

# King County Flood Control District

## Flood Program Financial Plan: 2026 Budget and 6-Year CIP

4/15/2026

	2024 Actual	2025 Adopted	2025 Revised	2026 Revised	2027 Projected	2028 Projected	2029 Projected	2030 Projected	2031 Projected
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	26,835,949	26,719,546	19,831,997	26,295,068	13,094,559	(7,072,588)	(35,911,406)	(73,520,438)	(120,443,299)
<b>Revenue</b>									
Flood District									
Flood District Levy <sup>1</sup>	58,181,958	83,649,793	83,736,588	84,565,371	85,366,734	86,153,480	86,941,481	87,732,989	88,516,233
Interest Earnings <sup>2</sup>	2,113,500	69,215	1,149,892	2,070,902	1,031,279	(557,011)	(2,828,249)	(5,790,197)	(9,485,667)
Miscellaneous Revenue <sup>3</sup>	228,936	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
King County									
Grants <sup>4</sup>	119,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue <sup>5</sup>	109,723	100,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>60,754,010</b>	<b>84,069,008</b>	<b>85,176,480</b>	<b>86,926,273</b>	<b>86,688,013</b>	<b>85,886,469</b>	<b>84,403,232</b>	<b>82,232,792</b>	<b>79,320,565</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>									
District Administration <sup>6</sup>	(2,177,473)	(2,488,637)	(2,488,637)	(2,488,637)	(2,563,296)	(2,563,296)	(2,640,195)	(2,640,195)	(2,719,401)
Operating Expenditure	(12,886,001)	(16,282,400)	(16,582,400)	(17,535,208)	(18,061,264)	(18,603,102)	(19,161,195)	(19,736,031)	(20,328,112)
Capital Expenditure <sup>7</sup>	(52,694,488)	(59,642,371)	(59,642,371)	(80,102,938)	(86,230,600)	(93,558,889)	(100,210,874)	(106,779,427)	(116,116,056)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>(67,757,962)</b>	<b>(78,413,408)</b>	<b>(78,713,408)</b>	<b>(100,126,783)</b>	<b>(106,855,160)</b>	<b>(114,725,287)</b>	<b>(122,012,264)</b>	<b>(129,155,653)</b>	<b>(139,163,569)</b>
<b>Ending Fund Balance (Cash)</b>	<b>19,831,997</b>	<b>32,375,146</b>	<b>26,295,068</b>	<b>13,094,559</b>	<b>(7,072,588)</b>	<b>(35,911,406)</b>	<b>(73,520,438)</b>	<b>(120,443,299)</b>	<b>(180,286,303)</b>
<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>0</i>
<i>Budgetary Carryover Reserves</i>	<i>(302,166,870)</i>	<i>(253,850,899)</i>	<i>(282,955,512)</i>	<i>(349,537,268)</i>	<i>(432,739,440)</i>	<i>(533,830,992)</i>	<i>(681,400,792)</i>	<i>(719,509,743)</i>	<i>(730,669,678)</i>
<b>Ending Budgetary Fund Balance <sup>8</sup></b>	<b>(282,334,873)</b>	<b>(235,121,485)</b>	<b>(256,660,444)</b>	<b>(336,442,709)</b>	<b>(439,812,028)</b>	<b>(569,742,398)</b>	<b>(754,921,231)</b>	<b>(839,953,042)</b>	<b>(910,955,981)</b>

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### Notes:

- <sup>1</sup> Property tax forecast provided by the Office of Economic and Financial Analysis in March 2025, less undercollection assumption of 1%.
- <sup>2</sup> Future interest earnings approximated using the ration of prior year interest to prior year fund ending fund balance.
- <sup>3</sup> District miscellaneous revenue due to multiple sources such as state forest sales, private timber harvest tax, unrealized investments, leashold excise taxes, and immaterial corrections from prior years.
- <sup>4</sup> Grant revenue is assumed only for grants that have been awarded or where an award is likely and imminent.
- <sup>5</sup> 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.
- <sup>6</sup> Costs based on contract established under FCD 2008-07 for District executive services, and inflated at 3% in succeeding years.
- <sup>7</sup> In general, construction projects assume inflationary increases of 3% per year.
- <sup>8</sup> The budgetary fund balance assumes 100% expenditure of all budgeted amounts and is used to understand the District's total budgetary commitment.
- <sup>9</sup> 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.
- <sup>8</sup> 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
- <sup>10</sup> Total New Capital Appropriation corresponds to the "Grand Total" shown in each year on Attachment H.