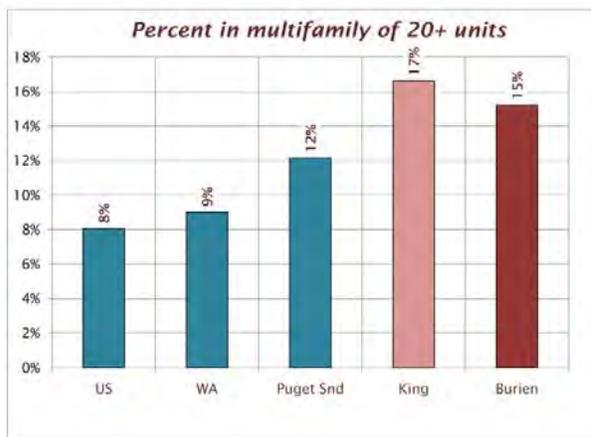
Percent speaking a language other than English - was significantly higher than King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US reflecting the high concentration of Hispanic and Latino households in Burien.



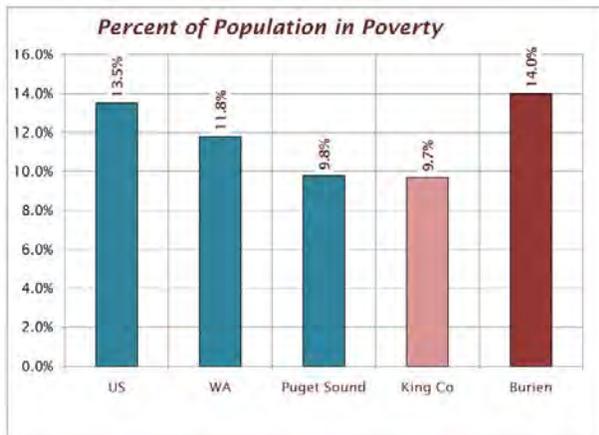
Percent Hispanic or Latino of any race - was significantly higher than King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US indicating Burien is attracting such households possibly due to the lower cost of housing.



Percent in multifamily of more than 20 units - was less than King County but higher than Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US reflecting the more urban character of the area.



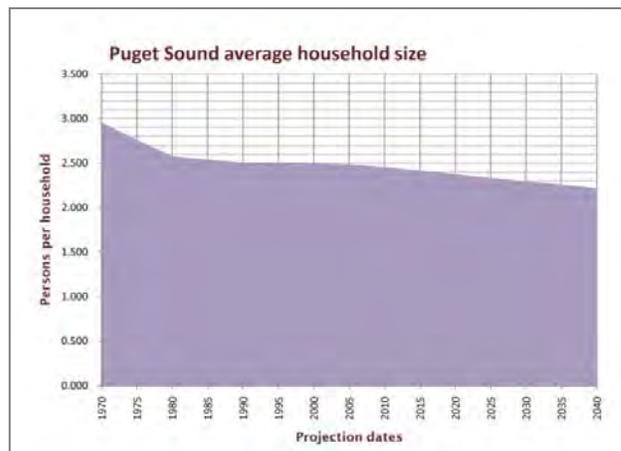
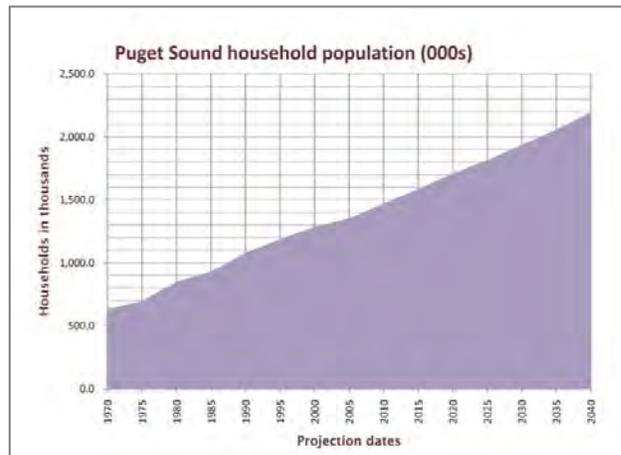
Percent of population in poverty - was significantly higher than King County, Puget Sound, Washington State, and the US reflecting the lower family and per capita income levels in Burien households.



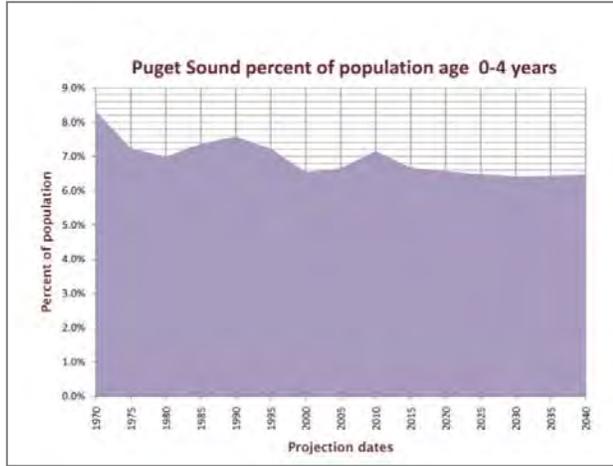
Socioeconomic projections

In 2006, the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) projected the future composition of population, employment, income, and housing within the region based on regional and national trends.

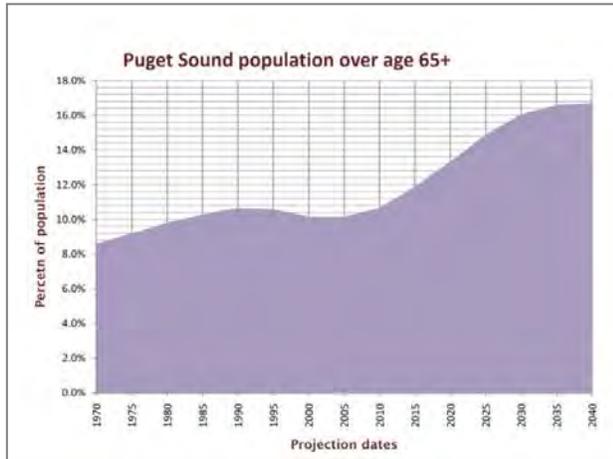
Population and households - will continue to increase in the Puget Sound region due to continued in-migration as well as some natural increase. The average household size, however, will continue to decline as a larger proportion of all households age past childbearing ages and mortality rates decline.



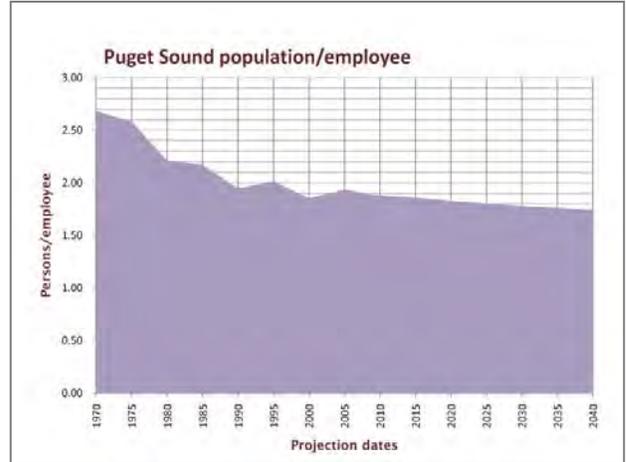
Percent of the population under age 4 - has fluctuated due to the “ripple” affects of the baby boom generation aging through childbearing years and concentrating births in a similar fashion. The percent of young children is expected to stabilize between 6-7% in the future, down from a high of 8% in the recent past.



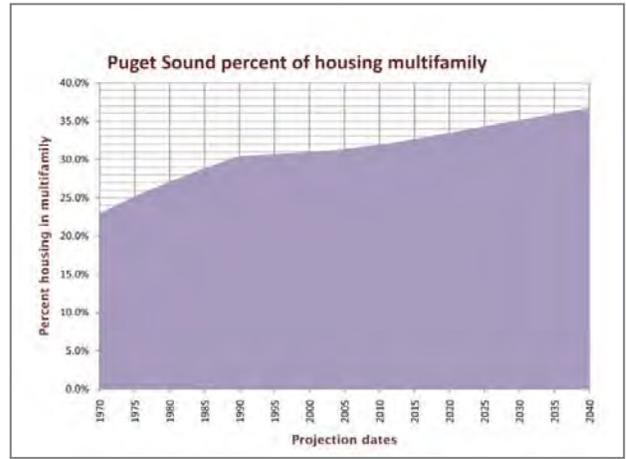
Percent of the population over age 65 - will increase due to the aging of the baby boom generation and declining mortality rates or longer life expectancies.



Ratio of population to employees - will gradually decline as a larger proportion of adults age beyond working ages and a lesser proportion of working adults emerges in the workplace.



Percent of all housing multifamily - has and will continue to increase as empty nester and older households, as well as nonfamily households increase as a proportion of the population and the Puget Sound region continues to urbanize developing more townhouses, condominiums, mixed use mid to high rise structures.



Conclusion

Based on the year 2010 characteristics, Burien park, recreation, and open space demands would be expected to reflect young family and slightly older age populations with less income, in older less valued housing, of Hispanic or Latino origin speaking languages other than English than would be typical of the park, recreation, and open space demands of the surrounding county, region, state, and nation. The 7.8% increase in population projected to occur in the next 15 years may continue to attract the atypical age and household population groups that have been typical of the city to date.

In most respects, the expected additional in-migrant population will be attracted by and in turn impact the park, recreation, and open space facilities Burien proposes to provide current residents accordingly.

Appendix A.10 Endangered, threatened, and sensitive species

<i>Endangered species</i>	<i>common name</i>	<i>federal status</i>
Castilleja levisecta	Golden Indian paintbrush*	
<i>Sensitive species</i>		
Agoseris elata	Tall agoseris*	
Aster curtus	White-top aster	
Aster junciformis	Rush aster	
Botrychium lanceolatum	Lance-leaved grape-fern	
Botrychium pinnatum	St. John's moonwort	
Carex comosa	Bristly sedge*	
Castilleja cryptantha	Obscure Indian-paintbrush	
Chaenactis thompsonii	Thompson's Chaenactis*	
Cimicifuga elata	Tall bugbane*	
Erythronium revolutum	Pink fawn lily*	
Githospis speculariodes	Common blue-cup*	
Luzula arcuata	Curved woodrush*	
Lycopodium inundatum	Bog clubmoss	
Microseris borealis	Northern microseris*	
Montai diffusa	Branching montia*	
Pedicularis rainierensis	Mt. Rainer lousewort	
Polystichum californicum	California sword-fern	
Saxifraga debilis	Pygmy saxifrage*	
Trillium parviflorum	Small-flowered trillium	
Woodwardia fimbriata	Chain-fern*	
<i>Possibly extinct or extirpated</i>		
Arenaria paludicola	Swamp sandwort*	
Lathyrus Torreyi	Torrey's peavine*	

* Known from historical record only. - no state threatened species identified in Chelan or Douglas County.
Source: WA DNR, Natural Heritage Information System, 1993.

State endangered, threatened, sensitive, candidate, and monitor species

<i>Endangered</i>	<i>common name</i>	<i>federal status</i>
Birds	American White Pelican	
	Brown Pelican	endangered
	Peregrine Falcon	endangered**
	Sandhill Crane	
	Snowy Plover	threatened
	Upland Sandpiper	
	Spotted Owl	threatened
Mammals	Pygmy Rabbit	species of concern
	Sperm Whale	endangered
	Fin Whale	endangered
	Sei Whale	endangered
	Blue Whale	endangered
	Humpback Whale	endangered
	Black Right Whale	endangered
	Gray Wolf	endangered
	Grizzly Bear	threatened
	Fisher	species of concern
	Sea Otter	
	Columbian White-tailed Deer	endangered
Woodland Caribou	endangered	
Reptiles	Western Pond Turtle	species of concern
	Leatherback Sea Turtle	endangered
Amphibians	Oregon Spotted Frog	candidate
Insects	Oregon Silverspot Butterfly	threatened

Threatened

Birds	Aleutian Canada Goose	threatened
	Bald Eagle	threatened**
	Ferruginous Hawk	species of concern
	Marbled Murrelet	threatened
	Sage Grouse	species of concern
Mammals	Sharp-tailed Grouse	species of concern
	Western Gray Squirrel	species of concern
	Steller Sea Lion	threatened
Reptiles	North American Lynx	proposed threatened
	Green Sea Turtle	threatened
	Loggerhead Sea Turtle	threatened

Sensitive

Mammals	Gray Whale	
Fish	Pygmy Whitefish	
	Margined Sculpin	species of concern
Amphibians	Larch Mountain Salamander	species of concern

Candidate

Birds	Common Loon***		
	Short-tailed Albatross	proposed threatened	
	Brandt's Cormorant		
	Northern Goshawk	species of concern	
	Golden Eagle		
	Merlin		
	Common Murre***		
	Cassin's Auklet		
	Tufted Puffin		
	Yellow-billed Cuckoo		
	Flammulated Owl		
	Burrowing Owl	species of concern	
	Vaux's Swift		
	Lewis' Woodpecker		
	Whited-headed Woodpecker		
	Black-backed Woodpecker		
	Pileated Woodpecker		
	Loggerhead Shrike	species of concern	
	Streaked Horned Lark		
	Purple Martin		
	Slender-billed White-breasted Nuthatch		
	Sage Thrasher		
	Oregon Vesper Sparrow		
	Sage Sparrow		
	Mammals	Merriam's Shrew	
		Townsend's Big-eared Bat	species of concern
		Gray-tailed Vole	
Brush Prairie Pocket Gopher			
Western Pocket Gopher		species of concern	
Washington Ground Squirrel		species of concern	
Wolverine		species of concern	
Reptiles	Pacific Harbor Porpoise		
	Sharp-tailed Snake		
	California Mountain Kingsnake		
Amphibians	Striped Whipsnake		
	Dunn's Salamander		
	Van Dyke's Salamander	species of concern	
	Columbian Torrent Salamander	species of concern	
	Cascade Torrent Salamander		
Beetles	Western Toad		
	Columbian Spotted Frog	species of concern	
	Northern Leopard Frog***		
	Beller's Ground Beetle	species of concern	
	Columbian River Tiger Beetle		
	Hatch's Click Beetle	species of concern	
	Long-horned Leaf Beetle		

Butterflies	Mardon Skipper***	species of concern	
	Yuma Skipper		
	Shepard's Parnassian		
	Makah Copper		
	Chinquapin Haristreak***		
	Johnson's Hairstreak		
	Juniper Hairstreak		
	Puget Blue		
	Valley Silverspot		
	Silver-bordered Fritillary		
	Whulge Checkerspot		
	Great Artc		
	Fish	Olympic Mudminnow***	
		Mountain Sucker	
Lake Chub			
Leopard Dace			
Umatilla Dace			
River Lamprey		species of concern	
Herring		candidate*	
Cherry Point		candidate	
Discovery Bay		candidate	
Euchalon (Columbia River Smelt)			
Pacific Cod		candidate*	
South/Central Puget Sound		candidate	
Walleye Pollock		candidate*	
South Puget Sound		candidate	
Pacific Hake (Whiting)		candidate*	
Central Puget Sound/Port Susan		candidate	
Black Rockfish*			
Brown Rockfish*		candidate*	
Copper Rockfish*		candidate*	
Quillback Rockfish*		candidate*	
Tiger Rockfish*			
Bocaccio Rockfish*			
Canary Rockfish*			
Yelloweye Rockfish*			
Yellowtail Rockfish*			
Greenstriped Rockfish*			
Widow Rockfish*			
Redstripe Rockfish*			
China Rockfish*			
Chinook Salmon			
Snake River Fall		threatened	
Snake River Spring/Summer		threatened	
Puget Sound		threatened	
Upper Columbia Spring	endangered		
Lower Columbia	threatened		
Chum Salmon			
Hood Canal Summer	threatened		
Strait Juan de Fuca	threatened		
Columbia River	threatened		
Sockeye Salmon			
Snake River	endangered		
Ozette lake	threatened		
Steelhead			
Snake River	threatened		
Upper Columbia	endangered		
Middle Columbia	threatened		
Lower Columbia	threatened		
Bull Trout			
Columbia River	threatened		

Mollusks	Giant Columbia River Limpet	
	Great Columbia River Spire Snail	species of concern
	Newcomb's Littorine Snail	species of concern
	California Floater	species of concern
	Northern Abalone	
	Olympia Oyster	

Not state candidates

Fish	Coho Salmon	
	Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia	candidate
	Lower Columbia/SW Washington	candidate
	Coastal Cutthroat Trout	
	SW Washington/Columbia River	proposed threatened
	Bull Trout	
	Coastal/Puget Sound	proposed threatened

* Candidates only within Puget Sound, San Juan Islands, Strait of Juan de Fuca

** Status under review.

*** Listing currently under review.

Endangered = any wildlife species to the state of Washington that is seriously threatened with extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the state - WAC 232-12-014.

Threatened = any wildlife species native to the state of Washington that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats - WAC 232-12-011.

Sensitive = any wildlife species native to the state of Washington that is vulnerable or declining and is likely to become endangered or threatened in a significant portion of its range within the state without cooperative management or removal of threats - WAC 232-12-011.

Source: Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife, 6 July 1999

Appendix A.11 - Population projections

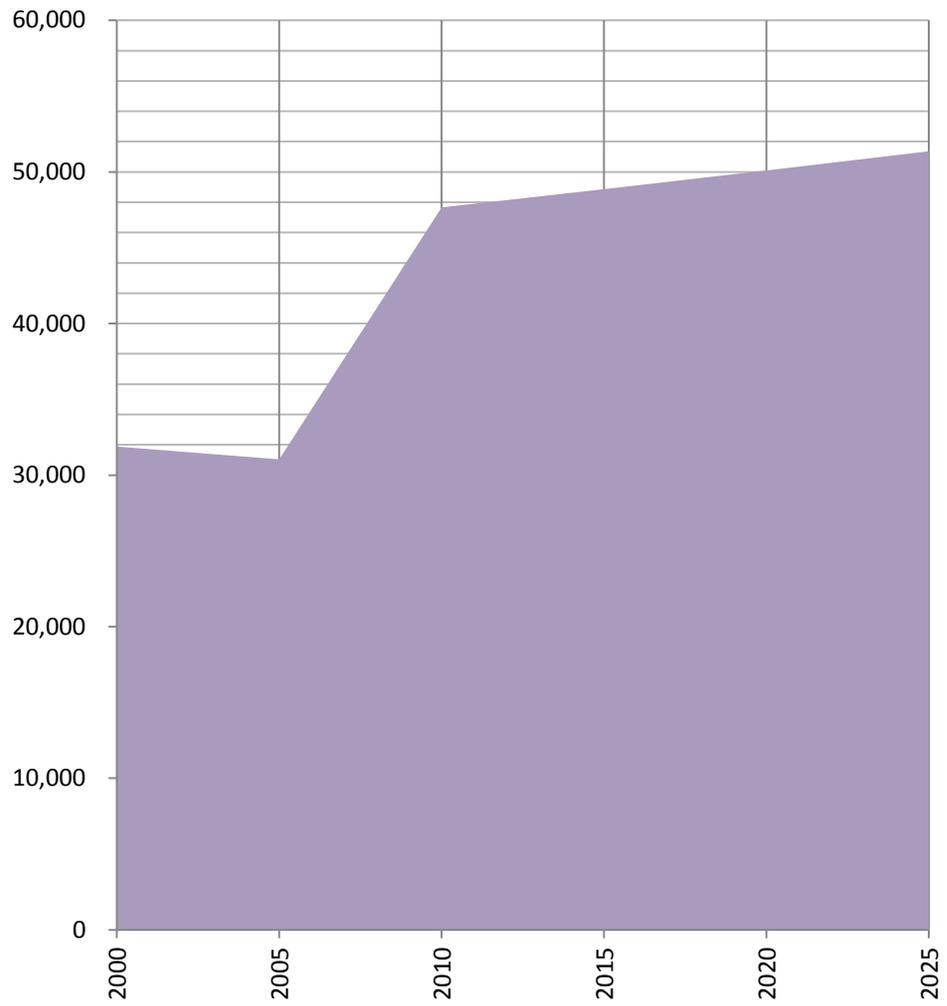
	United States	Washington State	Puget Sound	King County	Burien
1900	76,094,000	518,100	196,285	110,053	
1910	92,407,000	1,142,000	492,306	294,638	
1920	106,466,000	1,356,600	634,254	389,273	
1930	123,077,000	1,563,400	736,996	463,517	
1940	132,594,000	1,736,200	820,202	504,980	
1950	152,271,000	2,379,000	1,196,172	732,992	
1960	180,671,000	2,853,200	1,512,979	935,014	
1970	204,879,000	3,413,300	1,938,899	1,159,369	
1980	226,500,000	4,132,200	2,240,269	1,269,898	
1990	250,410,000	4,866,663	2,748,895	1,507,305	
2000	274,634,000	5,894,121	3,275,847	1,737,034	31,881
2005	285,981,000	6,233,345	3,524,000	1,786,803	31,040
Projections					
2010	297,716,000	6,648,112	3,636,420	1,861,042	47,660
2015	310,133,000	7,096,501	3,856,545	1,940,385	48,863
2020	322,742,000	7,545,269	4,080,990	2,018,824	50,097
2025	335,050,000	7,975,471	4,295,432	2,092,390	51,362
Average annual rate of growth					
1900-1910	2.0%	8.2%	9.6%	10.3%	
1910-1920	1.4%	1.7%	2.6%	2.8%	
1920-1930	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	
1930-1940	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	
1940-1950	1.4%	3.2%	3.8%	3.8%	
1950-1960	1.7%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	
1960-1970	1.3%	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%	
1970-1980	1.0%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	
1980-1990	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	
1990-2000	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%	
2000-2005	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	0.6%	-0.5%
Projected average annual rate					
2005-2010	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	9.0%
2010-2015	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%
2015-2020	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%
2020-2025	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%

US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1018, Mid Series 14: fertility=1.8 births/woman, mortality=81.2 years, 500,000 yearly net immigration.

Washington State, Office of Financial Management, Population Trends for Washington State, January 2002

Washington State Data Book, Office of Financial Management, Mid series Burien Community Development Department for 2010-2025 estimate - note 2010 includes annexation.

Burien population projections



**Appendix A.12 - 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Comparative social statistics - age and household status**

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Persons	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
Households	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
Average household size	2.60	2.52	2.51	2.38	2.43
Families	74,625,059	1,620,376	880,950	446,678	7,524
Average family size	3.19	3.09	3.06	3.05	3.07
Percent households in families	66%	64%	62%	58%	59%
Population by age					
0- 4	20,860,344	431,233	233,687	118,391	1,911
5- 9	19,863,359	410,628	217,705	106,156	1,928
10-14	20,590,895	433,566	228,463	109,045	1,776
15-19	21,542,504	446,030	228,287	109,544	1,800
20-24	21,163,659	454,860	241,040	119,467	1,996
25-34	40,443,203	895,386	540,186	312,127	4,928
35-44	42,748,574	923,053	548,744	298,202	4,648
45-54	43,646,772	971,842	549,781	287,558	5,178
55-59	18,098,647	414,815	220,343	115,829	2,017
60-64	14,502,706	324,257	165,585	86,515	1,447
65-74	19,596,032	399,616	192,263	97,748	1,650
75-84	13,250,993	256,458	126,959	67,852	1,411
85+	5,153,845	104,011	52,618	30,354	670
Median age	36.5	36.8	36.5	36.8	37.8
Percent under 18	74,182,525	1,547,473	821,845	400,894	6,910
Percent over 18	227,279,008	4,918,282	2,723,816	1,457,894	24,450
Percent 18-64	189,278,138	4,158,197	2,351,976	1,261,940	20,719
Percent 65+	38,000,870	760,085	371,840	195,954	3,731
Family households	75,082,471	1,620,376	880,950	446,678	7,524
Percent of all households	67%	64%	62%	58%	59%
Married couple	55,974,600	1,262,848	685,624	351,370	5,111
Married couple w/related child	24,103,862	538,050	306,746	159,846	2,076
Male only	5,115,232	108,562	59,996	29,169	617
Male only w/related child	2,522,043	60,970	31,627	13,369	207
Female only	13,992,639	248,966	135,330	66,139	1,796
Female only w/related child	8,257,645	161,157	85,671	40,110	1,180
Non-family households	37,528,558	891,951	528,918	320,808	5,270
Percent of all households	33%	36%	38%	42%	41%
Living alone	30,770,470	698,558	408,056	246,696	4,321
Over 65	10,466,313	213,150	108,570	59,343	1,259
Total households	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
Residence 1 year ago					
Same house 1 year ago	249,272,748	5,173,000	2,818,452	1,479,270	24,613
Different house in same county	28,526,109	729,995	421,487	227,481	4,550
Different house in same state	10,168,624	206,435	100,624	40,052	676
Elsewhere	48,082,332	1,206,070	679,997	355,286	6,314
Population 1 year and over	297,355,080	6,379,070	3,498,449	1,834,556	30,927

Comparative social statistics - age and household status

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Persons	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
Households	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
Average household size	2.60	2.52	2.51	2.38	2.45
Families	74,625,059	1,620,376	880,950	446,678	7,524
Average family size	3.19	3.09	3.06		3.07
Percent households in families	66%	64%	62%	58%	59%
Population by age					
0- 4	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%
5- 9	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
10-14	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
15-19	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%
25-34	13%	14%	15%	17%	16%
35-44	14%	14%	15%	16%	15%
45-54	14%	15%	16%	15%	17%
55-59	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
60-64	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
65-74	7%	6%	5%	5%	5%
75-84	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
85+	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Median age	36.5	36.8	36.5	36.8	37.8
Percent under 18	25%	24%	23%	22%	22%
Percent over 18	75%	76%	77%	78%	78%
Percent 18-64	63%	64%	66%	68%	66%
Percent 65+	13%	12%	10%	11%	12%
Family households	75,082,471	1,620,376	880,950	446,678	7,524
Percent of all households	67%	64%	62%	58%	59%
Married couple	75%	78%	78%	79%	68%
Married couple w/related child	32%	33%	35%	36%	28%
Male only	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%
Male only w/related child	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Female only	19%	15%	15%	15%	24%
Female only w/related child	11%	10%	10%	9%	16%
Non-family households	37,528,558	891,951	528,918	320,808	5,270
Percent of all households	33%	36%	38%	42%	41%
Living alone	82%	78%	77%	77%	82%
Over 65	28%	24%	21%	18%	24%
Total households	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
Residence 1 year ago					
Same house 1 year ago	84%	81%	81%	81%	80%
Different house in same county	10%	11%	12%	12%	15%
Different house in same state	16%	19%	3%	2%	2%
Elsewhere	16%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Population 1 year and over	297,355,080				

Comparative social statistics - education and occupation

Education (age 25+ yrs)	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Less than 9th grade	12,550,193	171,477	75,017	43,683	1,352
9th-12th grade, no diploma	17,894,984	284,830	136,381	62,165	1,959
High school graduate	57,861,698	1,056,338	536,784	234,272	5,959
Some college, no degree	40,105,283	1,057,672	565,921	270,465	5,414
Associate degree	14,663,437	398,582	217,062	104,660	1,655
Bachelors degree	34,384,717	853,672	564,993	372,843	3,966
Graduate or professional degree	19,980,460	466,867	300,321	208,097	1,644
Total	197,440,772	4,289,438	2,396,479	1,296,185	21,949
Total population	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
Total persons 16 years+	235,871,704	5,100,398	2,819,421	1,502,643	25,347
Total in labor force	153,407,584	3,374,721	1,952,327	1,061,399	17,330
Total civilian employed	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Total in armed forces	1,134,555	52,910	36,410	2,380	35
Occupation	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Managerial, professional	49,129,589	1,154,343	736,211	464,779	4,886
Service occupations	23,859,762	505,977	276,154	142,643	3,096
Sales and office operations	36,203,679	757,651	440,407	234,378	4,119
Farming, fishing, and forestry	993,902	45,979	5,457	2,197	23
Construction, extraction, maint	13,383,294	276,642	153,768	66,826	1,947
Production, transportation	17,732,919	348,627	183,251	87,518	2,173
Industry	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, n	2,576,402	75,963	11,187	4,770	36
Construction	10,520,876	234,284	134,272	61,945	1644
Manufacturing	15,887,145	331,636	210,760	111,077	1831
Subtotal base industries	28,984,423	641,883	356,219	177,792	3,511
Wholesale trade	4,516,754	105,059	59,868	34,966	904
Retail trade	16,277,681	355,053	202,577	105,768	1,687
Transportation, warehouse, utili	7,173,048	160,504	91,322	50,025	1,230
Information	3,450,324	84,852	62,094	43,936	273
Finance, insurance, real estate	10,033,714	197,620	125,755	72,669	978
Per capita income	14,540,450	348,653	238,609	158,550	1,895
Education, health, and social se	30,390,213	629,025	344,242	188,755	2,841
Arts, entertainment, recreation	12,395,164	266,179	153,476	88,008	1,447
Other services	6,842,841	141,160	82,506	45,030	852
Public administration	6,698,533	159,231	78,580	32,842	626
Subtotal service industries	112,318,722	2,447,336	1,439,029	820,549	12,733
Total industries	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Private wage and salary	111,026,318	2,377,044	1,421,231	806,939	13,034
Government workers	20,640,111	498,960	260,069	126,954	2,164
Self-employed in own business	9,355,537	207,735	111,255	63,109	981
Unpaid family workers	281,179	5,480	2,693	1,339	65
Total	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Median household income	\$51,425	\$56,384	\$64,114	\$67,246	\$51,846
Median family income	\$62,363	\$68,457	\$78,670	\$85,778	\$61,287
Per capita income	\$27,041	\$29,320	\$33,559	\$37,797	\$29,863

Comparative social statistics - education and occupation

Education (age 25+ yrs)	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Less than 9th grade	6%	4%	3%	3%	6%
9th-12th grade, no diploma	9%	7%	6%	5%	9%
High school graduate	29%	25%	22%	18%	27%
Some college, no degree	20%	25%	24%	21%	8%
Associate degree	7%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Bachelors degree	17%	20%	24%	29%	18%
Graduate or professional degree	10%	11%	13%	16%	7%
Total	197,440,772	4,289,438	2,396,479	1,296,185	21,949
Total population	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
Total persons 16 years+	235,871,704	5,100,398	2,819,421	1,502,643	25,347
Total in labor force	65%	66%	69%	71%	68%
Total civilian employed	60%	61%	64%	66%	64%
Total in armed forces	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Occupation	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Managerial, professional	35%	37%	41%	47%	30%
Service occupations	17%	16%	15%	14%	19%
Sales and office operations	26%	25%	25%	23%	25%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Construction, extraction, maint	9%	9%	9%	7%	12%
Production, transportation	13%	11%	10%	9%	13%
Industry	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, n	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Construction	7%	8%	7%	6%	10%
Manufacturing	11%	11%	12%	11%	11%
Subtotal base industries	21%	21%	20%	18%	22%
Wholesale trade	3%	3%	3%	4%	6%
Retail trade	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Transportation, warehouse, utili	5%	5%	5%	5%	8%
Information	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%
Finance, insurance, real estate	7%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Per capita income	10%	11%	13%	16%	12%
Education, health, and social se	22%	20%	19%	19%	17%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Other services	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Public administration	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Subtotal service industries	79%	79%	80%	82%	78%
Total industries	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Private wage and salary	79%	77%	79%	81%	80%
Government workers	15%	16%	14%	13%	13%
Self-employed in own business	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Unpaid family workers	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	141,303,145	3,089,219	1,795,248	998,341	16,244
Median household income	\$51,425	\$56,384	\$64,114	\$67,246	\$51,846
Median family income	\$62,363	\$68,457	\$78,670	\$85,778	\$61,287
Per capita income	\$27,041	\$29,320	\$33,559	\$37,797	\$29,863

Comparative social statistics - income

Household (family/nonfamily) income	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
\$ 0- 9,999	8,329,488	58,411	40,454	11,845	1,014
\$ 10- 14,999	6,305,311	43,847	27,707	9,401	530
\$ 15- 24,999	12,172,059	108,871	63,964	21,568	1,142
\$ 25- 34,999	11,985,229	131,805	75,608	26,870	1,625
\$ 35- 49,999	16,064,321	213,211	122,546	44,229	1,866
\$ 50- 74,999	21,053,113	336,006	193,047	77,205	2,708
\$ 75- 99,999	13,853,787	261,898	158,186	70,784	1,558
\$ 100-149,999	13,578,721	283,807	189,158	96,929	1,359
\$ 150-199,999	4,724,616	98,759	72,054	43,263	462
\$ 200,000+	4,544,384	83,761	63,456	44,584	530
Total	112,611,029	1,620,376	1,006,180	446,678	12,794
Individuals in poverty status by age					
Between 18-64 years	12.2%	11.2%	9.2%	9.1%	13.5%
Over 65 years	9.8%	8.2%	8.4%	8.9%	8.7%
Total in Poverty 18+ years	11.8%	10.7%	9.1%	9.1%	12.8%
Percent of Population in Poverty	13.5%	11.8%	9.8%	9.7%	14.0%
Total families in poverty in 1999	9.9%	7.9%	6.3%	5.9%	8.5%
Married couples	4.8%	3.9%	3.0%	2.9%	5.5%
With related children <18 yr	6.7%	5.4%	4.0%	4.0%	10.3%
With related children <5 yrs	6.3%	5.5%	3.8%	3.4%	0.0%
Female headed families	28.7%	26.3%	21.7%	20.4%	15.4%
Female head w/related child	37.1%	33.7%	28.1%	27.3%	19.3%
With related children <5 yrs	45.6%	43.0%	n/a	36.9%	29.9%
Source of income					
Earnings	90,209,008	2,036,115	1,180,528	649,601	10,188
Social security	30,470,729	619,204	298,577	151,084	3,108
Supplemental security (SSI)	4,283,276	87,221	42,187	20,520	476
Public assistance cash income	2,690,559	87,170	42,695	20,707	535
Retirement	19,599,672	450,849	226,996	105,517	2,068
Amount of income - mean					
Earnings	\$71,159	\$73,314	\$82,172	\$89,008	\$70,452
Social security	\$14,966	\$15,428	\$15,502	\$15,794	\$15,819
Supplemental security (SSI)	\$7,887	\$8,175	\$8,137	\$8,252	\$8,249
Public assistance	\$3,363	\$3,420	\$3,566	\$3,664	\$6,364
Retirement	\$20,838	\$21,561	\$22,175	\$22,493	\$25,765

Comparative social statistics - income

Household (family/nonfamily) income	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
\$ 0- 9,999	7%	4%	4%	3%	8%
\$ 10- 14,999	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%
\$ 15- 24,999	11%	7%	6%	5%	9%
\$ 25- 34,999	11%	8%	8%	6%	13%
\$ 35- 49,999	14%	13%	12%	10%	15%
\$ 50- 74,999	19%	21%	19%	17%	21%
\$ 75- 99,999	12%	16%	16%	16%	12%
\$ 100-149,999	12%	18%	19%	22%	11%
\$ 150-199,999	4%	6%	7%	10%	4%
\$ 200,000+	4%	5%	6%	10%	4%
Total	112,611,029	1,620,376	1,006,180	446,678	12,794
Individuals in poverty status by age					
Between 18-64 years	12.2%	11.2%	9.2%	9.1%	13.5%
Over 65 years	9.8%	8.2%	8.4%	8.9%	8.7%
Total in Poverty 18+ years	11.8%	10.7%	9.1%	9.1%	12.8%
Percent of Population in Poverty	13.5%	11.8%	9.8%	9.7%	14.0%
Total families in poverty in 1999					
Married couples	4.8%	3.9%	3.0%	2.9%	5.5%
With related children <18 yr	6.7%	5.4%	4.0%	4.0%	10.3%
With related children <5 yrs	6.3%	5.5%	3.8%	3.4%	0.0%
Female headed families	28.7%	26.3%	21.7%	20.4%	15.4%
Female head w/related child	37.1%	33.7%	28.1%	27.3%	19.3%
With related children <5 yrs	45.6%	43.0%	n/a	36.9%	29.9%
Source of income					
Earnings	90,209,008	2,036,115	1,180,528	649,601	10,188
Social security	30,470,729	619,204	298,577	151,084	3,108
Supplemental security (SSI)	4,283,276	87,221	42,187	20,520	476
Public assistance cash income	2,690,559	87,170	42,695	20,707	535
Retirement	19,599,672	450,849	226,996	105,517	2,068
Amount of income - mean					
Earnings	\$71,159	\$73,314	\$82,172	\$89,008	\$70,452
Social security	\$14,966	\$15,428	\$15,502	\$15,794	\$15,819
Supplemental security (SSI)	\$7,887	\$8,175	\$8,137	\$8,252	\$8,249
Public assistance	\$3,363	\$3,420	\$3,566	\$3,664	\$6,364
Retirement	\$20,838	\$21,561	\$22,175	\$22,493	\$25,765
Retirement					

Comparative social statistics - occupied housing units

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Total housing units	127,699,712	2,745,170	1,508,454	817,572	13,490
Occupied housing units	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
Percent owner occupied	75,320,422	1,641,669	892,342	467,037	6,710
Percent renter occupied	37,290,607	870,658	517,526	300,449	6,084
Vacant housing units	15,088,683	232,843	98,586	50,086	696
Rooms					
1 room	1776810	49,299	31,183	23,742	212
2 rooms	3,547,901	105,843	64,213	46,168	503
3 rooms	11579648	256,001	157,649	102,572	1,629
4 rooms	21747816	458,403	250,068	137,248	2,843
5 rooms	27129591	512,566	258,630	121,157	2,217
6 rooms	23878311	461,548	239,488	112,032	2,007
7 rooms	15786080	355,448	193,732	95,737	1,511
8 rooms	10550524	244,354	137,451	73,872	1,000
9 rooms or more	11703031	301,708	176,040	105,044	1,568
Mean number of rooms	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2
Year Structure Built					
2005+	3,708,567	92,836	49,758	22,714	220
2000-2004	10,774,495	252,529	139,356	65,512	162
1990 to 1999	18,111,220	496,775	259,711	117,240	816
1980 to 1989	18335229	401,676	244,282	128,845	1,632
1970 to 1979	21,289,228	503,379	252,983	129,651	1,666
1960 to 1969	14,784,435	285,452	177,758	106,869	2,660
1950 to 1959	14,662,154	238,089	129,577	83,339	3,322
1940 to 1949	7,601,471	156,360	82,982	51,531	1,836
1939 or earlier	18,432,913	318,074	172,047	111,871	1,176
Total housing units	127,699,712	2,745,170	1,508,454	817,572	13,490
Units in structure					
1, detached	78,623,904	1,731,987	902,807	459,835	7,904
1, attached	7,275,834	94,623	59,686	32,390	184
2	5,028,254	74,027	35,890	15,927	103
3 or 4	5,757,381	104,381	61,923	35,035	548
5-9	6,213,229	130,794	88,213	55,118	1,476
10-19	5,759,508	152,764	109,867	65,356	1,165
20+	10,299,328	247,325	183,209	135,805	2,052
Mobile home/trailer	8,639,239	203,638	64,649	17,371	26
Boat, rv, van, etc.	103,035	5,631	2,210	735	32
Total	127,699,712	2,745,170	1,508,454	817,572	13,490

Comparative social statistics - occupied housing units

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Total housing units	127,699,712	2,745,170	1,508,454	817,572	13,490
Occupied housing units	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
Percent owner occupied	67%	65%	63%	61%	52%
Percent renter occupied	33%	35%	37%	39%	48%
Vacant housing units	11.8%	8%	7%	6%	5%
Rooms					
1 room	1%	2%	2%	0	2%
2 rooms	3%	4%	4%	0	4%
3 rooms	9%	9%	10%	0	12%
4 rooms	17%	17%	17%	0	21%
5 rooms	21%	19%	17%	0	16%
6 rooms	19%	17%	16%	0	15%
7 rooms	12%	13%	13%	0	11%
8 rooms	8%	9%	9%	0	7%
9 rooms or more	9%	11%	12%	0	12%
Mean number of rooms	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2
Year Structure Built					
2005+	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
2000-2004	8%	9%	9%	8%	1%
1990 to 1999	14%	18%	17%	14%	6%
1980 to 1989	14%	15%	16%	16%	12%
1970 to 1979	17%	18%	17%	16%	12%
1960 to 1969	12%	10%	12%	13%	20%
1950 to 1959	11%	9%	9%	10%	25%
1940 to 1949	6%	6%	6%	6%	14%
1939 or earlier	14%	12%	11%	14%	9%
Total housing units	127,699,712	2,745,170	#####	817,572	13,490
Units in structure					
1, detached	62%	63%	60%	56%	59%
1, attached	6%	3%	4%	4%	1%
2	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%
3 or 4	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
5-9	5%	5%	6%	7%	11%
10-19	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%
20+	8%	9%	12%	17%	15%
Mobile home/trailer	7%	7%	4%	2%	0%
Boat, rv, van, etc.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	127,699,712	2,745,170	1,508,454	817,572	13,490

Comparative social statistics - housing value

Value (owner-occupied units)	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
\$ 0- 49,999	6,251,331	68,122	25,402	9,911	46
\$ 50- 99,999	11,652,702	79,404	14,086	5,306	16
\$ 100-149,999	11,873,304	144,127	29,712	9,164	227
\$ 150-199,999	10,510,496	198,531	66,236	20,754	520
\$ 200-299,999	12,818,922	410,384	216,216	83,609	2,106
\$ 300-499,999	12,653,659	470,166	329,585	185,677	2,656
\$ 500-999,999	7,758,798	227,854	176,671	126,194	888
\$1,000,000+	1,801,210	43,081	34,434	26,422	251
Total	75,320,422	1,641,669	892,342	467,037	6,710
Median value	\$185,400	\$277,600	\$348,287	\$398,600	\$325,200
With a mortgage	51,267,052	1,199,027	690,285	361,750	4,669
Without a mortgage	24,053,370	442,642	202,057	105,287	2,041
Owner costs as % of household income where owner has a mortgage					
Less than 20.0%	17,576,155	351,631	187,094	100,841	1,013
20.0-24.9%	8,260,258	198,220	112,928	59,438	1,096
25.0-29.9%	6,398,664	168,812	100,936	52,818	714
30.0-34.9%	4,582,598	126,393	75,163	38,277	444
35.0+%	14,249,352	349,885	212,174	109,376	1,374
Total	51,067,027	1,194,941	688,295	360,750	4,641
Not computed	200,025	4,086	1,990	1,000	28
Rent (renter-occupied units)					
\$ 0- 200	883,832	19,769	10,912	6,648	141
\$ 200- 299	1,238,636	20,324	10,714	6,617	242
\$ 300- 499	3,743,204	66,019	21,741	11,696	191
\$ 500- 749	9,145,969	204,952	91,608	47,175	1,393
\$ 750- 999	8,537,284	234,441	149,815	85,296	2,228
\$ 1,000-1,499	7,831,522	205,658	149,411	89,367	1,304
\$ 1,500+	3,721,386	82,814	67,324	45,738	488
Total	35,101,833	833,977	501,525	292,537	5,987
Median rent	\$817	\$853	\$939	\$965	\$844
No cash rent	2,188,774	36,681	16,001	7,912	97
Gross rent as % of household income in 1999					
less than 15%	4,364,880	96,990	57,266	34,836	532
15.0-19.9%	4,371,164	110,877	68,489	41,372	787
20.0-24.9%	4,457,182	115,464	73,197	43,950	802
25.0-29.9%	4,037,708	102,348	63,030	36,149	871
30.0-34.9%	3,120,139	78,861	47,558	27,578	677
35.0+%	14,121,220	319,179	186,067	105,403	2,214
Total	34,472,293	823,719	495,607	289,288	5,883
Not computed	2,818,314	46,939	21,919	11,161	201

Comparative social statistics - housing value

Value (owner-occupied units)	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
\$ 0- 49,999	8%	4%	3%	2%	1%
\$ 50- 99,999	15%	5%	2%	1%	0%
\$ 100-149,999	16%	9%	3%	2%	3%
\$ 150-199,999	14%	12%	7%	4%	8%
\$ 200-299,999	17%	25%	24%	18%	31%
\$ 300-499,999	17%	29%	37%	40%	40%
\$ 500-999,999	10%	14%	20%	27%	13%
\$1,000,000+	2%	3%	4%	6%	4%
Total	75,320,422	1,641,669	892,342	467,037	6,710
Median value	\$185,400	\$277,600	\$348,287	\$398,600	\$325,200
With a mortgage	68.1%	73.0%	77.4%	77.5%	69.6%
Without a mortgage	31.9%	27.0%	22.6%	22.5%	30.4%
Owner costs as % of household income where owner has a mortgage					
Less than 20.0%	34%	29%	27%	28%	22%
20.0-24.9%	16%	17%	16%	16%	24%
25.0-29.9%	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%
30.0-34.9%	9%	11%	11%	11%	10%
35.0+%	28%	29%	31%	30%	30%
Total	51,067,027	1,194,941	688,295	360,750	4,641
Not computed	200,025	4,086	1,990	1,000	28
Rent (renter-occupied units)					
\$ 0- 200	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
\$ 200- 299	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%
\$ 300- 499	11%	8%	4%	4%	3%
\$ 500- 749	26%	25%	18%	16%	23%
\$ 750- 999	24%	28%	30%	29%	37%
\$ 1,000-1,499	22%	25%	30%	31%	22%
\$ 1,500+	11%	10%	13%	16%	8%
Total	35,101,833	833,977	501,525	292,537	5,987
Median rent	\$817	\$853	\$939	\$965	\$844
No cash rent	2,188,774	36,681	16,001	7,912	97
Gross rent as % of household income in 1999					
less than 15%	13%	12%	12%	12%	9%
15.0-19.9%	13%	13%	14%	14%	13%
20.0-24.9%	13%	14%	15%	15%	14%
25.0-29.9%	12%	12%	13%	12%	15%
30.0-34.9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	12%
35.0+%	41%	39%	38%	36%	38%
Total	34,472,293	823,719	495,607	289,288	5,883
Not computed	2,818,314	46,939	21,919	11,161	201

Comparative social statistics - transportation characteristics

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Employed workers 16 years and ol	138,541,405	3,056,066	1,782,033	974,509	16,244
Commute to work					
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	105,185,519	2,213,362	1,244,612	645,932	11,469
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	14,577,524	356,970	208,433	108,103	1,880
Public transportation/ taxi/ferr	6,859,705	167,195	142,987	105,850	1,564
Walked or biked	3,964,813	105,438	61,529	40,454	317
Other means	2,378,528	59,945	35,531	23,018	354
Worked at home	5,575,316	153,156	88,941	51,152	358
Total	138,541,405	3,056,066	1,782,033	974,509	15,942
Mean travel time to work in mi	25.2	25.4	27.8	26.6	25.8
Vehicles per occupied housing uni	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
0 vehicle	9,909,977	162,566	101,327	68,346	1,320
1 vehicle	37,402,718	769,187	454,785	267,956	4,459
2 vehicles	42,768,605	959,640	533,738	284,746	4,735
3+ vehicles	22,529,729	620,934	320,018	146,438	2,280

Comparative social statistics - transportation characteristics

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Employed workers 16 years and ol	138,541,405	3,056,066	1,782,033	974,509	16,244
Commute to work					
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	76%	72%	70%	66%	71%
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	11%	12%	12%	11%	12%
Public transportation/ taxi/ferr	5%	5%	8%	11%	10%
Walked or biked	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%
Other means	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Worked at home	4%	5%	5%	5%	2%
Total	138,541,405	3,056,066	1,782,033	974,509	15,942
Mean travel time to work in mi	25.2	25.4	27.8	26.6	25.8
Vehicles per occupied housing uni	112,611,029	2,512,327	1,409,868	767,486	12,794
0 vehicle	9%	6%	7%	9%	10%
1 vehicle	33%	31%	32%	35%	35%
2 vehicles	38%	38%	38%	37%	37%
3+ vehicles	20%	25%	23%	19%	18%

Comparative social statistics - race and language

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Total population	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
One race	294,792,853	6,221,505	3,391,959	1,784,261	29,892
Two or more races	6,668,680	244,250	153,702	74,527	1,468
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
White	230,197,321	5,421,098	2,840,790	1,416,240	23,976
Black or African American	39,643,472	288,164	229,642	131,446	2,133
American Indian and Alaska Na	4,587,931	178,322	81,841	35,406	1,185
Asian	14,930,099	512,177	416,955	277,729	2,829
Native Hawaiian and other Paci	852,179	47,346	35,736	17,510	632
Some other race	18,434,903	285,375	110,056	62,631	2,435
Total population	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
Hispanic or Latino of any race	45,476,938	623,825	258,260	140,188	5,422
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,984,595	5,841,930	3,287,401	1,718,600	25,938
Population 5 years and over	280,601,189	6,034,522	3,311,974	1,740,397	29,449
English only	225,710,244	5,037,218	2,700,369	1,342,590	21,549
Language other than English	54,890,945	997,304	611,605	397,807	7,900
Speak English less than v	24,051,115	453,369	276,119	185,209	4,154
Spanish	34,056,675	432,663	175,205	100,689	4,226
Speak English less than v	15,978,677	209,830	82,936	51,116	2,611
Other languages	20,834,270	564,641	435,950	296,668	3,674
Speak English less than v	8,072,438	243,539	193,183	134,093	1,543

Comparative social statistics - race and language

	US	WA	Puget Snd	King	Burien
Total population	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
One race	98%	96%	96%	96%	95%
Two or more races	2%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races					
White	76%	84%	80%	76%	76%
Black or African American	13%	4%	6%	7%	7%
American Indian and Alaska Na	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%
Asian	5%	8%	12%	15%	9%
Native Hawaiian and other Paci	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Some other race	6%	4%	3%	3%	8%
Total population	301,461,533	6,465,755	3,545,661	1,858,788	31,360
Hispanic or Latino of any race	15%	10%	7%	8%	17%
Not Hispanic or Latino	85%	90%	93%	92%	83%
Population 5 years and over	280,601,189	6,034,522	3,311,974	1,740,397	29,449
English only	80%	83%	82%	77%	73%
Language other than English	20%	17%	18%	23%	27%
Speak English less than v	44%	45%	45%	47%	53%
Spanish	12%	7%	5%	6%	14%
Speak English less than v	47%	48%	47%	51%	62%
Other languages	7%	9%	13%	17%	12%
Speak English less than v	39%	43%	44%	45%	42%

Appendix A.13 - 2010 census - age and household status

	United States	Washington State	Puget Sound	King County	Burien
Persons	308,745,538	6,724,540	3,690,942	1,931,249	33,313
Households	116,716,292	2,620,076	1,454,695	789,232	13,253
Average household size	2.58	2.51	2.49	2.40	2.49
Families	77,538,296	1,687,455	911,786	461,510	8,013
Percent households in families	66%	64%	63%	58%	60%
Age					
0- 4	20,201,362	439,657	238,166	120,294	2,260
5- 9	20,348,657	429,877	229,077	113,295	1,973
10-14	20,677,194	438,233	230,319	110,789	1,913
15-19	22,040,343	462,128	240,623	117,514	2,138
20-24	21,585,999	461,512	249,133	129,822	2,001
25-29	21,101,849	480,398	285,707	160,656	2,367
30-34	19,962,099	453,383	269,537	152,061	2,335
35-39	20,179,642	448,607	266,977	149,158	2,403
40-44	20,890,964	459,698	273,237	147,632	2,252
45-49	22,708,591	492,909	284,745	147,837	2,553
50-54	22,298,125	495,296	278,523	143,295	2,581
55-59	19,664,805	453,078	242,795	126,272	2,366
60-64	16,817,924	382,087	196,799	101,945	1,918
65-69	12,435,263	270,474	132,361	67,317	1,322
70-74	9,278,166	186,746	89,464	45,430	961
75-79	7,317,795	142,068	69,099	35,200	727
80-84	5,743,327	111,118	54,697	28,948	604
85+	5,493,433	117,271	59,683	33,784	639
Median age	37.2	37.3	37.0	37.1	38.5
Percent under 18	24%	24%	23%	21%	22%
Percent 65+	13%	12%	11%	11%	13%
Family household	77,538,296	1,687,455	911,786	461,510	8,013
Percent of all households	66%	64%	63%	58%	60%
Married couple	56,510,377	1,288,849	696,565	357,491	5,629
Married couple w/related child	23,588,268	534,541	304,263	158,646	2,336
Male only	5,777,570	124,402	66,391	32,055	832
Male only w/related child	2,789,424	65,903	33,303	14,798	368
Female only	15,250,349	274,204	148,830	71,964	1,552
Female only w/related child	8,365,912	162,000	86,015	40,063	846
Non-family households	39,177,996	932,621	542,909	327,722	5,240
Percent of all households	34%	41%	37%	42%	40%
Living alone	31,204,909	711,619	409,676	244,699	4,111
Over 65	10,995,689	227,797	114,767	62,367	1,287
Total households	116,716,292	2,620,076	1,454,695	789,232	13,253
Total housing units	131,704,730	2,885,677	1,570,662	851,261	14,322
Occupied housing units	116,716,292	2,620,076	1,454,695	789,232	13,253
Vacant housing units	14,988,438	265,601	115,967	62,029	1,069
For sale	2,317,828	49,040	28,004	15,087	326
For rent	4,344,392	76,989	46,693	27,590	443
Seasonal, recreational	4,649,298	89,907	18,426	8,112	70
All other vacants	3,676,920	49,665	22,844	11,240	230
Owner-occupied units	75,986,074	1,673,920	901,982	466,718	7,248
Population in owner-occupied	201,278,493	4,363,398	2,364,546	1,204,072	18,197
Average household size	2.65	2.61	2.62	2.58	2.51
Renter-occupied units	40,730,218	946,156	552,713	322,514	6,005
Population in renter-occupied	99,479,722	2,221,767	1,252,201	690,046	14,816
Average household size	2.44	2.35	2.27	2.14	2.47

Source: 2010 Census of Population & Housing, Puget Sound Regional Council

Comparative social statistics - age and household status

	United States	Washington State	Puget Sound	King County	Burien
Persons	308,745,538	6,724,540	3,690,942	1,931,249	33,313
Households	116,716,292	2,620,076	1,454,695	789,232	13,253
Average household size	2.58	2.51	2.49	2.40	2.49
Families	77,538,296	1,687,455	911,786	461,510	8,013
Percent households in families	66%	64%	63%	58%	60%
Age					
0- 4	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%
5- 9	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
10-14	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
15-19	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%
20-24	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%
25-29	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%
30-34	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%
35-39	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%
40-44	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%
45-49	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%
50-54	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%
55-59	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
60-64	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%
65-69	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%
70-74	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%
75-79	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
80-84	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
85+	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Median age	37.2	37.3	37.0	37.1	38.5
Percent under 18	24%	24%	23%	21%	22%
Percent 65+	13%	12%	11%	11%	13%
Family household	77,538,296	1,687,455	911,786	461,510	8,013
Percent of all households	66%	64%	63%	58%	60%
Married couple	73%	76%	76%	77%	70%
Married couple w/related child	30%	32%	33%	34%	29%
Male only	7%	7%	7%	7%	10%
Male only w/related child	4%	4%	4%	3%	5%
Female only	20%	16%	16%	16%	19%
Female only w/related child	11%	10%	9%	9%	11%
Non-family households	39,177,996	932,621	542,909	327,722	5,240
Percent of all households	34%	41%	37%	42%	40%
Living alone	80%	76%	75%	75%	78%
Over 65	28%	24%	21%	19%	25%
Total households	116,716,292	2,620,076	1,454,695	789,232	13,253
Total housing units	131,704,730	2,885,677	1,570,662	851,261	14,322
Occupied housing units	89%	91%	93%	93%	93%
Vacant housing units	11%	9%	7%	7%	7%
For sale	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
For rent	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Seasonal, recreational	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%
All other vacants	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Owner-occupied units	65%	64%	62%	59%	55%
Population in owner-occupied	65%	65%	64%	62%	55%
Average household size	2.65	2.61	2.62	2.58	2.51
Renter-occupied units	35%	36%	38%	41%	45%
Population in renter-occupied	32%	33%	34%	36%	44%
Average household size	2.44	2.35	2.27	2.14	2.47

Source: 2010 Census of Population & Housing, Puget Sound Regional Council

Comparative social statistics - race

	United States	Washington State	Puget Sound	King County	Burien
Persons	308,745,538	6,724,540	3,690,942	1,931,249	33,313
One race	299,736,465	6,411,614	3,492,625	1,834,450	31,353
White	223,553,265	5,196,362	2,682,265	1,325,845	21,158
Black or African American	38,929,319	240,042	198,617	119,801	1,960
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,932,248	103,869	40,859	16,147	513
Asian	14,674,252	481,067	405,357	282,075	3,304
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	540,013	40,475	30,519	14,486	591
Some other race	19,107,368	349,799	135,008	76,096	3,827
Two or more races	9,009,073	312,926	198,317	96,799	1,960
Hispanic or Latino	308,745,538	6,724,540	3,690,942	1,931,249	33,313
Hispanic or Latino of any race	50,477,594	755,790	325,162	172,378	6,902
Not Hispanic or Latino	258,267,944	5,968,750	3,365,780	1,758,871	26,411

Comparative social statistics - race

	United States	Washington State	Puget Sound	King County	Burien
Persons	308,745,538	6,724,540	3,690,942	1,931,249	33,313
One race	97%	95%	95%	95%	94%
White	72%	77%	73%	69%	64%
Black or African American	13%	4%	5%	6%	6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Asian	5%	7%	11%	15%	10%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Some other race	6%	5%	4%	4%	11%
Two or more races	3%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Hispanic or Latino	308,745,538	6,724,540	3,690,942	1,931,249	33,313
Hispanic or Latino of any race	16%	11%	9%	9%	21%
Not Hispanic or Latino	84%	89%	91%	91%	79%

Source: 2010 Census of Population & Housing, Puget Sound Regional Council