

# **Port of Grapeview**

## **Comprehensive Plan Update**

**June 16, 2009**

THE PORT OF GRAPEVIEW

RESOLUTION 1-09

WHEREAS, The Port Commissioners of the Port of Grapeview started work to update the Port's Comprehensive Plan in late 2008, and

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of the Port of Grapeview brought in a paid consultant and authorized them to hold three (3) Public Open Houses throughout the community. The consultant additionally met with various commercial users of the boat ramp and parking lot and several more Port stakeholders and the Port Commissioners, separately and individually for the purpose of discussions toward the Plan update. A Special Commission Meeting was held to take further public testimony about the Port's Comprehensive Plan in May of 2009, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of Grapeview, at its regular meeting held on Tuesday, June 16, 2009 at the Horton Community Center at 7:00 pm, that the 2009 Comprehensive Plan of the Port of Grapeview stands updated and be adopted as presented. A copy of said Comprehensive Plan is to remain in the permanent files of the Port of Grapeview.


ADOPTED this day, June 16, 2009



Commissioner  
Philip Wolff



Commissioner  
Robert Allen



Commissioner  
William VanderWal

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## Preface

In early 2009, the Port of Grapeview Commission voted to update the Port of Grapeview Comprehensive Plan.

To update the Comprehensive Plan, the Port hired a consultant to assist with the public process, stakeholder and business interviews, individual Port Commissioner interviews, and the writing of the update.

Three public meeting/open houses were held to discuss Port activities with members of the community. These meetings were held on April 23<sup>rd</sup> and May 13<sup>th</sup> from 6:30 pm until 8:00 pm at the Fire Hall located at 4350 Grapeview Loop Road, Grapeview Washington 98546. The other public meeting/open house was held on April 29<sup>th</sup> from 6:30 pm until 8:00 pm at the Mason Benson Club located at 5971 E. Mason Lake Drive W, Grapeview Washington 98546. Public notice of these meetings was in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act.

The first draft of the Port of Grapeview Comprehensive Plan Update was presented to the Port of Grapeview Commission at their regularly scheduled meeting and available to the public on May 19<sup>th</sup> 2009.

On June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009 a special Port Commission meeting was held for the purpose of taking public testimony and having public discussion of the draft plan. This meeting was held in preparation for the regular Port Commission meeting to be held on June 16<sup>th</sup> with the intention of adopting the Comprehensive Plan Update.

From a historical perspective, the original Port of Grapeview Comprehensive Plan was completed in February of 1923. Since that time, the plan was updated in July of 1992, and amended in November of 2002 and July of 2007.



# Introduction

The Port of Grapeview Comprehensive Plan is a public document and should provide enough information so that an average citizen can understand where capital spending and investments will be dedicated.

The State of Washington currently does not provide guidelines for developing a comprehensive plan (also identified as a "comprehensive scheme") for Port Districts. To meet comprehensive plan statutory requirements, the Port District need only to identify its capital improvements, both exiting and planned, for the reasonable future and make the plan available to the public.

The Comprehensive Plan can be condensed into a three step "how to" process that describes the Ports assets, what is going to be done with them, and how.

The basic plan becomes

1. An inventory of assets
2. Proposed use of assets
3. The implementation plan

## **An Inventory of Assets**

The inventory includes land and facilities. This is in map form for Port District properties. These maps are reproducible in order to show additions, changes and proposals for future alterations if there are amendments to the plan

## **Proposed Use of Assets**

A proposed use of assets can include the Port Districts MiSSions, Goals and Objectives in addition to descriptions of the capital proposal. The goal is to adequately communicate to a broad section of the citizenry what the funding is to be used for.

## **Implementation**

Implementation should include a land use map when applicable, the steps involved in carrying out the plan, timing, problems to be encountered, and financial aspects. The Port annually adopts a budget which includes a Capital Improvement Plan. (CIP) The 2009 Budget and Capital Improvement Plan are included in the appendices.

## **Acknowledgements**

### **Port of Grapeview Commissioners**

**Bob Allen**

**Bill VanderWal**

**Phil Wolff**

**Consultant**

**Steve Pottle**

**Recording Secretary**

**Linda Pryor**

**Map Consultant**

**Kevin Smith**

### **Washington State Department of Financial Management**

**Port of Ridgefield**

**The Community**

**Taylor Shellfish**

**Mason County**

**Port of Allyn**

**Port of Shelton**

**Washington State Department of Commerce**

## Port History

The Port of Grapeview was created on November 14<sup>th</sup>, 1923 to "care for commodities shipped into or out of the district by water". The Commission sold bonds to build a twelve by twenty foot building on a dock, twelve by one hundred and ten feet, near the old McLane Cove Bridge. A second site was selected at Oak Passage for the construction of a pier, forty by fifty feet, connected to the shore by a trestle, twelve by one hundred and ninety feet long. The pier also had a twenty by forty foot building with a float and gang plank. For many years the two piers and floats served the farmers and travelers of Grapeview.

In 1951, the Port started discussions on where to locate a float for visiting small boats. The two piers built in 1923 had now given way to decay and a lack of maintenance. In 1959 it was decided to build a small boat launch ramp at Fair Harbor at the end of Griswald Avenue. In June of 1960, the contract for construction was awarded to Griffey Brothers of Allyn, Washington. In 1968, a second ramp was constructed in lieu of a dock and float that had been proposed in 1966.

By 1967 the Port was discussing a small boat launch ramp at the old dock site at the end of Murray Road on McLane Cove. In 1970 a law suit and judgment dictated the specific terms for building such a ramp. The Port decided not to construct the ramp.

Over time, new Commissioners were elected and in the early 1970's the Port Commission began to meet regularly and prepare annual budgets. At this time the Port did not expand its services or increase investments in capital projects.

In late 1988, the Port began looking toward the future and noted the increasing population growth in the Grapeview area. It was noted that there would be a need for recreational opportunities and economic needs in the community. By 1989, Commissioners were attending Washington State Outdoor Recreation funding sessions and purchased 1.74 acres at Grapeview Center. Today the Commission is looking at all of its options in support of recreation, small business, home-based businesses, and maintaining water quality in Puget Sound.

In 1992, the Port purchased property that is known as the Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp Parking Lot and mobile home with Port funds and a fifty percent match from IAC (formerly RCO). In the years 93-94, the Port built the current parking lot.

## **Community Description**

The Port of Grapeview can be characterized as a recreational and residential community located in Mason County, Washington. The Port is situated in a rural setting consisting of residential properties, large timber tracts, small farms and small businesses. The Fair Harbor Boat Launch is strategically located for use by commercial shellfish growers, law enforcement, Tribes, and the general boating community.

The population is split between full time residents and part time residents including weekender's. The Port of Grapeview has become a more attractive area to tourists and weekend users of water resources.

State Highway 3 divides the Port District into two distinct and different neighborhoods. The west side of Highway 3 is characterized by Mason and Benson freshwater lakes. Both of these lakes are surrounded with homes and a community oriented toward recreational boating. Because of the high density, increasing use, popularity of the area, residents are increasingly concerned for boating safety, water quality and overall impacts to the area because of increased use.

The east side of Highway 3 is characterized by residential development located on both sides of Grapeview Loop Road. There are clusters of high density development in the various coves and islands along the shore of Case Inlet and Pickering Passage. Many residents are avid boaters. Convenient and safe access to saltwater is important to all residents. The Fair Harbor launch ramp is important to filling this need.

Commercial developments within the Port District are small businesses and family enterprises. Many of these could be characterized as "cottage industries" operating out of the family home. Employment opportunities within the Port District are limited and most workers commute to jobs in nearby towns.

## **Port Customers**

There is general agreement that the Port answers to the taxpayers of the Port District. But in addition to the people who are property owners, the Port serves other vital and growing customer segments important to the sustainability of Mason County and Grapeview proper

- Commercial Vessels
- Recreational Boaters
- Public Agencies
- Tribes
- Tourists

## **Executive Summary**

The Port of Grapeview Comprehensive Plan is a dialogue about where we are today and a community discussion of the future. This plan also provides a framework and discussion points for how to build that future.

The plan is built to address the local needs and aspirations identified by the Port, citizens of the Port District, and commercial interests. The ideas contained within this plan have been identified and updated through a widespread public dialog and planning process. An extensive public process was used to clarify and better understand the issues and opportunities identified within this plan.

This plan provides a clear and comprehensive vision and implementation strategy for the Port's properties over the next 15 to 20 years. During this time the Port will face a number of challenges. Some of these challenges include funding/financing of projects, improving communication, identification of priorities, administrative support and developing partnerships.

The Port of Grapeview is a small Port with a small base of land and a small property tax revenue stream. Currently, the Commission has no administrative support other than a recording secretary who assists in the development of the Port Commission meeting minutes. Under the current business and administrative structure, it is difficult for the Port Commission to identify priorities, define objectives, build consensus, or complete tasks. Everything that is accomplished is done by the Commission on their own time with little or no compensation.

### **Port of Grapeview Vision Statement**

'The Port believes that it should represent the constituency in the careful management of public monies, the utilization of Port properties, for the good of the community, within the limits of Port laws.'

### **Port of Grapeview Mission Statement**

'The mission of the Port of Grapeview is to provide opportunities of economic development in areas for which the Port is uniquely qualified. The Port's shoreline should be the centerpiece for aquaculture and recreational boating opportunities for the community. The Port shall be a responsible environmental steward.'

### **Port of Grapeview Commission Vision**

- Mission focused
- Build a stronger community
- Identify needed projects and work to improve assets
- Create jobs and job retention

# Inventory of Port Real Estate Holdings

Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp -located at the end of Griswold Avenue, off of Grapeview Loop Road, and located next to the privately owned Fair Harbor Marina. This property consists of sixty by one hundred forty five feet of tidelands with a thirty by one hundred and forty five foot reinforced slab concrete ramp. The boat lunch ramp is used by community members, tourists and commercial business interests. Although the launch site is quite narrow, you can get limited public access to the waterfront but both sides of the launch are private property.

Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp Parking Lot -Located across the road from the Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp off of Grapeview Loop Road on Griswold Avenue. This site was acquired in June of 1992 and formal possession took place in August of 1992. The parking lot consists of 20 parking stalls and portable bathroom facilities. In addition, the Port owns a mobile home just in back of the parking lot. The mobile home is leased out to tenants/caretakers of the parking lot property.

Grapeview Center Commercial Site -Located along Grapeview Loop Road at the corner of Okonek Road. This property consists of 1.74 acres and is being held by the Port as banked land.

Oak Passage Historic Dock Site -Located off Grapeview Loop Road known as "Jib Lane". Official documents need to be researched as part of the public record, to be discussed in public session, in order to determine legal ownership.

McLane Cove Historic Dock Site -Located at the end of South Murray Road off of Grapeview Loop Road . . Official documents need to be researched as part of the public record, to be discussed in public session, in order to determine legal ownership.

## Planning and design features that may be considered on Port properties in the future:

- Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp and east end of Griswold Avenue
  - Recreation
  - Commercial
  - Definition of in-water and upland property boundaries
  - Feasibility Study
  - Redevelopment of the launch
  - Purchase of property to compliment future expansion
  - Installation of a float structure
  - Turn a round
  - Public Access

- **Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp Parking Lot**
  - Expansion
  - Removal of mobile home site
  - Restrooms
  - Purchase of additional land for future parking
- **Grapeview Center Commercial Site**
  - Develop the property
  - Sell the property
  - Hold the property for future use
  - Parking
  - Possible site for Mason County Transit
  - Community Park in conjunction with other overall development within the authority of the Port District
- **Oak Passage Historic Dock Site**
  - Research and provide documentation to identify specific ownership rights
  - Update Comprehensive Plan
- **McLane Cove Historic Dock Site**
  - Research and provide official documentation to identify specific ownership rights
  - Study other potential uses including a small boat launch
  - Update Comprehensive Plan

# Economic Development Plan

Input from the community and stakeholders is consistent in terms of the focus they want the Port of Grapeview to devote resources to.

Attendees at Port District public meetings were steady in their identification of general Port Goals. In addition, they prioritized the goals with a simple ranking system to help guide the Commission in future deliberations. The ranking system definitions are:

- Priority 1 Strong support
- Priority 2 Reasonable support
- Priority 3 Very little support
- Plus + means unanimous support

## General Goals

### Priority 1

- Improve the boat launch +
- Public access to the waterfront +
- Serve the community
- Provide better information to the public through improved communications
- Keep rural look and feel
- Follow strong environmental standards

### Priority 2

- Grow with the community
- Look into contracting for specific administrative help

**Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp Goals** - this is the number one community issue the Port needs to focus on in the near term. Everyone believes this is the number one community asset. There are only Priority 1's associated with this project

### Priority 1's

- Upgrade the launch
- Define a specific plan and cost estimates
- Deliver to the community a financing/funding options for executing the work plan
- The plan should include a supporting float and a clear definition of the property boundaries both in water and on the uplands
- If encroachments exist, then resolve these issues as part of the plan presented to the community
- The Port should look at acquiring adjacent property for the purpose of expanding the boat launch foot print, recreational opportunities, and public access



## Fair Harbor Boat Launch Strategies

- Hire an expert who has experience in boat launches to prepare an estimate of costs associated with creating a public launch that will meet community and commercial business interests, identify additional funding sources, and solution to storm water release. The list should be identified from the Comprehensive Plan
- Provide this information to any Port Advisory Committee to review and provide recommendations on future steps and funding necessary to upgrade or expand the boat launch facility, or expand parking
- Provide an adequate maintenance plan as appropriate

## Communication

With any good economic development plan comes a communication plan that will assist the community in understanding the Port District activities. Although the Port has no administrative support, the community overwhelmingly supported improving communication between the Port District, Commissioners, and the public.

**Communication Goals** -increase community knowledge about the Port, its goals, strategies and issues. This issue received a Number One Priority. There is a general feeling that if there was a better community understanding of the Port and issues, there would be more support of helping and assisting in execution of the strategies. The community workshops have helped to define the community support and interest, and possible assistance the community can provide.

- Website
- Newsletters
- Advisory Committee

## Communication Strategies

- Web Site/Newsletter -The Grapeview Community Association has a web site and a newsletter and offered to work with the Port to provide a vehicle for access to information web site. Consideration should be given to offering the following information
  - o Agenda of upcoming Port Commission meetings
  - o Meeting minutes
  - o Meeting notices
  - o Budget and financial information
  - o Articles of interest for the newsletter

In addition, there are other community outlets and a comprehensive list should be identified to make sure that the news is reaching the outlets and to the public in general.

- Advisory Committee -The Port Commission will consider appointing an advisory committee to assist in future planning activities

### Financial Goals

- Raise necessary revenue to operate the Port in a professional manner on an annual basis, operate Port assets, and meet community and commercial business needs
- Build a capital account that will allow for future Port investment

### Optional Financial Strategies

- Raise taxes to a level that will allow the Port to meet goals
- Raise taxes to fund a specific Port District project
- Investigate a fee structure for boat launching and/or parking
- Consideration of possible fee based income
- Identify strategic grant opportunities that the Port qualifies for and helps to meet business and financial goals
- Seek partnerships with other organizations that may provide financial or other resources to meet Port goals
- Facilitate conversation with Port of Allyn officials regarding state or federal monies that will improve the business and recreational assets of these two Ports
- Focus on commercial business needs and match needs with revenue opportunities
- Develop a reasonable and transparent policy for paying per diems, expenses or salaries to Commissioners
- Have someone knowledgeable about bonding speak to the Commission about the financial obligations and processes for establishing a bonding obligation
- Define a feasibility study for the boat launch to provide necessary information for the Meet with commercial users to understand their specific needs and the business environment in which they would support a fee structure to support the upgrade and on going maintenance of the boat launch

## Potential Funding Mechanisms

Separate funding plans for implementing specific projects included within this plan will need to be developed for Port Commission approval. In addition to Port general funds, some of the project funding sources available to the Port includes:

### General Obligation Bond Debt

A General Obligation Bond Debt is a loan secured by the full faith and credit of the Port for use to make infrastructure improvements within the district (RCW39.46.110). The maximum amount of the total bonds issued by a taxing district is set by RCW39.36.020 at  $\frac{3}{8}\%$  of the assessed property value of and in the taxing district, without voter approval. If 60% of the voters approve a bond issue, the amount of the total bonds issued by a taxing district is set by RCW39.36.020 at 1.25% of the assessed value of the property value of and in the taxing district. These bonds can be used for any general government or private activity purpose of the Port. The total amount of private activity bonds issued in Washington is limited by other federal tax laws.

### Revenue Bond Debt

A revenue bond is a special obligation of the Port District (RCW39.46.150 (4)). The bond must be paid from revenues derived from the investment, or from reserve or special funds created when the bond is issued. Typically, these bonds are used to build projects that the Port will lease to someone, thus creating the revenue stream to repay the bond. Note that no general tax revenues can be used to pay revenue bonds. Industrial Development Revenue Bonds (IDRB) may be issued by public development corporations.

### Industrial Development Revenue Bonds

These are non-recourse bonds issued by the public development corporation through the Port, and are authorized by RCW39.B4.100. The public development corporation must never use public funds to repay the debt of an IDRB. Therefore, the creditworthiness of the project owner (or tenant) must be excellent. In addition, a bank meeting certain solvency requirements must issue a letter of credit as a back-up to protect the public development corporation from ever paying the debt.

### Model Toxics Control Account (MTCA) Fund

Washington State Department of Ecology's Model Toxics Control Account. (MTCA)

### Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB)

The Community Economic Revitalization Board is a state agency that gives grants and subsidized loans to local governments to do economic development (usually infrastructure) projects.

## **Local Program**

The State Treasurer's program to help small local government to issue small amounts of general obligation debt at the state's interest rate, which is usually used for small projects.

The Washington Technology Center (WTe) The WTC was created by the State Legislature in 1983 and provides annual grants from \$5,000 to \$100,000 for businesses and their specific projects.

## **Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) Grant**

The ALEA grant program is funded by the Department of Natural Resources to help fund projects each biennium that provide for public access, interpretive, and habitat improvement projects that meet the ALEA objectives. Since 1985, the Department of Natural Resources ALEA capital grant program has received varying levels of funding based on revenue generated and legislative appropriation. ALEA grants have invested more than \$28.5 million to improve access to waterfront areas and help to protect and restore aquatic habitats on state-owned aquatic lands.

## **Boating Facilities Program Grant**

The State Marine Recreation Land Act (Initiative 215) was approved by voters in 1964. This legislation earmarks taxes paid on motor vehicle fuel used in watercraft for boating-related lands and facilities. Acquisition, development, and renovation projects on fresh or salt water are eligible including launch ramps, transient moorage, and upland support facilities. Background and policies are explained in the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)'s Boating Facilities Program Plan.

## **Washington Wildlife Recreation Program Grant Program (WWRP)**

The WWRP provides funds for the acquisition and development of recreation and conservation lands. WWRP funds are administered by account and category. The Habitat Conservation Account includes critical habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife categories. The Outdoor Recreation Account includes local parks, state parks, trails, and water access categories.

## **USDA**

A review of opportunities within the USDA should be considered based on current Port needs and alignment with current funding programs.

## **Department of Ecology**

A review of opportunities within the Washington State Department of Ecology should be considered based on current Port needs and alignment with current funding programs.

## Potential Community, Business and Government Partnerships

Because of the Port of Grapeview's size, location and current financial condition, it makes good business sense for the Port of Grapeview to consider the best opportunities to partner with others to accomplish Port goal, strategies and overcoming issues that prevent the Port from achieving its purpose.

Based on community and stakeholder input, the following entities were identified as potential strategic partners

- Port of Allyn -the Port of Allyn is located adjacent to the Port of Grapeview and is a small rural Port. The Port of Allyn has three elected Commissioners and professional staff. In addition, both Ports have common business interests i.e. serving the local community, recreational users, and commercial interests. Working with another Port with parallel interests, mission and common customers has strategic value to both Ports. Opportunities with other Ports should also be considered because of the unique common interests of the Port industry
- Cascade Land Conservancy -a potential partner in the strategic acquisition of land for the purpose of expanding Port facilities for the purpose of recreation, public access to the waterfront, and preserving land for predicted community growth
- Commercial Business Interests -meetings with business interests indicated a willingness to talk with the Port about their business needs and the importance of the Port of Grapeview Boat Ramp Launch. Indications were there could be consideration of fees for services that could improve the financial condition of the Port. There are specific challenges between identified commercial interests and use of the launch that might include mitigation
- Green Diamond Timber -as the largest landholder in the Port District, it would make good business sense for the Port to understand their business interests, needs, and participation in the business of the Port
- Search and Rescue Agencies -because of the geographic location of the launch and the ability to launch in a minus tide, the ramp is strategically located and has access to a broad area that can minimize search and rescue efforts in the region
- Mason County -has been identified as a willing partner to help in ongoing maintenance of Port assets and helping to facilitate grant applications
- Fair Harbor Marina -located adjacent to the boat launch on the south side, the Marina is a business that is an obvious partner because of its permanent moorage and fueling facilities
- General Government Agencies -see funding opportunities
- Tribes


## Planning Ideas

This section simply identifies a list of suggestions by the public and stakeholders to be included in the Comprehensive Plan. A Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) for the Port will need to be prepared as part of the 2010 Port Budget. If a CIP is included in the 2010 Port Budget, then the Comprehensive Plan should be amended to include that plan.

### Initial Project List

The following is a listing of the Comprehensive Plan recommendations. The timing of the implementation of these projects will depend largely on the Port's ability to fund these development recommendations, market demand, and when additional property becomes available for Port acquisition and development.

- **Fair Harbor Boat Launch Ramp and potential adjoining properties**

- o Straightening out of the ramp
  - o Survey of the property to identify property lines
  - o General upgrade of the facility
  - o Supporting dock
  - o New surface
  - o Explore marina acquisition
  - o Acquisition of adjacent property to meet anticipated community use and growth
  - o New design to take into account commercial and business needs
  - o Public access to the waterfront
  - o Recreational use -active and passive
  - o Kayak launches
  - o Enjoyment and interaction with natural surroundings
  - o Walk able, and pedestrian oriented
  - o Rural character
  - o Management agreement for support and maintenance
  - o Storm water management
  - o Tourism
- 

- **Fair Harbor Boat Ramp Parking Lot and potential adjoining properties**

- o Public Restrooms
- o Expand site by removing mobile home
- o Recreational uses
- o General expansion
- o Pedestrian safety issues moving people from the parking lot to the boat ramp

- **Grapeview Center Commercial Site**

- o Zoning
- o Develop commercial building
- o Sell it for the purpose of investing on the waterfront
- o Public/private development partnership

## Demographics-Population-Trends

As of the census of 2000, there were 49,405 people, 18,912 households, and 13,389 families residing in the county. The population density was 51 people per square mile (20/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 25,515 housing units at an average density of 26 per square mile (10/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the county was 88.46% White, 1.19% Black or African American, 3.72% Native American, 1.05% Asian, 0.45% Pacific Islander, 2.10% from other races, and 3.03% from two or more races. 4.78% of the population was Hispanic or Latino of any race. 16.7% were of German, 9.9% Irish, 9.8% English, 8.6% United States or American and 6.8% Norwegian ancestry according to Census 2000.

There were 18,912 households out of which 28.90% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.90% were married couples living together, 9.20% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.20% were non-families. 23.30% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.90% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.49 and the average family size was 2.89.

In the county, the population was spread out with 23.50% under the age of 18, 7.70% from 18 to 24, 26.50% from 25 to 44, 25.80% from 45 to 64, and 16.50% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 107.00 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 107.30 males.

The median income for a household in the county was \$39,586, and the median income for a family was \$44,246. Males had a median income of \$37,007 versus \$25,817 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$18,056. About 8.80% of families and 12.20% of the population were below the poverty line, including 17.30% of those under age 18 and 4.90% of that age 65 or over.

### Census-recognized communities

- Allyn-Grapeview
- Shelton
- Skokomish

### General Summary

The most recent data on population shows an estimated overall increase of 6895 residents over the 8 year period or a 13.96% increase. There are currently more births than deaths by about 7%. In 2010, the United States Census Bureaus will conduct a new census and update these figures.

Almost 20% of Mason County population is made up of persons age 65 and over. Only 7 other counties in the state have a senior population over 20%.

By looking at the statistics in the appendices, it is reasonable to assume that the state population will continue to grow, but at a lesser rate than in previous years, and that Mason County will continue to grow at about the same rate on a historical average.



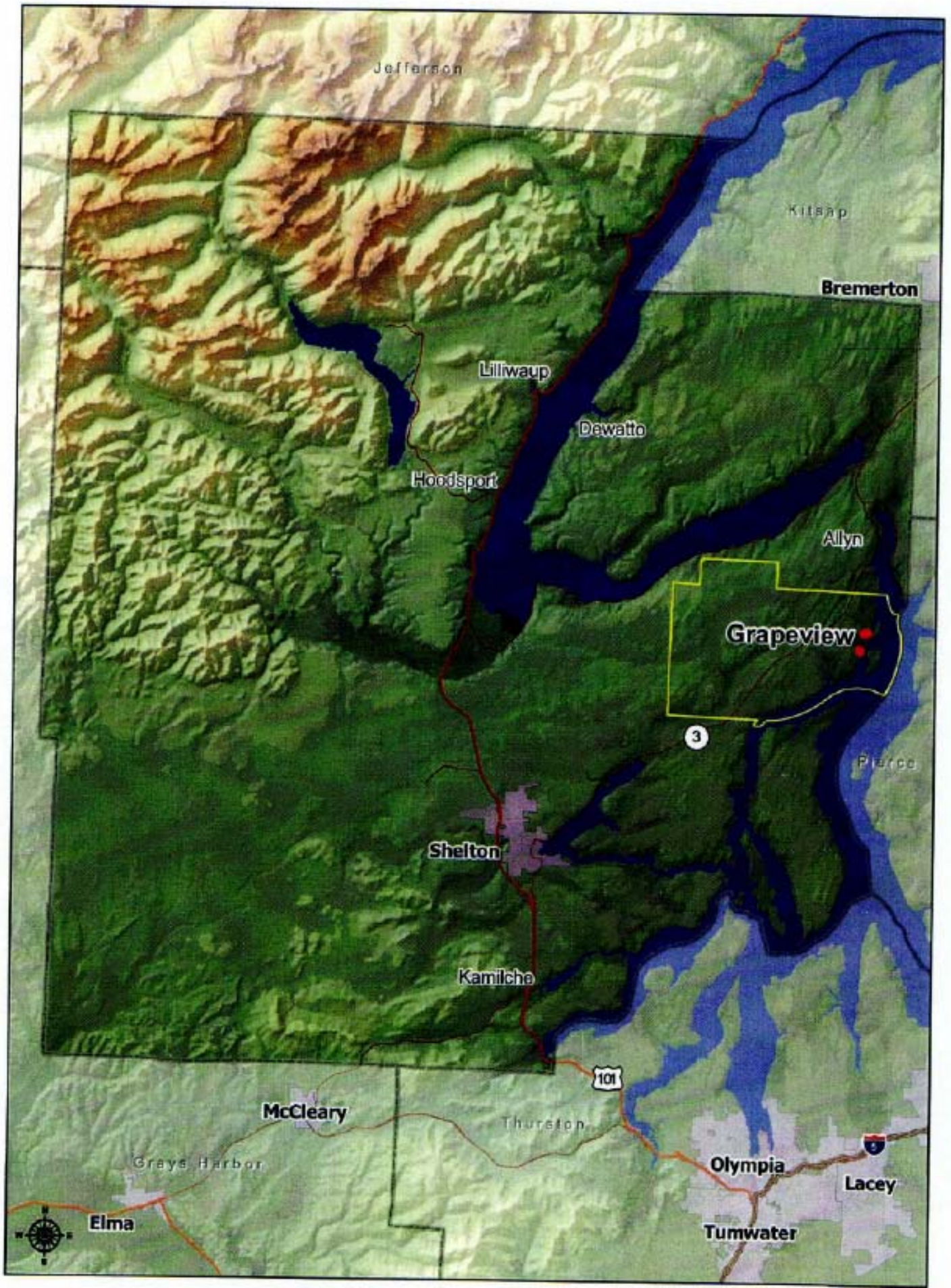
## **Appendices**

- Port Tax Revenues 1970-2009
- Port Maps (4)
- 2009 Port Budget
- Statistical Data

## Port Revenues from Taxes

Year	1970	71-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Valuation (Million)	4.1	NA	127	169	174	178	182	312	314	320	316
Port Revenue (Thousands)	7.2	NA	8.1	8.9	9.6	10.6	10.4	8	6	6.3	4
Levy (per Thousand)	1.76	NA	0.06	0.055	0.055	0.059	0.057	0.025	0.019	0.019	0.012

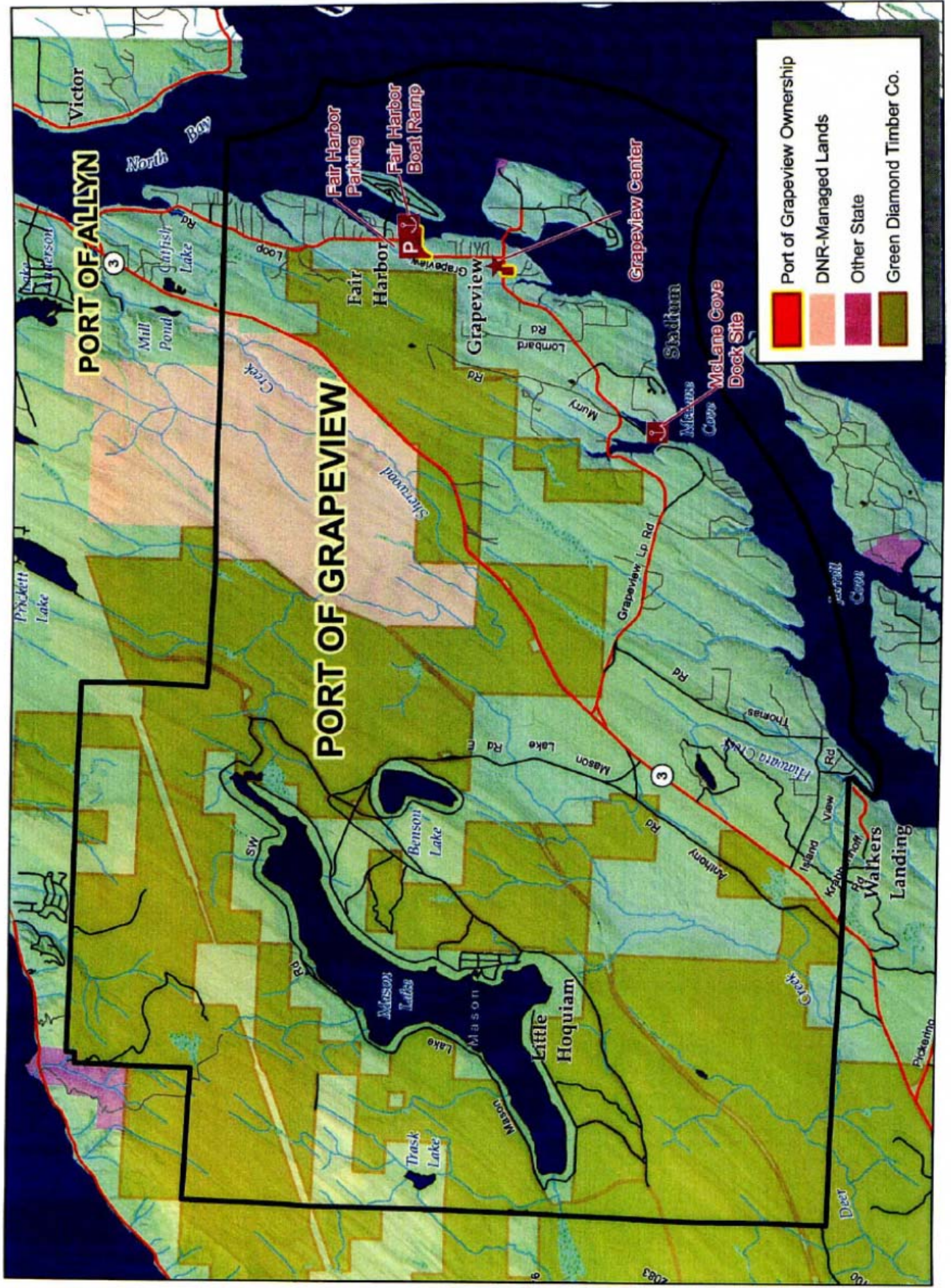
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Valuation (Million)	350	352	359	364	394	397	405	414	731	744
Port Revenue (Thousands)	2	8.5	13.5	18.1	18.6	19	19.6	20.3	21.4	21.6
Levy (per Thousand)	0.005	0.024	0.037	0.049	0.047	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.029	0.029



















GRAPEVIEW  
LOOP  
ROAD

P

Fair  
Harbor  
Parking

Fair Harbor Boat Ramp



- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Port of Grapeview Ownership |
|  | DNR-Managed Lands           |
|  | Other State                 |
|  | Green Diamond Timber Co.    |

0 62.5 125 250 375 500  
Feet

THE PORT OF GRAPEVIEW  
2009  
FINAL BUDGET  
(1 of 4)

FUNDS FORWARDED:

	Operating Investment Account		6,340
	General Account		5,000
308.00 00	Ending Fund	TOTAL	11,340

670-020-010 OPERATIONS BUDGET

REVENUE:

311.10 00	Real & Personal Property Taxes	21,654	
311.10 01	Comp./Reforest/Open Space	200	
312.10 00	Forest Excise Taxes	500	
317.20 00	Leasehold Excise Tax	20	
317.20 01	Leasehold Excise Tax Interest	50	
	Total General Property Taxes		22,424
334.00 00	State Grants	0	
334.02 70	RCO-Interagency Comm.	0	
335.02 31	Reclassification Surcharge	0	
	Total State Grants		0
361.11 00	Investment Interest (held)	300	
361.90 00	Other Interest Earnings	0	
362.50 00	Space & Facilities Leases	10	
362.60 00	Housing Rental & Leases	5,100	
369.90 00	Other Misc. Revenue/NSF Cks	0	
	Total Earnings		5,410
	TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE		27,834
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		39,174

THE PORT OF GRAPEVIEW  
2009  
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**670-020-010 OPERATIONS**

**EXPENSES:**

546.00 10 0000 **PERSONAL SERVICES**

546.00 10 0010	Commissioner Per Diem-Dist.1	3,120		
546.00 10 0020	Commissioner Per Diem-Dist.2	4,992		
546.00 10 0030	Commissioner Per Diem-Dist.3	2,496		
546.00 10 0080	Employment	0		
546.00 10 0090	Causal Employment	0		
	<b>546.00 10</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,608</b>	

546.00 20 0000 **PERSONNEL BENEFITS**

546.00 20 0010	Labor & Industrial Ins.	80		
546.00 20 0020	Social Security	600		
	<b>546.00 20</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>680</b>	

546.00 30 0000 **SUPPLIES**

546.00 31 0010	Office & Operating Supplies	60		
546.00 31 0020	Forms/Printing	200		
	<b>546.00 30</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>260</b>	

546.00 40 0000 **OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES**

546.00 41 0010	Legal	2,500		
546.00 41 0020	Consultants-Engineering	0		
546.00 41 0030	Consultants-Other	2,500		
546.00 41 0040	Clerk/Secretary Service	1,700		
546.00 42 0010	Telephone	25		
546.00 42 0020	Post Office Box	50		
546.00 42 0030	Postage	100		
546.00 43 0010	Travel/Mileage: District 1	500		
546.00 43 0020	Travel/Mileage: District 2	800		
546.00 43 0030	Travel/Mileage: District 3	100		
546.00 43 0011	Lodging/Food: District 1	250		
546.00 43 0021	Lodging/Food: District 2	700		
546.00 43 0031	Lodging/Food: District 3	250		
546.00 44 0010	Advertising/Legal Notice	250		
546.00 44 0020	Tourism Promotion	300		
546.00 46 0030	W.G.E.P. Insurance	2,800		
546.00 47 0010	Water System	360		
546.00 47 0020	Electric-P.U.D.#3	170		



THE PORT OF GRAPEVIEW  
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546.00 47 0030	Waste Disposal-Toilets	960	
546.00 47 0040	Garbage	300	
546.00 47 0050	Septic Waste Disposal	0	
546.00 48 0010	R/M-Fair Harbor Rental	500	
546.00 48 0020	R/M-Fair Harbor Ramp	100	
546.00 48 0030	R/M-Fair Harbor Parking	100	
546.00 48 0040	R/M-Grapeview Center	5,100	
546.00 48 0050	R/M-Buoy Markers	200	
546.00 48 0060	R/M-Signage	100	
546.00 49 0010	W.P.P.A.-Dues	300	
546.00 49 0020	Mason County E.D.C.-Dues	55	
546.00 49 0030	North Mason Chamber-Dues	50	
546.00 49 0040	Education/Functions Registration	1,000	
546.00 49 0050	Subscriptions	0	
546.00 49 0090	Misc.	500	
546.00 40	TOTAL		22,720

<u>546.00 50 0000</u>	INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES		
546.00 51 0010	Election Costs	900	
546.00 51 0020	County Auditor Services	50	
546.00 59 0010	Intergovernmental-Other	100	
546.00 50	TOTAL		1,050

<u>546.00 61 0000</u>	LAND ACQUISITION COSTS		
546.00 61 0010	Land Acquisition Costs	0	
546.00 61 0020	Rights of Way	0	
546.00 65 0010	Construction-Fixed Assets	0	
546.00 65 0020	Construction-Grounds	0	
546.00 60	TOTAL		000

670-020-010	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	<u>35,318</u>
670-020-010	GROSS OPERATING RESERVES	<u>3,856</u>
TRANSFER TO 670-020-030	CAPITOL CONSTRUCTION	<u>3,000</u>
670-020-010	NET OPERATING RESERVES	856

THE PORT OF GRAPEVIEW  
2009  
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670-020-030  
CAPITOL CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

FUNDS FORWARDED:

308.00 00	Capital Investment Account	61,470
	Capital Cash	3,377
397.00 00	Transferred from Operations	<u>3,000</u>
670-020-030	CAPITOL CONSTRUCTION	69,470
361.11 00	Interest	<u>1,470</u>
	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	67,847

EXPENSES:

546.00 60 0010	Land Acquisition	0
546.00 60 0020	Survey Service	3,000
546.00 60 0030	Planning Consultant	0
546.00 60 0040	Engineering	0
546.00 60 0050	Grant Writing	3,000
546.00 60 0060	Permits	0
546.00 60 0070	Construction	0
546.00 60 0080	Mitigation	0
546.00 60 0090	Misc.	<u>100</u>

670-020-030	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES	<u>6,100</u>
670-020-030	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RESERVE	<u>61,747</u>

TOTAL 2009 FUNDS AVAILABLE	107,021
TOTAL RESERVES (670-020-010 & 670-020-030)	62,603
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (670-020-010 & 670-020-030)	<u>41,418</u>
TOTAL 2009 BUDGET	107,021

Table 3  
Population and Components of Population Change by County: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2008

	Census	Estimate							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Washington	5,894,143	5,974,900	6,041,700	6,098,300	6,167,800	6,256,400	6,375,800	6,488,000	6,587,600
Adams	16,428	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,700	17,000	17,300	17,600	17,800
Asotin	20,551	20,700	20,700	20,600	20,700	20,900	21,100	21,300	21,400
Benton*	142,475	144,800	147,600	151,600	155,100	158,100	160,600	162,900	165,500
Chelan*	66,616	67,100	67,600	67,900	68,400	69,200	70,100	71,200	72,100
Clallam*	64,179	64,454	64,900	65,300	65,900	66,800	67,800	68,500	69,200
Clark*	345,238	352,600	363,400	372,300	383,300	391,500	403,500	415,000	424,200
Columbia*	4,064	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Cowlitz	92,948	93,900	94,400	94,900	95,300	95,900	96,800	97,800	99,000
Douglas*	32,603	32,800	33,100	33,600	34,200	34,700	35,700	36,300	37,000
Ferry*	7,260	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,550	7,700
Franklin*	49,347	50,400	51,300	53,600	57,000	60,500	64,200	67,400	70,200
Garfield*	2,397	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,350	2,300
Grant*	74,698	75,900	76,400	77,100	78,300	79,100	80,600	82,500	84,600
Grays Harbor	67,194	68,500	68,400	68,800	69,200	69,800	70,400	70,800	70,900
Island*	71,558	72,400	73,100	74,000	74,800	76,000	77,200	78,400	79,300
Jefferson*	26,299	26,446	26,600	26,700	27,000	27,600	28,200	28,600	28,800
King*	1,737,046	1,758,300	1,774,300	1,779,300	1,788,300	1,808,300	1,835,300	1,861,300	1,884,200
Kitsap*	231,969	233,400	234,700	237,000	239,500	240,400	243,400	244,800	246,800
Kittitas*	33,362	34,000	34,800	35,200	35,800	36,600	37,400	38,300	39,400
Klickitat	19,161	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,300	19,500	19,800	19,900	20,100
Lewis*	68,600	69,500	70,200	70,400	70,700	71,600	72,900	74,100	74,700
Lincoln	10,184	10,200	10,200	10,100	10,200	10,100	10,200	10,300	10,400
Mason*	49,405	49,600	49,800	50,200	50,800	51,900	53,100	54,600	56,300
Okanogan	39,564	39,700	39,800	39,600	39,600	39,600	39,800	39,800	40,100
Pacific*	20,984	21,000	21,000	20,900	21,000	21,300	21,500	21,600	21,800
Pend Oreille*	11,732	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,900	12,200	12,300	12,600	12,800
Pierce*	700,818	713,400	725,000	733,700	744,000	755,900	773,500	790,500	805,400
San Juan*	14,077	14,400	14,600	14,800	15,100	15,500	15,700	15,900	16,100
Skagit*	102,979	104,100	105,100	106,700	108,800	110,900	113,100	115,300	117,500
Skamania	9,872	9,900	9,900	9,900	10,100	10,300	10,600	10,700	10,700
Snohomish*	606,024	618,600	628,000	637,500	644,800	655,800	671,800	686,300	696,600
Spokane*	417,939	422,400	425,600	428,600	432,000	436,300	443,800	451,200	459,000
Stevens*	40,066	40,300	40,400	40,600	40,700	41,200	42,100	43,000	43,700
Thurston*	207,355	210,200	212,300	214,800	218,500	224,100	231,100	238,000	245,300
Wahkiakum	3,824	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,100
Walla Walla*	55,180	55,200	55,400	55,800	56,700	57,500	57,900	58,300	58,600
Whatcom*	166,826	170,600	172,200	174,500	177,300	180,800	184,300	188,300	191,000
Whitman	40,740	40,300	40,600	41,000	41,700	42,400	42,800	42,700	43,000
Yakima*	222,581	224,500	225,000	226,000	227,500	229,300	231,800	234,200	235,900

Calculation:

1

2

\*Counties currently in growth management.

Notes: Detail may not add due to rounding. Actual vital events through December 2006.

Table 3 continued

## Population and Components of Population Change by County: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2008

	Total Change: 2000 to 2008						Rank by Percent Change
	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	
Washington	693,457	11.77	662,802	365,571	297,231	396,226	--
Adams	1,372	8.35	2,927	855	2,072	-700	22
Asotin	849	4.13	1,991	1,631	360	489	34
Benton*	23,025	16.16	17,788	8,326	9,462	13,563	5
Chelan*	5,484	8.23	7,574	4,562	3,012	2,472	23
Clallam*	5,021	7.82	4,961	6,637	-1,676	6,697	24
Clark*	78,962	22.87	44,370	20,491	23,879	55,083	2
Columbia*	36	0.89	322	416	-94	130	38
Cowlitz	6,052	6.51	10,104	7,826	2,278	3,774	26
Douglas*	4,397	13.49	3,856	2,083	1,773	2,624	12
Ferry*	440	6.06	565	528	37	403	29
Franklin*	20,853	42.26	10,808	2,404	8,404	12,449	1
Garfield*	-97	-4.05	135	221	-86	-11	39
Grant*	9,902	13.26	11,648	4,617	7,031	2,871	13
Grays Harbor	3,706	5.52	6,689	6,217	472	3,234	32
Island*	7,742	10.82	7,570	4,687	2,883	4,859	14
Jefferson*	2,501	9.51	1,681	2,326	-645	3,146	16
King*	147,154	8.47	184,194	92,770	91,424	55,730	20
Kitsap*	14,831	6.39	24,024	14,241	9,783	5,048	27
Kittitas*	6,038	18.10	2,928	2,019	909	5,129	4
Klickitat	939	4.90	1,787	1,316	471	468	33
Lewis*	6,100	8.89	7,139	6,086	1,053	5,047	19
Lincoln	216	2.12	801	880	-79	295	36
Mason*	6,895	13.96	4,680	4,373	307	6,588	11
Okanogan	536	1.35	4,261	2,969	1,292	-756	37
Pacific*	816	3.89	1,566	2,365	-799	1,615	35
Pend Oreille*	1,068	9.10	994	1,004	-10	1,078	17
Pierce*	104,582	14.92	84,127	43,528	40,599	63,983	7
San Juan*	2,023	14.37	755	961	-206	2,229	9
Skagit*	14,521	14.10	11,479	8,047	3,432	11,089	10
Skamania	828	8.39	847	597	250	578	21
Snohomish*	90,576	14.95	70,215	32,906	37,309	53,267	6
Spokane*	41,061	9.82	45,446	29,815	15,631	25,430	15
Stevens*	3,634	9.07	3,745	3,145	600	3,034	18
Thurston*	37,945	18.30	21,138	13,781	7,357	30,588	3
Wahkiakum	276	7.22	221	377	-156	432	25
Walla Walla*	3,420	6.20	5,632	4,258	1,374	2,046	28
Whatcom*	24,174	14.49	16,766	10,454	6,312	17,862	8
Whitman	2,260	5.55	3,226	1,748	1,478	782	31
Yakima*	13,319	5.96	33,842	14,103	19,739	-8,420	30
Calculation:	3=2-1	4=3/1*100	5	6	7=5-6	8=3-7	

Table 4 continued

**Populations of Cities, Towns, and Counties: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2008**

*Caution: Annual change may not be valid due to corrections and data changes. Estimates for individual years may not be comparable. Estimates in this series are not revised based on information that becomes available after the estimate date. Evaluate growth by looking at the growth between the last census and the most current estimate.*

County Municipality	Census 2000	Estimate							
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Lewis</b>	<b>68,600</b>	<b>69,500</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>74,100</b>	<b>74,700</b>
Unincorporated	40,821	41,367	41,920	42,145	42,415	43,213	44,117	45,073	45,365
Incorporated	27,779	28,133	28,280	28,255	28,285	28,387	28,783	29,027	29,335
Centralia	14,742	14,950	15,040	15,110	15,200	15,340	15,430	15,520	15,540
Chehalis	7,057	7,015	7,055	7,010	6,980	6,990	7,025	7,045	7,215
Morton	1,045	1,040	1,050	1,025	1,015	1,025	1,127 *	1,140	1,140
Mossyrock	486	490	490	485	480	480	485	485	485
Napavine	1,383	1,352 *	1,360	1,330	1,330	1,328 +	1,400	1,492	1,610 *
Pe Ell	657	660	660	660	660	599 *	666 *	670	670
Toledo	653	684 *	685	685	685	685	685	685	690
Vader	590	605	605	610	595	600	615	620	625
Winlock	1,166	1,337 *	1,335	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,350	1,370	1,360
<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>10,184</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,400</b>
Unincorporated	4,520	4,494	4,563	4,561	4,572	4,470	4,540	4,615	4,720
Incorporated	5,664	5,706	5,637	5,539	5,628	5,630	5,660	5,685	5,680
Almira	302	300	295	295	270	275	280	285	285
Creston	232	251 +	243	225	253 *	255	255	255	250
Davenport	1,730	1,735	1,720	1,690	1,730	1,730	1,745	1,745	1,745
Harrington	431 *	425	429	434	430	420	420	420	420
Odessa	957	960	950	930	950	950	950	955	960
Reardan	608	610	605	595	610	610	620	630	630
Sprague	490	505	490	490	490	495	495	495	490
Wilbur	914	920	905	880	895	895	895	900	900
<b>Mason</b>	<b>49,405</b>	<b>49,600</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>50,200</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>53,100</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>56,300</b>
Unincorporated	40,963	41,130	41,305	41,655	42,105	43,165	44,295	45,705	47,320
Incorporated	8,442	8,470	8,495	8,545	8,695	8,735	8,805	8,895	8,980
Shelton	8,442	8,470	8,495	8,545	8,695	8,735	8,805	8,895	8,980
<b>Okanogan</b>	<b>39,564</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>40,100</b>
Unincorporated	23,647	23,745	23,938	23,810	23,830	23,870	23,949	23,939	24,145
Incorporated	15,917	15,955	15,862	15,790	15,770	15,730	15,851	15,861	15,955
Brewster	2,189	2,205	2,200	2,200	2,195	2,190	2,200	2,195	2,195
Conconully	185	190	193 *	190	190	190	190	190	200
Coulee Dam part	915	915	854 *	840	850	850	850	850	850
Elmer City	267	270	265	265	265	265	241 *	241	240
Nespelem	212	210	210	210	210	205	210	205	205
Okanogan	2,484	2,480	2,455	2,450	2,435	2,435	2,485	2,445	2,470
Omak	4,721	4,730	4,740	4,705	4,700	4,685	4,705	4,735	4,750
Oroville	1,653	1,670	1,665	1,675	1,670	1,660	1,685	1,710	1,715
Pateros	643	640	640	615	610	610	625	620	620
Riverside	348	330	325	320	320	320	320	320	325
Tonasket	1,013 *	1,010	1,020	1,005	1,005	1,000	1,000	990	1,000
Twisp	938	955	945	955	960	965	990	980	985
Winthrop	349	350	350	360	360	355	370	380	400
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>20,984</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>21,800</b>
Unincorporated	13,969	13,885	13,940	13,880	13,955	14,200	14,255	14,325	14,445
Incorporated	7,015	7,115	7,060	7,020	7,045	7,100	7,245	7,275	7,355
Ilwaco	950	950	945	940	955	975	1,015	1,040	1,070
Long Beach	1,283	1,385	1,340	1,345	1,360	1,395	1,455	1,460	1,510



## PART II

# Selected Estimates, Reports, and Other Information

**S**ELECTED ESTIMATES AND OTHER DATA used in developing population estimates are presented in this section. These include estimates of the elderly population, institutional population, armed forces personnel, and population by race/Hispanic Origin. Median household income by county data are presented for 1989 and 1999 (federal census data) and for 2001 through 2005 (estimates) with preliminary estimates for 2006 and projections for 2007. This year's update is not currently available. When available, it will be on our website in the "Economy" section under "Research & Data." State Data Center contact information is also provided.

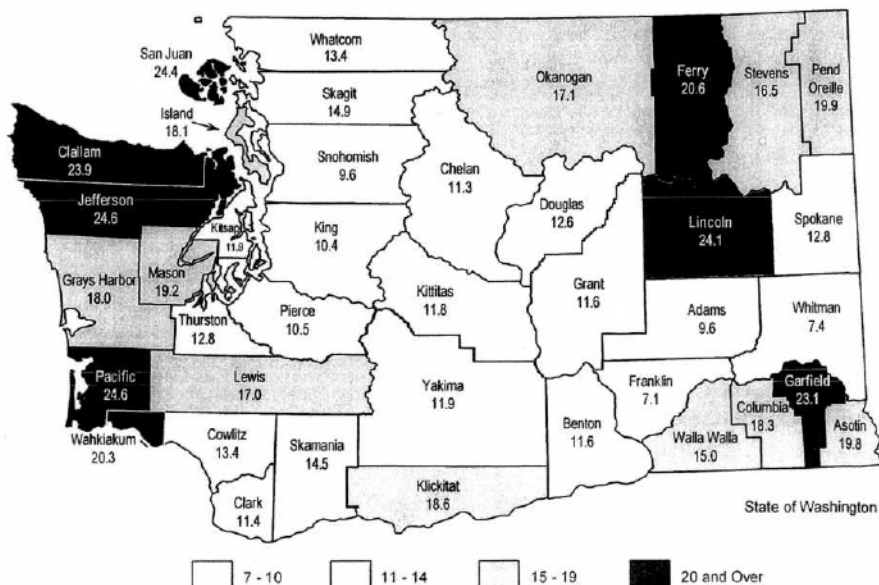
**Persons 65 years and over increased by nearly 118,400 between 2000 and 2008.** Current estimates, based on Medicare data, show that Washington's elderly population increased from 662,148 in 2000 to 780,524 by 2008, a gain of 17.9 percent since the 2000 decennial census.

Washington's population age 65 and over is increasing. Current gains of 25,000 per year are expected to jump to over 40,000 per year in 2012 through 2028, and then decrease to between 30,000 and 40,000 through 2030.

In 2008, persons age 65 and over represent 11.8 percent of the state's population. Persons age 65 and over comprise one-fifth or more of the population in eight counties: Jefferson (24.6 percent), Pacific (24.6 percent), San Juan (24.4 percent), Lincoln (24.1 percent), Clallam (23.9 percent), Garfield (23.1 percent), Ferry County (20.6 percent) and Wahkiakum (20.3 percent). By 2030 persons age 65 and over will represent 19.7 percent of the population.

In fact, Washington's growing elderly population is having a noticeable impact on the population growth in several counties.

**Figure 5. Percent of 2008 County Population Age 65 and Over**



Natural increase—the excess of births over deaths—is an important component of population change. Natural increase generally accounts for at least half of the state’s annual growth, although this level may vary depending on the economy and amount of population gain from migration.

The table below shows the natural increase or natural decrease for all counties that had a natural decline in 2008. A comparison to 1990 shows an increasing number of counties falling into the natural decline category and how the magnitude of the loss is also growing.

**Counties Showing a Natural Decrease—Excess of Deaths over Births  
1990 and 2008**

County	1990	2008*
Clallam	123	-226
Columbia	-7	-11
Ferry	37	-11
Garfield	-9	-12
Jefferson	-18	-83
Pacific	-46	-94
San Juan	29	-49
Wahkiakum	-1	-17

\*Forecast for 2008 due to lagged reporting for vital statistics.

In 1990, five counties in Washington had a natural population decline. By 2008 this number has increased to eight counties. Most of the Eastern Washington counties with a large proportion of elderly and a historically flat economy, such as Columbia and Garfield, show small and consistent population losses over time due to natural decrease. Other counties, however, are recreational retirement counties that are attracting increasing numbers of elderly persons. These counties, such as Clallam and Jefferson, had natural increase in 1990, or at least minimal declines, but now have more considerable losses. As the population continues to age, and more retirement-age persons move to the state’s recreational areas—natural decline in these locations is expected to increase. Unless these losses are offset by younger population migration gains, growth will slow.

**State and federal institutional populations in Washington increased from 17,790 in 2000 to 20,146 in 2008.** The level of institutional populations has remained at about 20,000 since 2006. Correctional facilities account for most of the increase. Institutional and correctional facility populations are often a major source of population change for cities, towns, and counties and are tracked annually. The correctional facility built in Grays Harbor County after the Census 2000 count now has 1,819 inmates. Other group quarters populations that are a source of population change include persons living in nursing homes, college dormitories, military barracks, or military personnel living on ships.

**Annual births are expected to increase as the third wave of the “baby boom” emerges.** As the original baby boomers reach their sunset years, their offspring now have children reaching childbearing age. Washington’s calendar year births modestly increased to 82,625 in 2005—but jumped to 86,845 in 2006—an increase of over 4,200 in one year. This large annual gain was due to both an increase in the number of child-bearing age women as was expected, but also to somewhat higher age-specific birth rates.

**Washington’s armed forces reaches 58,700.** Armed forces personnel have increased from 47,910 in 2000 to 58,694 in 2008. There has been an increase every year since 2000, except for 2004 and 2007. The decline in 2007 was due to one less brigade in Pierce County.

Table 10

## Population Age 65 Years and Over by County: 1990, 2000 to 2008

County	Census		Estimate								Percent of 2008 Pop.
	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Washington	571,403	662,148	668,364	676,898	688,475	699,347	714,096	732,275	753,545	780,524	11.85
Adams	1,527	1,707	1,692	1,694	1,695	1,697	1,699	1,702	1,705	1,709	9.60
Asotin	2,903	3,355	3,391	3,479	3,543	3,625	3,737	3,874	4,035	4,240	19.81
Benton	11,280	14,655	14,830	15,188	15,619	16,045	16,624	17,338	18,173	19,234	11.62
Chelan	8,145	9,242	9,124	9,054	8,954	8,861	8,735	8,579	8,397	8,164	11.32
Clallam	11,450	13,727	13,881	14,123	14,360	14,619	14,970	15,403	15,910	16,553	23.92
Clark	25,193	32,808	33,325	34,502	36,006	37,457	39,426	41,855	44,700	48,311	11.39
Columbia	764	753	748	741	748	748	749	749	749	749	18.26
Cowlitz	11,019	12,368	12,427	12,570	12,585	12,671	12,787	12,930	13,097	13,309	13.44
Douglas	3,156	4,138	4,132	4,177	4,229	4,282	4,353	4,441	4,543	4,673	12.63
Ferry	662	915	948	1,001	1,062	1,123	1,207	1,310	1,430	1,584	20.57
Franklin	3,702	4,200	4,233	4,284	4,368	4,441	4,539	4,661	4,804	4,984	7.10
Garfield	497	501	497	500	503	506	511	516	522	530	23.06
Grant	6,930	8,618	8,751	8,859	8,937	9,038	9,174	9,342	9,538	9,787	11.57
Grays Harbor	10,146	10,321	10,254	10,506	10,698	10,938	11,264	11,666	12,136	12,733	17.96
Island	8,223	10,211	10,360	10,654	11,080	11,469	11,998	12,649	13,413	14,381	18.14
Jefferson	4,137	5,481	5,633	5,765	5,891	6,031	6,221	6,455	6,729	7,076	24.57
King	165,957	181,772	183,267	183,805	185,497	186,700	188,330	190,336	192,679	195,644	10.38
Kitsap	20,187	24,553	24,851	25,193	25,665	26,105	26,703	27,439	28,301	29,394	11.91
Kittitas	3,524	3,871	3,869	3,940	4,007	4,082	4,183	4,307	4,453	4,638	11.77
Klickitat	2,253	2,644	2,694	2,750	2,881	2,981	3,118	3,287	3,485	3,736	18.59
Lewis	9,248	10,667	10,684	10,747	11,051	11,250	11,520	11,852	12,241	12,735	17.05
Lincoln	1,744	1,932	1,937	1,968	2,039	2,094	2,169	2,261	2,369	2,507	24.10
Mason	6,251	8,149	8,322	8,523	8,765	9,005	9,331	9,733	10,203	10,789	19.18
Okanogan	4,602	5,557	5,742	5,842	5,942	6,050	6,196	6,377	6,588	6,856	17.10
Pacific	4,039	4,735	4,776	4,776	4,880	4,936	5,012	5,106	5,216	5,355	24.56
Pend Oreille	1,233	1,750	1,800	1,895	1,933	2,005	2,103	2,223	2,364	2,544	19.87
Pierce	61,062	71,620	72,225	73,317	74,416	75,601	77,208	79,188	81,506	84,445	10.48
San Juan	2,132	2,670	2,739	2,813	2,951	3,066	3,222	3,414	3,639	3,925	24.38
Skagit	12,332	15,034	15,113	15,329	15,553	15,790	16,112	16,510	16,975	17,564	14.95
Skamania	882	1,066	1,098	1,140	1,179	1,223	1,283	1,357	1,444	1,554	14.52
Snohomish	43,831	55,404	56,122	56,973	58,011	59,033	60,419	62,127	64,127	66,663	9.57
Spokane	47,674	51,949	52,031	52,525	53,275	53,947	54,858	55,982	57,295	58,961	12.85
Stevens	3,830	5,160	5,248	5,416	5,600	5,790	6,048	6,366	6,739	7,212	16.50
Thurston	18,707	23,629	23,835	24,484	25,199	25,937	26,939	28,174	29,620	31,455	12.82
Wahkiakum	644	706	726	749	745	756	770	787	807	833	20.32
Walla Walla	7,568	8,174	8,138	8,164	8,255	8,319	8,404	8,510	8,633	8,789	15.00
Whatcom	15,967	19,400	19,668	20,210	20,738	21,317	22,102	23,071	24,204	25,644	13.43
Whitman	3,647	3,765	3,760	3,688	3,659	3,605	3,530	3,438	3,330	3,193	7.42
Yakima	24,355	24,921	25,494	25,553	25,956	26,205	26,543	26,959	27,445	28,061	11.90

Notes: Recent years based on medicare estimates. Estimates will not match other OFM estimates for this age group developed by different methods.

Annual change is extremely variable for some counties due to changes in the Medicare data which may not be valid. Caution should be used when interpreting the variable data.

Detail may not add due to rounding. Unrounded numbers are not meant to imply precision.



Table 12

**Resident Armed Forces Personnel by County: 1990, 2000 to 2008***Active duty military personnel, excludes dependents.*

<b>County</b>	<b>Census</b>		<b>Estimate</b>							
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Washington	53,896	47,910	49,486	51,806	55,597	53,103	54,883	56,514	52,078	58,694
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	13	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	24	24
Benton	90	63	66	69	69	74	64	64	77	77
Chelan	9	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	28	28
Clallam	251	248	254	260	260	323	276	320	359	359
Clark	373	662	673	684	684	684	617	687	725	725
Columbia	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Cowlitz	38	95	95	95	95	93	92	97	102	102
Douglas	11	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	15	15
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	4
Garfield	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Grant	32	21	22	24	24	22	20	20	23	23
Grays Harbor	75	58	69	81	81	90	73	71	85	85
Island	7,175	6,208	6,432	6,721	6,885	6,794	6,707	6,728	6,877	7,117
Jefferson	37	64	67	70	70	58	65	62	60	60
King	2,950	1,977	1,824	1,672	1,672	1,845	1,647	1,950	2,106	2,106
Kitsap	10,519	10,624	10,837	10,950	12,199	11,612	11,053	8,521	9,039	7,854
Kittitas	57	18	18	19	19	21	18	18	24	24
Klickitat	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lewis	62	43	43	44	44	46	43	45	51	51
Lincoln	5	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	27	27
Mason	106	153	155	157	157	155	151	154	159	159
Okanogan	4	5	5	6	6	7	5	7	8	8
Pacific	71	59	46	34	34	36	27	28	31	31
Pend Oreille	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pierce	24,128	16,847	17,433	19,974	21,370	20,183	22,381	25,699	21,121	27,896
San Juan	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3
Skagit	218	563	582	606	621	614	599	607	621	643
Skamania	0	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
Snohomish	751	4,662	4,835	4,533	4,349	4,298	4,731	5,103	4,930	5,051
Spokane	4,274	3,103	3,419	2,999	3,986	3,282	3,232	2,816	2,660	2,507
Stevens	42	33	34	34	34	35	32	33	34	34
Thurston	2,147	1,979	2,052	2,353	2,517	2,361	2,629	3,029	2,497	3,293
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walla Walla	26	11	9	7	7	7	6	9	9	9
Whatcom	73	156	159	162	162	181	166	180	208	208
Whitman	51	29	29	29	29	31	29	31	32	32
Yakima	259	128	126	126	126	127	122	130	129	129

Notes: Military installation report data sometimes adjusted to smooth reporting variations.

Armed forces personnel are included in the population estimates and are persons on active duty with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Armed forces personnel include personnel residing on and off base as well as those in group quarters living arrangements such as barracks or on ships.

Estimates prior to 2000 exclude military personnel on ships deployed to the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet. From 2000 forward the crews on ships deployed overseas are counted at the vessel's homeport in the U. S. This makes the armed forces estimates for counties with Naval Stations much more stable.

Unrounded estimates are not meant to imply precision.

Table 27

**Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2008**

*In current dollars. The estimation relies on both 1990 and 2000 census data. These estimates are based on past relationships between available indicator data and median household income. The estimates shown may differ from other median household income data developed from the Office of Financial Management's State Population Survey, Census Bureau estimates, or other sources. Survey data, which are subject to sampling variability and errors, are not necessarily more accurate than the estimate data.*

	Census		Estimate								Prelim. Est*	Proje- tion**
	1989	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Washington	31,183	45,776	48,301	49,364	50,003	50,846	53,890	54,085	56,184	59,119	60,010	
Adams	24,604	33,888	35,308	36,312	36,989	37,337	37,612	34,897	35,552	35,221	36,274	
Asotin	22,897	33,524	35,007	37,096	37,530	38,136	37,884	38,494	40,203	42,110	42,750	
Benton	32,593	47,044	49,190	51,638	52,723	54,335	56,617	54,873	53,385	55,429	56,683	
Chelan	24,312	37,316	39,166	40,561	41,275	41,787	42,622	43,459	45,550	48,982	49,212	
Cllallam	25,434	36,449	38,087	40,451	40,515	41,485	41,531	42,634	45,454	47,401	47,594	
Clark	31,800	48,376	51,232	52,269	51,591	51,534	51,387	52,631	54,748	57,248	57,917	
Columbia	22,418	33,500	37,388	37,359	38,302	36,409	36,614	34,148	36,481	39,674	40,071	
Cowlitz	27,866	39,797	41,500	43,151	42,618	42,253	41,773	43,553	44,578	45,069	45,649	
Douglas	27,054	38,464	40,818	41,954	42,291	42,950	43,298	43,889	44,999	45,399	45,713	
Ferry	25,170	30,388	31,137	32,672	32,852	32,521	33,124	33,661	34,968	32,497	33,115	
Franklin	24,604	38,991	40,349	42,221	42,636	42,460	41,317	42,327	43,017	44,820	44,800	
Garfield	25,156	33,398	38,502	36,942	36,661	39,476	38,786	32,244	34,780	38,973	40,303	
Grant	22,372	35,276	36,319	37,230	37,770	38,252	38,035	38,607	40,126	43,754	43,902	
Grays Harbor	23,042	34,160	36,083	36,672	37,372	37,572	37,421	38,738	40,941	42,049	43,199	
Island	29,161	45,513	45,726	47,395	48,186	49,073	51,763	52,205	54,857	56,837	57,207	
Jefferson	25,197	37,869	39,185	41,110	41,548	42,018	44,047	45,722	47,303	48,112	48,069	
King	36,179	53,157	56,106	56,850	58,028	58,721	63,920	63,205	65,845	68,152	68,832	
Kitsap	32,043	46,840	50,106	51,760	52,950	53,257	54,618	56,074	58,422	56,774	57,186	
Kitititas	20,489	32,546	34,035	34,476	34,666	34,581	35,067	35,864	37,896	40,219	40,235	
Klickitat	23,012	34,267	35,787	36,476	37,675	38,427	39,963	39,099	39,476	41,831	42,217	
Lewis	24,410	35,511	36,694	37,866	38,004	37,556	37,969	39,187	40,618	41,575	42,072	
Lincoln	24,617	35,255	37,184	38,191	38,363	39,714	38,717	36,442	38,244	42,868	43,758	
Mason	26,304	39,586	41,272	42,902	43,320	43,288	44,326	45,434	46,771	48,433	48,511	
Okanogan	20,303	29,726	31,075	32,548	33,215	34,826	36,183	36,822	37,862	40,257	40,474	
Pacific	20,029	31,209	32,787	34,812	34,480	33,968	34,677	35,392	37,759	39,125	39,406	
Pend Oreille	20,808	31,677	33,490	34,583	34,090	35,106	35,010	34,932	35,824	36,921	37,381	
Pierce	30,412	45,204	47,685	49,342	50,206	51,644	54,101	55,669	56,487	57,733	58,903	
San Juan	31,278	43,491	44,651	45,587	45,828	47,657	51,114	52,401	53,930	55,862	55,938	
Skagit	28,389	42,381	44,340	46,931	47,042	47,669	49,522	50,385	51,977	53,841	54,160	
Skamania	28,778	39,317	40,387	40,793	40,765	41,577	42,385	43,698	44,843	46,964	47,526	
Snohomish	36,847	53,060	55,990	57,405	57,934	59,033	61,779	63,311	65,485	66,755	67,324	
Spokane	25,769	37,308	39,925	40,156	40,569	42,181	44,483	43,867	44,745	44,979	45,552	
Stevens	24,440	34,673	36,458	37,442	37,231	37,895	38,748	39,796	41,955	43,225	43,558	
Thurston	30,976	46,975	50,582	52,358	52,742	52,699	53,668	56,012	57,667	59,547	59,885	
Wahkiakum	26,969	39,444	40,631	42,094	41,327	43,396	42,255	43,033	44,085	44,751	44,923	
Walla Walla	24,414	35,900	38,250	40,204	38,713	39,954	40,492	40,285	42,409	44,401	44,912	
Whatcom	28,367	40,005	41,528	42,984	43,152	43,971	45,031	47,387	48,821	50,375	50,777	
Whitman	21,674	28,584	31,639	31,064	30,916	32,203	33,441	32,834	35,964	38,505	38,948	
Yakima	23,612	34,828	36,606	37,631	37,640	39,617	40,671	39,120	38,823	40,527	40,794	

Note: Note: 1989 and 1999 median income values are derived from the 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, respectively.

\*Preliminary estimates for 2007 are based on the payroll data compiled by the state Employment Security Department and the state personal income data published by BEA

\*\*Projection for the year 2008 is based on the Revenue Forecast Council's September 2008 forecast of the state personal income.

Money income, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, includes wage or salary income, self-employment income, interest, dividend, rental income, social security or other public assistance income, retirement, and disability income; etc. It excludes some of the income components of personal income defined by the BEA. For example, employer-paid pension and medical benefits are included in personal income but not in money income.

The median measures the point at which half of all households have more income and half have less.