

King County Flood Control District

Flood Program Financial Plan: 2022 Revised Budget and 6-Year CIP - Baseline

May 5, 2022

	2021 Actual	2022 Adopted	2022 Revised	2023 Projected	2024 Projected	2025 Projected	2026 Projected	2027 Projected
Beginning Balance	74,879,404	70,828,888	65,636,041	51,481,572	27,725,255	(2,375,728)	(38,154,068)	(73,806,261)
Revenue								
Flood District								
Flood District Levy ¹	58,256,873	58,768,481	57,901,556	58,768,481	59,551,728	60,320,270	61,071,676	61,821,451
Interest Earnings ²	726,256	1,235,238	636,605	499,320	268,908	(23,042)	(370,057)	(715,848)
Miscellaneous Revenue ³	278,126	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
King County								
Inter-County River Improvement ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants ¹⁰	138,260	2,869,028	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue ⁵	26,740	100,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total Revenue	59,426,255	63,222,747	59,818,160	59,547,801	60,100,636	60,577,228	60,981,620	61,385,603
Expenditure								
District Administration ⁶	(2,123,434)	(2,338,637)	(2,338,637)	(2,408,796)	(2,481,060)	(2,481,060)	(2,555,492)	(2,555,492)
Other District Expenditures								
Tax Refund								
Operating Expenditure	(12,007,219)	(16,313,808)	(16,738,808)	(17,240,972)	(17,758,201)	(18,290,947)	(18,839,675)	(19,404,866)
Capital Expenditure	(54,538,965)	(56,213,790)	(54,895,185)	(63,654,351)	(69,962,358)	(75,583,561)	(75,238,645)	(78,608,616)
Total Expenditure	(68,669,618)	(74,866,235)	(73,972,629)	(83,304,119)	(90,201,619)	(96,355,568)	(96,633,813)	(100,568,973)
Ending Fund Balance (Cash)	65,636,041	59,185,400	51,481,572	27,725,255	(2,375,728)	(38,154,068)	(73,806,261)	(112,989,631)
<i>Target Fund Balance</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Budgetary Carryover Reserves</i>	<i>(200,491,717)</i>	<i>(292,640,908)</i>	<i>(282,222,777)</i>	<i>(321,777,791)</i>	<i>(420,758,017)</i>	<i>(454,038,820)</i>	<i>(449,038,919)</i>	<i>(432,107,578)</i>
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance ⁹	(134,855,676)	(233,455,508)	(230,741,205)	(294,052,536)	(423,133,746)	(492,192,888)	(522,845,180)	(545,097,209)

Notes:

- ¹ Property tax forecast provided by the Office of Economic and Financial Analysis in March, 2022, less undercollection assumption of 1%.
- ² Interest earnings approximated using prior year actuals and increasing by 3% per year.
- ³ District miscellaneous revenue due to multiple sources such as state forest sales, private timber harvest tax, unrealized investments, leasehold excise taxes, and immaterial corrections from prior years. In 2017 this
- ⁴ The ICRIF amount is based on the 1919 Inter-County Agreement for improvements to the White River and expired at the end of 2020.
- ⁵ Miscellaneous revenue due to multiple sources such as state forest sales, private timber harvest tax, rent from tenants of acquired real estate, and immaterial corrections from prior years.
- ⁶ Costs based on contract established under FCD 2008-07 for District executive services, and inflated at 3% in succeeding years.
- ⁷ The capital expenditure is equal to the expenditure rate times the sum of the new capital appropriation and carryover. Rationale for the expenditure rates forecasted for A-E in the capital program is as follows:
 - A. Based on prior year experience and knowledge of existing staff capacity to implement construction projects implemented by WLR Division. The expenditure rate increases at the end of the six years as new appropriation decreases and carryover projects are completed.
 - B. Based on prior year experience for acquisitions and home elevations, where expenditure patterns are strongly influenced by factors such as landowner willingness. Rate shown here is similar to the expenditure rate for acquisition-focused funds such as King County's Conservation Futures Trust (CFT).
 - C. Based on increase from past expenditure rates as city projects move through the engineering design phase toward construction.
 - D-E. Based on prior year experience with expenditure rates for these capital grant programs, which have a 2-3 year minimum time lag between appropriation and expenditures due to funding allocation decision-making process, execution of agreements for awarded projects, and reimbursement of eligible expenditures during or following implementation by the grant recipient. While the Opportunity Fund does not require time for an allocation process, many jurisdictions choose to accrue funding over multiple years which limits the expenditure rate. Note that a constant expenditure rate results in increased expenditures as unspent allocations are carried over each year.
- ⁸ The Unreserved Fund Balance is the remaining balance less reserves described in resolution FCD2016-21.1 adopting a fund balance reserve policy. While the policy provides general guidance on types of reserves, it does not specify their quantification. The reserve quantities above reflect initial considerations by the District in lieu of more formal direction.
- ⁹ The budgetary fund balance assumes 100% expenditure of all budgeted amounts and is used to understand the District's total budgetary commitment.
- ¹⁰ Grant revenue is assumed only for grants that have been awarded or where an award is likely and imminent.
- ¹¹ Total New Capital Appropriation corresponds to the "Grand Total" shown in each year on Attachment H.