



PAFR

POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**For the Fiscal Year
January 1 - December 31, 2022**

King County, Washington



King County

Finance and
Business Operations Division

King County Government

King County has the largest population of all counties in Washington state and is the financial, economic, and industrial center of the Pacific Northwest. Located between Puget Sound and the Cascade Mountains, King County ranks 11th in geographical size among 39 counties in the State and is larger than the State of Rhode Island. With over 2.3 million people, it's the 13th most populous county in the nation.

King County is organized under the executive-council form of county government. The Metropolitan King County Council is the policy-making legislative body while the Executive serves as the CEO.



KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Dow Constantine



METROPOLITAN KING COUNTY COUNCIL

King County Councilmembers (from left): **Peter von Reichbauer** (District 7), **Rod Dembowski** (District 1), **Girmay Zahilay** (District 2), **Vice Chair Jeanne Kohl-Welles** (District 4), **Chair Dave Upthegrove** (District 5), **Joe McDermott** (District 8), **Claudia Balducci** (District 6), **Sarah Perry** (District 3), and (not pictured) Vice Chair **Reagan Dunn** (District 9).

OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS

Prosecuting Attorney:
Leesa Manion

Assessor:
John Wilson

Elections Director:
Julie Wise

Presiding Judge–Superior Court:
Patrick Oishi

Chief Presiding Judge–
District Court:
Matthew York

The Executive presents to the County Council annual statements of the County's financial and governmental affairs, proposed budgets, capital improvement plans, and authorizes the signing of all deeds and contracts (on behalf of King County) as well as appoints the director of each executive department. The judicial branch of the County is represented by the courts (District Court, Superior Court) and Prosecuting Attorney.

King County delivers critical services to both incorporated and unincorporated areas. While some services are provided only to unincorporated areas, cities and other incorporated areas can contract with King County for individual services like law enforcement.

2022 POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year January 1 - December 31, 2022
King County, Washington

Welcome to King County's Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) for fiscal year 2022. The PAFR provides a high-level overview of King County's financial affairs and a snapshot of how the County serves its residents, including successes and challenges as the County navigated the ever-changing economic, social, and political climate in 2022.

The PAFR provides an overview of the County's financial condition, analyzing where revenues come from and how dollars are spent. The financial data provided is for King County departments (what accountants call the "primary government") and is divided into governmental and business-type activities (some exclusions are legally separate entities and fiduciary funds). Please see page 13 for definitions of these activities.

While the PAFR is not audited, the financial information reported is based on the audited 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. If you would like more detailed financial reporting and operational information including important Notes to the Financial Statements, please access the Annual Report at: kingcounty.gov/ACFR.

Your feedback is important. Please submit questions, comments, and suggestions about the PAFR to kingcounty.gov/tools/contact-us or help.genacctg@kingcounty.gov.



Department of Executive Services
Finance and Business Operations Division
Financial Management Section

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Please call 206-263-2353 or TTY: 711

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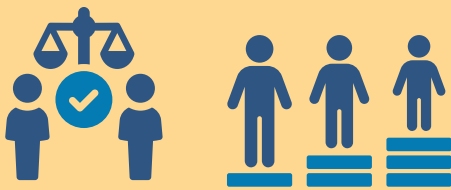
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King County's Major Initiatives

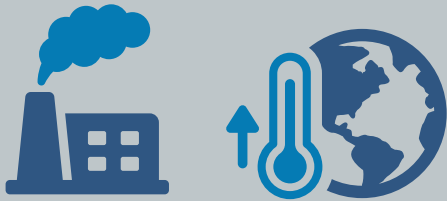
King County's work is guided by its True North vision: Making King County a welcoming community where every person can thrive. Major initiatives helping the County to accomplish this goal include: Best-run Government, Equity and Social Justice, Confronting Climate Change, and Regional Mobility.



Best-run Government: King County delivers services and products that meet the diverse needs of the people who live, work, and do business here. The County's goal quite simply is to do this better than any other government and to be the best-run government for the communities it serves. The County is changing the way it works by improving performance, processes, and service delivery to increase equity and respond to the region's changing needs.



Equity and Social Justice: King County is investing and realigning itself to be an anti-racist and pro-equity government through initiatives ranging from transforming policing and the criminal legal system to making down-payments towards economic and racial justice. Efforts include co-creating change in partnership with communities in attempts to disrupt systemic racism at its roots.



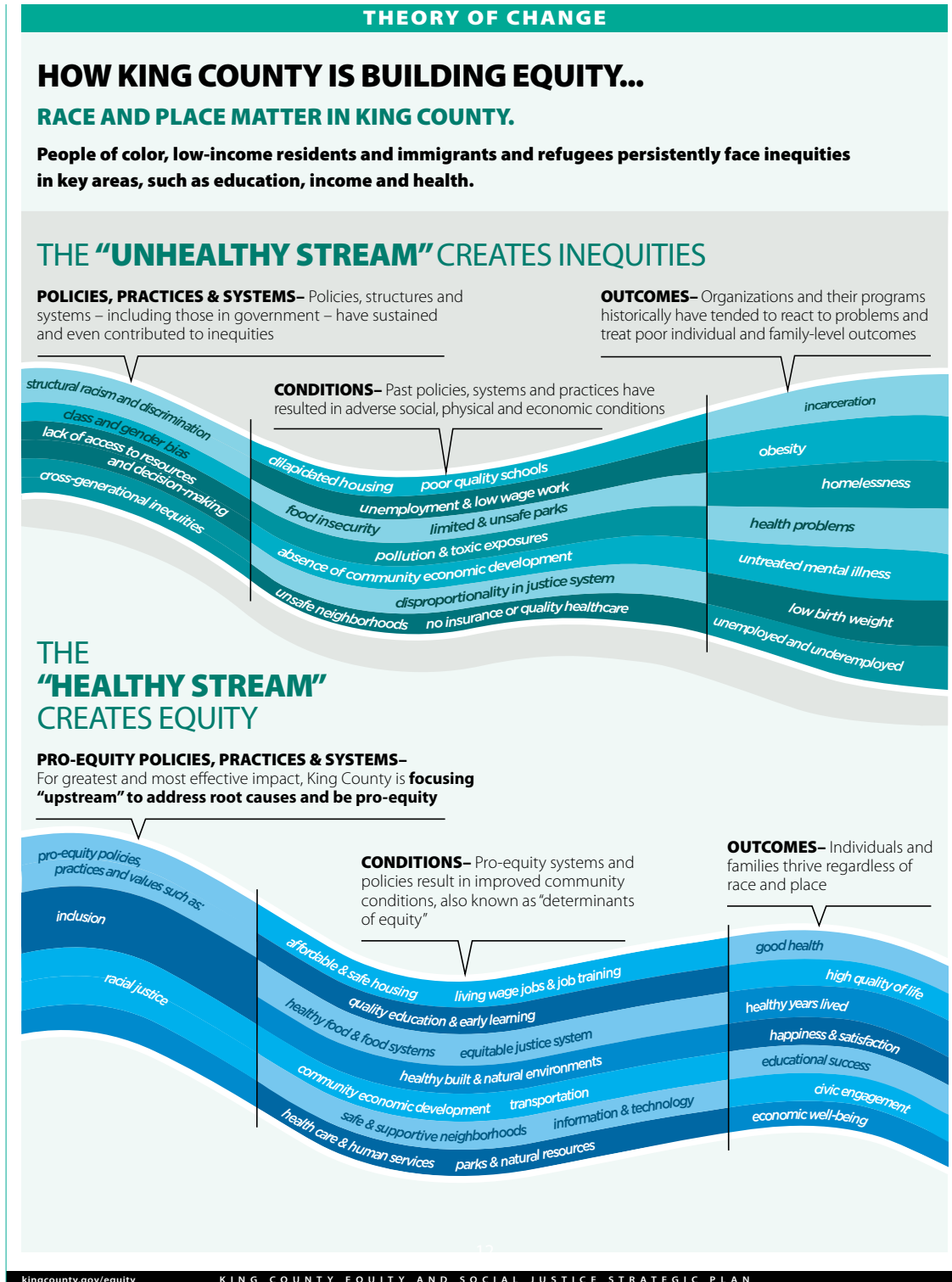
Confronting Climate Change: King County works to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for climate change impacts to resident's health, safety, economy, and the environment. The County is making the community more resilient to climate change impacts through research, changes in how it plans and designs major infrastructure, and community partnership.



Regional Mobility: King County's network of regional roads, integrated Metro bus and rail transit, and water taxi services all work together to help move people better and connect communities. As the County continues to grow, public transportation will play an important role in reducing congestion, protecting the environment, and getting more people where they need to go.

Advancing Equity, Racial and Social Justice

King County government has made strides for more than a decade to integrate equity and social justice (ESJ) in how the County does its work, guided by long-standing community wisdom. In acknowledging and responding to centuries-long crisis of systemic racism and colonialism, King County declared racism a public health crisis and initiated a set of investments to “disrupt and dismantle racism and protect the health and well-being of Black, Indigenous People and People of Color” in alignment with the County’s ESJ Theory of Change:



2022 Accomplishments

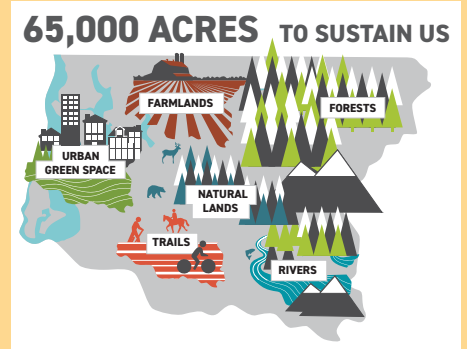
We can make our behavioral health system more effective, accessible and equitable by:

- Creating a regional network of five crisis care centers
- Preserving & restoring residential treatment beds
- Recruiting & retaining the behavioral health workforce

Behavioral Health Crisis The Executive and a regional coalition of leaders announced a plan to address the behavioral health crisis in Washington. The plan creates a countywide network of five crisis care centers, invests in the recruitment and retention of the community behavioral health workforce, restores the number of residential treatment beds in the region, and provides immediate services while centers are being constructed.

Conservation Futures Levy

In November, voters approved Proposition 1, which will restore the Conservation Futures Levy funding to rapidly accelerate open space preservation. Conservation Futures funding has helped preserved over 100,000



acres of urban green spaces, trails, natural lands, rivers, farmlands and forests, including Cougar Mountain Regional Wildland Park, Duwamish Waterway Park, Sammamish River Trail, Discovery Park, Capeheart Forest, Olympic Sculpture Park, Clark Lake Park and Duwamish Hill Preserve.

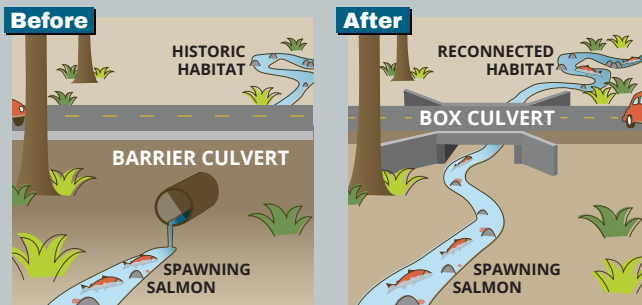
Participatory Budgeting - a new community driven approach to determining how to spend public funds.



Participatory Budgeting is an innovative approach that ensures that people in the urban unincorporated areas of King County have a direct say in how funds are spent in their communities. The process uses authentic community engagement to reach those who are farthest away from traditional power, resources, and opportunities. During 2022, community members cast more than 2,600 ballots and chose 45 projects that King County will fund in East Federal Way, East Renton, Fairwood, Skyway, and White Center.



Health through Housing King County opened the doors on three more Health through Housing buildings in North Seattle, Pioneer Square, and Auburn, and acquired additional buildings in Kirkland and Capitol Hill this year. There are now 15 buildings in the Health through Housing portfolio. With more locations welcoming residents in 2023, Health through Housing is delivering on the goal to ensure every person in King County can have a home.



Restoring Salmon Habitat One of the most effective ways of ensuring the survival of native salmon is to remove barriers to their habitat as quickly as possible. This also helps the orcas that rely on the salmon for food. At an estimated cost of \$150 million, King County is working to remove the barriers by the end of 2032. During 2022, the County completed four projects along East Lake Sammamish, two on Ravensdale Creek, and one east of Auburn on Charlie Jones Creek, a tributary to the White River.



Free Youth Transit Passes The King County launched the Free Youth Transit Pass program allowing riders 18 and younger to ride public transit at no cost. By adopting a year-round free youth fare policy, King County Metro and other agencies across the State are providing young people access to the region's network of public transportation services, expanding opportunity, and providing more equitable access.

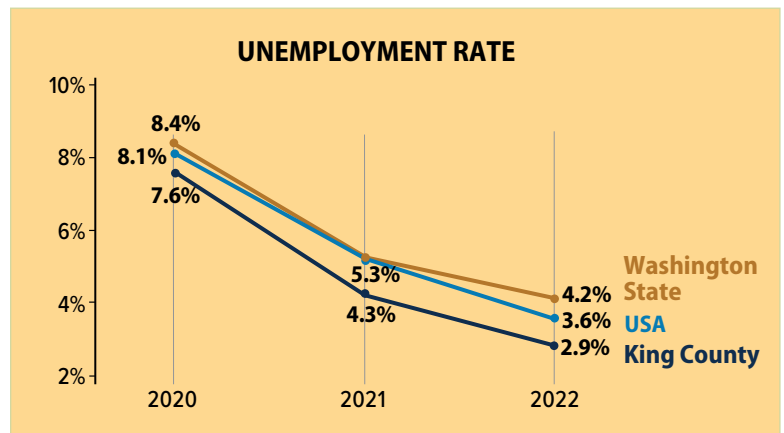
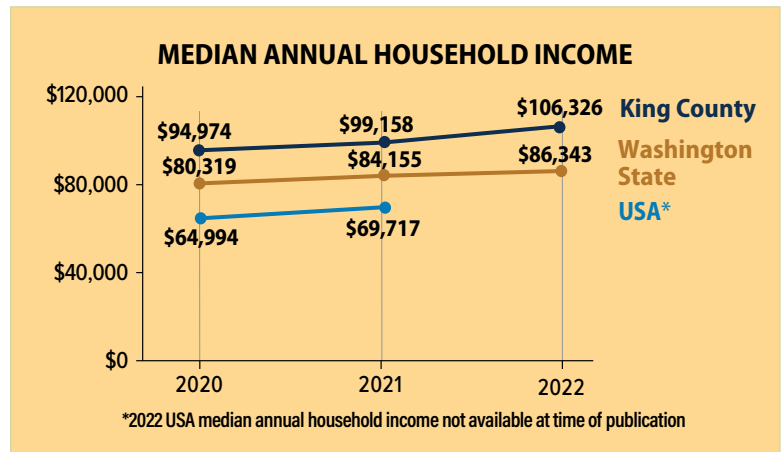
Local Economy

Economic factors have a direct impact on King County's revenues, which are sensitive to the performance of both regional and local economies. Income, employment, market forces, investment, and inflation influence property tax assessments, retail sales and real estate transactions.

Employment in King County increased in 2022. The aerospace manufacturing sector added 4,500 jobs during the year. Amazon and Microsoft announced company-wide headcount reductions after several years of growth. This has been a consistent trend in the information and technology sector. Employment in the leisure and hospitality sector had not returned to pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2022.

The Seattle Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W-STB) increased by 8.8 percent. The national CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U-US) increased 8.0 percent during the same period.

Consumer confidence and spending continued to increase in 2022 after the effects of the global pandemic in 2020. Taxable sales in the County increased 11.0 percent in 2022. Most sectors had an increase in taxable sales except for leisure and hospitality.



DEMOGRAPHICS OF KING COUNTY AND THREE OTHER COUNTIES WITH SIMILAR POPULATION

	KING COUNTY WASHINGTON	DALLAS COUNTY TEXAS	SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA	MARICOPA COUNTY ARIZONA
2022 Population	2,266,789	2,586,050	3,287,306	4,507,419
2022 Population Density (per sq. mile)	1,072	2,962	781	490
2022 65 Years and Older Population	312,817	297,396	489,809	712,172
2022 Median Household Income	\$106,326	\$65,011	\$88,240	\$72,944
2022 Unemployment Rate	2.9%	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%

Statement of Net Position

The statement of net position presents all of King County’s assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as the net position.

The County’s fiscal year runs simultaneously with the calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Over time, increases or decreases in the County’s net position may be an indication of whether the financial situation of the County is improving or deteriorating. The County’s statement of net position for fiscal years ending December 31, 2020 - 2022 is shown in the chart below.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities			Total		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,085	\$1,965	\$1,577	\$2,332	\$2,401	\$2,027	\$4,417	\$4,366	\$3,604
Capital assets	4,264	3,895	3,582	6,115	6,129	6,217	10,379	10,024	9,799
Other assets ^(a)	1,433	1,782	738	1,662	1,609	1,017	3,095	3,391	1,755
Total Assets	7,782	7,642	5,897	10,109	10,139	9,261	17,891	17,781	15,158
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	313	110	133	329	22	245	642	333	378
LIABILITIES									
Long-term liabilities	1,762	1,603	1,323	4,553	4,601	4,881	6,315	6,204	6,204
Other liabilities ^(a)	631	694	629	425	420	269	1,056	1,114	898
Total Liabilities	2,393	2,297	1,952	4,978	5,021	5,150	7,371	7,318	7,102
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	469	741	109	474	525	110	943	1,266	219
NET POSITION									
Net investment in capital assets ^(a)	3,217	3,010	2,943	2,119	2,195	2,302	5,336	5,205	5,245
Restricted ^(a)	2,073	1,579	1,169	420	325	247	2,493	1,904	1,416
Unrestricted ^(a)	(57)	125	(143)	2,447	2,296	1,697	2,390	2,421	1,554
Total Net Position	\$5,233	\$4,714	\$3,969	\$4,986	\$4,816	\$4,246	\$10,219	\$9,530	\$8,215

Sources: 2022 ACFR MD&A and Entity-wide Statement of Net Position (for Cash and cash equivalents)

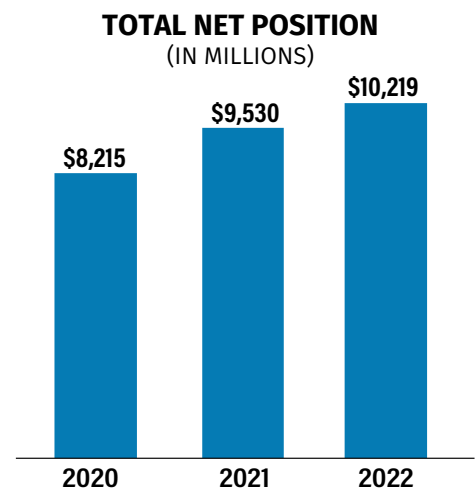
(a) Prior year figures have been restated due to updated information received subsequent to the publication of 2021 PAFR

King County’s overall net position increased 7.2 percent or \$689 million from the prior fiscal year. The three components of net position are:

Net Investment in Capital Assets: The most significant portion of net position (52.2 percent or \$5.3 billion) is invested in capital assets. King County uses these capital assets to provide a variety of public goods and services to its citizens. For that reason, these assets are not available for future spending. King County’s investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt.

Restricted Net Position: This portion of net position (24.4 percent or \$2.5 billion) is restricted, representing funds that are limited to construction activities, payment of debt, or specific programs by law.

Unrestricted Net Position: The remaining portion of net position (23.4 percent or \$2.4 billion) is unrestricted, representing resources that are available for services.



Activities/Changes in Net Position

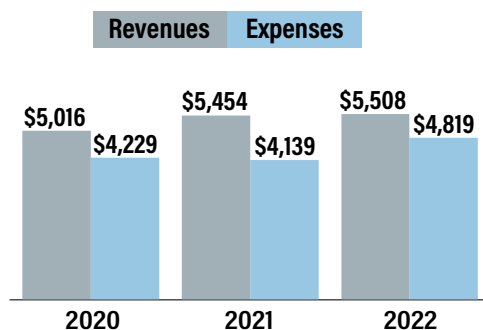
The statement of activities shows how King County's net position changed during the year reported, and shows total revenues earned and expenses incurred. When revenues exceed expenses, the County's net position increases. If expenses were to exceed revenues, net position would decrease.

In 2022, the County's revenues exceeded expenses by \$689 million.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION (IN MILLIONS)	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities			Total		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
REVENUES									
Program revenues ^(b)	\$1,851	\$1,758	\$1,217	\$1,269	\$1,433	\$1,529	\$3,120	\$3,191	\$2,746
General revenues	1,559	1,484	1,561	829	779	709	2,388	2,263	2,270
Total Revenues	3,410	3,242	2,778	2,098	2,212	2,238	5,508	5,454	5,016
EXPENSES^(a)									
General government	225	203	252	-	-	-	225	203	252
Law, safety and justice	903	726	819	-	-	-	903	726	819
Economic environment	263	200	229	-	-	-	263	200	229
Health and human services ^(b)	1,212	1,136	973	-	-	-	1,212	1,136	973
Other governmental activities ^(b)	296	240	240	-	-	-	296	240	240
Public transportation	-	-	-	1,240	1,001	1,064	1,240	1,001	1,064
Solid waste	-	-	-	165	126	136	165	126	136
Water quality	-	-	-	471	469	477	471	469	477
Other business-type activities	-	-	-	44	38	39	44	38	39
Total Expenses	2,899	2,505	2,513	1,920	1,634	1,716	4,819	4,139	4,229
Increase in net position before transfers	511	737	265	178	578	522	689	1,315	787
Transfers	8	8	6	(8)	(8)	(6)	-	-	-
Increase in net position	519	745	271	170	570	516	689	1,315	787
Net position, beginning of year ^(b)	4,714	3,969	3,698	4,816	4,246	3,730	9,530	8,215	7,428
Net Position, End of Year	\$5,233	\$4,714	\$3,969	\$4,986	\$4,816	\$4,246	\$10,219	\$9,530	\$8,215

Source: 2022 ACFR MD&A (a) 2021 revenues and expenses were adjusted for the corresponding effects of the restatements of beginning net position (b) Beginning net position for 2022 has been restated due to updated information received subsequent to the publication of 2021 PAFR.

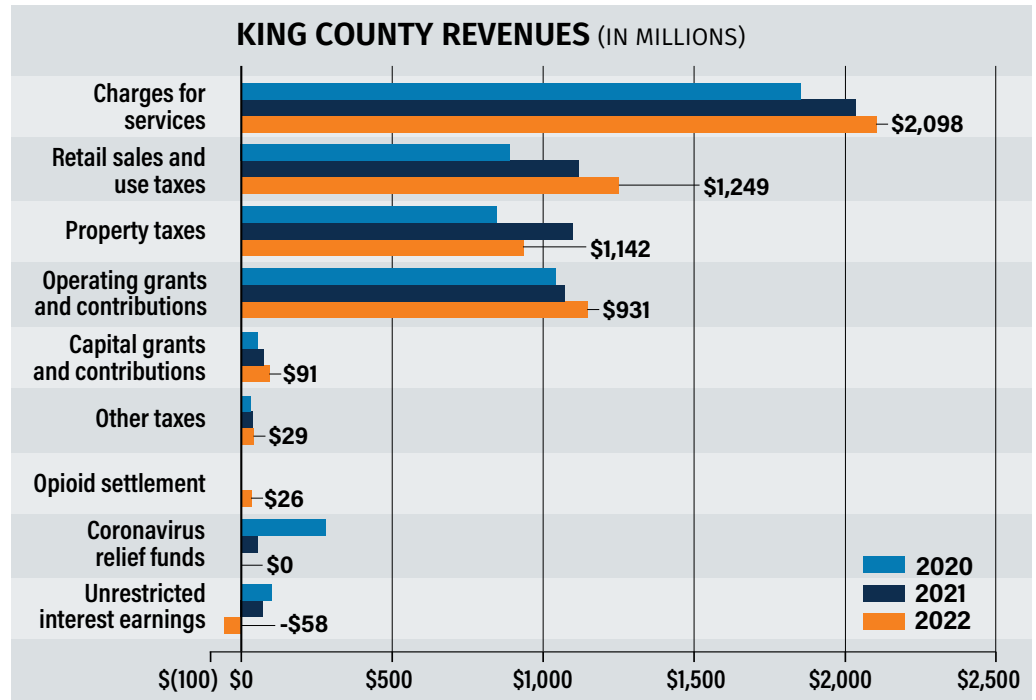
COUNTY REVENUES & EXPENSES (IN MILLIONS)



Revenues shown as **Program Revenues** would disappear if the program or function were eliminated. On the other hand, **General Revenues** come from taxes or other revenues available to the County.

Revenues by Source

The largest revenue increases in 2022 by dollar were Retail sales and use taxes which increased 11.7 percent (\$131 million) to \$1.2 billion. This is followed by Property taxes which increased \$72 million. Revenue increases were primarily driven by the recovering local economy. Overall, revenues for the County increased 1.0 percent (\$55 million) from last year.



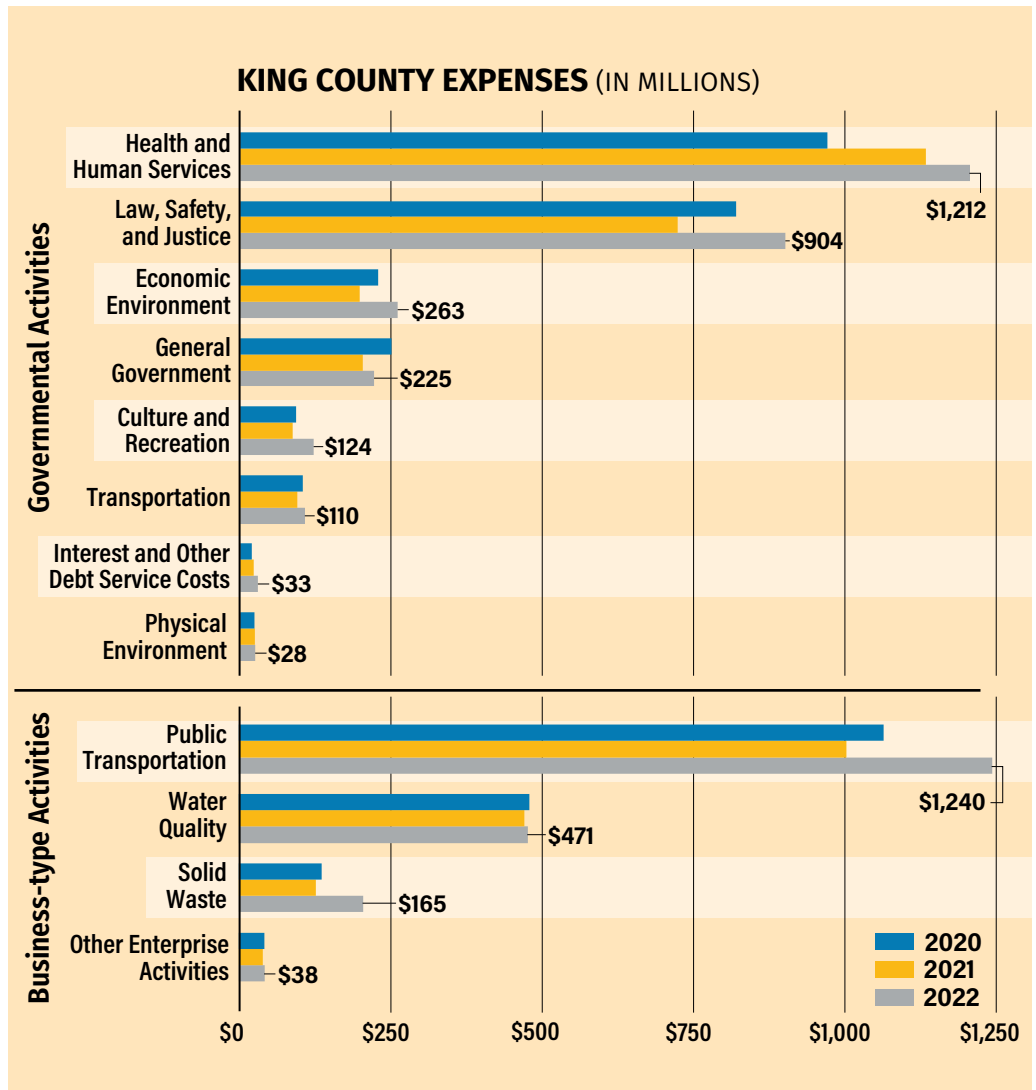
Expenses by Function

King County provides some services regionally and others exclusively to unincorporated areas. Some are available for cities to purchase on a contractual basis. The table on page 13 lists the major services provided by the County while the graphs to the right present a three-year comparison of their expenses.

The most substantial County expenses from governmental activities in order are:

- Health and Human Services
- Law, Safety, and Justice
- Economic Environment
- General Government

The largest dollar increases in 2022 occurred in Law, Safety, and Justice, which increased by 24.5 percent (\$178 million) from 2021. The increase was related primarily to the pandemic.

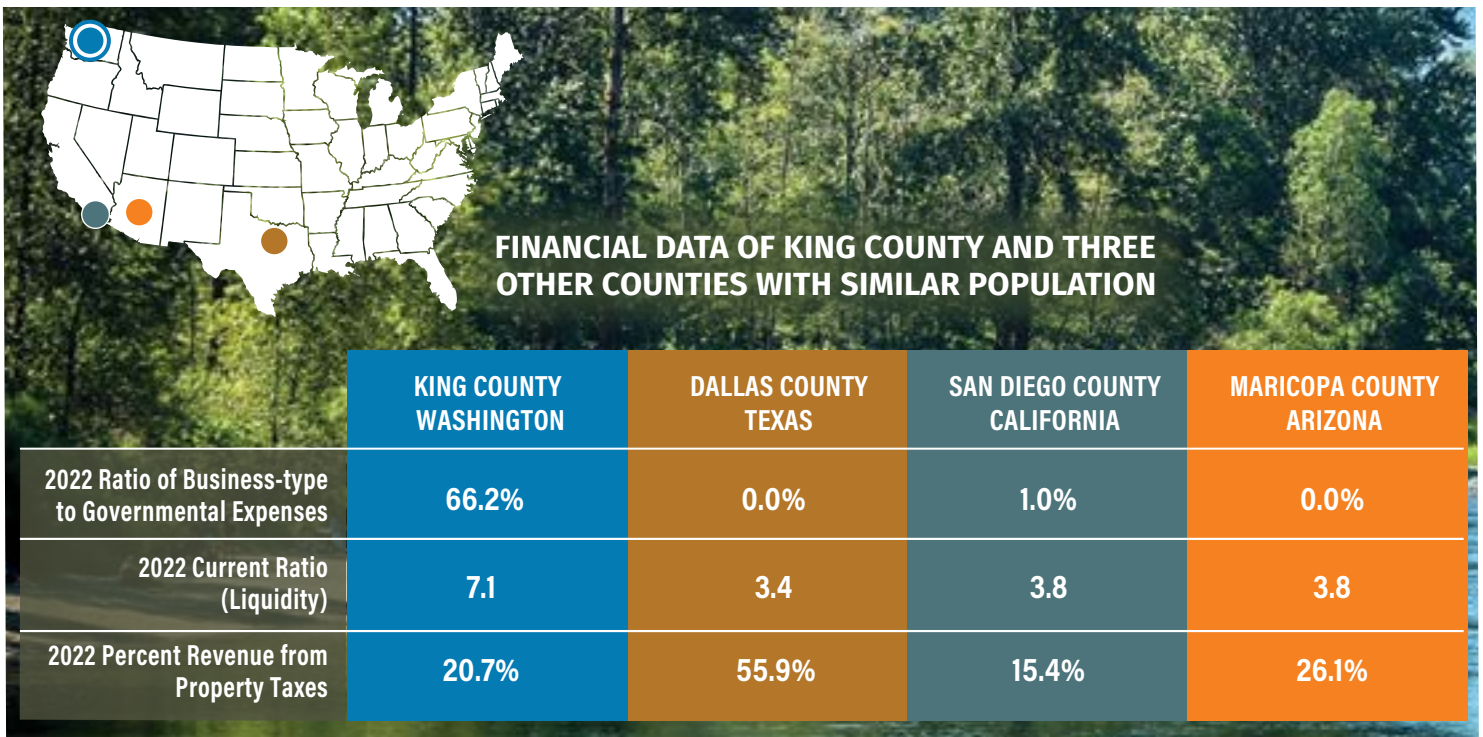
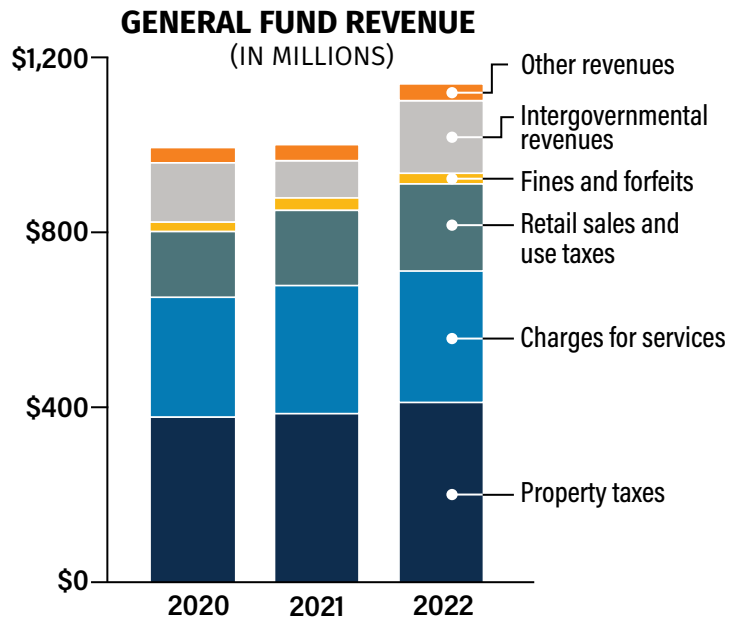


General Fund Highlights

The General Fund serves as the chief operating fund of the County which is where most traditional operating departments reside. These include the County Executive and County Council, Sheriff, Superior Court, Elections, and Judicial Administration. About three-quarters of the General Fund is spent on law, safety and justice.

At the end of 2022, the total fund balance was \$316 million, an increase of 21.1 percent or \$55 million over the prior year. The increase in fund balance was due to a reduction in spending from the prior year. The notable revenue streams contributing to the increase of fund balance are property taxes, 35.7 percent of total revenues, charges for services, 26.8 percent of total revenues, retail sales and use taxes, 17.5 percent of total revenues, and intergovernmental revenues, 14.8 percent of total revenues. The unassigned fund balance totaled \$283 million, an increase of 27.5 percent over the prior year. As a measure of liquidity, the size of the unassigned fund balance is often compared relative to total expenditures, which gives 28.8 percent, an increase of 14.2 percent from last year.

In the long-term, the General Fund continues to face financial challenges due to a structural imbalance between the limited rate of property tax growth (1.0 percent plus the taxes on new construction) and the combined rate of inflation and population growth (typically around 4.0 percent). While the County searches for more permanent solutions, it balances the budget each biennium through service reductions, gains in efficiencies, rate increases, and other fiscal strategies.

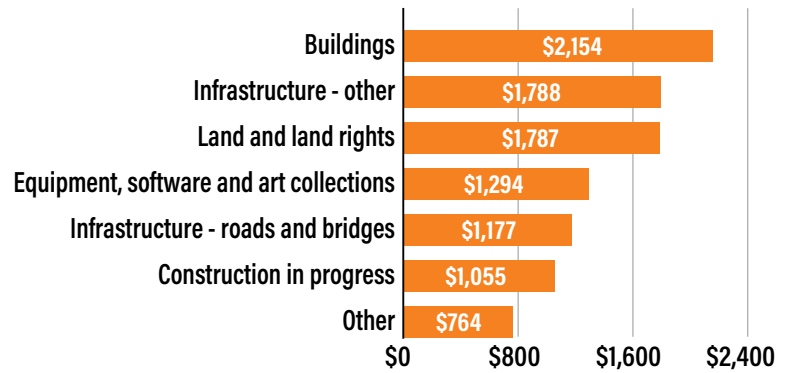


The Capital Base

The County utilizes capital assets to provide vital services and enhance the quality of life of its citizens. This includes the industrial-scale plants for wastewater treatment and waste disposal, the infrastructure network of roads and bridges, multi-modal transportation facilities, open space land, land rights, and buildings.

The County's capital assets, net of depreciation, at the end of 2022 increased by 1.3 percent from last year to a new net book value of \$10.4 billion.

KING COUNTY CAPITAL ASSETS (IN MILLIONS)



MAJOR CAPITAL ASSET EVENTS DURING 2022 INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:



Public Transportation Enterprise brought 25 new buses into service during the year at a cost of \$31 million. Also, the ORCA Replacement project went into service with a capitalized cost of \$22 million.

Puget Sound Emergency Radio Network (PSERN)

is replacing the existing emergency communications radio system that is over 20 years old. The total estimated project cost is \$303 million; \$215 million has been spent through December 31, 2022. The radio network is anticipated to be operational in 2023.



Water Quality Enterprise brought new facilities into service during the year at a cost of \$318 million. This includes buildings at a cost of \$126 million and infrastructure at a cost of \$90 million.

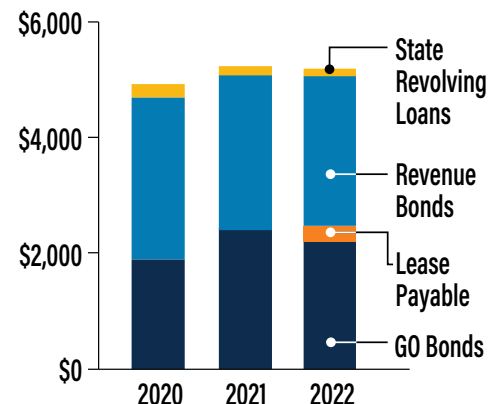
Solid Waste Enterprise has completed the design phase and is beginning the implementation phase of the South County Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRTS). The new transfer station is expected to open to the public in spring of 2026 and has an estimated cost of \$132 million.



Borrowing and Leverage

At the end of 2022, the County had a total of \$5.2 billion in long-term debt outstanding, comprised of \$2.2 billion in general obligation (GO) bonds, \$259 million in leases payable, \$2.6 billion in revenue bonds, and \$144 million in loans from the State of Washington for public works construction activities. The total amount of bonds outstanding remained about the same over the previous year. GO bonds are backed by the full faith, credit and taxing power of the government while revenue bonds are secured by specific revenue sources such as sewer fees and lease payments. The County uses revenue bonds to finance the major portion of its wastewater treatment facilities. The County maintained a rating of "Aaa" from Moody's, a rating of "AAA" from Standard & Poor's, and a rating of "AAA" from Fitch for both its limited tax general obligation debt and unlimited tax general obligation debt. The ratings for Water Quality Enterprise's revenue debt are "Aa1" from Moody's and "AA+" from Standard & Poor's.

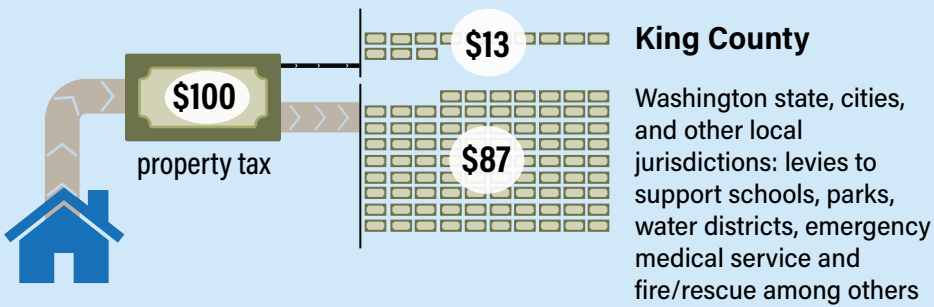
KING COUNTY BONDS OUTSTANDING (IN MILLIONS)



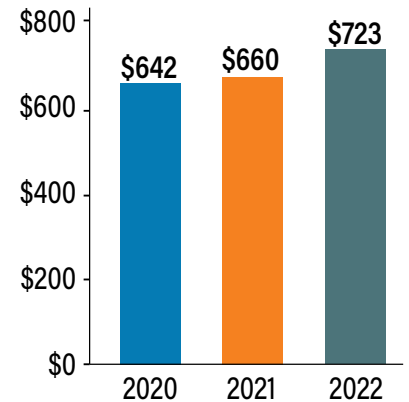
Property Taxes

King County's Assessor supported 120 local taxing districts during 2022. For every property tax dollar collected, 13 cents are used to support King County and 87 cents are allocated between the State, cities and other local jurisdictions. About half of property tax is determined by levies that are voter-approved for such services as schools, parks, water districts, emergency medical service, and fire/rescue, among other services. Property taxes are levied primarily on real property owned by individuals and businesses. The Assessor determines the fair market value of properties, which is intended to reflect the property's market value. Total assessed value of taxable property increased by 9.6 percent in 2022 reaching \$722.5 billion.

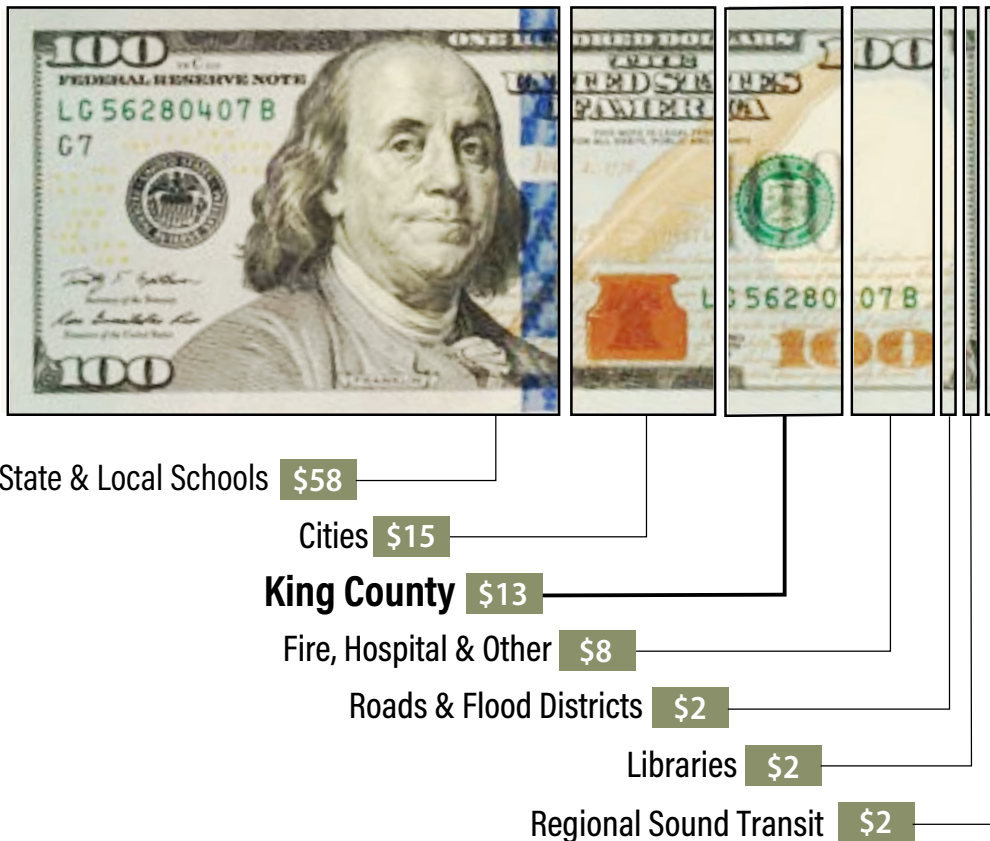
For each \$100 paid in property taxes, \$13 goes to King County's General Fund and \$87 goes to various agencies through voter-approved levies



ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY (IN BILLIONS)



WHERE YOUR PROPERTY TAXES WENT



2022 PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

- Microsoft
- Amazon.com
- Boeing
- Essex Property Trust
- Puget Sound Energy/Electric
- C/O Prologis - Re Tax
- Smith Kendra
- Union Square LLC
- Puget Sound Energy/Gas
- Kilroy Reality (Three Bellevue Center LLC)

COVID-19 Response and Recovery

The Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 arrived in King County on January 20, 2020 which quickly resulted in an emergency declaration on March 1, 2020. The County's response efforts included a countywide assessment of shelters, day centers, encampments, and supportive housing programs to identify resource gaps, identify isolation and quarantine facilities to prevent overloading of the healthcare system, increasing testing and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Throughout the pandemic, Public Health Seattle and King County led a response focused on ensuring no community was left behind in the recovery. This effort included purchasing more than 700,000 COVID-19 home testing kits, providing over 9,000 High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters to businesses and organizations, and safely reopening businesses and gathering places throughout the county. In addition to the home testing kits, the County purchased and distributed 24 million standard masks and 1 million higher-grade masks during the Omicron surge in the spring of 2022.



A Public Health nurse administers a COVID-19 vaccine to a patient at a drive-up clinic in Renton.



Public Health nurses at work at walk up testing facility in Tukwila.

These efforts have helped King County to achieve case counts among the lowest in the nation. Out of the 97 most populated regions in the country, King County ranks 90th in terms of COVID case rates and deaths. For counties with more than two million residents, King County has the lowest case counts and deaths from COVID-19. King County has the third highest vaccination rate in the nation at 85 percent fully vaccinated, and the highest rate of people receiving booster doses in the country at 57 percent of residents.

The County supported an equitable economic recovery by targeting support to those most affected. Over 40,000 residents received rental assistance totaling more than \$340 million. Small businesses benefited from \$6 million in assistance, and more than \$20 million was invested in arts and culture organizations.

King County addressed digital inequity worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. Families impacted by social and economic disparities without broadband connectivity or technology have had challenges accessing opportunities such as work from home, learn from home, and health information found online. Additionally, foreign-born residents or those who speak limited English faced challenges accessing healthcare and essential information online to reduce exposure or severe illness from COVID-19. The County provided \$2 million in grants to fund organizations that promote digital equity, providing services to communities that face barriers to accessing digital services such as tech devices, internet connection and digital literacy, and have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

List of Services

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

General Government

Executive & council functions, elections & assessments, records & licensing, performance strategy & budget, information & technology

Health & Human Services

Community mental health, communicable diseases, environmental health, public health clinics and programs, alcoholism treatment, drug abuse prevention, regional hazardous waste management

Law, Safety & Justice

Sheriff's office, prosecuting attorney, superior court, public defense, judicial administration, adult and juvenile detention, emergency medical services

Transportation

Road services, roads capital program

Economic Environment

Youth employment, development & environmental services, planning & community development, river improvement, animal control, river & flood control construction, natural resources

Physical Environment

Surface water management

Culture and Recreation

Parks, art & cultural development, historical preservations, law library

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Public transportation, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal and recycling, airport, institutional network, radio communications and water taxi

Definitions of Terms

Accrual basis is the method of accounting that records revenues and expenses when they are incurred, in contrast with "cash basis", which records revenues and expenses when the cash is received or paid. (See also modified accrual basis)

Assets are resources which the County owns (and therefore, controls) that can be utilized in providing services. For example, cash from tax collections is an "asset" that is used to pay salaries of police officers as they serve the community.

Capital assets are the buildings, roads and bridges, plant and equipment, land and other long-lived assets that are utilized by the County in providing services to its taxpayers.

Current assets include cash and assets that can be quickly turned into cash to pay this month's bills.

Deferred inflows of resources is an acquisition of net assets during the year that is applicable to a future year. For example, a federal grant may be received in 2017 to reimburse the County's incurred costs, but the grantor may restrict spending until 2018 because that is when the federal budget has appropriated them.

Deferred outflows of resources is a consumption of net assets during the year that is applicable to a future year. This is the opposite of deferred inflows of resources.

Fund balance denotes the amount of equity in a governmental fund, and represents assets plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Business-type funds use the term "net position."

Government-wide reporting provides an aggregate view of the County's financial activities consolidating governmental and business-type activities using the accrual basis of accounting.

Liabilities are current obligations to use resources that the government has little or no discretion to avoid, such as payments owed to suppliers.

Long-term liabilities include items such as bonds, loans, pension contributions and other obligations due more than one year in the future.

Modified accrual basis is the method of accounting used for governmental funds, and focuses on whether those funds have sufficient resources to pay their bills in the short-term.

Net investment in capital assets is the portion of net position that represents the historical cost of capital assets less the amount of debt used to acquire them. A loose analogy can be made to the equity in one's home under a mortgage.

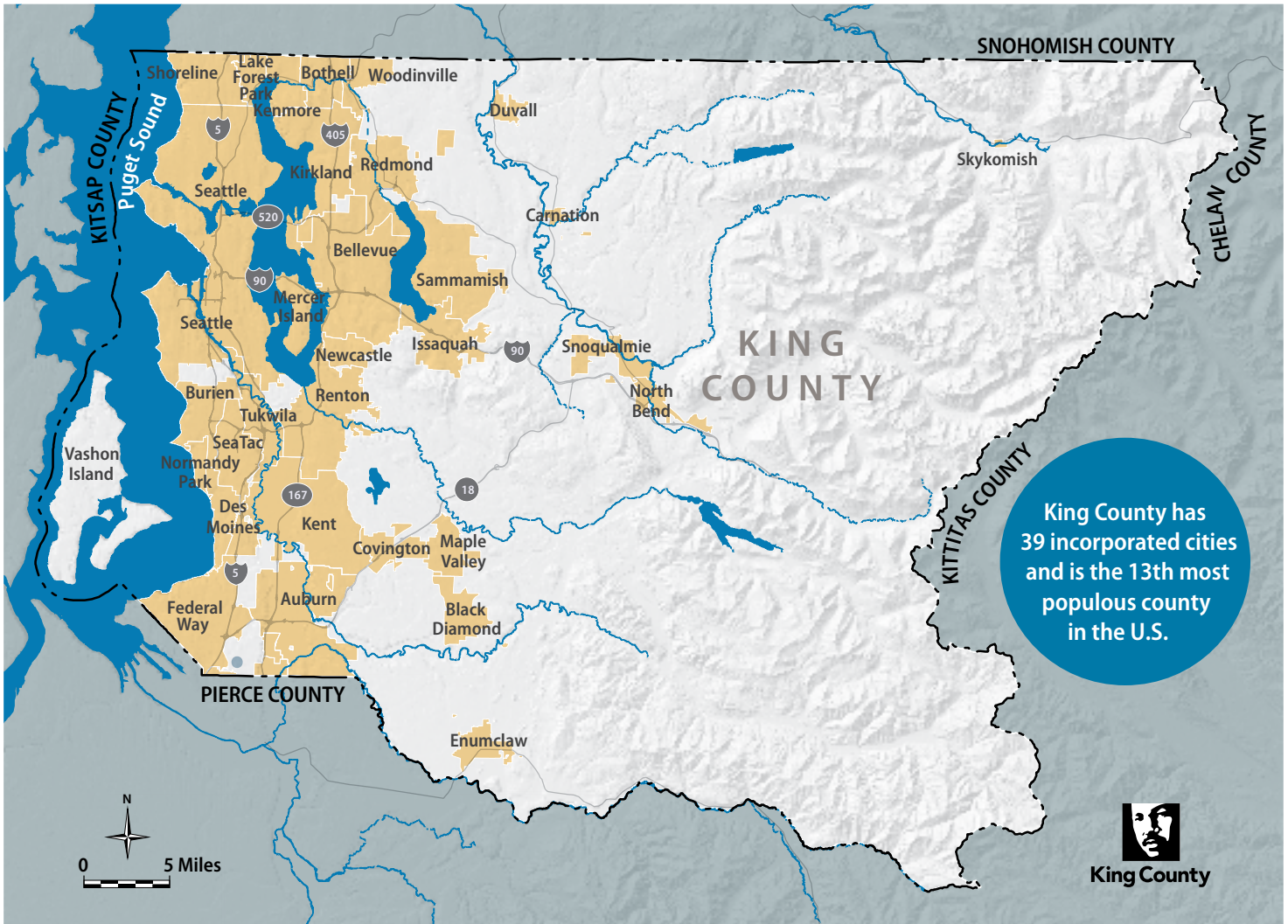
Net position is the residual of all other financial statement elements found in accrual basis statements: the difference between a) assets plus deferred outflows of resources; and b) liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources.

OPEB stands for "Other Post-Employment Benefits" and represents the health benefits received by former employees after they retire from King County.

Restricted net position is the portion of net position subject to external spending restrictions, such as state law, bond covenants or contracts.

Unrestricted net position is the portion of net position not tied up in net investment in capital assets or by external legal restrictions. It is available at the government's discretion to pay bills.

King County at a Glance



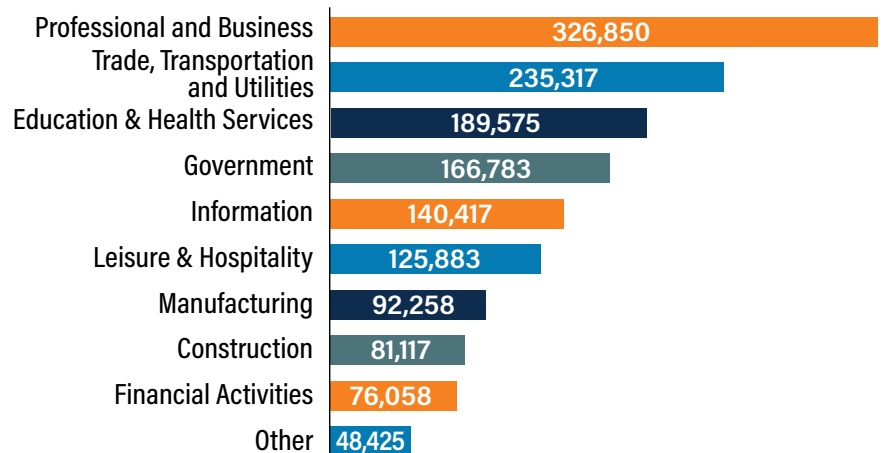
ABOUT KING COUNTY

Land Area (Square Miles)	2,132
Miles of Paved Roads	1,465
Bridges	185
Building Permits Issued	1,282
Number of Parks	244
Acres of Parks	175,688
Number of Buses	1,355
Annual Bus Trips	63,079
Wastewater Treatment Plants	5

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2022	2021
Population	2,266,789	2,252,305
- 65 Years & Over	312,817	304,061
Births	N/A	23,390
Deaths	N/A	15,030
Public School Enrollment	288,725	285,899
Private School Enrollment	39,672	38,717
Median Household Income	\$106,326	\$99,158
Unemployment	2.9%	4.3%

2022 PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS BY INDUSTRY Total: 1,482,683 employees



2022 FINANCIAL DATA (IN MILLIONS)

Assessed Valuation	\$722,528
Property Taxes Levied	\$1,139
General Fund 2021-2022 (Biennial Appropriation)	\$2,272

