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**BACKGROUND**

## **Readers' Guide to the King County Budget Book**

This document describes how King County's government plans to meet the communities' needs. King County's budget book is not only an assembly of information required for making policy and resource decisions; it is also a resource for citizens interested in learning about the operation of their County government.

This readers' guide has been provided to inform the reader where particular information may be found. King County's budget book is divided into ten sections: Budget Overview, Background, Economic and Revenue Forecast, five Strategic Plan Area Budget Discussions (see below), the Capital Budget, Debt Service, a brief appendix of summary tables, and a longer appendix with detail on capital projects. Each major section is outlined below.

### **Budget Overview**

The budget overview section describes the fiscal environment in which the Proposed Budget was developed; how the budget addresses major Executive priorities, including the King County Strategic Plan, the 3 percent efficiencies strategy, the Energy Initiative, and the Equity and Social Justice Initiative; and budget planning assumptions. Also included in this section are charts and tables summarizing King County's expenditures, revenues and FTEs for prior and current years.

### **Background**

The background section has a general description of King County government, presents an organizational chart of County government, describes the budget process and concludes with a glossary of words and terms used in this book.

### **Economic and Revenue Forecast**

This section analyzes the impact of economic factors on the budget and the government's ability to deliver services. Projections for 2013 and outyears are based on historical trends, analysis and modeling by the County's Office of Economic and Financial Analysis and staff from the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget. This section includes the General Fund Forecast which provides a two-year projection of revenues and expenditures. Also included are details that impact the proposed 2013 policy choices and project the fiscal impact through 2015.

### **Strategic Plan Discussion**

The presentation of Proposed Budget is structured around the Goals of the King County Strategic Plan (KCSP). The KCSP embodies the priorities of the residents of King County and the values of all of the branches of King County government. This section presents the appropriation units grouped by goal areas and county department. The King County Strategic Plan includes two types of goals: "What We Deliver" goals that articulate the results King County strives to provide to the public, and "How We Deliver" goals that articulate the methods by which King County intends to improve its provision of services. Both are essential to the successful delivery of products and services to King County's customers.

The "What" goal area includes the following strategic plan sections: Justice and Safety, Health and Human Potential, Economic Growth and Built Environment, and Environmental Sustainability. The "How" goal area includes the following strategic plan sections: Service Excellence, Financial Stewardship, Public Engagement, and Quality Workforce, and is condensed under one umbrella term of "How We Deliver." The overall County approach to implementation of the goals is reviewed at the beginning of each goal area. How individual appropriation units or departments are aligned with and implement the KCSP is outlined in the individual agency narratives. These sections also provide the details of the 2013 / 2014 Proposed Budget.

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### Justice and Safety

The Justice and Safety goal is to “Support safe communities and accessible justice systems for all.” This section includes Adult and Juvenile Detention, Jail Health Services, District Court, Department of Judicial Administration, Public Defense, Prosecuting Attorney, Superior Court, Emergency Management, E-911, and Radio.

### Health and Human Potential

The Health and Human Potential goal is to “Promote opportunities for all communities and individuals to realize their full potential.” This section includes most of the Department of Community and Human Services and Public Health – Seattle & King County, excluding Jail Health Services.

### Economic Growth and Built Environment (EGBE)

The EGBE goal is to “Encourage a growing and diverse King County economy and vibrant, thriving and sustainable communities. This section includes Work Training Program, Federal Housing and Community Development, Development and Environmental Services, the Department of Transportation, Independent Agencies and a portion of Natural Resources and Parks.

### Environmental Sustainability (ES)

The Environmental Sustainability goal is to “Safeguard and enhance King County’s natural resources and environment. This section presents the ES appropriation units which are all part of the Department of Natural Resources (DNRP) and includes DNRP Administration, Solid Waste, Water and Land Resources, and Wastewater Treatment.

### How We Deliver

The How goals include Financial Stewardship, “Exercise sound financial management and build King County’s long-term fiscal strength”; Service Excellence, “Establish a culture of customer service and deliver services that are responsive to community needs”; and Quality Workforce, “Develop and empower King County government’s most valuable asset, our employees.” This section includes Legislative Agencies, County Executive, Assessments, Elections, Department of Executive Services, King County Information Technology (KCIT), Fleet, Independent Agencies, and Administrative Agencies and Transfers. These agencies comprise our internal support functions.

### **Capital Projects**

This section provides a high level summary of the budget for capital programs that are addressed individually in the other sections of the budget book. The Capital section includes the list of projects in the format of the attachments to the budget ordinance.

### **Debt Service**

This section provides a discussion and details of King County’s bond indebtedness and the debt service required to repay King County’s debt obligations.

### **Appendix**

This section provides a two-page fact sheet about the county as well as various summary tables of expenditures, revenues, and employees.

### **Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Projects Appendix**

Formerly, detail on CIP projects was in a separate CIP book. Starting with the 2013 / 2014 Proposed Budget, the detail is in an appendix to the one budget book. The contents of the CIP Appendix include the Capital Appropriation Proposal (CAP) forms, project cost summaries, mandatory phased appropriation forms for selected projects, and photographs and schematics for selected projects.

## **Reader's Guide to Understanding Biennial Budgets**

Since 1985, cities in the State of Washington have had the legal ability to adopt biennial budgets and in 1997, the legislature gave counties the authority to adopt ordinances providing for biennial budgets with a mid-biennium review and modification for the second year of the biennium (RCW 36.40.250). At the November 2003 general election, the voters of King County approved Proposition 1, amending Article 4 of King County Charter, authorizing the County Council to adopt an ordinance establishing biennial budgeting.

Ordinance 15545 authorizes biennial budgeting and Motion 13431 outlines a schedule to transition all County funds to biennial budgeting. The 2013 / 2014 Proposed Budget includes biennial requests for most County agencies, including the Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS), Department of Development and Environmental Services (DDES), the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP), and most Internal Service Funds. In accord with the schedule outlined in Motion 13431, the remaining County funds, primarily the General, Public Health and Parks Funds, will become biennial in the 2015 / 2016 budget cycle.

Generally, analysis of biennial budgeting is thought to have several advantages, including, but not limited to, decreased staff time to prepare the budget, an enhanced long-range planning effort during the second year, and the ability to improve program evaluation and policy analysis in the off year.

In preparing a biennial budget, local governments typically employ three variations. The first variation involves a jurisdiction adopting a budget for the first year of the biennium and endorsing it the second year, as happens in the City of Seattle. A second variation of the biennial budget is a two-year spending plan comprised of two one-year appropriations that are adjusted annually. In the third variation, jurisdictions adopt a full twenty-four month budget and provide for a mid-biennium review and modification for the second year of the budget. King County is implementing the third variation.

Biennial budgets for the 2013/2014 are being implemented for all agencies except the following:

- A. General Fund Agencies
- B. Public Health – Seattle & King County
- C. Parks Division
- D. Finance and Business Operations
- E. Business Resource Center

New biennial budgets have been developed for DDES and DOT for the 2013 / 2014 biennium. The 2013 portion of the previously adopted 2012 / 2013 budget is being proposed for disappropriation as part of the 2013 / 2014 Biennial Budget process. Each agency will have two years of appropriation for the 2013 / 2014 Biennial Budget.

DDES is using the 2012 allocation of the 2012 / 2013 Adopted Budget to initialize the 2013 / 2014 Biennial Budget. DOT is using the 2013 allocation of the 2012 / 2013 Adopted Budget to initialize the 2013 / 2014 Biennial Budget. All increments will be based off of the 2012 or 2013 allocation, respectively. All other biennial agencies will be using the annual 2012 Adopted Budget as the starting point for developing 2013 / 2014 biennial budgets.

Biennial budgets will appropriate two years of expenditure and the highest level of FTE authority over the two year period. Decision package increments will be shown as annual expenditures which sum to a biennial increment, while FTEs will show the first year of the change, only so as to not double-count FTE adjustments.

## Readers' Guide to the Detail Sheets

This section contains a glossary specific to the detail pages. The detail pages are interspersed with narrative about the agencies' budgets and show all of the changes made to arrive at the proposed budget. Below are definitions by order of appearance for the types of items listed in the detail pages.

### Appropriation Unit

The name of each appropriation unit can be found at the top of the first page of the appropriation detail. An appropriation unit is the entity with legal authorization to incur obligations and to make expenditures for specific purposes, i.e., Board of Appeals, Cable Communications, District Court, and Roads are all appropriation units. Along with the appropriation unit name is the fund number and appropriation unit number for easy reference.

### Decision Package

A decision package is a coherent programmatic, staffing, or technical change to the base budget. Decision packages are given a variety of codes to delineate the types of changes they include.

- Adopted Budget (AD\_012): The starting point for building the detail pages is the 2012 Adopted Budget for the year beginning January 1, 2012 and ending December 31, 2012, or for biennial budgets, 2012/2013. It does not include encumbrances, supplemental appropriations or technical changes to the 2012 budget that have happened since its adoption by Council. This decision package is the beginning point for all 2013 and 2014 budgets, with the exception of DOT which used the 2013 allocation of the previously adopted 2012 / 2013 biennial budget.
- Adjustments to the Adopted Budget (PF\_013) and/or (PF\_014): This category contains technical adjustments to the 2012 Adopted Budget for step increases, Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) adjustments, removal of one time expenditures and annualization of partial year expenditures for 2013 and 2014. These are incremental changes from the 2012 Adopted Budget and are summarized in one change item in each year, *PF\_013* or *PF\_014*.
- Direct Service Changes (DS): Budget changes that affect the level, quantity or quality of direct services agencies provide to their customers should be coded as DS. Frequency of cleaning or maintenance, number of clinic visits or medical exams provided, and hours of operation are examples of direct service impacts. New revenues related to contracts/service levels, with associated expenditure changes, will also be coded DS. All changes in capital budgets will use a single DS change code for each fund. The DS change code would NOT include efficiency changes that do not change the level of direct service provided to customers.
- Administrative Service Changes (AC): Budget changes that reflect agency policy or operational changes and do NOT impact the quantity or quality of direct services to customers should be coded as Administrative Changes. This will include efficiencies, cost savings related to technology or space consolidations, changes in administrative workload, overhead changes, equipment replacement requests, new revenues with no associated expenditure changes or new revenues with associated AC expenditure changes.
- Central Rate Changes (CR): These are budget adjustments to central rates. Central rates are what agencies charge when they provide a service for another agencies. For example: flex benefits, information technology support, Prosecuting Attorney charges, and motor pool and insurance rate adjustments. Although all other decision packages in the budget are incremental changes from the

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“adjustments to the adopted budget” phase, central rates are total changes from the adopted to the proposed phase to show the overall change from year to year.

Technical Adjustments (TA): These are budget adjustments covering a variety of miscellaneous actions, including the correction of errors in the base budget, the transfer of programs between organizational units, and net zero changes.

### **Program Highlights**

The reductions, additions and technical adjustments listed on the detail page between the “Adjustment to the Adopted budget” and the 2013 / 2014 Proposed Budget are explained in the narrative pages that follow the detail sheets. Decision packages give County departments a means of changing their budgets from year to year, by listing out items that need to be either reduced or increased. Department requested decision packages are then sent to the Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget (PSB) for review, and if approved by the County Executive are presented in the Proposed Budget for transmittal to the King County Council.

### **Proposed Budget**

For agencies still on the annual cycle, the Proposed Budget is the expenditure and FTE authority requested for 2013. For agencies on the biennial cycle, the Proposed Budget is the combined expenditure authority for 2013 and 2014 and the maximum number of FTEs needed over the biennium. Subtotals are shown on the detail pages for each year to show the annual allocation inherent to the biennial budget.

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**2013/2014 Biennial Budget for  
Sample Appropriation Unit 4040/A72000**

<b>Code/ Item#</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>FTEs *</b>	<b>TLTs</b>
<b>FY13</b>				
<b>Adopted Budget</b>				
AD_012	2012 Adopted Budget	96,996,436	377.81	3.00
<b>Adjustments to Adopted Budget</b>				
PF_013	2013 Adjustments to 2012 Adopted Budget	333,374	(.56)	0.00
<b>Direct Service Changes</b>				
DS_110	Community Services Area Program	4,650	0.00	0.00
<b>Central Rate Changes</b>				
CR_005	General Fund Overhead Adjustment	80,541	0.00	0.00
CR_007	KCIT Operations and Maintenance Charge	(81,699)	0.00	0.00
CR_008	KCIT Infrastructure Charge	(427,055)	0.00	0.00
CR_009	Geographic Information Systems Charge	28,529	0.00	0.00
CR_010	KCIT Operations and Maintenance Charge	(105,084)	0.00	0.00
CR_012	KCIT Telecommunications Overhead	(2,352)	0.00	0.00
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>				
TA_006	KCIT Transfer	(700,372)	2.00	0.00
TA_099	Long Term Lease Rebate	(314,847)	0.00	0.00
<b>FY13 Subtotal</b>		<b>95,812,121</b>	<b>379.25</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>FY14</b>				
<b>Adjustments to Adopted Budget</b>				
PF_012	2012 Adopted Budget	96,996,436	0.00	0.00
PF_014	2013 And 2014 Adjustments to 2012 Adopted Budget	2,602,476	0.00	0.00
<b>Direct Service Changes</b>				
DS_110	Community Services Area Program	4,881	0.00	0.00
<b>Central Rate Changes</b>				
CR_005	General Fund Overhead Adjustment	170,983	0.00	0.00
CR_007	KCIT Operations and Maintenance Charge	(81,699)	0.00	0.00
CR_008	KCIT Infrastructure Charge	(427,055)	0.00	0.00
CR_009	Geographic Information Systems Charge	36,422	0.00	0.00
CR_010	KCIT Operations and Maintenance Charge	(105,084)	0.00	0.00
CR_012	KCIT Telecommunications Overhead	3,540	0.00	0.00
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>				
TA_006	KCIT Transfer	(712,410)	0.00	0.00
TA_099	Long Term Lease Rebate	(314,847)	0.00	0.00
<b>FY14 Subtotal</b>		<b>98,173,643</b>	<b>379.25</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>2013/2014 Biennial Budget</b>		<b>193,985,764</b>	<b>379.25</b>	<b>3.00</b>

\*FTEs for the 2013 Budget and 2013/2014 Biennial Budget do not include temporary positions or overtime. The 2013/2014

Biennial Budget reflects the maximum number of FTEs during the biennium.

\*\*The 2013/2014 Biennial Budget reflects the total expenditures for the biennium.

## **King County Government**

### **Background**

The county consists of 2,131 square miles, ranking 11<sup>th</sup> in geographical size among Washington State's 39 counties. The county ranks number one in population in the State of Washington and is the financial, economic and industrial center of the Pacific Northwest region. There are 39 incorporated cities within King County.

King County operates under a Home Rule Charter adopted by a vote of its citizens in 1968 and is organized under the Council-Executive form of county government. The Metropolitan King County Council is the policy-making legislative body of the County. The Council's nine members are elected by district to four-year staggered terms and serve on a full-time basis. The County Council sets tax levies, makes appropriations, and adopts and approves the annual operating and capital budgets for the County. Other elected County officials are elected at-large to four-year terms and include the Assessor, Director of Elections, County Executive, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, and Superior and District Court Judges. The Prosecuting Attorney is a partisan position. All other elected County officials are non-partisan.

The County Executive serves as the chief executive officer for the County. The County Executive presents annual statements of the County's financial and governmental affairs, the proposed budget and capital improvement plans to the County Council. The County Executive signs, or causes to be signed on behalf of the County, all deeds, contracts, and other instruments, and appoints the director of each executive department.

King County provides some services on a countywide regional basis and some local services only to unincorporated areas. Within appropriate jurisdictions, the County provides public transportation, road construction and maintenance, wastewater treatment, flood control, agricultural services, parks and recreation facilities, law enforcement, criminal detention, rehabilitative services, court services, tax assessments and collections, land use planning and permitting, zoning, public healthcare, emergency medical services, election services, animal control, and the disposal of solid waste. In addition, the County has contracts with some cities to provide local services to incorporated areas of the county.

In 2012, the reporting entity "King County" consists of six component units: 1) Harborview Medical Center (HMC), 2) the Washington State Major League Baseball Stadium Public Facilities District (PFD), 3) the Cultural Development Authority of King County (CDA), 4) the Flood Control Zone Districts, 5) the King County Ferry District, and 6) the Building Development and Management Corporations. Most funds in this report pertain to the entity King County Government. Certain agency funds pertain to the County's custodianship of assets belonging to independent governments and special districts. (These funds are not shown in the budget books.) Under the County's Home Rule Charter, the King County Executive is the *ex officio* treasurer of all special districts of King County, other than cities and towns. Pursuant to County ordinance, the Director of the Finance and Business Operations Division (FBOD) is responsible for the duties of the comptroller and treasurer. Money received from or for the special districts is deposited in a central bank account. The Director of FBOD invests or disburses money pursuant to the instructions of the respective special districts.



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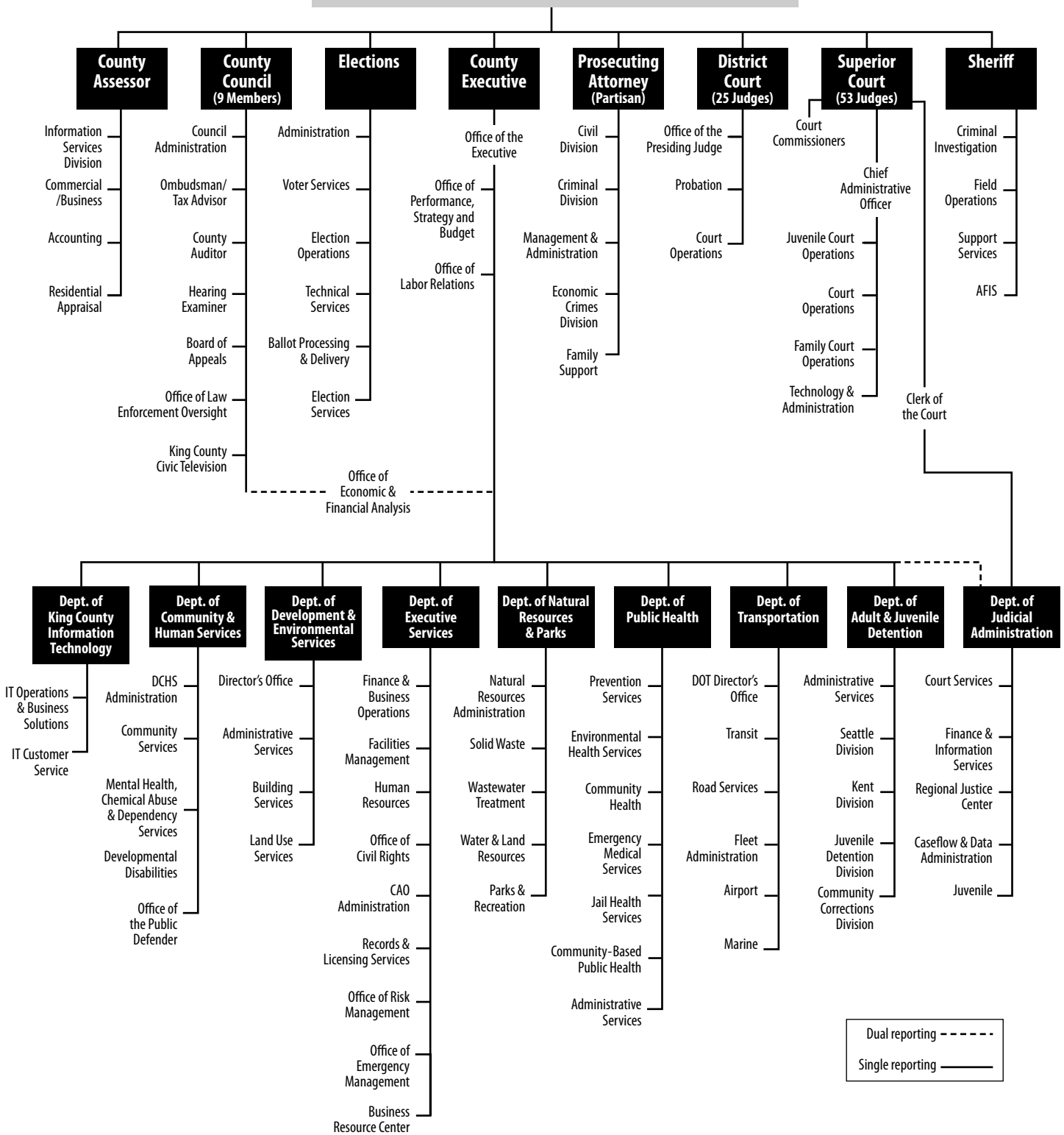
### **Organizational Chart**

An appropriation unit is a legal entity authorized by the County Council to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes. Examples of appropriations units are Boundary Review Board, Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Public Health, and Solid Waste. At King County, annual appropriation units are budgeted on a calendar year basis and biennial appropriation units are budgeted for 24 months, starting January 1 of the first year of the biennium.

Similar appropriation units are combined together to make up a division or a department. For example, the Department of Transportation (DOT) is made up of the following similar appropriation units: Transit, Road Services, Fleet Administration, Marine Division, King County International Airport and DOT Director's Office. The departments are headed by a director, who reports directly to the Assistant County Executive. Each director is a member of the Executive's Cabinet.

A strategic plan area is a grouping of County appropriation units (agencies) or departments with related countywide goals. Under each strategic plan area, individual agencies or departments participate in activities to support the strategic area goals. The budget process distinguishes between five strategic plan areas: Justice and Safety, Health and Human Potential, Economic Growth and Built Environment, Environmental Sustainability, How We Deliver. Debt Service and Capital Improvement are not shown on the County organizational chart.

# The Electorate of King County



## 2013/2014 King County Organization Elected Officials, Departments and Divisions

**ELECTED OFFICIALS OF  
KING COUNTY**

**KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE**

Dow Constantine

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**METROPOLITAN KING COUNTY COUNCIL**

Bob Ferguson, District 1  
Larry Gossett, District 2  
Kathy Lambert, District 3  
Larry Phillips, District 4  
Julia Patterson, District 5  
Jane Hague, District 6  
Pete von Reichbauer, District 7  
Joe McDermott, District 8  
Reagan Dunn, District 9

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**ASSESSOR**

Lloyd Hara

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**DISTRICT COURT**

Corinna Harn, Presiding Judge

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**ELECTIONS**

Sherril Huff

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**PROSECUTING ATTORNEY**

Daniel Satterberg

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**SHERIFF**

Steven Strachan

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**SUPERIOR COURT**

Richard McDermott, Presiding Judge

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## **King County Boards and Commissions**

Boards and commissions are designed to give citizens a voice in their government and provide a means of influencing decisions that shape the quality of life we in the northwest enjoy. Whether your interests revolve around advocating for the developmentally disabled, transportation, or water quality, with 48 boards and commissions to choose from, King County has something for everyone.

Each board/commission has a staff member who acts as a liaison between the board/commission and the King County Executive's Office. The staff liaison is responsible for coordinating the group's recruitment and forwarding names to the King County Executive, who makes the final selection. The King County Council confirms the Executive's appointments. Following is a list of Boards and Commissions for King County.

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### **Appeal Groups**

Board of Appeals & Equalization  
Board of Water System Review  
Fire Code Advisory and Appeals Board  
Personnel Board  
Plumbing Board of Appeals

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### **Management Groups**

Alcoholism & Substance Abuse Administrative Board  
Board of Health  
Civic Television Citizens Advisory Committee  
Civil Service Commission  
Conservation Futures Citizen Oversight Committee  
Cultural Development Authority (4Culture)  
Deferred Compensation Board  
Employee Giving Program Committee  
Harborview Medical Center Board of Trustees  
Seattle Transitional Grant Area HIV Planning Council  
King County Housing Authority Board of Commissioners  
King County Library System Board of Trustees  
Landmarks Commission  
Museum of Flight Authority Board of Directors  
Noxious Weed Control Board  
Rural Forest Commission  
Washington State Boundary Review Board for King County  
Washington State Major League Baseball Stadium Public Facilities District

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**Advisory Groups**

Agriculture Commission  
Citizen's Elections Oversight Committee  
Civil Rights Commission  
Board for Developmental Disabilities  
EEO/AA Advisory Committee  
Board of Ethics  
Ferry Advisory Committee –Fauntleroy  
Ferry Advisory Committee - Seattle  
Investment Pool Advisory Committee  
King County International Airport Roundtable  
Mental Health Advisory Board  
Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Oversight Committee  
Parks Levy Oversight Board  
Patterson Creek Basin Citizens Advisory Committee  
Regional Communications Board  
Regional Human Services Levy Oversight Board  
Seattle-King County Council on Aging and Disability Services  
Solid Waste Advisory Committee  
Transportation Concurrency Expert Review Panel  
Vashon-Maury Island Groundwater Protection Committee  
Veterans' Advisory Board  
Veterans' Citizen Levy Oversight Board  
Women's Advisory Board  
Seattle/King County Taxicab Advisory Commission  
Emergency Management Advisory Committee  
Transit Advisory Commission

## King County at a Glance

### Population Statistics:

Population Statistics As of April 1, 2012				
	King County Cities	Unincorporated King County		King County Population
<b>1990</b>	<b>993,495</b>	<b>513,824</b>		<b>1,507,319</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>1,384,270</b>	<b>352,764</b>		<b>1,737,034</b>
2001	1,404,721	353,579		1,758,300
2002	1,422,160	352,140		1,774,300
2003	1,427,457	351,843		1,779,300
2004	1,431,505	356,795		1,788,300
2005	1,443,800	364,500		1,808,300
2006	1,468,230	367,070		1,835,300
2007	1,493,045	368,255		1,861,300
2008	1,543,050	341,150		1,884,200
2009	1,566,120	343,180		1,909,300
<b>2010</b>	<b>1,606,247</b>	<b>325,002</b>	<b>Census</b>	<b>1,931,249</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>1,657,335</b>	<b>285,265</b>	Estimated	<b>1,942,600</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>1,701,280</b>	<b>255,720</b>	Estimated	<b>1,957,000</b>

### Land Area and Population Density, 2010:

2,134 square miles total land area  
 1,722 square miles unincorporated area  
 412 square miles in 39 cities

Population density per square mile: 917  
 Unincorporated population density per square mile: 149  
 Incorporated population density per square mile 4,129

<i><b>Twelve Largest Employers</b></i>	<b>2006</b>
The Boeing Co.	City of Seattle
University of Washington	Swedish Health Services
Metro-King County government	Providence Health System
U S Postal Service	Starbucks Corporation
Microsoft Corp.	Seattle School District #1
Group Health Cooperative	Alaska Air Group

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<b>Average Annual Employment and Annual Wages of Covered Employees, 2010</b>					
	<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>Percent of Employees</b>	<b>Annual Wages Paid (\$ in 000's)</b>	<b>Percent of Wages</b>	<b>Average (rounded)</b>
Health, Educ and Other Services	203,974	18.3%	\$8,595,590	12.7%	\$42,141
Prof. & Admin. Services	174,966	15.7%	\$12,822,343	18.9%	\$73,285
Government	157,389	14.1%	\$9,178,576	13.5%	\$58,318
Retail Trade	104,859	9.4%	\$3,841,278	5.7%	\$36,633
Manufacturing	97,188	8.7%	\$7,258,134	10.7%	\$74,681
Accommodation & Food Svc (hotels)	85,641	7.7%	\$1,789,371	2.6%	\$20,894
Information	79,034	7.1%	\$10,101,760	14.9%	\$127,815
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	64,465	5.8%	\$4,670,623	6.9%	\$72,452
Wholesale Trade	57,528	5.2%	\$4,281,045	6.3%	\$74,417
Construction	47,208	4.2%	\$2,815,184	4.2%	\$59,634
Transportation & Warehousing	40,251	3.6%	\$2,181,681	3.2%	\$54,202
Other	4,111	0.4%	\$299,541	0.4%	\$72,863
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,116,614</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$67,835,126</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$60,751</b>

Source: WA State Employment Security Dept, 2012

**Highest Elevation Point:** Mount Daniel 7,986 Feet

**Lowest Elevation Point:** Sea Level

**Lakes:** 760 lakes and reservoirs in King County.

**Parks:** 650 parks and recreation areas.

**Precipitation\*** (inches) 1964-1993 Average

<b>Month</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>Mean</b>	5.63	4.19	3.7	2.54	1.68	1.51	0.77	1.07	1.88	3.51	5.79	5.82

**Temperature\*** (degrees Fahrenheit) 1964-1993 Average

<b>Month</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>Mean</b>	39.3	42.7	44.9	49.0	55.3	60.3	64.6	64.6	60.0	52.3	44.7	40.5
<b>Max</b>	44.3	48.8	52.0	57.2	64.4	69.5	75.0	74.6	69.1	59.4	50.2	45.3
<b>Min</b>	34.2	36.5	37.7	40.8	46.2	51.1	54.2	54.5	50.9	45.1	39.2	35.7

\*Data above are from Local Climatological Data Annual Summary with Comparative Data 1993 for the Seattle / Tacoma International Airport

**Licensed Drivers:** 1,534,057 in 2010

**Licensed Vehicles:** 1,670,568 in 2010

**Number of Institutions of Higher Learning:**

Number of Major Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Public and Independent: 7

Number of Public Community and Technical Colleges: 10

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<b>Hispanic Origin and Non-Hispanic Population by Racial Category</b>							
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-Hisp. White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>American Indian</b>	<b>Asian + Pacific</b>	<b>Other + Multi-Race</b>	<b>Hispanic / Latino</b>
<b>1990</b>	1,507,319	1,256,345	74,851	15,964	115,822	N/A	44,337
<b>2000</b>	1,737,034	1,284,433	95,069	14,474	198,939	48,877	95,242
<b>2010 Cen.</b>	1,931,249	1,251,300	116,326	12,931	294,097	84,217	172,378

\*Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

<b>County Population by Selected Age Category as of April 1, 2010</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Population</b>
0-4	120,294	35-54	587,922
5-9	113,295	55-64	228,217
10-14	110,789	65-74	112,747
15-19	117,514	Over 75	97,932
20-34	442,539		<b>1,931,249</b>
		<b>Total</b>	

Sources: US Census Bureau (2010 US Census); Washington State Office of Financial Management; Washington State Employment Security Department; King County Office of Management and Budget; vehicles include cars, trucks, RVs.