CITY OF SPOKANE

REGARDING CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

City Council's standing committee meetings, Agenda Review Sessions, and Legislative Sessions are held in City Council Chambers – Lower Level of City Hall, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.

City Council Members, City staff, presenters and members of the public have the option to participate virtually via WebEx during all meetings, with the exception of Executive Sessions which are closed to the public. Call in information for the June 30, 2025, meetings is below. All meetings will be streamed live on Channel 5 and online at https://my.spokanecity.org/citycable5/live and https://www.facebook.com/spokanecitycouncil.

WebEx call in information for the week of June 30, 2025:

3:30 p.m. Agenda Review Session: 1-408-418-9388; access code: 248 249 50291; password: 0320

6:00 p.m. Legislative Session: 1-408-418-9388; access code: 248 944 48408; password: 0320

To participate in public comment (including Open Forum):

Testimony sign-up is open beginning at 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 27, 2024, and ending at 6:00 p.m. on Monday, June 30, 2025, via the online testimony sign-up form link which can be accessed by clicking https://forms.gle/Vd7n381x3seaL1NW6 or in person outside council chambers beginning at 8:00 a.m. on June 30, 2025. You must sign up by 6:00 p.m. to be called on to testify. (If you are unable to access the form by clicking the hyperlink, please copy and paste the link address into your browser window.) Instructions for participation are provided on the form when you sign up.

The open forum is a limited public forum; all matters discussed in the open forum shall relate to the affairs of the City and not relate to the final, updated draft, or draft agendas, pending hearing items, or initiatives or referenda in a pending election. "Affairs of the city" shall include (i) matters within the legislative, fiscal or regulatory purview of the city, (ii) any ordinance, resolution or other official act adopted by the city council, (iii) any rule adopted by the city, (iv) the delivery of city services and operation of city departments, (v) any act of members of the city council, the mayor or members of the administration, or (vi) any other matter deemed by the council president to fall withing the affairs of the city, which determination may be overridden by majority vote of the council members present. Individuals speaking during the open forum shall address their comments to the council president and shall maintain decorum as laid out in Rule 2.15 (Participation by Members of the Public in Council Meetings).

THE CITY OF SPOKANE

UPDATED DRAFT COUNCIL AGENDA

MEETING OF MONDAY, JUNE 30, 2025

MISSION STATEMENT

TO DELIVER EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICES THAT FACILITATE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND ENHANCE QUALITY OF LIFE.

MAYOR LISA BROWN
COUNCIL PRESIDENT BETSY WILKERSON

COUNCIL MEMBER JONATHAN BINGLE
COUNCIL MEMBER PAUL DILLON
COUNCIL MEMBER LILI NAVARRETE
COUNCIL MEMBER MICHAEL CATHCART
COUNCIL MEMBER KITTY KLITZKE
COUNCIL MEMBER ZACK ZAPPONE

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
CITY HALL
808 W. SPOKANE FALLS BLVD.
SPOKANE, WA 99201

City of Spokane Guest Wireless access for Council Chambers:

Username: **COS Guest**
Password: **K8vCr44y**

Please note the space in username.
Both username and password are case sensitive.

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge that we are on the unceded land of the Spokane people. And that these lands were once the major trading center for the Spokanes as they shared this place and welcomed other area tribes through their relations, history, trade, and ceremony. We also want to acknowledge that the land holds the spirit of the place, through its knowledge, culture, and all the original peoples Since Time Immemorial.

As we take a moment to consider the impacts of colonization may we also acknowledge the strengths and resiliency of the Spokanes and their relatives. As we work together making decisions that benefit all, may we do so as one heart, one mind, and one spirit.

We are grateful to be on the shared lands of the Spokane people and ask for the support of their ancestors and all relations. We ask that you recognize these injustices that forever changed the lives of the Spokane people and all their relatives.

We agree to work together to stop all acts of continued injustices towards Native Americans and all our relatives. It is time for reconciliation. We must act upon the truths and take actions that will create restorative justice for all people.

Adopted by Spokane City Council on the 22nd day of March, 2021
via Resolution 2021-0019

AGENDA REVIEW AND LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Council meetings consist of two parts: The Agenda Review Session (starting at 3:30 P.M.) and the Legislative Session (starting at 6:00 P.M.). The Agenda Review Session is open to the public, but participation is limited to Council Members and appropriate staff. The Legislative Session also is open to the public, and public comment is taken on legislative items (except those that are adjudicatory or solely administrative in nature). Following the conclusion of the Legislative portion of the meeting, an Open Forum is held unless a majority of Council Members vote otherwise. Please see additional Open Forum information that appears at the end of the City Council agenda.

SPOKANE CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REVIEW SESSIONS (BEGINNING AT 3:30 P.M. EACH MONDAY) AND LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS (BEGINNING AT 6:00 P.M. EACH MONDAY) ARE BROADCAST LIVE ON CITY CABLE CHANNEL FIVE AND STREAMED LIVE ON THE CHANNEL FIVE WEBSITE. THE SESSIONS ARE REPLAYED ON CHANNEL FIVE ON THURSDAYS AT 6:00 P.M. AND FRIDAYS AT 10:00 A.M.

ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL

- **Public participation in Council meetings is governed by Council Rules 2.15 and 2.16. A complete copy of the council rules can be found here: City Council Rules.**
- **No member of the public may speak without first being recognized for that purpose by the Chair. Except for named parties to an adjudicative hearing, a person may be required to sign a sign-up sheet and provide their name and city of residence as a condition of recognition.**
- **Persons speaking at the podium shall verbally identify themselves by name, city of residency and, if appropriate, representative capacity.**
- **Speakers may be provided additional written or verbal instructions to ensure that verbal remarks are electronically recorded. Documents submitted for the record are identified and marked by the Clerk. (If you are submitting paper copies of documents to the Council Members, please provide a minimum of ten copies via the City Clerk. The City Clerk is responsible for officially filing and distributing your submittal.)**
- **To ensure that evidence and expressions of opinion are included in the record, and to ensure that decorum befitting a deliberative process is maintained, no modes of expression including but not limited to demonstrations, banners, signs, applause, profanity, vulgar language, or personal insults are permitted. To prevent disruption of council meetings and visual obstruction of proceedings, members of the audience shall remain seated during council meetings.**
- **A speaker asserting a statement of fact may be asked to document and identify the source of the factual datum being asserted.**
- **When addressing the Council, members of the public shall direct all remarks to the Council President, and shall confine their remarks to the matters that are specifically before the Council at that time or, if speaking during Open Forum, shall confine their remarks to affairs of the city.**
- **City staff may testify at Council meetings, including open forum, providing the testimony is in compliance with the City of Spokane Code of Ethics and the staff follow the steps outlined in the City Council Rules of Procedure.**

SPEAKING TIME LIMITS: **Each person addressing the Council is limited to two minutes of speaking time, except during hearings and items under final consideration by the Council, for which three minutes will be allowed. The chair may allow additional time if the speaker is asked to respond to questions from the Council. Public testimony and consideration of an item may be extended to a subsequent meeting by a majority vote of the Council. Note: No public testimony shall be taken on amendments to consent or legislative agenda items, or solely procedural, parliamentary, or administrative matters of the Council.**

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA: **The City Council agendas may be obtained prior to Council Meetings by accessing the City's website at https://my.spokanecity.org/citycouncil/documents/.**

AGENDA REVIEW SESSION

(3:30 p.m.)
(Council Chambers Lower Level of City Hall)
(No Public Testimony Taken)

ROLL CALL OF COUNCIL

INTERVIEWS OF NOMINEES TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

COUNCIL OR STAFF REPORTS OF MATTERS OF INTEREST

DRAFT AGENDAS REVIEW (Staff or Council Member briefings and discussion)

APPROVAL BY MOTION OF THE DRAFT AGENDA

CONSIDERATION OF ANY REQUESTS FOR DEFERRAL OF ITEMS ON THE FINAL AGENDA

EXECUTIVE SESSION

(Closed Session of Council)
(Executive Session may be held or reconvened during the 6:00 p.m. Legislative Session)

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

(Council Reconvenes in Council Chamber)

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

POETRY AT THE PODIUM, WORDS OF INSPIRATION, AND SPECIAL INTRODUCTIONS

ROLL CALL OF COUNCIL

PROCLAMATIONS AND SALUTATIONS

REPORTS FROM COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

ANNOUNCEMENTS
(Announcements regarding Changes to the City Council Agenda)

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS APPOINTMENTS

Ethics Commission: Two Appointments – Denis Looney and Rockwell Rutter	**Confirm**	**CPR 2006-0042**
Spokane Park Board: One Appointment – Lee Williams	**Confirm**	**CPR 1981-0402**

CONSENT AGENDA

The consent agenda consists of purchases and contracts for supplies and services provided to the city, as well as other agreements that arise (such as settlement or union agreements), and weekly claims and payments of previously approved obligations and biweekly payroll claims against the city. Any agreement over $50,000 must be approved by the city council. Typically, the funding to pay for these agreements has already been approved by the city council through the annual budget ordinance, or through a separate special budget ordinance. If the contract requires a new allocation of funds, that fact usually will be indicated in the summary of the contract in the consent agenda.

Unless a council member requests that an item be considered separately, the council approves the consent agenda as a whole in a single vote. Note: The consent agenda is no longer read in full by the city clerk. The public is welcome to testify on matters listed in the consent agenda, but individual testimony is limited to three minutes for the entire consent agenda.

REPORTS, CONTRACTS AND CLAIMS	RECOMMENDATION	
1. Master Public Works Agreement with North Country Services, LLC (Kettle Falls, WA) for boarding and minor repair services of unsecured properties from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2028—not to exceed $150,000 (plus tax). (Council Sponsors: Council Members Bingle and Navarrete) **Jason Ruffing**	**Approve**	**OPR 2025-0441 RFQ 6343-25**
2. Interlocal Agreement with Spokane Regional Emergency Communications regarding the use of a fire dispatch communication aided dispatch system. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Members Zappone and Klitzke) **Tom Williams**	**Approve**	**OPR 2025-0458**

Wilkerson Proposed Amendment:

- **Request motion to amend OPR 2025-0458 with an updated revised version of the contract filed June 18, 2025, and included in agenda packet under OPR 2025-0458.**

3.	Interlocal Cooperation Agreement with Spokane County regarding Combined Communications Building operations from January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Members Zappone and Klitzke) Maggie Yates	Approve	OPR 2025-0459
4.	Consultant Agreement with Jacobs Solutions Inc., (Spokane) for wastewater facility planning services to meet the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit planning requirements from July 1, 2025, through December 31, 2027—$1,141,216 (plus tax). (Council Sponsor: Council Member Klitzke) Lorena Croucher	Approve	OPR 2025-0460 ENG 2025054
5.	Contract Amendment and Renewal 2 of 4 with Phoenix Counseling Services, LLC (Spokane) for domestic violence screening, treatment assessment, and treatment services for Municipal Court's Domestic Violence Intervention Treatment Court from May 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026—$55,000. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Members Zappone and Klitzke) Sarah Thompson	Approve	OPR 2023-0658 RFP 5841-23
6.	Report of the Mayor of pending:	Approve & Authorize Payments	
	a. Claims and payments of previously approved obligations, including those of Parks and Library, through _____, 2025, total $_____, with Parks and Library claims approved by their respective boards. Warrants excluding Parks and Library total $_____.		CPR 2025-0002
	b. Payroll claims of previously approved obligations through _____, 2025: $_____.		CPR 2025-0003
7.	Minutes:	Approve All	
	a. City Council Meeting Minutes: _____, 2025.		CPR 2025-0013
	b. City Council Standing Committee Meeting Minutes: _____, 2025.		

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

SPECIAL BUDGET ORDINANCES

(Require Five Affirmative, Recorded Roll Call Votes)

ORD C36710 **Amending Ordinance No. C36626, entitled in part, "An Ordinance adopting a Biennial Budget for the City of Spokane," and amending it to allocate another round of opioid settlement funding, and declaring an emergency. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Members Dillon and Zappone)**
Maggie Yates

ORD C36711 **Amending Ordinance No. C36626, entitled in part, "An Ordinance adopting a Biennial Budget for the City of Spokane," and amending it to purchase equipment and training for an explosive detection K-9, and declaring an emergency. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Member Zappone)**
Steve Wohl

ORD C36712 **Amending Ordinance No. C36626, entitled in part, "An Ordinance adopting a Biennial Budget for the City of Spokane," and amending it to accept grant funding from the YWCA for domestic violence protection and prevention, and declaring an emergency. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Member Zappone)**
Steve Wohl

ORD C36714 **Amending Ordinance No. C36626, entitled in part, "An Ordinance adopting a Biennial Budget for the City of Spokane," and amending it to transfer funding from Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion to Municipal Court for building repairs and maintenance, and declaring an emergency. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Member Klitzke)**
Jerrall Haynes

EMERGENCY ORDINANCES

(Require Five Affirmative, Recorded Roll Call Votes)

The following item was deferred from the June 16, 2025, Agenda, during the June 16, 2025, 3:30 p.m. Agenda Review Session (ORD C36700):

ORD C36700 **Authorizing the Park Board and Park Director to designate portions of park property as Non-Public Areas, amending sections 12.06A.030 and 12.06A.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code, and declaring an emergency. (As amended on June 16, 2025) (Council Sponsors: Council Members Navarrete and Klitzke)**
Tim Thompson

RESOLUTIONS & FINAL READING ORDINANCES

(Require Four Affirmative, Recorded Roll Call Votes)

RES 2025-0039 **Honorarily naming the Post Street Bridge over the Spokane River the "Friends of the Falls Memorial Bridge." (Deferred from June 2, 2025, Agenda, during the June 2, 2025, 3:30 p.m. Agenda Review Session) (Council Sponsors: Council Members Bingle and Navarrete)**
Tim Thompson

Council President Wilkerson request motion to defer the following item to the July 14, 2025, Agenda (RES 2025-0047:

RES 2025-0047 **Updating the appointments of for and against committee members relating to Proposition No. 1 on the November 4, 2025, general election ballot regarding a proposed increase in the regular property tax levy for Citywide Park Improvements and Safety for a twenty-year period beginning in 2026. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Member Zappone)**
Nick Hamad

ORD C36701 **Relating to Property Maintenance and Use Standards; enacting Chapter 10.63; amending Section 16A.05.220; and repealing Chapter 10.64 and 10.66 Sections 10.72.070 and 17F.070.520 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (Council Sponsors: Council Members Dillon and Zappone)**
Jason Ruffing

ORD C36702 **Simplifying the civil infraction system by creating a single infraction class; amending Titles 1, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16A, 17C, 17D and 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code; repealing Sections 01.05.150, 01.05.160, 01.05.170, 01.05.180, 01.05.190, 01.05.200, 01.05.210; and adopting a new Section 01.05.151 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (Council Sponsors: Council Members Dillon and Zappone)**
Adam McDaniel

ORD C36707 **Relating to streets closed to trucks; amending Section 12.08.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Members Klitzke and Dillon)**
Adam McDaniel

The following items were deferred from the June 16, 2025, Agenda, during the June 16, 2025, 6:00 p.m. Legislative Session (ORD C36679 and ORD C36694):

ORD C36679 **Regarding obstructing access to and unauthorized camping upon public property; repealing Sections 10.60.010,10.60.020, 12.02.1002, 12.02.1010, and 12.02.1011; and adopting new Sections 12.02.1001, 12.02.1007, and 12.02.1009 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (As amended on June 16, 2025) (Council Sponsors: Council Members Zappone and Klitzke)**
Council Member Zappone and Klitzke

ORD C36694 **Regarding aggressive solicitation; adopting new Sections 10.60.005 and 10.60.015 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (As amended on June 2, 2025) (Council Sponsors: Council Members Zappone and Klitzke)**
Council Member Zappone

The First Reading of the following item was brought forward from the June 30, 2025, Agenda, to the June 23, 2025, Agenda, during the June 16, 2025, 3:30 p.m. Agenda Review Session (ORD C36716):

ORD C36716 **Expanding the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of proposed changes to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and related provisions. (Council Sponsors: Council Members Bingle and Navarrete)**
Council Member Bingle

FIRST READING ORDINANCES

ORD C36708 **Relating to designated festival streets; adopting a new Section 12.08.060 to the Spokane Municipal Code. (Council Sponsors: Council President Wilkerson and Council Member Zappone)**
Adam McDaniel

ORD C36709 **To ensure that housing development receiving public support is contributing to the availability of units providing long-term occupancy; modifying sections 08.15.020 and 08.15.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (Council Sponsors: Council Members Bingle and Navarrete)**
Spencer Gardner

ORD C36715 **Of the City of Spokane establishing an Honorary Roadway Naming program and enacting a new chapter 12.14 to Title 12 of the Spokane Municipal Code. (Council Sponsors: Council Members Dillon and Cathcart)**
Council Member Dillon

The following item was brought forward to the June 23, 2025, Agenda, during the June 16, 2025, 3:30 p.m. Agenda Review Session (ORD C36716):

~~**ORD C36716**~~ ~~**Expanding the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of proposed changes to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and related provisions. (Council Sponsors: Council Members Bingle and Navarrete)**~~
~~**Council Member Bingle**~~

FURTHER ACTION DEFERRED

NO SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

NO HEARINGS

OPEN FORUM

At the conclusion of legislative business, the Council may recess briefly and then convene an open public comment period for up to twenty (20) speakers, unless a majority of council members vote otherwise. If more than twenty (20) people sign up for open forum, the individuals assigned to the twenty (20) spaces available will be chosen at random, with preference given to individuals who have not spoken at open forum during the calendar month. Each speaker is limited to no more than two (2) minutes. In order to participate in Open Forum, you must sign up beginning at 5:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding the legislative session and ending at 6:00 p.m. on the date of the meeting via the virtual testimony form linked in the meeting packet (https://my.spokanecity.org/citycouncil/documents/) or in person outside council chambers beginning at 8:00 a.m. on the day of the legislative session. The virtual sign-up form can also be found here: https://forms.gle/Vd7n381x3seaL1NW6. (If you are unable to access the form by clicking the hyperlink, please copy and paste the link address into your browser window.) Speakers must sign themselves in using a name. Instructions for virtual participation are provided on the form when you sign up. The Open Forum is a limited public forum; all matters discussed in the open forum shall relate to the affairs of the City other than items appearing on the final or draft agendas, pending hearing items, and initiatives or referenda in a pending election. Individuals speaking during the open forum shall address their comments to the Council President and shall not use profanity, engage in obscene speech, or make personal comment or verbal insults about any individual.

ADJOURNMENT

The June 30, 2025, Regular Legislative Session of the City Council will be held and is adjourned to July 14, 2025.

Note: The regularly scheduled City Council meeting for Monday, July 7, 2025, has been canceled in recognition of Fourth of July week.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) INFORMATION: The City of Spokane is committed to providing equal access to its facilities, programs and services for persons with disabilities. The Spokane City Council Chamber in the lower level of Spokane City Hall, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., is wheelchair accessible and is equipped with an infrared assistive listening system for persons with hearing loss. Headsets may be checked out (upon presentation of picture I.D.) at the City Cable 5 Production Booth located on the First Floor of the Municipal Building, directly above the Chase Gallery or through the meeting organizer. Individuals requesting reasonable accommodations or further information may call, write, or email Human Resources at 509.625.6373, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane, WA, 99201; or ddecorde@spokanecity.org. Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may contact Human Resources through the Washington Relay Service at 7-1-1. Please contact us forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting date.

NOTES

Agenda Sheet for City Council: **Committee: Date:** N/A **Committee Agenda type:**		**Date Rec'd**	6/11/2025
		Clerk's File #	CPR 2006-0042
		Cross Ref #	
Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025		**Project #**	
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Boards and Commissions		
Council Sponsor(s)			
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	APPOINTMENT OF DENIS LOONEY TO THE ETHICS COMMISSION		

Agenda Wording

Mayor Brown has appointed Denis Looney to the Ethics Commission for a term of June 30, 2025 - June 30, 2028.

Summary (Background)

The Spokane City Council adopted the City's Code of Ethics in January of 2006 (Ordinance No. C-33785) and updated the Code of Ethics with the recognition of the Ethics Commission through the adoption of Ordinance No. C-35148 in January of 2015. The City's Code of Ethics is set forth in Chapter 1.04A of the Spokane Municipal Code and is applicable to elected and appointed officials, exempt-confidential employees and represented employees pursuant to applicable collective bargaining agreements. Per SMC 01.04A.080, the Ethics Commission is comprised of seven members appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. The Ethics Commission appointees should include representatives from the following segments of the community: 1. A person with a professional or academic background in the legal profession including attorneys, law professors or members of the judiciary. 2. A person from local business with experience in human resources/personnel. 3. A person who possesses familiarity with government and the political process. 4. A person with experience in ethics.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

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Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager			
Legal			
For the Mayor			

Distribution List
amcdaniel@spokanecity.org

Agenda Sheet for City Council: **Committee: Date:** N/A **Committee Agenda type:**		**Date Rec'd**	6/11/2025
		Clerk's File #	CPR 2006-0042
		Cross Ref #	
Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025		**Project #**	
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Boards and Commissions		
Council Sponsor(s)			
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	APPOINTMENT OF ROCKWELL RUTTER TO THE ETHICS COMMISSION		

Agenda Wording

Mayor Brown has appointed Rockwell Rutter to the Ethics Commission for a term of June 30, 2025 - June 30, 2028.

Summary (Background)

The Spokane City Council adopted the City's Code of Ethics in January of 2006 (Ordinance No. C-33785) and updated the Code of Ethics with the recognition of the Ethics Commission through the adoption of Ordinance No. C-35148 in January of 2015. The City's Code of Ethics is set forth in Chapter 1.04A of the Spokane Municipal Code and is applicable to elected and appointed officials, exempt-confidential employees and represented employees pursuant to applicable collective bargaining agreements. Per SMC 01.04A.080, the Ethics Commission is comprised of seven members appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. The Ethics Commission appointees should include representatives from the following segments of the community: 1. A person with a professional or academic background in the legal profession including attorneys, law professors or members of the judiciary. 2. A person from local business with experience in human resources/personnel. 3. A person who possesses familiarity with government and the political process. 4. A person with experience in ethics.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

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Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager			
Legal			
For the Mayor			

Distribution List
amcdaniel@spokanecity.org

Agenda Sheet for City Council: **Committee: Date:** N/A **Committee Agenda type:**		**Date Rec'd**	6/10/2025
		Clerk's File #	CPR 1981-0402
		Cross Ref #	
Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025		**Project #**	
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Boards and Commissions		
Council Sponsor(s)			
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	APPOINTMENT OF LEE WILLIAMS TO THE SPOKANE PARK BOARD		

Agenda Wording

Mayor Brown has appointed Lee Williams to the Spokane Park Board for a term of June 30, 2025 - June 30, 2030.

Summary (Background)

Mission Statement/Purpose: The Spokane Park Board was created in 1910 and granted power by Article V of the City Charter to layout, establish, purchase, procure, accept and have the care, management, control, and improvement of all parks grounds and parkways controlled by the City of Spokane and used for park purposes.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

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Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager			
Legal			
For the Mayor			

Distribution List
amcdaniel@spokanecity.org

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/3/2025		
Clerk's File #	OPR 2025-0441		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	CODE ENFORCEMENT & PARKING	**Bid #**	RFQ 6343-25
Contact Name/Phone	JASON 6529	**Requisition #**	MASTER
Contact E-Mail	JRUFFING@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Contract Item		
Council Sponsor(s)	JBINGLE LNAVARRETE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** YES	
Agenda Item Name	1200- NEW CONTRACT FOR SECURING AND MINOR REPAIR SERVICES		

Agenda Wording

New contract for securing and minor repair services at substandard, abandoned, unfit and nuisance properties.

Summary (Background)

This is a new contract to continue existing services utilized by the Code Enforcement and Spokane Police Departments. This contract is used to secure, and potentially conduct minor repairs at substandard, abandoned, unfit and nuisance buildings and properties. This service has been in place for many years, typically under annual contracts. The purchasing department recommended we transition towards a multi-year contract model. Annual costs are expected to be similar to previous years.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

Unsafe and nuisance buildings and properties create adverse impacts throughout the community. These impacts negatively impact surrounding properties and people in a multitude of ways. The continuation of this service allows departments to continue to take appropriate actions to abate unsafe and nuisance buildings and properties, thus minimizing adverse impacts on the surrounding areas.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

NA – The Code Enforcement does not currently collect data on these categories as they relate to responsible parties for substandard, abandoned, unfit or nuisance properties.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

Data will be collected on this product and contractor to ensure effectiveness in a variety of ways. Code Enforcement and Spokane Police staff are often present with the contractor while this work occurs, so there is consistent oversight of the work and consistent evaluation that expectations are met. The hope is that, over time, there are less and less unsafe and nuisance properties requiring this service.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

The contract provides physical work to facilitate enforcement actions that align with multiple sections of the Comprehensive Plan and Housing Action Plan, most notably Chapter 6 of the Comprehensive Plan, section H 2.2.

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	YES
Total Cost	$ 150,000
Current Year Cost	$ 50,000
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$ 100,000

Narrative

This is a multi-year contract to continue existing services for securing, and potentially conducting minor repairs at, substandard, abandoned, unfit and nuisance properties. Orders to secure or repair structures or premises come from the City of Spokane B

Amount		Budget Account
Expense	$ 50,000	# 1200- 58103- 24600- 54201-99999
Expense	$ 50,000	# 1560- 11230- 21250- 54105-68308
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	Recurring
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Yes. This contract is funded by the Code Enforcement and Spokane Police Department budgets. Costs incurred are placed back on the subject property where the work occurred.

Expense Occurrence

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	GARCIA, LUIS	PURCHASING	PRINCE, THEA
Division Director	MACDONALD, STEVEN		
Accounting Manager	ZOLLINGER, NICHOLAS		
Legal	HARRINGTON,		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

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City Clerk's No. OPR 2025-0441

City of Spokane

PUBLIC WORKS AGREEMENT

Title: BOARDING AND MINOR REPAIR SERVICES OF UNSECURED PROPERTIES

This Agreement is made and entered into by and between the **CITY OF SPOKANE** as ("City"), a Washington municipal corporation, and **NORTH COUNTRY SERVICES, LLC**, whose address is 1157 West Pine Bluff, Kettle Falls, Washington 99141 as ("Contractor"), individually hereafter referenced as a "Party", and together as the "Parties".

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Agreement is to provide Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, on an as-needed bases for the Code Enforcement Department; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor was selected through RFQ 6343-25 issued by the City of Spokane.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms, conditions, covenants and performance of the Scope of Work contained herein, the City and Contractor mutually agree as follows:

1. TERM OF AGREEMENT.

The term of this Agreement begins on July 1, 2025, and ends on June 30, 2028, unless amended by written agreement or terminated earlier under the provisions. The contract may be renewed for one (1) additional one-year contract periods, subject to mutual agreement.

2. TIME OF BEGINNING AND COMPLETION.

The Contractor shall begin the work outlined in the "Scope of Work" ("Work") on the beginning date, above. The City will acknowledge in writing when the Work is complete. Time limits established under this Agreement shall not be extended because of delays for which the Contractor is responsible, but may be extended by the City, in writing, for the City's convenience or conditions beyond the Contractor's control.

3. SCOPE OF WORK.

The Contractor shall provide Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, on an as-needed bases for the Code Enforcement Department, in accordance with RFQ 6343-25, and Contractor's Response to RFQ attached as Exhibit C.

The Work is subject to City review and approval. The Contractor shall confer with the City periodically and prepare and present information and materials (e.g. detailed outline of completed Work) requested by the City to determine the adequacy of the Work or Contractor's progress.

4. COMPENSATION / PAYMENT.

Total compensation for Contractor's services under this unit priced Agreement shall be a maximum amount not to exceed **ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($150,000.00)**, plus applicable taxes, and in accordance with the Pricing Response in Exhibit C. This is the maximum amount to be paid under this Agreement for the work described in Section 3 above and shall not be exceeded without the prior written authorization of the City in the form of an executed amendment to this Agreement.

The Company shall submit its applications for payment City of Spokane Code Enforcement Department, Sixth Floor, City Hall, 808 West Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3317. All invoices should include the City Clerk's File No. "OPR XXXX-XXXX" and an approved L & I Intent to Pay Prevailing Wage Number. The final invoice should include an approved Affidavit of Wages Paid number. Payment will not be made without this documentation included on the invoice. **Payment will be made via direct deposit/ACH** within thirty (30) days after receipt of the Company's application except as provided by state law. If the City objects to all or any portion of the invoice, it shall notify the Company and reserves the right to only pay that portion of the invoice not in dispute. In that event, the parties shall immediately make every effort to settle the disputed amount.

5. TAXES, FEES AND LICENSES.

A. Contractor shall pay and maintain in current status, all necessary licenses, fees, assessments, permit charges, etc. necessary to conduct the work included under this Agreement. It is the Contractor's sole responsibility to monitor and determine changes or the enactment of any subsequent requirements for said fees, assessments, or changes and to immediately comply.

B. The cost of any permits, licenses, fees, etc. arising as a result of the projects included in this Agreement shall be included in the project budgets.

6. PREVAILING WAGES.

A. The State prevailing rate of wages to be paid to all workmen, laborers or mechanics employed in the performance of any part of this Contract shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 39.12 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and the rules and regulations of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries. (L&I).

B. State of Washington prevailing wage rates applicable for this public works project, which is located in Spokane County, may be found at the following website address of the Department of Labor and Industries:

https//fortress.wa.gov/lni/wagelookup/prvWagelookup.aspx

Prevailing wages for all work performed pursuant to each work order must be the prevailing wage rates in effect at the beginning date for each contract year. On call contracts must have prevailing wage rates updated annually. Intents and affidavits for prevailing wages paid must be submitted annually for all work completed within the previous twelve-month period of the unit priced contract. (RCW 35.22.620)

Upon the anniversary date of the contract, labor rates may be adjusted according to the revised prevailing wages adopted by the Department of Labor and Industries at that time. In order to calculate the change in prevailing wages due to the Contractor,

the Contractor shall provide to the City of Spokane a breakdown of the fully loaded labor rates for each classification of labor including hourly wage rates, fringe benefits, overhead and profit. The City of Spokane shall not pay for any price escalation for overhead, profit, equipment, material, or any other costs except for changes in the prevailing wages. The revised prevailing wages shall be effective for any Work issued after the anniversary date of the contract. The basis of modified prevailing wage rates applicable for the contract shall be calculated and issued in writing by the City of Spokane, but such changes shall not be included in a change order. To the extent that the contract sum changes, a change order will be issued as appropriate.

C. A payment/performance bond is NOT required.

D. Statutory retainage is NOT required.

7. CITY OF SPOKANE BUSINESS LICENSE.

Section 8.01.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code states that no person may engage in business with the City without first having obtained a valid annual business registration. The Contractor shall be responsible for contacting the State of Washington Business License Services at www.dor.wa.gov or 360-705-6741 to obtain a business registration. If the Contractor does not believe it is required to obtain a business registration, it may contact the City's Taxes and Licenses Division at (509) 625-6070 to request an exemption status determination.

8. SOCIAL EQUITY REQUIREMENTS / NON-DISCRIMINATION.

No individual shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in the administration of or in connection with this Agreement because of age, sex, race, color, religion, creed, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation including gender expression or gender identity, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability, or use of a service animal by a person with disabilities. The Contractor agrees to comply with, and to require that all subcontractors comply with, federal, state and local nondiscrimination laws, including but not limited to: the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, and the American's With Disabilities Act, to the extent those laws are applicable.

9. INDEMNIFICATION.

The Contractor shall defend, indemnify, and hold the City and its officers and employees harmless from all claims, demands, or suits at law or equity asserted by third parties for bodily injury (including death) and/or property damage which arise from the Contractor's negligence or willful misconduct under this Agreement, including attorneys' fees and litigation costs; provided that nothing herein shall require a Contractor to indemnify the City against and hold harmless the City from claims, demands or suits based solely upon the negligence of the City, its agents, officers, and employees. If a claim or suit is caused by or results from the concurrent negligence of the Consultant's/Contractor's/Company's agents or employees and the City, its agents, officers and employees, this indemnity provision shall be valid and enforceable to the extent of the negligence of the Contractor its agents or employees. The Contractor specifically assumes liability and agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold the City harmless for actions brought by the Contractor's own employees against the City and, solely for the purpose of this indemnification and defense, the Contractor specifically waives any immunity under the Washington State industrial insurance law, or Title 51 RCW. The Contractor recognizes that this waiver was specifically entered into pursuant to the provisions

of RCW 4.24.115 and was the subject of mutual negotiation. The indemnity and agreement to defend and hold the City harmless provided for in this section shall survive any termination or expiration of this agreement.

10. INSURANCE.

During the period of the Agreement, the Contractor shall maintain in force at its own expense, each insurance noted below with companies or through sources approved by the State Insurance Commissioner pursuant to Title 48 RCW:

A. **Worker's Compensation Insurance** in compliance with RCW 51, which requires subject employers to provide workers' compensation coverage for all their subject workers and Employer's Liability Insurance in the amount of $1,000,000.

B. **General Liability Insurance** on an occurrence basis, with a combined single limit of not less than $1,000,000 each occurrence for bodily injury and property damage. It shall include contractual liability coverage for the indemnity provided under this Agreement. It shall provide that the City, its officers and employees are additional insureds but only with respect to the Company's services to be provided under this Agreement;

i. Acceptable supplementary Umbrella coverage combined with Company's General Liability insurance policy must be a minimum of $2,000,000, in order to meet the insurance coverage limits required in this Agreement; and;

C. **Automobile Liability Insurance** with a combined single limit, or the equivalent of not less than $1,000,000 each accident for bodily injury and property damage, including coverage for owned, hired and non-owned vehicles; and

D. **Property Insurance** if materials and supplies are furnished by the Contractor. The amount of the insurance coverage shall be the value of the materials and supplies of the completed value of improvement. Hazard or XCU (explosion, collapse, underground) insurance should be provided if any hazard exists.

There shall be no cancellation, material change, reduction of limits or intent not to renew the insurance coverage(s) without thirty (30) days written notice from the Contractor or its insurer(s) to the City. As evidence of the insurance coverages required by this Agreement, the Contractor shall furnish a current and acceptable Certificate of Insurance (COI). The certificate shall specify all of the parties who are additional insureds, and include applicable policy endorsements, the thirty (30) day cancellation clause, and the deduction or retention level. The Contractor shall be financially responsible for all pertinent deductibles, self-insured retentions, and/or self-insurance.

11. SUBCONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITY.

The Contractor must verify responsibility criteria for each first tier subcontractor, and a subcontractor of any tier that hires other subcontractors must verify responsibility criteria for each of its subcontractors. Verification shall include that each subcontractor, at the time of subcontract execution, meets the responsibility criteria listed in RCW 39.04.350(1) and possesses an electrical contractor license, if required by chapter 19.28 RCW, or an elevator contractor license, if required by chapter 70.87 RCW.

12. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR.

The Contractor is an independent Contractor. This Agreement does not intend the Contractor to act as a City employee. The City has neither direct nor immediate control over the Contractor nor the right to control the manner or means by which the Contractor works. Neither the Contractor nor any Contractor employee shall be an employee of the City. This Agreement prohibits the Contractor to act as an agent or legal representative of the City. The Contractor is not granted express or implied rights or authority to assume or create any obligation or responsibility for or in the name of the City, or to bind the City. The City is not liable for or obligated to pay sick leave, vacation pay, or any other benefit of employment, nor to pay social security or other tax that may arise from employment. The Contractor shall pay all income and other taxes as due.

13. ASSIGNMENT AND SUBCONTRACTING.

The Contractor shall not assign or subcontract its obligations under this Agreement without the City's written consent, which may be granted or withheld in the City's sole discretion. Any subcontract made by the Contractor shall incorporate by reference this Agreement, except as otherwise provided. The Contractor shall ensure that all subcontractors comply with the obligations and requirements of the subcontract. The City's consent to any assignment or subcontract does not release the Contractor from liability or any obligation within this Agreement, whether before or after City consent, assignment or subcontract.

14. TERMINATION.

Either party may terminate this Agreement, with or without cause, by ten (10) days written notice to the other party. In the event of such termination, the City shall pay the Contractor for all work previously authorized and performed prior to the termination date.

15. STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE.

The standard of performance applicable to Contractor's services will be the degree of skill and diligence normally employed by professional contractors in the region performing the same or similar Contracting services at the time the work under this Agreement are performed.

16. ANTI KICK-BACK.

No officer or employee of the City of Spokane, having the power or duty to perform an official act or action related to this Agreement shall have or acquire any interest in the Agreement, or have solicited, accepted or granted a present or future gift, favor, service or other thing of value from or to any person involved in this Agreement.

17. CONSTRUAL.

The Contractor acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Agreement documents and agrees to comply with them. The silence or omission in the Agreement documents concerning any detail required for the proper execution and completion of the work means that only the best general practice is to prevail and that only material and workmanship of the best quality are to be used. This Contract shall be construed neither in favor of nor against either party.

18. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION.

The Contractor has provided its certification that it is in compliance with and shall not contract with individuals or organizations which are debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible from participation in Federal Assistance Programs under Executive Order 12549 and "Debarment and Suspension", codified at 29 CFR part 98

19. CONTRACTOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND WARRANTY.

The Contractor acknowledges that it has visited the site of the work, has examined it, and is qualified to perform the work required by this Agreement.

The Contractor guarantees and warranties all work, labor and materials under this Agreement for two (2) years following final acceptance. If any unsatisfactory condition or defect develops within that time, the Contractor will immediately place the work in a condition satisfactory to the City and repair all damage caused by the condition or defect. The Contractor will repair or restore to the City's satisfaction, in accordance with the contract documents and at its expense, all property damaged by his performance under this Agreement. This warranty is in addition to any manufacturers' or other warranty in the Agreement documents.

20. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

A. **Amendments/Modifications**: The City may modify this Agreement and order changes in the work whenever necessary or advisable. The Contractor will accept modifications when ordered in writing by the City, and the Agreement time and compensation will be adjusted accordingly.

B. The Contractor, at no expense to the City, shall comply with all laws of the United States and Washington, the Charter and ordinances of the City of Spokane; and rules, regulations, orders and directives of their administrative agencies and officers.

C. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted under the laws of Washington. The venue of any action brought shall be in a court of competent jurisdiction, located in Spokane County, Washington.

D. **Captions**: The titles of sections or subsections are for convenience only and do not define or limit the contents.

E. **Severability**: If any term or provision is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected, and each term and provision shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

F. **Waiver**: No covenant, term or condition or the breach shall be deemed waived, except by written consent of the party against whom the waiver is claimed, and any waiver of the breach of any covenant, term or condition shall not be deemed a waiver of any preceding or succeeding breach of the same or any other covenant, term of condition. Neither the acceptance by the City of any performance by the Contractor after the time the same shall have become due nor payment to the Contractor for any portion of the Work shall constitute a waiver by the City of the breach or default of any covenant, term or condition unless otherwise expressly agreed to by the City in writing.

G. **Entire Agreement**: This document along with any exhibits and all attachments, and subsequently issued addenda, comprises the entire agreement between the City and the Contractor. If conflict occurs between Agreement documents and applicable laws, codes, ordinances or regulations, the most stringent or legally binding requirement shall govern and be considered a part of this Agreement to afford the City the maximum benefits.

H. **No personal liability**: No officer, agent or authorized employee of the City shall be personally responsible for any liability arising under this Agreement, whether expressed or implied, nor for any statement or representation made or in any connection with this Agreement.

I. Under Washington State Law (reference RCW Chapter 42.56, the *Public Records Act* [PRA]) all materials received or created by the City of Spokane are ***public records***

and are available to the public for viewing via the City Clerk's Records (online) or a valid Public Records Request (PRR).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, in consideration of the terms, conditions and covenants contained, or attached and incorporated and made a part, the parties have executed this Agreement by having legally-binding representatives affix their signatures below.

NORTH COUNTRY SERVICES, LLC	**CITY OF SPOKANE**
By_____	By_____
Signature Date	Signature Date
_____	_____
Type or Print Name	Type or Print Name
_____	_____
Title	Title
Attest:	Approved as to form:
_____	_____
City Clerk	Assistant City Attorney

Attachments that are part of this Agreement:

Exhibit A – Debarment Certification
Exhibit B - Certification of Compliance with Wage Payment Statutes
Exhibit C – Contractor's Response to RFQ

25-116

EXHIBIT A

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

1. The undersigned (i.e., signatory for the Subrecipient / Contractor / Consultant) certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

   a. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;
   b. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract been convicted or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice;
   c. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and,
   d. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

2. The undersigned agrees by signing this contract that it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction.

3. The undersigned further agrees by signing this contract that it will include the following clause, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions:

   Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – Lower Tier Covered Transactions

   1. The lower tier contractor certified, by signing this contract that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency.

   2. Where the lower tier contractor is unable to certify to any of the statements in this contract, such contractor shall attach an explanation to this contract.

4. I understand that a false statement of this certification may be grounds for termination of the contract.

Name of Subrecipient / Contractor / Consultant (Type or Print)	Program Title (Type or Print)
Name of Certifying Official (Type or Print) Title of Certifying Official (Type or Print)	Signature Date (Type or Print)

Certification of Compliance with Wage Payment Statutes and Washington Department of Labor and Industries Training Requirement

The bidder hereby certifies that, within the three-year period immediately preceding the bid solicitation date (_____), the bidder is not a "willful" violator, as defined in RCW 49.48.082, of any provision of chapters 49.46, 49.48, or 49.52 RCW, as determined by a final and binding citation and notice of assessment issued by the Department of Labor and Industries or through a civil judgment entered by a court of limited or general jurisdiction.
As of July 1, 2019, have fulfilled the Department of Labor and Industries' Public Works and Prevailing Wage Training Requirement before bidding and/or performing work on public works projects under RCW 39.04.350 and RCW 39.06.020 by either of the following:

1) Received training on the requirements related to public works and prevailing wage under chapter RCW 39.04.350 and chapter 39.12; or
2) Be certified exempt by the Department of Labor and Industries by having completed three or more public work projects and have a had a valid business license in Washington for three or more years.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

_____
Bidder's Business Name

_____
Signature of Authorized Official*

_____
Printed Name

_____
Title

_____ _____ _____
Date City State

Check One:
Sole Proprietorship ☐ Partnership ☐ Joint Venture ☐ Corporation ☐
State of Incorporation, or if not a corporation, State where business entity was formed:

_____
If a co-partnership, give firm name under which business is transacted:

_____

** If a corporation, proposal must be executed in the corporate name by the president or vice-president (or any other corporate officer accompanied by evidence of authority to sign). If a co-partnership, proposal must be executed by a partner.*

EXHIBIT C

CITY OF SPOKANE - PURCHASING
915 N Nelson Street
Spokane, Washington 99202
(509) 625-6527

REQUEST FOR QUOTE

RFQ NUMBER: 6343-25 TITLE: Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, Unit Price– Prevailing Wage- BID COORDINATOR: Rick Rinderle, City of Spokane Purchasing Department QUESTION DEADLINE: **March 12, 2025 at 9:00 am pt**	BID DUE DATE: **March 18, 2025** **TIME: 9:00 am pt** Bid Submittal: All Bids shall be submitted electronically through the ProcureWare online procurement system portal: https://spokane.procureware.com before the due date and time.

BID SUBMITTED BY:

COMPANY_____

MAILING ADDRESS_____

_____

PHYSICAL ADDRESS_____

_____

PHONE NUMBER_____

E-MAIL ADDRESS_____

Rick Rinderle

Rick Rinderle
Purchasing

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

1. **SUBMISSION OF BIDS.**

Bid Responses shall be submitted electronically through the City of Spokane's bidding portal: https://spokane.procureware.com on or before the Due Date and time mentioned above. Hard, e-mailed or faxed copies and/or late bids shall not be accepted.

The City of Spokane is not responsible for bids electronically submitted late. It is the responsibility of the Bidder to be sure the bids are electronically submitted sufficiently ahead of time to be received no later than 9:00AM Pacific Local Time, on the bid due date.

The City will not be liable for any costs incurred by the Bidder in preparation of a Bid submitted in response to this RFQ, or any other activities related to responding to this this RFQ.

This RFQ does not obligate the City to contract for services specified herein.

The City also reserves the right to cancel or reissue the RFQ in whole or in part, prior to final award of a contract.

All communication between the Bidder and the City upon receipt of this bid shall be via the "Clarification Tab" within ProcureWare. Any other communication will be considered unofficial and non-binding on the City of Spokane

2. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE.

The City of Spokane, through its Code Enforcement Department (hereinafter "City") is initiating this RFQ to solicit Bids from Vendor to provide Boarding and Minor Repairs Services for unsecured and substandard properties as specified by the City of Spokane Code Enforcement/Building Official or Spokane Police Department to include emergency boardings 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Services are to be provided at many different locations, all within the City Limits.

Services will be over a three-year over a three-period, with a one-year renewal option. Vendor's prices shall be firm throughout the first year of the contract period, 7/1/2025 through 6/30/2026. For multi-year contracts and/or contract extensions, prevailing wage rates must be updated annually.

The winning Vendor(s) shall receive a unit priced contract and, upon complete and accepted performance by the Vendor, the City shall issue payment in the applicable amount set forth Pricing Pages of resulting contract for the actual services performed.

3. **BIDDERS' REPRESENTATION.**

Each bidder by making its bid represents that it has read and understands the bidding documents.

4. **SUBSTITUTIONS.**

A. Each bidder represents that its bid is based upon the materials and equipment described in the bidding documents.

B. No substitution will be considered unless written request has been submitted to the City department representative for approval at least five (5) days prior to the date for receipt of bids. Each request shall include a complete description of the

proposed substitute, the name of the material or equipment for which it is to be substituted, manufacturer, warranty, availability of qualified and trained installers, drawings, cuts, performance and test data and any other data or information necessary for a complete evaluation.

C. If the City department representative approves any proposed substitution, the approval will be set forth in an addendum.

5. **INTERPRETATION.**
If a bidder discovers any errors, discrepancies or omissions in the bid specifications, or has any questions about the specifications, it shall notify the City department representative in writing. Any addenda issued by the City will be incorporated into the contract.

6. **WITHDRAWAL OF BIDS.**
The bidder may make written request to the City for withdrawal of a sealed electronic bid prior to the scheduled opening. Unless otherwise specified, no bid may be withdrawn for a minimum of ninety (90) calendar days from bid due date.

7. **BIDDER PREQUALIFICATION.**
Prior to the award of contract, the apparent successful bidder shall be required to submit evidence of sufficient facilities, equipment, workers with formal and verifiable experience and training in landfill repairs and /or construction projects of similar type and equivalent or larger nature, size, and scope to this project as outlined in detail within project technical specifications, unless waived by the City.

8. **AWARD OF CONTRACT.**
Any resulting contract shall be awarded by City Council. Award of Contract, when made by the City, will be to lowest responsive responsible bidder. Unsuccessful vendors will not automatically be notified of results.

9. **MULTIPLE AWARDS.**
The City may choose more than one Vendor making multiple awards. Due to the unknown quantity and timing of requests, more than one vendor may be selected for contract award.

10. **PAYMENT.**
Award of contract, when made Payment will be made Net 30 via direct deposit/ACH after receipt of the Vendor's application except as provided by state law. If the City objects to all or any portion of the invoice, it shall notify the Vendor and reserves the right to only pay that portion of the invoice not in dispute. In that event, the parties shall immediately make every effort to settle the disputed amount. Payment will be made only for actual services requested, performed, and accepted.

11. **INVOICING.**
Invoices must be submitted to the Code Enforcement Department within 30 days of performing services. • All Invoices shall include type of services performed; detailed unit pricing per section of contract, and on site City contact that approved services. • Invoices shall reference and list OPR #2025-xxxx and approved Intent to Pay Prevailing Wage Number. • Payment of invoices shall be contingent upon receipt of sufficient detail to permit identification of the services performed and compliance with contract conditions. Original invoices are required and shall not be approved for payment until all services per request have been satisfactorily performed. Invoices shall be emailed to jruffing@spokanecity.org. and frapier@spokanecity.org, or mailed to City of Spokane, Attn Code Enforcement, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane WA 99201.

11.1 **INVOICING LABOR HOURS**

Labor charges that fall less than an hour or between hour marks will be billed in tenth of an hour increments. (i.e. 2 hours, 24 minutes = 2.4 hours). Do not include sales tax in hourly rate

11.2 **INVOICING MARKUP PERCENTAGE.**

A copy of all Material Receipts/Invoices used in invoicing the City of Spokane must be included when invoicing. Materials on receipts/invoices not used or billed to the City will be crossed out. The City of Spokane will not pay for materials without copies of receipts/invoices.

11.2.1 **INVOICING MARKUP PERCENTAGE.**

Materials will be marked up based off of the Vendor's base costs before tax. Sales tax will be charged to the City based off of the Vendor's base cost plus the marked up percentage. Do not include sales tax in markup percentage.

11.3 **INVOICING OF PERMITS**

Vendor must submit copies of obtained permits when invoicing the recovery cost of any permits required by regulatory agencies to perform requested services. The City of Spokane will not reimburse payment of permits without copies of permits.

12. **BIDDER RESPONSIBILITY CRITERIA (MANDATORY).**

Before award, the bidder must meet the following mandatory bidder responsibility criteria to be considered a responsible bidder. The bidder may be required by the Owner to submit documentation demonstrating compliance with the criteria. The bidder must:

A. Have a current certificate of registration as a vendor in compliance with chapter 18.27 RCW, which must have been in effect at the time of bid submittal;

B. Have a current Washington Unified Business Identifier (UBI) number;

C. If applicable:

1) Have Industrial Insurance (workers' compensation) coverage for the bidder's employees working in Washington, as required in title 51 RCW;

2) Have a Washington Employment Security Department number, as required in title 50 RCW;

3) Have a Washington Department of Revenue state excise tax registration number, as required in title 82 RCW.

D. Not be disqualified from bidding on any public works contract under RCW 39.06.010 or 39.12.065(3).

E. If bidding on a public works project subject to the apprenticeship utilization requirements in RCW 39.04.320, not have been found out of compliance by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council for working apprentices out of ratio, without appropriate supervision, or outside their approved work processes as outlined in their standards of apprenticeship under chapter 49.04 RCW for the one-year period immediately preceding the date of the bid solicitation; and

F. Until December 31, 2013, not have violated RCW 39.04.370 "*Off-Site Prefabricated*

Non-Standard Project Specific Items" reporting requirements more than one time as determined by the department of labor and industries.

G. Before award, the bidder under consideration for award must submit to the public agency a sworn statement that they have not willfully violated wage payment laws within the past three years in order to be considered a responsible bidder. (See RCW 39.04.350 as modified by SSB 5301, Laws of 2017, ch. 258.).

H. Shall affirm and certify that they will not violate any local, state, or federal labor laws or standards during the course of performing work under the City contract.

I. Shall affirm and certify that the bidder will comply with and notify its principals and sub-vendors of the provisions of the Spokane Fair Elections Code, chapter 01.07, SMC

J. As of July 1, 2019, have fulfilled the Department of Labor and Industries' Public Works and Prevailing Wage Training Requirement before bidding and/or performing work on public works projects under RCW 39.04.350 and RCW 39.06.020 by either of the following:

- Received training on the requirements related to public works and prevailing wage under chapter RCW 39.04.350 and chapter 39.12; or
- Be certified exempt by the Department of Labor and Industries by having completed three or more public work projects and have a had a valid business license in Washington for three or more years.

This verification requirement and responsibility criteria must be included in any subcontract at every tier.

13. **BIDDER RESPONSIBILITY CRITERIA (SUPPLEMENTAL).**

A bidder will be deemed not responsible if:

A. the bidder does not meet the mandatory bidder responsibility criteria in SMC 7.06.500 and RCW 39.04.350(1), as amended; or

B. the bidder does not meet the supplemental bidder responsibility criteria as shown in these bid specifications. The bidder may be required by the City to submit documentation demonstrating compliance with the criteria.

If a potential bidder believes that the supplemental bidder responsibility criteria will exclude it from bidding, it may request the City to consider modifying the criteria. Any request shall be submitted to the Purchasing Department no later than five (5) days before the bid opening. The City shall evaluate any such request, and if a decision is made by the City to modify the criteria, the modification shall be communicated to all bidders and plan holders via the issuance of an addendum to the bidding documents. Likewise, in the event the City decides not to modify the criteria, it will endeavor to notify the requesting bidder of its decision.

As evidence that the Bidder meets the supplemental bidder responsibility criteria, the apparent lowest Bidder shall submit to the City within twenty four (24) hours of the notification time the completed supplementary bidder responsibility form with any required documentation. The City reserves the right to request this documentation from other bidders as well, and to request further documentation as needed to assess the bidder's responsibility.

The basis for evaluation of bidder compliance with the supplemental criteria shall be any documents or facts obtained by the City (whether from the bidder or third parties) which any reasonable owner would rely on for determining compliance. Determinations of responsibility or non-responsibility of a bidder due to the supplemental criteria shall be based on a review of all the supplemental criteria factors as a whole with no single item being determinative.

If the City determines the low bidder does not meet either the mandatory bidder criteria or the supplemental bidder criteria and is therefore not a responsible bidder, the Contracting Agency shall notify the bidder in writing with reasons for the determination. If the bidder disagrees with this determination, it will have a minimum of three (3) business days from receiving the determination to submit additional written information to the City. The City will consider any timely submitted additional information received from the bidder before issuing its subsequent determination. If the bidder disagrees with the City's subsequent determination it may appeal the determination to the Mayor or designee in writing within two (2) business days of receiving the City's determination. If the final appeal affirms that the bidder is not responsible, the City will not execute a contract with any other bidder until at least two (2) business days after the bidder determined to be not responsible has received the final determination.

14. **REJECTION OF BIDS.**

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive minor deviations from the specifications, to waive minor informalities in bidding, whenever it is in the City's best interest, and to accept or reject all or part of this RFQ, at the prices shown.

15. **VENDOR REGISTRATION.**

The Vendor must be a Washington State registered at the time of Bid submittal. The City is prohibited from executing a contract with a vendor who is not registered as required by state law.

16. **EXECUTION OF CONTRACT.**

Within ten (10) days of contract award, the Vendor shall sign and return to the City an executed copy of the contract and approved evidence of insurance unless otherwise mutually agreed by the City and Vendor.

17. **PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.**

The three-year period of performance of any contract resulting from this RFQ is tentatively scheduled to begin on or about JULY 1, 2025 and to end on JUNE 30, 2028. Resulting contract may be renewed for a one-year period with the total contract period not to exceed Four (4) years. Pricing will be fixed for the first twelve (12) months and Vendor can request pricing changes with justification prior to contract renewal. For multi-year contracts and/or contract extensions, prevailing wage rates must be updated annually.

18. **PERVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENTS.**

The scope of services for this project is subject to prevailing wages under state law. Bidders are warned to take into consideration statutory legal requirements, particularly, the payment of prevailing wages and sales tax implications in making their bids.

A. The work under this contract is classified is subject to Prevailing Wage Requirements under state law.

1. Payment AND Performance bonds are not required.
2. Statutory retainage is not required.

B. Prevailing Wage

1. The State prevailing rate of wages to be paid to all workmen, laborers or mechanics employed in the performance of any part of this Contract shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 39.12 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and the rules and regulations of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (L & I).

2. The State of Washington prevailing wage rates applicable for this service works project, which is located in Spokane County, may be found at the following website address of the Department of Labor and Industries: https://secure.lni.wa.gov/wagelookup/. Prevailing wages for all work performed pursuant to each work order must be the prevailing wage rates in effect at the beginning date for each contract year. On call contracts must have prevailing wage rates updated annually. Intents and affidavits for prevailing wages paid must be submitted annually for all work completed within the previous twelve-month period of the unit priced contract. (RCW 35.22.620) Upon the anniversary date of the contract, labor rates may be adjusted according to the revised prevailing wages adopted by the Department of Labor and Industries at that time. In order to calculate the change in prevailing wages due to the Vendor, the Vendor shall provide to the City of Spokane a breakdown of the fully loaded labor rates for each classification of labor including hourly wage rates, fringe benefits, overhead and profit. The City of Spokane shall not pay for any price escalation for overhead, profit, equipment, material, or any other costs except for changes in the prevailing wages. The revised prevailing wages shall be effective for any Work issued after the anniversary date of the contract. The basis of modified prevailing wage rates applicable for the contract shall be calculated and issued in writing by the City of Spokane, but such changes shall not be included in a change order. To the extent that the contract sum changes, a change order will be issued as appropriate.

C. Apprenticeship

If apprentices are to be used, they must be registered with the State Apprenticeship Council; otherwise, they are to be paid State prevailing journeyman wages.

D. Statement of Intent

The Vendor and Sub-Vendors will submit a “Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages” certified by the industrial statistician of the Department of Labor and Industries, prior to any work or payments. The “Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages” shall include: (1) the Vendor’s registration number; and (2) the prevailing wages under RCW 39.12.020 and the number of workers in each classification. Prior to payment of funds held under RCW 39.12.040, the Vendor and Sub-Vendors must submit an “Affidavit of Wages Paid” certified by the industrial statistician annually for all work completed within the previous twelve-month period of the unit priced contract (RCW 35.22.620).

E. Filing Fees

The Vendor is responsible for payment of fees for the approval of "Statements of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages" and "Affidavits of Wages Paid" and shall make all applications directly to L&I.

F. Department of Labor and Industries' Public Works and Prevailing Wage Training

As of July 1, 2019 vendor must have fulfilled the Department of Labor and Industries' Public Works and Prevailing Wage Training Requirement before bidding and/or performing work on public works projects under RCW 39.04.350 and RCW 39.06.020

G. Prevailing Wages Multi-Year Contracts and Extensions
For multi-year contracts and/or contract extensions, prevailing wage rates must be updated annually, using the rates in effect at the beginning of each contract year (not calendar year), and intents and affidavits for prevailing wages paid must be submitted annually for all work completed during the previous 12 months. RCW 35.22.620

19. **ELECTRONIC BID INSTRUCTIONS.**
Bidders must go online to the City's Bidding Portal (https://spokane.procureware.com) to submit bid prices and other documentation as requested. Bidders are asked to read the Welcome Screen and register if they have not done so previously. Once on the bidding portal, follow the steps below to enter the **electronic bid**:

I. Click on **"Bids"** located on the left hand column.
II. Find the applicable project and click the **"Project Number"**.
III. Click on the **"Response"** tab.
IV. In the "Questions" tab, upload required scanned documents into the bid portal by clicking on **"Browse"** for each item.
V. Click on the **"Pricing"** tab and enter pricing as requested. A **"Comment"** field is available if needed.
VI. Once both the Questions and Pricing information has been entered, the yellow **"Question Response and Pricing Response"** information message will change from incomplete to complete. Then the **"Submit"** button will become available.
VII. Click the **"Submit Bid"** button and review the terms and conditions, popup window that appears. If you agree to the terms and conditions, click the **"I Accept and Submit this Bid"** button.
VIII. If you want to remove your bid, click the red **"Withdraw Bid"** button in the **"Response"** tab for the appropriate bid.

SCOPE OF WORK

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. SCOPE OF WORK.

Unless otherwise stated, the Vendor shall furnish all labor, supervision, materials, tools, construction equipment, transportation, permits, and other items of work and costs necessary to complete the specified services.

2. QUANTITIES.

When use are for are estimates only and are not to be construed as firm or guaranteed. Quantities are estimates only and are given for the purpose of comparing bids on a uniform basis. Quantities shall be bid on a more or less basis. Actual usage may be more or less. Payment would only be made for actual services perform and accepted as per contract rates.

3. COMPLETION TIME.

Work must be completed in a reasonable amount of time, Vendor cannot leave our work incomplete to go to another job. If repair is delayed due to needed parts, estimated wait time and shipping tracking information must be provided. If for any reason the Vendor is unable to respond in a reasonable amount of time, the City reserves the right to go outside the contract and work with another vendor.

4. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.

If the Work is not completed within the stated completion time, the Vendor agrees to pay to the City liquidated damages in the amount of $000.00 for each and every calendar day the work remains.

5. INTENT OF SPECFICATION.

The apparent silence or omission in the specifications as to any detail of the Work to be done or materials to be furnished means that the region's best general practice shall prevail, and that material and workmanship of the best quality shall be used. The specifications shall be interpreted on this basis.

6. GUARANTY.

The Vendor guarantees all work, labor and materials for one (1) year following acceptance of the Work. If any unsatisfactory condition or defect develops within that time, the Vendor shall immediately place the Work in a satisfactory condition, and further repair all damage caused by the condition or defect at its sole expense. This guarantee shall not apply to Work, in which damage(s) caused by other parties will not be the responsibility of the Vendor to correct at their expense, these situations will result in a new repair request..

7. SUB-VENDORS.

The Vendor shall not award any portion of the Work to any sub-vendor without the City's prior approval. The Vendor shall be fully responsible to the City for the acts, errors and omissions of its sub-vendors. No contractual relationship shall be created between any sub-vendor and the City.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

8. PROFESSIONALISM.
Successful Vendor will fulfill contract in a responsible, professional manner at all times. Representatives shall dress appropriately and use acceptable health and safety practices.

9. SAFETY.
Awarded Vendor shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining their own safety program during the work.

10. PERFORMANCE.
Unless otherwise stated, the Vendor shall obtain all required permits and be responsible for providing all supervision, administration, labor, tools, construction equipment, transportation, supplies, parts, and consumable materials, and other items of work and cost necessary for the performance and completion of described services.

10.1 PERFORMANCE. Bidders must submit cover letters stating qualifications and experience of the company, to provide services.

11. INVENTORY Awarded Vendor shall maintain sufficient inventory of materials, at its cost, to prevent any delay of services for being performed.

12. EQUIPEMENT Bidder must provide a list of equipment identifying the equipment to be used, to including the ability to do the necessary work without electricity on the site. Vehicles should also be the list as well.

13. REFERENCES Bidder shall furnish names, addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses of representatives of at least three companies/municipalities which have been continually using the product being bid for at least two years. If no references are completely applicable, provide two references which most nearly apply. References must be located in similar climates.

13.1 PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES.
Awarded Vendor(s) would be responsible for providing boarding and minor repair services for unsecured and substandard properties as specified by the City of Spokane Code Enforcement/Building Official or Spokane Police Department. Services are to be provided at many different locations, all within the City Limits.

13.2 In regards to Inter-local Purchase Agreements, currently the Spokane Police Department is the only public agency that takes advantage of the agreement for securing properties, but other agency could potentially.

13.3 Response Time: Services must be completed within mutually agreed upon time by the City Department Requesting Service and Vendor. For Emergencies, Vendor must respond and be on site at applicable location within 24 hours of request. Repeated delays in response to requests will be interpreted as a failure to comply with contractual obligations and may be cause for cancellation of the contract.

13.3.1 Bidder must submit its “Call Intake Process” – Describe the process in which you will be notified for 24 hour emergencies.

13.3.2 Successful Vendor will designate a representative who will be available during regular City business hours to serve as a primary contact for the City.

14. The City will provide the signage for posting/re-posting.

15. SCOPE OF SERVICES

15.1 MINOR REPAIRS: Minor repairs to properties would be minor and preventative in nature and would result from specific repair orders from the Building Official. Repairs may include, but would not be limited to: patching roofing and/or siding damage, repairing broken stairs, or other walking surfaces, decking, or handrails, protective treatment (such as paint) application to prevent further deterioration, etc. The City may also request other special projects for deterrence purposes, such as fencing or obstruction access points.

15.2 Procedures For Order-To-Repair: Should a City Building Official seek to have a specific building component repaired, the City Building Official would request Vendor to provide a bid based on Contract Unit Pricing, (Vendor's labor rates and hours, and material costs to include Vendor's percentage markup) pertaining to the specific repair. The bid may or may not be approved based on the total conditions of the property and the reasonableness of the repair(s). **Vendor shall ensure any presented bid, that is approved for repair is signed, with printed name. and dated by authorized City Building Official, and Vendor must submit signed copy of bid with invoicing.**

15.3 BOARDING. Board properties as designated by the Code Enforcement Supervisor/Building Official or Spokane Police Department. Coordinating with the Spokane Police Department may be required as some properties may need to be cleared or swept prior to boarding. Also to include posting/re-posting signs and boarding of properties including emergency boardings 24 hours a day 7 days a week within 24 hours of request. Must be able to supply and haul own materials, including but not limited to wood, polycarbonate clear boarding, locking screws, portable power, ladders, truck, etc. and provide services without electricity.

15.4 BOARDING. The City standards for boarding are: All basement, first story and other readily accessible windows, doors or other openings are to be closed against intrusion. Minimum requirements for windows and doors: use ½" exterior grade plywood or other pre-approved material cut to fit. Inserted and fastened with locking screws within the exterior of the casement. An exterior-rated fir ply-wafer board combination called Oriented Strandboard is acceptable but, standard particle board is not. The City at times prefers to use polycarbonate clear boarding whenever practical as a method of decreasing the likelihood that these types of properties become attractive nuisances.

PRICING

1. City's Independent Annual Spend Estimated during a 12-month period, is not expected to exceed $50,000.

2. Payment would only be made for actual services requested, performed and accepted.

2.1 The winning Vendor(s) shall receive a unit priced contract and, upon complete and accepted performance by the Vendor, the City shall issue payment in the applicable amount set forth Pricing Section of resulting contract for the actual services performed.

2.2 Materials will be charged at a set percentage "markup" over the Vendor's base cost of materials purchased from their suppliers. The percentage "markup up" will remain firm, with no adjustments, during the contract to include any contract renewals.

2.3 Bidder must ensure all cost that could be incurred are listed on pricing pages, as no other costs would be allowed later.

2.4 Pricing Pages. Bidde must compete Pricing Pages 14 – XXX and submit it bid.

3. Evaluation

3.1 For evaluation purposes, as the number of unsecured and substandard properties requiring boarding and minor patch repair services vary, we will be using an annual estimated 850 labor hours, more or less, for a 12-month period pertaining to boarding and minor comprise of: 750 hours at Straight Time rate, 50 hours at Overtime Rate, 25 hours at Emergency Rate, and 25 hours Holiday Rate.

3.2 Comparative Purposes Only: The City recognizes that multiple systems exist for measuring the cost of boarding properties and conducting minor repairs. In order to provide for consistent and equal comparison between these varied methods, the City has provided a commonly occurring sample scenarios for Bidders. These scenarios reflect typical request from the City to fulfill the duties described in this RFQ. For Bid Comparative Purposes Only, Bidder must provide an all-inclusive, single-total, firm, fixed price that would be incurred for each of the below scenarios:

3.2.1 Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (1): Using Straight Time Hour Rate.
Scenario (1) for Boarding Services: Provide an estimate to secure the following two (2) story house. The first floor has two (2) standard doors measuring 36” by 80”, a slider door measuring 72” by 80”, four (4) windows measuring 24” by 36”, and two (2) basement windows measuring 15” by 32”. The second floor has four (4) windows measuring 24” by 36”. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. **Uploaded Fully Detailed Budget Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #6.1**

3.2.2 Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (2): Using Straight Time Hour Rate.
Scenario (2) for Boarding Services: Provide an estimate to secure the following single story house with polycarbonate clear boarding. The house has two (2) standard doors measuring 36” by 80” and five (5) windows measuring 36” by 60”. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. **Uploaded Fully Detailed Budget Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #6.2**

3.2.3 Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (3): Using Straight Time Hour Rate.
Scenario (3) for Boarding Repair Services: Provide an estimate to repair a damaged plywood boarding on a first floor window measuring 24” by 36”. Bidder must identify all

costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. **Uploaded Fully Detailed Budget Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #6.3**

3.2.4 Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (4): Using Straight Time Hour Rate.
Scenario (4) for Minor Repair Services: Provide an estimate to cover a six (6) sq. ft. opening in a roof with plywood, sealing and adequately securing the plywood to the existing roof to prevent further entry of weather into the structure. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. **Uploaded Fully Detailed Budget Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #6.4**

3.2.5 Comparative Purposes Only. The scenario pricing would not be included in the evaluation unless, prices stated appear significantly uncompetitive and could result in unnecessarily high cost to the City for those products or services.

ATTACHMENTS

Bid Pricing Pages 14-18
Subcontractor List- page 19
Terms and Conditions- pages 20 - 25

BID PRICING PAGES

These Next Four Pages (Pages #14-18) Comprising Bid Proposal Must be COMPLETED ENTIRELY and Uploaded Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #4.1

RFQ 6343-25
Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, Unit Price– Prevailing Wage

BIDDER'S DECLARATION.
The undersigned bidder certifies that it has read and understands the specifications for the above services subject to prevailing wage, and agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

QUANTITIES.
When used are for are estimates only and are not to be construed as firm or guaranteed. Quantities are estimates only and are given for the purpose of comparing bids on a uniform basis. Quantities shall be bid on a more or less basis. Actual usage may be more or less. Payment would only be made for actual services perform and accepted as per contract rates.

SALES TAX.
The City will apply applicable tax to Bidder's response when tabulating bids. Bidders acknowledges the City of Spokane is not a tax exempt entity and is therefore obligated to pay sales tax under Washington State law. Therefore, all submissions will be tabulated with the applicable sales tax rate whether that tax shall be charged through the supplier or paid by the City as use tax.

BID OFFER.
The price(s) listed in this bid proposal is tendered as an offer to furnish all labor, materials, equipment and supervision required to complete the proposed project in strict accordance with the contract documents. The bidder proposes to do the services at the following price:

July 1, 2025 Through June 30, 2026
Prices shall be firm throughout the first year of the contract period,7/1/2025 through 6/30/2026.
For multi-year contracts and/or contract extensions, prevailing wage rates must be updated annually.

RFQ 6343-25 Pricing Pages	
Quantities shown on "Pricing Form" are estimates only and are not to be construed as firm or guaranteed. Quantities, when used, are estimates only and are given for the purpose of comparing bids on a uniform basis. Quantities shall be bid on a more or less basis. Actual usage may be more or less. For evaluation purposed the following estimate hours and rate will be used: 750 hours at Straight Time rate, 50 hours at Overtime Rate, 25 hours at Emergency Rate, and 25 hours Holiday Rate.	
The City shall issue payment in the applicable amount set forth on the Pricing Pages for actual services requested, performed and accepted	
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Straight Time Rate":	

Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Overtime Rate":	
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Emergency Hourly Rate":	
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Holiday Rate":	
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Non-Emergency Travel Cost Per Service"	
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Emergency Travel Cost Per Service"	

Description	Annual Estimated Hours More or Less	Hourly Rate	Estimated Extended Cost
Straight Time Rate	750	$	$
Overtime Rate	50	$	$
Emergency Rate	25	$	$
Holiday Rate	25	$	$
"Non-Emergency" Total Travel Cost To Be Incurred Per Individual Request for Service.			$
"Emergency" Total Travel Cost To Be Incurred Per Individual Request for Service to ensure vendor is on site, at applicable location, within 24 hours of request for service.			$
Materials will be charged at a set percentage “markup” over the Vendor’s base cost of materials purchased from their suppliers. The percentage “markup up” will remain firm, with no adjustments, during the contract to include any contract renewals. Enter Vendor's Percentage Mark			_____% Mark Up

Other Costs	
No other costs will be allowed if not listed below.	
List any other cost that could be incurred that is not listed above to be incurred per an individual service request	
OTHER COST DECRIPTIONS	COST
	$

	$
	$
	$

ADDENDA.
The undersigned acknowledges receipt of addenda number(s) _____ and agrees that their requirements have been included in this bid proposal.

VENDODR RESPONSE TIMES.
Services must be completed within mutually agreed upon time by the City Department Requesting Service and Vendor. For Emergencies, Vendor must respond and be on site at applicable location within 24 hours of request.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.
In the event the bidder is awarded the contract and fails to complete the work within the time limit or any agreed upon time extensions, liquidated damages shall be paid to the City of Spokane in the amount of $0.00 per working day until the work is satisfactorily completed.

BIDDER RESPONSIBILITY.

U.B.I. Number _____

NON-COLLUSION.
The undersigned authorized representative of the undersigned firm, being first sworn on oath, certifies that the firm has not, directly or indirectly, entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action in restraint of free competitive bidding in connection with the project for which this bid proposal is submitted.

The undersigned Bidder hereby certifies that, within the three-year period immediately preceding the bid solicitation date for this Project, the bidder is not a “willful” violator, as defined in RCW 49.48.082, of any provision of chapters 49.46, 49.48, or 49.52 RCW, as determined by a final and binding citation and notice of assessment issued by the Department of Labor and Industries or through a civil judgment entered by a court of limited or general jurisdiction.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

Name of Bidder: _____

_____
Signature of Bidder's Authorized Representative

_____
Title

_____
Date

_____
A*ddress*

_____
Phone

MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GOALS

The City of Spokane has established laudatory goals for the procurement of supplies, materials and services, or for subcontracting work for this project from Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBE) as follows:

EITHER MBE OR WBE OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH IN THE AMOUNT OF THREE PERCENT (3%) OF THE TOTAL PROJECT BID AMOUNT

The current list of the Washington State Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises shall be used for all public works construction projects administered by the City.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ABOVE GOALS IS ENCOURAGED. WHETHER OR NOT THE BIDDER ATTAINS THE ABOVE SPECIFIED GOALS WILL NOT BE USED TO DETERMINE THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THE BIDDER'S BID PROPOSAL.

The bidder shall take the following affirmative steps in considering award of subcontracts to the fullest extent possible to qualified minority and women owned businesses:

(1) including qualified minority and women's businesses on solicitation lists;

(2) insuring that minority and women's businesses are solicited whenever they are potential sources;

(3) dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation of minority and women's businesses;

(4) establishing delivery schedules, where requirements of the work permit, which will encourage participation of minority and women's businesses;

(5) using the services and assistance of the Small Business Administration and the Washington State Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprise as appropriate.

MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISE UTILIZATION

The bidder has contacted minority and women's business enterprises (MBE/WBE) and, if the successful bidder on this project, it may award subcontracts to or enter into supply agreements with the following firms as indicated *(use additional sheets if necessary):*

NAME OF MBE/WBE* WA. STATE CERTIFICATION NO.	IDENTIFICATION & VALUE OF SUBCONTRACTS / SUPPLIES

MINORITY BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING GOAL	$_____	MBE TOTAL	$ _____
WOMEN'S BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTING GOAL	$_____	WBE TOTAL	$ _____
COMBINATION GOAL:	$_____	MBE/WBE TOTAL	$_____

*Designate MBE or WBE

Mr./ Mrs./ Ms. _____ has been designated as the liaison officer for the administration of the dollar value of contract work to be performed by MBE/WBE firms.

This Page (Page #19) Must Be Completed and Uploaded Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #5.1.

SUBCONTRACTOR LIST

RFQ 6343-25,
Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, Unit Price– Prevailing Wage

_____ NO SUBCONTRACTORS WILL BE USED ON THIS PROJECT

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number _____

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number. _____

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number. _____

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number. _____

ATTACHMENT 1

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS - TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. CONTRACTING WITH CURRENT OR FORMER CITY EMPLOYEES

Specific restrictions apply to contracting with current or former City officers and employees pursuant to the Code of Ethics in chapter 1.04A of the Spokane Municipal Code. Proposers shall familiarize themselves with the requirements prior to submitting a Proposal that includes current or former City officers or employees.

2. PROPRIETARY INFORMATION / PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

All materials submitted to the City in responses to this competitive procurement shall become the property of the City.

All materials received by the City are public records and are subject to being released pursuant to a valid public records request. Washington state law mandates that all documents used, received, or produced by a governmental entity are presumptively public records, and there are few exemptions. Chapter 41.56 RCW.

When responding to this competitive procurement, please consider that what you submit will be a public record. If you believe that some part of your response constitutes legally protected proprietary information, you MUST submit those portions of your response as a separate part of your response, and you MUST label it as "PROPRIETARY INFORMATION." If a valid public records request is then received by the City for this information, you will be given notice and a 10-day opportunity to go to court to obtain an injunction to prevent the City from releasing this part of your response. If no injunction is obtained, the City is legally required to release the records.

The City will neither look for nor honor any claims of "proprietary information" that are not within the separate part of your response.

3. OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS

Any and all data, reports, analyses, documents, photographs, pamphlets, plans, specifications, surveys, films or any other material created, prepared, produced, constructed, assembled, made, performed or otherwise produced by the Firm or the Firm's subcontractors or consultants for delivery to the City under this Agreement shall be the sole and absolute property of the City. Such property shall constitute "work made for hire" as defined by U.S. Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. § 101, and the ownership of the copyright and any other intellectual property rights in such property shall vest in the City at the time of its creation. Ownership of the intellectual property includes the right to copyright, patent, and register, and the ability to transfer these rights. Material which the Firm uses to perform this Agreement, but is not created, prepared, constructed, assembled, made, performed or otherwise produced for, or paid for, by the City is owned by the Firm and is not "work made for hire" within the terms of this Agreement.

4. REVISIONS TO THE RFP

In the event it becomes necessary to revise any part of this RFP or provide any other pertinent information, it shall be posted to the City of Spokane's online procurement system https://spokane.procureware.com.

The City also reserves the right to cancel or reissue the RFP in whole or in part, prior to final award of a contract.

5. ACCEPTANCE PERIOD

Proposals shall remain in effect for ninety (90) days for acceptance by the City from the due date for receipt of Proposals.

6. COSTS TO PROPOSE

The City will not be liable for any costs incurred by the Proposer in preparation of a Proposal submitted in response to this RFP, in conduct of a presentation, or any other activities related to responding to this RFP.

7. INTERLOCAL PURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The City of Spokane has entered into Interlocal Purchase Agreements with other public agencies pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW. In submitting a response, the Proposer agrees to provide its services to other public agencies at the same contracted price, terms and conditions it is providing to the City of Spokane, contingent upon the Firm's review and approval at the time of a requested contract. The Firm's right to refuse to enter into a contract with another public agency at the time of request shall be absolute.

8. DEBRIEFING OF UNSUCCESSFUL PROPOSERS

Upon request, a debriefing conference will be scheduled with an unsuccessful Proposer. Discussion will be limited to a critique of the requesting Firm's Proposal. Debriefing conferences may be conducted in person or on the telephone.

9. MINORITY & WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS PARTICIPATION

The City encourages participation in all of its contracts by Firms certified by the Washington State Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises (OMWBE). Proposers may contact OMWBE at (360)753-9693 to obtain information on certified Firms.

10. NONDISCRIMINATION

No individual shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in the administration of or in connection with this Contract because of age, sex, race, color, religion, creed, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation including gender expression or gender identity, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability, or use of a service animal by a person with disabilities. The Firm agrees to comply with, and to require that all subcontractors comply with, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable to the Firm.

11. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT INFORMATION (ADA)

Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.). The Firm shall comply with the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12101, et. seq. That Act provides a comprehensive national mandate to eliminate discrimination against individuals with disabilities. The Act may impose requirements on the Firm in four principle ways: 1) with respect to employment; 2) with respect to the provision of public services; 3) with respect to transportation;

4) with respect to existing facilities and new construction.

The City in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) commits to nondiscrimination in all of its programs and activities. The Firm agrees to comply with, and to require that all subcontractors comply with, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable to the Firm.

Law Against Discrimination, Chapter 49.60 RCW. The Firm shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 49.60 RCW in all activities relating to any Contract/Grant Agreement.

In compliance with these acts, this material can be made available in an alternate format by request through ProcureWare question tab.

12. BUSINESS REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT

Section 8.01.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code states that no person may engage in business with the City without first having obtained and currently being the holder of a valid annual business registration or temporary business registration as provided in this chapter. The Firm shall be responsible for contacting the State of Washington Business License Services at http://dor.wa.gov or 1-360-705-6741 to obtain a business registration. If the Firm does not believe it is required to obtain a business registration, it may contact the City's Taxes and Licenses Division at 509-625-6070 to request an exemption status determination.

13. COMPOST POLICY

All projects that include design services for a) landscaping, b) construction & postconstruction soil amendments, c) Applications to prevent erosion, filter stormwater runoff, promote vegetation growth, or improve the stability and longevity of roadways; and d) Low-impact development and green infrastructure to filter pollutants or keep water on-site, or both, shall plan for the use of compost in these projects to the maximum extent economically feasible to meet the requirements established in RCW 43.19A.120.

14. PAYMENT

Payment will be made via direct deposit/ACH except as provided by state law. A completed ACH application is required before a City Order will be issued. If the City objects to all or any portion of the invoice, it shall notify the Company and reserves the right to only pay that portion of the invoice not in dispute. In that event, the parties shall immediately make every effort to settle the disputed amount.

15. ANTI-KICKBACK

No officer or employee of the City of Spokane, having the power or duty to perform an official act or action related to this contract shall have or acquire any interest in the contract, or have solicited, accepted or granted a present or future gift, favor, service or other thing of value from or to any person involved in the contract.

16. DISPUTES

This contract shall be performed under the laws of Washington State. Any litigation to enforce this contract or any of its provisions shall be brought in Spokane County, Washington.

17. TERMINATION

A. For Cause: The City or Consultant may terminate the Agreement if the other party is in material breach of this Agreement, and such breach has not been corrected to the other party's reasonable satisfaction in a timely manner. Notice of termination under this Section shall be given by the party terminating this Agreement to the other, not fewer than thirty (30) business days prior to the effective date of termination.

B. For Reasons Beyond Control of Parties: Either party may terminate this Agreement without recourse by the other where performance is rendered impossible or impracticable for reasons beyond such party's reasonable control, such as, but not limited to, an act of nature, war or warlike operation, civil commotion, riot, labor dispute including strike, walkout or lockout, except labor disputes involving the Consultant's own employees, sabotage, or superior governmental regulation or control. Notice of termination under this Section shall be given by the party terminating this Agreement to the other, not fewer than thirty (30) business days prior to the effective date of termination.

C. For Convenience: Either party may terminate this Agreement without cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

D. Actions upon Termination: if termination occurs not the fault of the Consultant, the Consultant shall be paid for the services properly performed prior to the actual termination date, with any reimbursable expenses then due, but such compensation shall not exceed the maximum compensation to be paid under the Agreement. The Consultant agrees this payment shall fully and adequately compensate the Consultant and all subconsultants for all profits, costs, expenses, losses, liabilities, damages, taxes and charges of any kind (whether foreseen or unforeseen) attributable to the termination of this Agreement.

E. Upon termination, the Consultant shall provide the City with the most current design documents, contract documents, writings, and other products the Consultant has produced to termination, along with copies of all project-related correspondence and similar items. The City shall have the same rights to use these materials as if termination had not occurred; provided however, that the City shall indemnify and hold the Consultant harmless from any claims, losses, or damages to the extent caused by modifications made by the City to the Consultant's work product.

18. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELEGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

A certification form will accompany the contract to be signed confirming that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, Firm, and its principals:

A. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency.

B. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract been convicted or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust

statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice.

C. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification.

D. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

19. LIABILITY

The Firm shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the City, its officers and employees from all claims, demands, or suits in law or equity arising from the Firm's negligence or breach or its obligations under the contract. The Firm's duty to indemnify shall not apply to liability caused by the sole negligence of the City, its officers, and employees. The Firm's duty to indemnify for liability arising from the concurrent negligence of the City, its officers and employees and the Firm, its officers and employees shall apply only to the extent of the negligence of the Firm, its officers and employees. The Firm's duty to indemnify shall survive termination or expiration of the contract. The Firm waives, with respect to the City only, its immunity under RCW Title 51, Industrial Insurance.

20. INSURANCE COVERAGE

During the period of the Agreement, the Company shall maintain in force at its own expense, each insurance noted below with companies or through sources approved by the State Insurance Commissioner pursuant to Title 48 RCW:

A. **Worker's Compensation Insurance** in compliance with RCW 51, which requires subject employers to provide workers' compensation coverage for all their subject workers and Employer's Liability Insurance in the amount of $1,000,000.

B. **General Liability Insurance** on an occurrence basis, with a combined single limit of not less than $1,000,000 each occurrence for bodily injury and property damage. It shall include contractual liability coverage for the indemnity provided under this Agreement. It shall provide that the City, its officers and employees are additional insureds but only with respect to the Company's services to be provided under this Agreement.

    i. Acceptable **supplementary Umbrella insurance** coverage combined with Company's General Liability insurance policy must be a minimum of $2,000,000, in order to meet the insurance coverage limits required in this Agreement; and

C. **Automobile Liability Insurance** with a combined single limit, or the equivalent of not less than $1,000,000 each accident for bodily injury and property damage, including coverage for owned, hired and non-owned vehicles.

There shall be no cancellation, material change, reduction of limits or intent not to renew the insurance coverage(s) without thirty (30) days written notice from the Company or its insurer(s) to the City. As evidence of the insurance coverage(s) required by this Agreement, the Company shall furnish acceptable Certificates of Insurance (COI) upon request by the City. The certificate shall specify the City of Spokane as "Additional Insured" specifically for Company's services under

this Agreement, as well as all of the parties who are additional insureds, and include applicable policy endorsements, the thirty (30) day cancellation clause, and the deduction or retention level. The Company shall be financially responsible for all pertinent deductibles, self-insured retentions, and/or self-insurance.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER. **Certificate of Insurance shall state:**

City of Spokane
808 W Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

Bid Response Summary

Bid Number	RFQ 6343-25
Bid Title	Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties , Unit Price– Prevailing Wage-
Due Date	Tuesday, March 18, 2025 9:00:00 AM [(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)]
Bid Status	Open for Bidding
Company	North Country Services LLC.
Submitted By	diz65@comcast.net diz65@comcast.net - Monday, March 17, 2025 8:02:02 PM [(UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)] diz65@comcast.net
Comments	

Question Responses

Group	Reference Number	Question	Response
VENDOR INFORMATION			
	1	List the following information for the person submitting this response: Company Name, Name, Address, Telephone Number & e-mail address:	North Country Services LLC. Gary Kent, 1157 W. Pinebluff Rd. Kettle Falls, Wa. 99141 509-710-8631 diz65@comcast.net
	2	Provide the name, phone number, and email address for the person in your Company that would potentially sign a contract through the DocuSign process used by the City.	Gary Kent, 509-710-8631, diz65@comcast.net
TERMS AND CONDITIONS			
	1	Bidder acknowledges that they have read and understand the Terms and Conditions Document applicable to this request for quote document. Pages 20-25 (Attachment 1). If Bidders response is "I do not acknowledge and agree", Bidder shall include requested exception with its bid on separate page and title as "Exception to Terms and Conditions". The City will consider and determine if exception will be accepted.	I acknowledge and agree

	1.1	Exceptions to Terms and Conditions: If Bidder took exceptions to Term and Conditions, upload “Exception to Terms and Conditions” here:	
	2	ELIGIBILITY FOR CITY CONTRACTS: Section 18.09.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code states that the recipient of a City contract, award or purchase order shall certify that it is not knowingly or intentionally a nuclear weapons producer. The Bidder certifies that his/her firm is not a nuclear weapons producer.	I Certify
TECHNICAL GROUP			
	1	How Many Addenda Do You Acknowledge Receipt Of? Please Enter Number. If none were issued enter “0”.	0
	2.	Bidder’s Representation. The Bidder has read and understood the document entitled "RFQ 6343-25 Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, Unit Price– Prevailing Wage-.	I acknowledge and agree
	2.1	PERFORMANCE. Bidders must submit cover letters stating qualifications and experience of the company, to provide services. Upload Here:	image.jpg
	2.2	EQUIPEMENT Bidder must provide a list of equipment identifying the equipment to be used, to including the ability to do the necessary work without electricity on the site. Vehicles should also be the list as well. Upload List Here:	image.jpg
	2.3	REFERENCES Bidder shall furnish names, addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses of representatives of at least three companies/municipalities which have been continually using the product being bid for at least two years. If no references are completely applicable, provide two references which most nearly apply. References must be located in similar climates. Upload Here:	image.jpg
	2.4	RESPONSE TIME Acknowledge that you have read and understand the following 'Response Time' paragraph. The bidder must adhere to the City's response times.	I acknowledge and agree
	2.4.1	CALL IN PROCESS Bidder must submit its “Call Intake Process” – Describe the process in which you will be notified for 24 hour emergencies. Upload Here	image.jpg

	2.5	EXCEPTIONS: If you took exceptions, explain here what you are taking exception to.	N/A
	3	The winning Vendor(s) shall receive a unit priced contract and, upon complete and accepted performance by the Vendor, the City shall issue payment in the applicable amount set forth Pricing Section for the actual repairs performed. The City may choose more than one Vendor making multiple awards, due to the unknown quantity and timing of requests.	I acknowledge and agree
	3.1	PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE. The three-year period of performance of any contract(s) resulting from this RFQ is tentatively scheduled to begin on or about JULY 1, 2025 and to end on JUNE 30, 2028. Resulting contract may be renewed for a one-year period with the total contract period not to exceed Four (4) years. Pricing will be fixed for the first twelve (12) months and Vendor can request pricing changes with justification prior to contract renewal. For multi-year contracts and/or contract extensions, prevailing wage rates must be updated annually.	I acknowledge and agree
	4	PERVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENTS: The work under this contract is classified a routine maintenance and subject to prevailing wages under state law. Bidders are warned to take into consideration statutory legal requirements, particularly, the payment of prevailing wages, and sales tax implications in making their bids.	I acknowledge and agree
	4.1	Please download the 'Bid Pricing Pages' pages 14-18 of the RFQ 6343-25 bid document in the 'Documents' tab, complete, and upload the completed document here:	image.jpg
	5.	Subcontractors. Bidder shall not award any portion of the Work to any subcontractor without the City's prior approval. The Bidder shall be fully responsible to the City for the acts, errors and omissions of its subcontractors. No contractual relationship shall be created between any subcontractor and the City.	I acknowledge and agree
	5.1	Bidder must download the 'Subcontractor List' Pages 19 of the RFQ 6343-25 bid document in the 'Documents' tab, complete, and upload the completed document here:	image.jpg

6	Comparative Purposes Only: The City recognizes that multiple systems exist for measuring the cost of boarding properties and conducting minor repairs. In order to provide for consistent and equal comparison between these varied methods, the City has provided a commonly occurring sample scenarios for Bidders. These scenarios reflect typical request from the City to fulfill the duties described in this RFQ. For Bid Comparative Purposes Only, Bidder must provide an all-inclusive, single-total, firm, fixed price that would be incurred for each of the below scenarios.	I acknowledge and agree
6.1	Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (1): Using Straight Time Hour Rate. Scenario (1) for Boarding Services: Provide an estimate to secure the following two (2) story house. The first floor has two (2) standard doors measuring 36” by 80”, a slider door measuring 72” by 80”, four (4) windows measuring 24” by 36”, and two (2) basement windows measuring 15” by 32”. The second floor has four (4) windows measuring 24” by 36”. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. UPLOAD FULLY DETAILED BUDGET HERE:	image.jpg

6.2	Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (2): Using Straight Time Hour Rate. Scenario (2) for Boarding Services: Provide an estimate to secure the following single story house with polycarbonate clear boarding. The house has two (2) standard doors measuring 36” by 80” and five (5) windows measuring 36” by 60”. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. UPLOAD FULLY DETAILED BUDGET HERE:	image.jpg
6.3	Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (3): Using Straight Time Hour Rate. Scenario (3) for Boarding Repair Services: Provide an estimate to repair a damaged plywood boarding on a first floor window measuring 24” by 36”. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. UPLOAD FULLY DETAILED BUDGET HERE:	image.jpg

	6.4	Comparative Purposes Only Scenario (4): Using Straight Time Hour Rate. Scenario (4) for Minor Repair Services: Provide an estimate to cover a six (6) sq. ft. opening in a roof with plywood, sealing and adequately securing the plywood to the existing roof to prevent further entry of weather into the structure. Bidder must identify all costs including expenses to be charged for performing the services necessary to accomplish the objectives of the provided scenario. Bidder shall Submit a fully detailed budget including staff costs and any expenses necessary to accomplish the scenario tasks and produce anticipated deliverables as outlined in the scenario. Companies are required to collect and pay Washington state sales tax, if applicable, and must show this in its proposed scenario response. Costs for subcontractors are to be broken out separately and identified as such. UPLOAD FULLY DETAILED BUDGET HERE:	image.jpg
	6.5	Comparative Purposes Only. The scenario pricing would not be included in the evaluation unless, prices stated appear significantly uncompetitive and could result in unnecessarily high cost to the City for those products or services.	I acknowledge and agree
CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH WAGE PAYMENT STATUS			
	#1	The Contractor hereby certifies that, within the three-year period immediately preceding the bid solicitation date for this Project, the contractor is not a “willful” violator, as defined in RCW 49.48.082, of any provision of chapters 49.46, 49.48, or 49.52 RCW, as determined by a final and binding citation and notice of assessment issued by the Department of Labor and Industries or through a civil judgment entered by a court of limited or general jurisdiction. I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.	I Certify

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS BIDDER WOULD LIKE TO UPLOAD	
1	If you have additional information/documents to submit, upload them here.
2	If you have additional information/documents to submit, upload them here.
3	If you have additional information/documents to submit, upload them here.
4	If you have additional information/documents to submit, upload them here.

To Whom it may concern, I have been contracting with the City of Spokane for approx. 28 + years. To include, Boarding, monitoring, commericial remodel, repairs, new construction + various other services.

Gary Kent

Gary Klein

Saw Horses, Cord less drills, Cord less angle grinders, Cord less skill saw, Generator, Inverter, Pickup Trucks, Hand tools etc. and the ability to use them.

Jason Ruffing : jruffing@spokanecity.org
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
509- 290-8410

Bret Gleave : BGleave@stevenscountywa.gov
Steven County Public Works
185 E. Hawthorne, Colville, Wa 99114
509-680-4764

Chad Schumacher : masterchad@gmail.com
643 Goldcreek Lp. Colville, Wa 99114
509-460-7543

All calls will be directly to me at 505-710-8631 with a min. of 2 Hour response

Wage.

BIDDER'S DECLARATION.
The undersigned bidder certifies that it has read and understands the specifications for the above services subject to prevailing wage, and agrees to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

QUANTITIES.
When used are for are estimates only and are not to be construed as firm or guaranteed. Quantities are estimates only and are given for the purpose of comparing bids on a uniform basis. Quantities shall be bid on a more or less basis. Actual usage may be more or less. Payment would only be made for actual services perform and accepted as per contract rates.

SALES TAX.
The City will apply applicable tax to Bidder's response when tabulating bids. Bidders acknowledges the City of Spokane is not a tax exempt entity and is therefore obligated to pay sales tax under Washington State law. Therefore, all submissions will be tabulated with the applicable sales tax rate whether that tax shall be charged through the supplier or paid by the City as use tax.

BID OFFER.
The price(s) listed in this bid proposal is tendered as an offer to furnish all labor, materials, equipment and supervision required to complete the proposed project in strict accordance with the contract documents. The bidder proposes to do the services at the following price.

July 1, 2025 Through June 30, 2026
Prices shall be firm throughout the first year of the contract period, 7/1/2025 through 6/30/2026.
For multi-year contracts and/or contract extensions, prevailing wage rates must be updated annually.

RFQ 6343-25 Pricing Pages
Quantities shown on "Pricing Form" are estimates only and are not to be construed as firm or guaranteed. Quantities, when used, are estimates only and are given for the purpose of comparing bids on a uniform basis. Quantities shall be bid on a more or less basis. Actual usage may be more or less. For evaluation purposed the following estimate hours and rate will be used: 750 hours at Straight Time rate, 50 hours at Overtime Rate, 25 hours at Emergency Rate, and 25 hours Holiday Rate.
The City shall issue payment in the applicable amount set forth on the Pricing Pages for actual services requested, performed and accepted
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Straight Time Rate": Any Call

Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Overtime Rate":	N/A
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Emergency Hourly Rate":	N/A
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Holiday Rate":	N/A
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Non-Emergency Travel Cost Per Service"	N/A
Bidder To Define What Constitutes "Emergency Travel Cost Per Service"	N/A

Description	Annual Estimated Hours More or Less	Hourly Rate	Estimated Extended Cost
Straight Time Rate	750	$ 85.00	$63750.00
Overtime Rate	50	$ 85.00	$4250.00
Emergency Rate	25	$ 85.00	$ 2125.00
Holiday Rate	25	$ 85.00	$2125.00
"Non-Emergency" Total Travel Cost To Be Incurred Per Individual Request for Service.			$ 100.00
"Emergency" Total Travel Cost To Be Incurred Per Individual Request for Service to ensure vendor is on site, at applicable location, within 24 hours of request for service.			$ 100.00
Materials will be charged at a set percentage "markup" over the Vendor's base cost of materials purchased from their suppliers. The percentage "markup up" will remain firm, with no adjustments, during the contract to include any contract renewals. Enter Vendor's Percentage Mark			25 % Mark Up

Other Costs	
No other costs will be allowed if not listed below.	
List any other cost that could be incurred that is not listed above to be incurred per an individual service request	
OTHER COST DECRIPTIONS	COST
N/A	$

This Page (Page #19) Must Be Completed and Uploaded Into ProcureWare Via The Question Tab and corresponding question #5.1.

RFQ 6343-25,
Boarding and Minor Repairs Services of Unsecured Properties, Unit Price– Prevailing Wage

SUBCONTRACTOR LIST

_____ NO SUBCONTRACTORS WILL BE USED ON THIS PROJECT

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number _____

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number. _____

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number. _____

CONTRACTOR_____

TYPE OF WORK/BID ITEM _____

AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S U.B.I. Number. _____

#1

10 ea	½ plywood @ 28.00	280.00
1 ea	misc Fasteners	26.00
1 ea	equipment maintance	100.00
1 ea	Disposal Fee	15.86
6 ea	Hours Labor 85.00	510.00
		931.86
	Tax	83.87
	Total $	1015.73

#2

7 ea	¼ polycarbonate 120.00	840.00
1 ea	misc Fasteners	54.00
1 ea	equipment maintance	100.00
1 ea	Disposal Fee	15.86
6 ea	Hours Labor 85.00	510.00
		1519.86
	Tax	136.79
	Total $	1656.65

#3

1 ea ½	4X8 @ wood	14.00
1 ea.	misc Fastners	8.98
1 ea	equipment maintance	100.00
4 ea	Hours Labor 85.00	340.00
		462.98
	Tax	41.67
	Total $	504.65

#4 same as Scenario #3

License Information:

Entity name: NORTH COUNTRY SERVICES, LLC

Business name: NORTH COUNTRY SERVICES

Entity type: Limited Liability Company

UBI #: 604-379-923

Business ID: 001

Location ID: 0001

Location: Active

Location address:
1157 W PINEBLUFF RD
KETTLE FALLS WA 99141-8673

Mailing address:
1157 W PINEBLUFF RD
KETTLE FALLS WA 99141-8673

Excise tax and reseller permit status: Click here

Secretary of State information: Click here

Endorsements

Endorsements held at this location	License #	Count	Details	Status	Expiration date	First issuance date
Spokane General Business - Non-Resident				Active	Jan-31-2026	Jan-22-2019

Owners and officers on file with the Department of Revenue

Owners and officers	Title
KENT, DEVIN	
KENT, GARY	

Registered Trade Names

Registered trade names	Status		First issued
NORTH COUNTRY SERVICES	Active		Jan-15-2019

The Business Lookup information is updated nightly. Search date and time: 6/3/2025 1:07:49 PM

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY): 04/21/2025

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER

All Lines Insurance dba All Lines Associates, Inc.
6404 N Monroe St
Spokane, WA 99208-4122

CONTACT NAME: Chris Roberts
PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (509)327-1658 FAX (A/C, No): (509)326-5567
E-MAIL ADDRESS: Chris@AllLinesInsure.com

INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE		NAIC #
INSURER A :	Continental Casualty Company	
INSURER B :	United Financial Casualty Company	11770
INSURER C :		
INSURER D :		
INSURER E :		
INSURER F :		

INSURED

North Country Services LLC
1157 W Pine Bluff Rd
Kettle Falls, WA 99141

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 00039003-0** **REVISION NUMBER: 13**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY	Y		C6987425800	01/29/2025	01/29/2026	EACH OCCURRENCE	$ 1,000,000
	CLAIMS-MADE X OCCUR						DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)	$ 100,000
							MED EXP (Any one person)	$ 5,000
							PERSONAL & ADV INJURY	$ 1,000,000
	GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER:						GENERAL AGGREGATE	$ 2,000,000
	X POLICY PRO-JECT LOC						PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$ 2,000,000
	OTHER:							$
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY			00618562-0	07/03/2024	07/03/2025	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	$ 1,000,000
	ANY AUTO						BODILY INJURY (Per person)	$
	OWNED AUTOS ONLY X SCHEDULED AUTOS						BODILY INJURY (Per accident)	$
	X HIRED AUTOS ONLY X NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY						PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	$
								$
	UMBRELLA LIAB OCCUR						EACH OCCURRENCE	$
	EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE						AGGREGATE	$
	DED RETENTION $							$
	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY Y / N						PER STATUTE OTH-ER	
	ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED?	N / A					E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	$
	(Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below						E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	$
							E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

Listed as Additional Insured

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

City of Spokane
808 W Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

(CMR)

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From: Bartleson, Andrew (LNI)
Sent: Tuesday, March 18, 2025 11:16 AM
To: rrinderle@spokane.city.org
Subject: WA L&I - North Country Services

Hello Rick,

I received your voicemail, thank you for providing the business details so I can review the information before calling back.

So, North Country Services LLC (UBI# 604 379 923) does not have a workers' compensation account as you noted. There is no requirement for a business to have a workers' compensation account when they do not have workers. If Gary and Devin Kent are the only individuals providing labor, then they do not need an account. If anyone else provides labor benefitting the business, then they would need an account, and they would be required to record an report worker hours. However, I do not see any site visits, injury claims, or any other indication the business has unreported covered workers. If you are aware of the business having workers on the jobsite, then I would advise no hiring the business until they open an account.

I'm going to presume this is a public works project. If the business did use the labor of covered workers during a pub works project and an audit was initiated, then the department would seek to collect the premiums due from the city The city would then be entitled to withhold that amount from the contractor's payment.
Here is a link to the RCW related to "Prime Contractor Liability" (including work done for a public entity).
RCW 51.12.070: Work done by contract—Subcontractors—Nonemergency transportation brokers.

I'll give you a call in a moment, but I wanted to ensure you had the relevant information available.
Sincerely,

Andrew Bartleson: Field Auditor
901 N Monroe Street Suite 100
Spokane, WA 99201
PH: (509) 324-2580
FAX: (509) 324-2636
Email: baao235@lni.wa.gov

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: PIES **Date:** 06/16/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/11/2025
Clerk's File #	OPR 2025-0458
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	FIRE
Contact Name/Phone	TOM WILLIAMS 509-625-7002
Contact E-Mail	TMWILLIAMS@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	Contract Item
Council Sponsor(s)	BWILKERSON ZZAPPONE KKLITZKE
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT -- CITY OF SPOKANE AND SREC FOR CAD

Agenda Wording

The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the Parties' understanding of the terms and conditions under which the City shall allow SREC access to and use of the CAD System and IT services.

Summary (Background)

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF SPOKANE AND SPOKANE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF A FIRE DISPATCH COMMUNICATION AIDED DISPATCH SYSTEM

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

--

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

For retroactive expenses incurred.

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source

Funding Source Type Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	GBYRD	**PS EXEC REVIEW**	YATES, MAGGIE
Division Director	GBYRD		
Accounting Manager	GBYRD		
Legal	GBYRD		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List

	tmwilliams@spokanecity.org
myates@spokanecity.org	

City Clerk's No. OPR 2025-0458

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF SPOKANE AND SPOKANE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING THE USE OF A FIRE DISPATCH COMMUNICATION AIDED DISPATCH SYSTEM

This Agreement is between the City of Spokane, a political subdivision of the State of Washington ("City"), and Spokane Regional Emergency Communications, a public development authority and municipal corporation ("SREC"), acting by and through its Board of Directors; individually referred to herein as "Party" and collectively referred to herein as "Parties."

WHEREAS, SREC was formed by Spokane County pursuant to Spokane County Ordinance 2018-0245, as amended by Spokane County Ordinance 18-0772, for the purpose of undertaking, assisting with, and otherwise facilitating the public function of providing emergency communications and emergency management services, including but not limited to the provision of dispatch through the operation of a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) and Emergency Communications Center (ECC), all as authorized by RCW 35.21.730 through RCW 35.21.759; and,

WHEREAS, the City is in possession of the Infor Enroute Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD System), previously purchased and shared by the members of the Combined Communications Center (CCC); and

WHEREAS, in order to continue providing fire dispatch emergency communications services to the City and to former members of the CCC that are current members and/or customers of SREC, SREC is in need of the continued access to and use of the CCC CAD System held by the City and Information Technology (IT) services provided by the City related to the CAD System; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 39.34 RCW (Interlocal Cooperation Act), authorizes public agencies to contract with each other to perform certain functions which each may legally perform.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the Parties' understanding of the terms and conditions under which the City shall allow SREC access to and use of the CAD System and IT services.

2. DURATION/TERMINATION. This Agreement is effective upon approval by the governing bodies of both Parties, unless and until terminated by either Party upon ninety (90) days' written notice to the other Party.

3. FEES AND INVOICES. SREC shall pay the City for use of and access to the CAD System and IT services. Such fee shall be determined by SREC paying a percentage of all costs associated with the CAD System and IT services based on the percentage of call volume, using a formula equal to SREC Call Volume divided by Total Call Volume for the time period prior to SFD's consolidation in SREC. From July 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022,

such percentage shall be 45%. For the period beginning November 1, 2022, 100% of CAD system related costs incurred by the City shall be charged to SREC.

The City shall bill SREC for the use of the CAD System and related IT services on an annual basis. .For the prior period of July 1, 2022 through October 31, 2022 the City shall bill SREC the Sum of $91,963.49. For the period of November 1, 2022 through December 31*st* 2023 the City shall bill SREC the sum of $139,458.10. For the period of January 1, 2024 - December 31st, 2024, the City shall bill SREC the sum of $104,400.77. F**or the period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, the City shall bill SREC the total sum off CAD IT and software related charges.** Payment for the prior periods will be made within 30 days of the date the parties sign this Agreement.

4. AUDIT /RECORDS. The City shall provide access to authorized representatives of SREC, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, to inspect and copy the financial records of the City in support of the invoices billed under this Agreement. In the event of conflict between this provision and related auditing provisions required under federal law applicable to the Agreement, the federal law shall prevail.

5. NOTICES. All notices or other communications shall be deemed given on: (i) the day the notices or other communications are received when sent by personal delivery; or (ii) upon confirmation of delivery of an email communication sent to the email address indicated below; or (iii) on the third day following the day on which the same have been mailed by regular U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Parties at the mailing address set forth below, or at such other address as the Parties shall from time-to-time designate by notice in writing to each other:

SREC: Lori Markham, Executive Director SREC
1620 N Rebecca Street
Spokane, Washington 99217
Email: Lori.Markham@srec9l l.org

CITY: Tom Williams, Assistant Fire Chief
Spokane Fire Department
44 West Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201
Email: tmwilliams@spokanecity.org

6. ASSIGNMENT. This Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties, their successors and assigns. No Party may assign, in whole or in part, its interest in this Agreement without the written approval of the other Party.

7. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PARTIES. The Parties intend that an independent contractor relationship will be created by this Agreement. No agent, employee, servant or representative of the City shall be deemed to be an employee, agent, servant or representative of SREC for any purpose. Likewise, no agent, employee, servant or representative of SREC shall be deemed to be an employee, agent, servant or representative of the City for any purpose.

8. INDEMNIFICATION. Each Party shall be responsible for its acts, errors or omissions and the acts, errors or omissions of its regents, officers, directors, employees, agents, servants, volunteers, contractors, and subcontractors.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, and as partial consideration for SREC entering into this Agreement, City shall indemnify, defend, hold harmless, and waive any and all claims against SREC and all their officers, directors, employees, and agents from and against any and all liability of any type or nature whatsoever to persons or property resulting from or arising out of this Agreement, the use of the CAD System for the provision of public safety communication services within the City of Spokane and the negligent or intentional acts or omissions of City's agents, contractors, subcontractors, employees, servants and volunteers, no matter what the loss, damage, or injury, and from whatever cause. This clause shall not apply where the cause of the loss, damage, or injury is the result of the sole negligence of SREC, its officers, agents, or employees.

Likewise, SREC shall indemnify, defend, hold harmless, and waive any and all claims against the City of Spokane and all their officers, directors, employees and agents from and against any and all liability of any types or nature whatsoever to persons or property resulting from or arising out of this Agreement, the use of the CAD System for the provision of public safety communication services within the City of Spokane and the negligent or intentional acts or omissions of SREC's agents, contractors, subcontractors, employees, servants and volunteers, no matter what the loss, damage or injury, and from whatever cause. This clause shall not apply where the cause of the loss, damage, or injury is a result of the sole negligence of the City of Spokane, its officers, agents, or employees.

9. INSURANCE. At its own expense, the Parties shall procure and maintain during the entire term of this Agreement the insurance coverages and limits described in this Section 9. This insurance shall be issued by an insurance company or companies admitted and licensed by the Insurance Commissioner to do business in the State of Washington, or by a Public Entity Insurance Pool, authorized by RCW 48.62. Commercial insurers must have a rating of A-VII or better by "Best's Insurance Reports," or a comparable rating by a company acceptable to the opposing Party.

A. Types of Required Insurance.

1. General Liability Insurance covering any and all claims for bodily injury, personal injury, or property damage arising out of the Parties' performance of this Agreement. Such insurance must include liability coverage with limits not less than those specified below:

- Combined Single Limits per Occurrence: $3,000,000
- Annual Aggregate: $5,000,000

2. State of Washington Worker's Compensation Insurance or equivalent, with respect to any work performed under this Agreement;

3. Employer's Liability or Stop Gap insurance coverage with limits not less than those specified below. Insurance must include bodily injury coverage with limits not less than those specified below.

Each Employee:

- Policy Limit: $1,000,000
- By Accident: $1,000,000
- By Disease: $1,000,000

B. Terms of Insurance. The policies required under this Section 9 shall name the opposing Party, its officers, employees, and agents as named insureds, and Proof of Liability Coverage/Insurance shall be provided to the other Party evidencing the same within ten (10) business days following execution of this Agreement and shall maintain the above insurance at all times this Agreement is in effect. Furthermore, all policies of insurance shall meet the following requirements:

1. Policies shall be written as primary policies not contributing with and not in excess of coverage that SREC may carry;

2. Policies shall expressly provide that such insurance may not be canceled or non-renewed except upon thirty (30) days prior written notice from the insurance company/pool to SREC;

3. All liability policies must provide coverage on an occurrence basis; and

4. Liability policies shall not include exclusions for cross liability.

C. Proof of Insurance. Each Party shall furnish evidence of liability coverage/insurance in the form of a Certificate of Insurance/Memorandum of Liability Coverage satisfactory to the other Party and executed by a duly authorized representative of each insurer/coverage provider showing compliance with the insurance/liability coverage requirements described in this Section 9 and, if requested, copies of policies to the opposing Party subject to this Agreement. The Certificate of Insurance/Memorandum of Liability Coverage shall reference this Agreement. Receipt of such certificates or policies by either Party does not constitute approval by a Party of the terms of such policies. The Parties acknowledge that the coverage requirements set forth herein are the minimum limits of insurance that the Parties must purchase to enter into this Agreement. These limits may not be sufficient to cover all liability losses and related claim settlement expenses. Purchase of these limits of coverage does not relieve the Parties from liability for losses and settlement expenses greater than these amounts. The requirements of this section may be met with self-insured retention and excess coverage.

10. VENUE STIPULATION. This Agreement has been and shall be construed as having been made and delivered within the State of Washington. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Washington both as to interpretation and performance. Any action at law, suit in equity or judicial proceeding for the enforcement of this Agreement, or any provision hereto, shall be instituted only in courts of competent jurisdiction within Spokane County, Washington.

11. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS. The Parties shall observe all federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, to the extent that they may be applicable to the terms of this Agreement.

12. NON-DISCRIMINATION. No individual shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in the administration of or in connection with this Agreement because of age, sex, race, color, religion, creed, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identification or expression, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability, or use of a service animal by a person with disabilities.

13. MISCELLANEOUS.

A NON-WAIVER No waiver by any Party of any of the terms of this Agreement shall be construed as a waiver of the same or other rights of that Party in the future.

B. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains terms and conditions agreed upon by the Parties. The Parties agree that there are no other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement. No changes or additions to this Agreement shall be valid or binding upon the Parties unless the change or addition is in writing, executed by the Parties.

C. MODIFICATION. No modification or amendment to this Agreement shall be valid until put in writing and signed with the same formalities as this Agreement.

D. HEADINGS. The section headings appearing in this Agreement have been inserted solely for the purpose of convenience and ready reference. In no way do they purport to, and shall not be deemed to define, limit or extend the scope or intent of the sections to which they pertain.

E. COUNTERPARTS. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which, when so executed and delivered, shall be an original, but such counterparts shall together constitute but one and the same.

F. SEVERABILITY. If any term or provision of this Agreement is held by the courts to be illegal or invalid, the remaining terms and provisions shall not be affected.

14. RCW 39.34 REQUIRED CLAUSES.

A PURPOSE. See section I above.

B. DURATION. See section 2 above.

C. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF SEPARATE ENTITY AND ITS POWERS. City shall administer the terms of this Agreement. No new or separate legal or administrative entity is created to administer the provisions of this Agreement.

D. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES. See provisions above.

E. AGREEMENT TO BE FILED. City shall file this Agreement with its City Auditor or place it on its website or other electronically retrievable public source. SREC shall place it on its website or other electronically retrievable public source.

F. FINANCING. Each Party shall be responsible for the financing of its contractual obligations under its normal budgetary process.

G. TERMINATION. See section 2 above.

H. PROPERTY UPON TERMINATION. Title to all property acquired by any Party in the performance of this Agreement shall remain with the acquiring Party upon termination of the Agreement. Jointly acquired property shall be divided in proportion to the percentage share of each Party contributing to its acquisition.

SPOKANE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS	CITY OF SPOKANE
By_____	By_____
Signature Date	Signature Date
_____	_____
Type or Print Name	Type or Print Name
_____	_____
Title	Title
Attest Approved as to form:	Approved as to form:
_____	_____
City Clerk	Assistant City Attorney

OPR 2025-0459 (WILKERSON AMENDMENT)(SREC ILA for Building Ops)(6-18-25)

Return to:
City Clerk for City of Spokane
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, Washington 99201

City Clerk's No. OPR 2020-0923

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT
COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING OPERATIONS

THIS INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is entered into by the CITY OF SPOKANE (the "City") on behalf of its Fire and Police Department's dispatch operations and the City of Spokane ITSD Department, the COUNTY OF SPOKANE, (the "County") on behalf of its IT Department, and Spokane Regional Emergency Communications (the "SREC"), jointly referred to as the "Parties."

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Interlocal Cooperation Act (chapter 39.34 RCW) permits local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other public entities to provide services in a manner best serving the needs of local communities; and

WHEREAS, the County, pursuant to RCW 36.32.120(6), has the care of county property and the management of county funds and of the business of the County; and

WHEREAS, the City, pursuant to RCW 35.22.280(3), has the power to control the finances and property of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners (the "Board"), by Resolution No. 00-0875, adopted on October 10, 2000, found that the health, welfare and safety of the County's residents would be furthered by the acquisition, construction, installation, operation and maintenance of a Combined Communications Building (the "CCB"); and

WHEREAS, there was a previous Interlocal Agreement governing the management of the CCB which included the County, the 9-1-1 Board and the City, adopted in 2004; and

WHEREAS, both the City and County made significant contributions to the capitol costs of the CCB; and

WHEREAS; pursuant to Resolution No. 2018-0245, Spokane County under RCW 35.21.730-.759 created Spokane Reginal Emergency communications (the "SREC") to undertake, assist with, and otherwise facilitate the public function of providing an emergency communications and emergency management services, including but not limited to dispatch, and perform any other public function relating to providing such service; and

WHEREAS, the IT Departments of both the City and the County are also using a portion of the CCB as well as City Police and City Fire; and

WHEREAS, SREC began offering certain dispatch and related services to Spokane

County Fire Districts and the Spokane County Sheriff's Office (the "Services") on or about July 1, 2019; and

WHEREAS, these Services are provided utilizing the CCB, all Parties to this Agreement agree they should pay a pro-rata share of CCB expenses as it relates to their use of the CCB facility; and

WHEREAS, this agreement is intended to commence on January 1, 2025 for all current operations listed in Section 6(B) and is a correction for previous capital costs as listed in Section 6(A). The term of this contract is 24 months though previous expenses are captured as set forth below.

Now, Therefore,

The Parties agree as follows:

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the Parties' understandings regarding the ownership, administration, management, on-going operations and payment for lease and services of the CCB. For the purpose of this Agreement, the terminology CCB shall mean that building and all property associated therewith, including parking, located at 1620 N. Rebecca Street, Spokane, Washington 99217.

2. OWNERSHIP. The City will continue to own the building housing the CCB, however there will be no lease cost to the Parties throughout the term of this Agreement.

3. PREMISES. The City agrees that the Parties will occupy space in the CCB based on their proportion of occupancy and use costs as agreed by the Parties and as set forth in Section 6A in this Agreement.

4. ADMINISTRATION/ MANAGEMENT.

A. Management of each operational function and area within the CCB is the responsibility of the Party occupying that space.

B. The City Fire Chief will be responsible for the administration of this Agreement and ensuring that the adopted policies of the Site Council are implemented in an effective and timely manner.

C. A Site Manager will be assigned by the City Fire Chief. The Site Manager will be responsible for the management and maintenance of the CCB's building and grounds. The Site Manager will work directly with the division heads from each of the Parties to ensure that policy, procedures, training and maintenance are carried out and that coordination of activities occurs to maintain appropriate standards. The cost of the time the Site Manager spends on these duties will be shared among the Parties and will be included in the annual budget for the CCB and shared among the Parties as provided for in Section 6 A hereinafter.

D. Each Party will commit staff to developing and maintaining, with the other Parties, a building operations procedure manual that will be followed by all personnel working in the building. The final manual shall be jointly approved by the City Fire Chief and the Site Council.

5. MAINTENANCE/OPERATION.

A. The Site Manager will be responsible for obtaining operational and maintenance services for the CCB, including:

1) Utilities - telephone service (not associated with 911 systems, switches, or other equipment), gas, water, electric, sewer, solid waste, aquifer protection, storm water and other similar services.

2) Site Maintenance - lawn care, lawn sprinkler care, snow removal, private road and parking lot repair/ maintenance, including fencing, and other similar services.

3) Operational and Building Maintenance - janitorial, HVAC, detection / protection / security systems testing and maintenance, property insurance coverage for building, emergency power facilities/ features including generator / UPS / battery backup and general building condition.

B. The Site Manager is not responsible for any equipment associated with the direct operation of any party (e.g., Enhanced 911 system, radios, consoles, CAD systems).

6. BUDGET/FINANCE/COSTS.

A. Costs. Commencing effective July 1, 2019, all maintenance/operational and building and site capital costs, including insurance, will be allocated and paid by the Parties based on the square footage of their dedicated and shared space within the building. The percentage allocations are as follows:

a. Spokane Fire =	11.5%
b. Spokane Police =	14.7%
c. SREC=	71.8%
d. City of Spokane IT =	1.0%
e. Spokane County IT=	1.0%
f. Total =	100.0%

B. Commencing effective November 1, 2022, all maintenance/operational and building and site capital costs, including insurance, will be allocated and paid by the Parties based on the square footage of their dedicated and shared space within the building. The percentage allocations are as follows:

a. Spokane Fire =	0%
b. Spokane Police =	20.45%
c. SREC =	77.55%
d. City of Spokane IT =	1.0%
e. Spokane County IT =	1.0%
f. Total =	100.0%

These percentages are based on the actual square footage calculations of spaces occupied. IT space has been approximated based on server- rack footprints.

These percentages will remain in place until there are changes to the space allocation for a Party that would substantially change the percentages. The Site Council will approve any change in the percentages.

C. Budgeting - Special Revenue Fund. The CCB will be operated as a separate Special Revenue Fund within the City's budgeting structure. All non-retroactive payments to the City for CCB services will be deposited in this Fund and CCB expenditures will be made from this Fund. The monies in this fund will be held by the City for the sole purposes of maintaining and operating the CCB so long as the CCB is used for the purpose intended. In the event the CCB is not used for the purpose intended, any money in the Fund will be returned to the Parties based on their proportionate payment into the Fund. The City may not borrow any moneys from this fund without prior approval from the Site Council. By its very nature, this Special Revenue Fund is a rollover fund through which all reserve, cash carryover and unencumbered funds from one fiscal year will carry over to the next fiscal year. The Site Manager is responsible for managing this Fund within the policy direction established by the Site Council.

D. Audit. The Site Council or any party to this Agreement may call for an audit of the Special Revenue Fund at any time. Cost of the audit requested by the Site Council will be borne by the Parties on the same percentage basis as set forth in Section 6 A herein above. Cost of an audit requested by a Party to this Agreement shall be borne by that Party.

E. Accounting. All accounting of revenue and expenditures of the CCB will be through the City Accounting Department using generally accepted accounting principles. Any capital replacement cost will be determined by the Site Council and depreciated over its expected useful life. These amortized costs will be shared based on each Party's payment percentage.

F. Billing/Payments:

1) Annual Charges. Each year by December 1st, the Site Manager will provide to the Site council, for its consideration, the expected annual charges for each Party for the next calendar year. This estimated cost would be based on previous years' experience plus any additional charges approved by the Site Council.

2) Prior Charges. The parties recognized that the prior Agreement for the CCB expired on December 31, 2021. The parties agree to the payment for past shared costs set forth this is paragraph.

For the time period of January 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022, the Site Manager has compiled the expenses for the CCB to be $341,599.94. For the time period of November 1, 2022 through December 31, 2023, the Site Manager has compiled the expenses for the CCB to be $465,592.11. For the time period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, the Site Manager has compiled the expenses for the CCB to be $445,539.48.

These costs will be allocated to the Parties based on the percentages set forth in Section 6 A & B herein. SREC and the County will remit these amounts to the City within thirty (30) days of the execution of the Agreement. Adjustments (either refunds to those who overpaid or additional payments by those who may have underpaid) will be promptly remitted.

3) Billing. Each Party will be billed the annual contract amount pursuant to Section 6 B which is to be paid to the City no later than March 1st of each year, beginning in 2025. The annual contract amount shall be based on the budget amount approved by the Site Council. By April 15th of each year the Site Manager will reconcile the actual expenses incurred by the City against the payments received from the Parties to this Agreement for the previous year. Each Party will then either be billed for the pro-rata amount of excess expenses or be provided refunds for overpayment. If
costs are projected to be exceed the budgeted amount, resulting in a potential billing in the next year for excess costs, the City will inform the Site Council of such event as soon as reasonably known.

4) Dispute Resolution. Any Party may appeal its annual charge. Any appeal shall be in writing and shall be received by the chairperson of the Site Council within ten (10) working days of the Party's receipt of its annual billing. Upon receipt of the appeal, the Site Council chairman shall convene the Site Council to consider the appeal. The Party appealing the annual charge shall be afforded an opportunity to personally appear through its representative in front of the Site Council to address its appeal. The Site Council shall issue a written decision on the appeal. The appealing member of the Site Council shall not participate in their/its appeal. The written decision of the Site Council shall be binding on the appealing Party.

7. INSURANCE. The Site Manager shall ensure that the City obtains and keeps in force property insurance for the replacement cost of the building. Each Party shall be responsible for its own comparative negligence, property damage covering its personal contents and equipment, business interruption, Worker's Compensation (if appropriate), general liability, automobile liability.

8. LIABILITY.

A. Each Party shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other parties from any liability, loss, cost or expense claimed by third parties for property damage and bodily injury, including death, caused by any act or omission of the indemnified Party, its officers, employee and agents in connection with this Agreement.

B. Each Party waives immunity under Title 51 RCW solely as to the other Parties. The Parties have specifically negotiated this provision.

9. TERM. The initial term of this Agreement shall be twelve (12) months beginning January 1, 2025 and ending on December 31, 2025, renewable for additional periods

as agreed among the Parties. The parties agree to coordinate with each other regarding the expiration of this agreement in order to accommodate each party's transition. The parties agree to provide one hundred eighty (180) days advanced written notice to terminate the agree pursuant to Section 10 below.

10. TERMINATION. Any Party may otherwise terminate its participation in this Agreement at any time with one hundred eighty (180) days advanced written notice to the other Parties.

11. NOTICES. All notices shall be in writing and served either personally or by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the following persons. Notices sent by certified mail shall be deemed served when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid.

► City: Mayor of the City of Spokane
Seventh Floor, City Hall
808 West Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, Washington 99201

City Clerk, City of Spokane
Fifth Floor, City Hall Blvd
808 West Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, Washington 99201

► County: Spokane County IT
1100 West Mallon Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99260-0300

Spokane County Clerk of the
Board of Commissioners
1116 West Broadway Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99260-0100

► SREC
1620 N. Rebecca Street
Spokane, Washington 99217

12. NO SEPARATE ENTITY CREATED. This Agreement does not create nor seek to create a separate legal entity pursuant to RCW 39.34.030(3)(b).

13. FILING OF THIS AGREEMENT. The City shall cause this Agreement to be filed with the Spokane County Auditor.

14. PROPERTY UPON TERMINATION. Title to all property acquired by a Party under this Agreement shall remain with the acquiring party upon termination of the Agreement. Jointly acquired property shall be divided in proportion to the percentage share of each Party contributing to its acquisition.

15. AMENDMENTS. This Agreement may be amended at any time by mutual Agreement of all Parties executed with the same formalities as the present Agreement.

16. SEVERABILITY. Any provision of the Agreement which is declared invalid, void or illegal shall in no way affect, impair, or invalidate any other provision hereof; and such other provision shall remain in full force and effect.

17. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains all of the agreements of the Parties with respect to any matter covered or mentioned in this Agreement and no prior agreements or understandings pertaining to any such matters shall be effective for any purpose.

18. HEADING. The section headings appearing in this Agreement have been inserted solely for the purpose of convenience and ready reference. In no way do they purport to, and shall not be deemed to define, limit or extend the scope or intent of the sections to which they pertain.

19. EXECUTION AND APPROVAL. The Parties warrant that the officers executing below have been duly authorized to act for and on behalf of the party for purposes of confirming this Agreement.

20. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS. The Parties shall observe all federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, to the extent that they may be applicable to the terms of this Agreement.

21. NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to give, or shall give, whether directly or indirectly, any benefit or right, greater than that enjoyed by the general public, to third persons.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the PARTIES have caused this Agreement to be executed on date and year opposite their respective signatures.

COUNTY OF SPOKANE

By_____
Signature Date

_____
Type or Print Name

_____
Title

Attest:

_____
Clerk of the Board

CITY OF SPOKANE

By_____
Signature Date

_____
Type or Print Name

_____
Title

Attest

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney

SPOKANE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

By_____
Signature Date

_____
Type or Print Name

_____
Title

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: PIES **Date:** 06/16/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/11/2025
Clerk's File #	OPR 2025-0459
Cross Ref #	OPR 2020-0923
Project #	

Submitting Dept	FIRE	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	MAGGIE YATES 6753	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	MYATES@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Contract Item		
Council Sponsor(s)	BWILKERSON ZZAPPONE KKLITZKE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS		

Agenda Wording

The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the Parties' understandings regarding the ownership, administration, management, on-going operations and payment for lease and services of the CCB.

Summary (Background)

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING OPERATIONS

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

--

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	NO
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

for retroactive expenses incurred.

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source

Funding Source Type Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	GBYRD	**PS EXEC REVIEW**	YATES, MAGGIE
Division Director	GBYRD		
Accounting Manager	GBYRD		
Legal	GBYRD		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List

	tmwilliams@spokanecity.org
myates@spokanecity.org	

Return to:
City Clerk for City of Spokane
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, Washington 99201

City Clerk's No. OPR 2025-0459

INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT
COMBINED COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING OPERATIONS

THIS INTERLOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is entered into by the CITY OF SPOKANE (the "City") on behalf of its Fire and Police Department's dispatch operations and the City of Spokane ITSD Department, the COUNTY OF SPOKANE, (the "County") on behalf of its IT Department, and Spokane Regional Emergency Communications (the "SREC"), jointly referred to as the "Parties."

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Interlocal Cooperation Act (chapter 39.34 RCW) permits local governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with other public entities to provide services in a manner best serving the needs of local communities; and

WHEREAS, the County, pursuant to RCW 36.32.120(6), has the care of county property and the management of county funds and of the business of the County; and

WHEREAS, the City, pursuant to RCW 35.22.280(3), has the power to control the finances and property of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners (the "Board"), by Resolution No. 00-0875, adopted on October 10, 2000, found that the health, welfare and safety of the County's residents would be furthered by the acquisition, construction, installation, operation and maintenance of a Combined Communications Building (the "CCB"); and

WHEREAS, there was a previous Interlocal Agreement governing the management of the CCB which included the County, the 9-1-1 Board and the City, adopted in 2004; and

WHEREAS, both the City and County made significant contributions to the capitol costs of the CCB; and

WHEREAS; pursuant to Resolution No. 2018-0245, Spokane County under RCW 35.21.730-.759 created Spokane Reginal Emergency communications (the "SREC") to undertake, assist with, and otherwise facilitate the public function of providing an emergency communications and emergency management services, including but not limited to dispatch, and perform any other public function relating to providing such service; and

WHEREAS, the IT Departments of both the City and the County are also using a portion of the CCB as well as City Police and City Fire; and

WHEREAS, SREC began offering certain dispatch and related services to Spokane County Fire Districts and the Spokane County Sheriff's Office (the "Services") on or about July 1, 2019; and

WHEREAS, these Services are provided utilizing the CCB, all Parties to this Agreement agree they should pay a pro-rata share of CCB expenses as it relates to their use of the CCB facility; and

WHEREAS, this agreement is intended to commence on January 1, 2025 for all current operations listed in Section 6(B) and is a correction for previous capital costs as listed in Section 6(A). The term of this contract is 24 months though previous expenses are captured as set forth below.

Now, Therefore,

The Parties agree as follows:

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Agreement is to set forth the Parties' understandings regarding the ownership, administration, management, on-going operations and payment for lease and services of the CCB. For the purpose of this Agreement, the terminology CCB shall mean that building and all property associated therewith, including parking, located at 1620 N. Rebecca Street, Spokane, Washington 99217.

2. OWNERSHIP. The City will continue to own the building housing the CCB, however there will be no lease cost to the Parties throughout the term of this Agreement.

3. PREMISES. The City agrees that the Parties will occupy space in the CCB based on their proportion of occupancy and use costs as agreed by the Parties and as set forth in Section 6A in this Agreement.

4. ADMINISTRATION/ MANAGEMENT.

A. Management of each operational function and area within the CCB is the responsibility of the Party occupying that space.

B. The City Fire Chief will be responsible for the administration of this Agreement and ensuring that the adopted policies of the Site Council are implemented in an effective and timely manner.

C. A Site Manager will be assigned by the City Fire Chief. The Site Manager will be responsible for the management and maintenance of the CCB's building and grounds. The Site Manager will work directly with the division heads from each of the Parties to ensure that policy, procedures, training and maintenance are carried out and that coordination of activities occurs to maintain appropriate standards. The cost of the time the Site Manager spends on these duties will be shared among the Parties and will be included in the annual budget for the CCB and shared among the Parties as provided for in Section 6 A hereinafter.

D. Each Party will commit staff to developing and maintaining, with the other Parties, a building operations procedure manual that will be followed by all personnel working in the building. The final manual shall be jointly approved by the City Fire Chief and the Site Council.

5. MAINTENANCE/OPERATION.

A. The Site Manager will be responsible for obtaining operational and maintenance services for the CCB, including:

1) Utilities - telephone service (not associated with 911 systems, switches, or other equipment), gas, water, electric, sewer, solid waste, aquifer protection, storm water and other similar services.

2) Site Maintenance - lawn care, lawn sprinkler care, snow removal, private road and parking lot repair/ maintenance, including fencing, and other similar services.

3) Operational and Building Maintenance - janitorial, HVAC, detection / protection / security systems testing and maintenance, property insurance coverage for building, emergency power facilities/ features including generator / UPS / battery backup and general building condition.

B. The Site Manager is not responsible for any equipment associated with the direct operation of any party (e.g., Enhanced 911 system, radios, consoles, CAD systems).

6. BUDGET/FINANCE/COSTS.

A. Costs. Commencing effective July 1, 2019, all maintenance/operational and building and site capital costs, including insurance, will be allocated and paid by the Parties based on the square footage of their dedicated and shared space within the building. The percentage allocations are as follows:

a. Spokane Fire =	11.5%
b. Spokane Police =	14.7%
c. SREC=	71.8%
d. City of Spokane IT =	1.0%
e. Spokane County IT=	1.0%
f. Total =	100.0%

B. Commencing effective November 1, 2022, all maintenance/operational and building and site capital costs, including insurance, will be allocated and paid by the Parties based on the square footage of their dedicated and shared space within the building. The percentage allocations are as follows:

a. Spokane Fire =	0%
b. Spokane Police =	20.45%
c. SREC =	77.55%
d. City of Spokane IT =	1.0%
e. Spokane County IT =	1.0%
f. Total =	100.0%

These percentages are based on the actual square footage calculations of spaces occupied. IT space has been approximated based on server rack footprints.

These percentages will remain in place until there are changes to the space allocation for a Party that would substantially change the percentages. The Site Council will approve any change in the percentages.

C. Budgeting - Special Revenue Fund. The CCB will be operated as a separate Special Revenue Fund within the City's budgeting structure. All non-retroactive payments to the City for CCB services will be deposited in this Fund and CCB expenditures will be made from this Fund. The monies in this fund will be held by the City for the sole purposes of maintaining and operating the CCB so long as the CCB is used for the purpose intended. In the event the CCB is not used for the purpose intended, any money in the Fund will be returned to the Parties based on their proportionate payment into the Fund. The City may not borrow any moneys from this fund without prior approval from the Site Council. By its very nature, this Special Revenue Fund is a rollover fund through which all reserve, cash carryover and unencumbered funds from one fiscal year will carry over to the next fiscal year. The Site Manager is responsible for managing this Fund within the policy direction established by the Site Council.

D. Audit. The Site Council or any party to this Agreement may call for an audit of the Special Revenue Fund at any time. Cost of the audit requested by the Site Council will be borne by the Parties on the same percentage basis as set forth in Section 6 A herein above. Cost of an audit requested by a Party to this Agreement shall be borne by that Party.

E. Accounting. All accounting of revenue and expenditures of the CCB will be through the City Accounting Department using generally accepted accounting principles. Any capital replacement cost will be determined by the Site Council and depreciated over its expected useful life. These amortized costs will be shared based on each Party's payment percentage.

F. Billing/Payments:

1) Annual Charges. Each year by December 1st, the Site Manager will provide to the Site council, for its consideration, the expected annual charges for each Party for the next calendar year. This estimated cost would be based on previous years' experience plus any additional charges approved by the Site Council.

2) Prior Charges. The parties recognized that the prior Agreement for the CCB expired on December 31, 2021. The parties agree to the payment for past shared costs set forth this is paragraph.

For the time period of January 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022, the Site Manager has compiled the expenses for the CCB to be $525,933.34. For the time period of November 1, 2022 through December 31, 2023, the Site Manager has compiled the expenses for the CCB to be $649,925.51. For the time period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, the Site Manager has compiled the expenses for the CCB to be $629,872.88. These costs will be allocated to the Parties based on the percentages set

forth in Section 6 A & B herein. SREC and the County will remit these amounts to the City within thirty (30) days of the execution of the Agreement. Adjustments (either refunds to those who overpaid or additional payments by those who may have underpaid) will be promptly remitted.

3) Billing. Each Party will be billed the annual contract amount pursuant to Section 6 B which is to be paid to the City no later than March 1st of each year, beginning in 2025. The annual contract amount shall be based on the budget amount approved by the Site Council. By April 15th of each year the Site Manager will reconcile the actual expenses incurred by the City against the payments received from the Parties to this Agreement for the previous year. Each Party will then either be billed for the pro-rata amount of excess expenses or be provided refunds for overpayment. If
costs are projected to be exceed the budgeted amount, resulting in a potential billing in the next year for excess costs, the City will inform the Site Council of such event as soon as reasonably known.

4) Dispute Resolution. Any Party may appeal its annual charge. Any appeal shall be in writing and shall be received by the chairperson of the Site Council within ten (10) working days of the Party's receipt of its annual billing. Upon receipt of the appeal, the Site Council chairman shall convene the Site Council to consider the appeal. The Party appealing the annual charge shall be afforded an opportunity to personally appear through its representative in front of the Site Council to address its appeal. The Site Council shall issue a written decision on the appeal. The appealing member of the Site Council shall not participate in their/its appeal. The written decision of the Site Council shall be binding on the appealing Party.

7. INSURANCE. The Site Manager shall ensure that the City obtains and keeps in force property insurance for the replacement cost of the building. Each Party shall be responsible for its own comparative negligence, property damage covering its personal contents and equipment, business interruption, Worker's Compensation (if appropriate), general liability, automobile liability.

8. LIABILITY.

A. Each Party shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other parties from any liability, loss, cost or expense claimed by third parties for property damage and bodily injury, including death, caused by any act or omission of the indemnified Party, its officers, employee and agents in connection with this Agreement.

B. Each Party waives immunity under Title 51 RCW solely as to the other Parties. The Parties have specifically negotiated this provision.

9. TERM. The initial term of this Agreement shall be twelve (12) months beginning January 1, 2025 and ending on December 31, 2025, renewable for additional periods as agreed among the Parties. The parties agree to coordinate with each other regarding

the expiration of this agreement in order to accommodate each party's transition. The parties agree to provide one hundred eighty (180) days advanced written notice to terminate the agree pursuant to Section 10 below.

10. TERMINATION. Any Party may otherwise terminate its participation in this Agreement at any time with one hundred eighty (180) days advanced written notice to the other Parties.

11. NOTICES. All notices shall be in writing and served either personally or by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested to the following persons. Notices sent by certified mail shall be deemed served when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid.

► City: Mayor of the City of Spokane
Seventh Floor, City Hall
808 West Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, Washington 99201

City Clerk, City of Spokane
Fifth Floor, City Hall Blvd
808 West Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, Washington 99201

► County: Spokane County IT
1100 West Mallon Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99260-0300

Spokane County Clerk of the
Board of Commissioners
1116 West Broadway Avenue
Spokane, Washington 99260-0100

► SREC
1620 N. Rebecca Street
Spokane, Washington 99217

12. NO SEPARATE ENTITY CREATED. This Agreement does not create nor seek to create a separate legal entity pursuant to RCW 39.34.030(3)(b).

13. FILING OF THIS AGREEMENT. The City shall cause this Agreement to be filed with the Spokane County Auditor.

14. PROPERTY UPON TERMINATION. Title to all property acquired by a Party under this Agreement shall remain with the acquiring party upon termination of the Agreement. Jointly acquired property shall be divided in proportion to the percentage share of each Party contributing to its acquisition.

15. AMENDMENTS. This Agreement may be amended at any time by mutual Agreement of all Parties executed with the same formalities as the present Agreement.

16. SEVERABILITY. Any provision of the Agreement which is declared invalid, void or illegal shall in no way affect, impair, or invalidate any other provision hereof; and such other provision shall remain in full force and effect.

17. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains all of the agreements of the Parties with respect to any matter covered or mentioned in this Agreement and no prior agreements or understandings pertaining to any such matters shall be effective for any purpose.

18. HEADING. The section headings appearing in this Agreement have been inserted solely for the purpose of convenience and ready reference. In no way do they purport to, and shall not be deemed to define, limit or extend the scope or intent of the sections to which they pertain.

19. EXECUTION AND APPROVAL. The Parties warrant that the officers executing below have been duly authorized to act for and on behalf of the party for purposes of confirming this Agreement.

20. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS. The Parties shall observe all federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, to the extent that they may be applicable to the terms of this Agreement.

21. NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to give, or shall give, whether directly or indirectly, any benefit or right, greater than that enjoyed by the general public, to third persons.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the PARTIES have caused this Agreement to be executed on date and year opposite their respective signatures.

COUNTY OF SPOKANE

By_____
Signature Date

_____
Type or Print Name

_____
Title

Attest:

_____
Clerk of the Board

CITY OF SPOKANE

By_____
Signature Date

_____
Type or Print Name

_____
Title

Attest

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney

SPOKANE REGIONAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

By_____
Signature Date

_____
Type or Print Name

_____
Title

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: PIES **Date:** 05/19/2025

Committee Agenda type: Consent

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	5/12/2025		
Clerk's File #	OPR 2025-0460		
Cross Ref #			
Project #	2025054		
Submitting Dept	INTEGRATED CAPITAL	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	LORENA (509) 625 - 6894	**Requisition #**	CR27634
Contact E-Mail	LCROUCHER@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Engineer Construction Contract		
Council Sponsor(s)	KKLITZKE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	4250 - FACILITY PLANNING SERVICES FOR RIVERSIDE PARK WATER		

Agenda Wording

Contract with Jacobs Solutions Inc., for wastewater facility planning services to meet the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit planning requirements.

Summary (Background)

RFQu 6333-25 was issued to solicit services for wastewater facility planning services for the City's Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF). RPWRF has reached its Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) loading design criteria threshold exceedance per the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. WA0024473 and, as a result, is required to initiate facility planning. The facility plan will be prepared in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC and submitted to Ecology for permit compliance. The RFQu was opened on March 31, 2025, and received three submissions. The firm Jacobs Solutions Inc. was selected by an evaluation committee.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

Public works services and projects are designed to serve all citizens and businesses. We strive to offer a consistent level of service to all, distribute public investment throughout the community, and respond to gaps in services identified in various City plans.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

n/a

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

Public Works follows the City's established procurement and public works bidding regulations and policies to bring items forward and then uses contract management best practices to ensure desired outcomes and regulatory compliance.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

This work is consistent with annual budget strategies to limit costs and approved projects in the 6-year CIP.

Council Subcommittee Review

n/a

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	YES
Total Cost	$ 2500000.00
Current Year Cost	$ 1141216.00
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$ 1358784.00

Narrative

Amount		Budget Account
Expense	$ 1,141,216.	# 4250-30210-38141-54101-10234
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	Recurring
Funding Source Type	Program Revenue

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Yes, funding source is utility rate based.

Expense Occurrence

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	DAVIS, MARCIA	PURCHASING	WAHL, CONNIE
Division Director	FEIST, MARLENE		
Accounting Manager	ALBIN-MOORE, ANGELA		
Legal	HARRINGTON,		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List

Andrew B. Behnke, P.E., andrew.behnke@jacobs.com	icmaccounting@spokanecity.org
tax&licenses@spokanecity.org	eraea@spokanecity.org
lcroucher@spokanecity.org	

City Clerk's OPR _____

City of Spokane

CONSULTANT AGREEMENT

Title: WASTEWATER FACILITY PLANNING SERVICES FOR RIVERSIDE PARK WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

This Consultant Agreement is made and entered into by and between the **CITY OF SPOKANE** as ("City"), a Washington municipal corporation, and **JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.**, whose corporate address is 1999 Bryan Street Suite 3500, Dallas, Texas 75201 and local address is 999 West Riverside Avenue, Suite 500, Spokane, Washington 99201 as ("Consultant"), individually hereafter referenced as a "Party", and together as the "Parties".

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Agreement is for the Consultant to provide Wastewater Facility Planning Services For Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility; and

WHEREAS, the Consultant was selected from RFQu #6333-25.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms, conditions, covenants and performance of the Scope of contained herein, the City and Consultant mutually agree as follows:

1. TERM OF AGREEMENT.
The term of this Agreement begins on July 1, 2025, and ends on December 31, 2027, unless amended by written agreement or terminated earlier under the provisions.

2. TIME OF BEGINNING AND COMPLETION.
The Consultant shall begin the work outlined in the "Scope of Work" ("Work") on the beginning date, above. The City will acknowledge in writing when the Work is complete. Time limits established under this Agreement shall not be extended because of delays for which the Consultant is responsible, but may be extended by the City, in writing, for the City's convenience or conditions beyond the Consultant's control.

Any delays in or failure of performance by the parties, other than the payment of money, shall not constitute default hereunder if and to the extent such delays or failures of performance are caused by occurrences beyond the reasonable control of the parties, as the case may be, including but not limited to, acts of God or the public enemy; epidemic; pandemic; compliance with any order or request of any governmental authority; fires, floods, explosion, accidents; riots, strikes or other concerted acts of workmen, whether direct or indirect; or any causes, whether or not of the same class or kind as those specifically named above, which are not within the reasonable control of the parties respectively. In the event that any event of force majeure as herein defined occurs, Consultant shall be entitled to a reasonable extension of time for performance of its Services under this Agreement.

3. SCOPE OF WORK.
The General Scope of Work for this Agreement is described in the City's RFQu #6333-25, and Consultants response dated March 31, 2025, attached as Exhibit B.

In the event of a conflict or discrepancy in the RFQu or Exhibit B, this Agreement, supplemented by a future mutually agreed to Detailed Scope of Services, controls. The order of precedence is as follows: 1) Agreement and its associated Amendments – including future Detailed Scope of Services, (2) Exhibit B, (3) RFQu.

The Work is subject to City review and approval. The Consultant shall confer with the City periodically, and prepare and present information and materials (e.g. detailed outline of completed Work) requested by the City to determine the adequacy of the Work or Consultant's progress.

4. COMPENSATION.
Total compensation for Consultant's services under this Agreement shall not exceed **ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED FORTY ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SIXTEEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($1,141,216.00)**, plus sales tax if applicable, unless modified by a written amendment to this Agreement. This is the maximum amount to be paid under this Agreement for the work described in Section 3 above, and shall not be exceeded without the prior written authorization of the City in the form of an executed amendment to this Agreement.

5. PAYMENT.
The Consultant shall submit its applications for payment to City of Spokane Integrated Capital Management Department, Second Floor, 808 West Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201. **Payment will be made via direct deposit/ACH** within thirty (30) days after receipt of the Consultant's application except as provided by state law. If the City objects to all or any portion of the invoice, it shall notify the Consultant and pay that portion of the invoice not in dispute. In that event, the parties shall immediately make every effort to settle the disputed amount. For the avoidance of doubt, in no event shall City fail to make payment on any portion of an invoice which is not in dispute. Only the disputed portion of the invoice may be held in abeyance until resolved between the parties. The parties shall diligently communicate to resolve any disputed portion of an invoice within ten (10) days of notice to Consultant. If Consultant has not received payment within sixty (60) days after it has submitted its invoice, Consultant shall provide ten (10) days written notice of intent to cease performing Services. Consultant will resume its Services when payments have been made current and Consultant's schedule has been adjusted, by amendment, for the time lost due to the suspension.

6. REIMBURSABLES
The reimbursables under this Agreement are to be included, and considered part of the maximum amount not to exceed (above), and require the Consultant's submittal of appropriate documentation and actual itemized receipts, the following limitations apply.

A. City will reimburse the Consultant at actual cost for expenditures that are pre-approved by the City in writing and are necessary and directly applicable to the work required by this Agreement provided that similar direct project costs related to the contracts of other clients are consistently accounted for in a like manner. Such direct project costs may not be charged as part of overhead expenses or include a markup. Other direct charges may include, but are not limited to the following types of items: travel, printing, cell phone, supplies, materials, computer charges, and fees of subconsultants.
B. The billing for third party direct expenses specifically identifiable with this project shall be an itemized listing of the charges supported by copies of the original bills, invoices,

expense accounts, subconsultant paid invoices, and other supporting documents used by the Consultant to generate invoice(s) to the City. The original supporting documents shall be available to the City for inspection upon request. All charges must be necessary for the services provided under this Contract.

C. The City will reimburse the actual cost for travel expenses incurred as evidenced by copies of receipts (excluding meals) supporting such travel expenses, and in accordance with the City of Spokane Travel Policy, details of which can be provided upon request.
D. **Airfare**: Airfare will be reimbursed at the actual cost of the airline ticket. The City will reimburse for Economy or Coach Fare only. Receipts detailing each airfare are required.
E. **Meals:** Meals will be reimbursed at the Federal Per Diem daily meal rate for the city in which the work is performed. *Receipts <u>are not</u> required as documentation.* The invoice shall state "the meals are being billed at the Federal Per Diem daily meal rate", and shall detail how many of each meal is being billed (e.g. the number of breakfasts, lunches, and dinners). The City will not reimburse for alcohol at any time.
F. **Lodging:** Lodging will be reimbursed at actual cost incurred up to a maximum of the published General Services Administration (GSA) Index for the city in which the work is performed (*the current maximum allowed reimbursement amount can be provided upon request*). Receipts detailing each day / night lodging are required. The City will not reimburse for ancillary expenses charged to the room (e.g. movies, laundry, mini bar, refreshment center, fitness center, sundry items, etc.)
G. **Vehicle mileage**: Vehicle mileage will be reimbursed at the Federal Internal Revenue Service Standard Business Mileage Rate in affect at the time the mileage expense is incurred. Please note: payment for mileage for long distances traveled will not be more than an equivalent trip round-trip airfare of a common carrier for a coach or economy class ticket.
H. **Rental Car:** Rental car expenses will be reimbursed at the actual cost of the rental. Rental car receipts are required for all rental car expenses. The City will reimburse for a standard car of a mid-size class or less. The City will not reimburse for ancillary expenses charged to the car rental (e.g. GPS unit).
I. **Miscellaneous Travel** (e.g. parking, rental car gas, taxi, shuttle, toll fees, ferry fees, etc.): Miscellaneous travel expenses will be reimbursed at the actual cost incurred. Receipts are required for each expense of $10.00 or more.
J. **Miscellaneous other business expenses** (e.g. printing, photo development, binding): Other miscellaneous business expenses will be reimbursed at the actual cost incurred and may not include a markup. Receipts are required for all miscellaneous expenses that are billed.
K. **Subconsultant**: Subconsultant expenses will be reimbursed at the actual cost incurred and a four percent (4%) markup. Copies of all Subconsultant invoices that are rebilled to the City are required.

7. TAXES, FEES AND LICENSES.

A. Consultant shall pay and maintain in current status, all necessary licenses, fees, assessments, permit charges, etc. necessary to conduct the work included under this Agreement. It is the Consultant's sole responsibility to monitor and determine changes or the enactment of any subsequent requirements for said fees, assessments, or changes and to immediately comply.
B. Where required by state statute, ordinance or regulation, Consultant shall pay and maintain in current status all taxes necessary for performance. Consultant shall not charge the City for federal excise taxes. The City will furnish Consultant an exemption certificate where appropriate.

C. The Director of Finance and Administrative Services may withhold payment pending satisfactory resolution of unpaid taxes and fees due the City.
D. The cost of any permits, licenses, fees, etc. arising as a result of the projects included in this Agreement shall be included in the project budgets.

8. CITY OF SPOKANE BUSINESS LICENSE.
Section 8.01.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code states that no person may engage in business with the City without first having obtained a valid annual business registration. The Consultant shall be responsible for contacting the State of Washington Business License Services at www.dor.wa.gov or 360-705-6741 to obtain a business registration. If the Consultant does not believe it is required to obtain a business registration, it may contact the City's Taxes and Licenses Division at (509) 625- 6070 to request an exemption status determination.

9. SOCIAL EQUITY REQUIREMENTS.
No individual shall be excluded from participation in, denied the benefit of, subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in the administration of or in connection with this Agreement because of age, sex, race, color, religion, creed, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation including gender expression or gender identity, national origin, honorably discharged veteran or military status, the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability, or use of a service animal by a person with disabilities. Consultant agrees to comply with, and to require that all subcontractors comply with, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable to the Consultant. Consultant shall seek inclusion of woman and minority business for subcontracting. A woman or minority business is one that self-identifies to be at least 51% owned by a woman and/or minority. Such firms do not have to be certified by the State of Washington.

10. INDEMNIFICATION.
To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Consultant shall indemnify, and hold the City and its officers and employees harmless from all claims, demands, or suits at law or equity asserted by third parties for bodily injury (including death) and/or tangible property damage to the proportionate extent caused by the Consultant's negligence or willful misconduct under this Agreement, including reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation costs; provided that nothing herein shall require a Consultant to indemnify the City against and hold harmless the City from claims, demands or suits based solely upon the negligence of the City, its agents, officers, and employees. If a claim or suit is caused by or results from the concurrent negligence of the Consultant's agents or employees and the City, its agents, officers and employees, this indemnity provision shall be valid and enforceable to the extent of the negligence of the Consultant, its agents or employees. The Consultant specifically assumes liability and agrees to indemnify and hold the City harmless for actions brought by the Consultant's own employees against the City and, solely for the purpose of this indemnification, the Consultant specifically waives any immunity under the Washington State industrial insurance law, or Title 51 RCW. The Consultant recognizes that this waiver was specifically entered into pursuant to the provisions of RCW 4.24.115 and was the subject of mutual negotiation. The indemnity and agreement to defend and hold the City harmless provided for in this section shall survive any termination or expiration of this Agreement. Notwithstanding any provision in this Agreement, in no event shall either party be liable to the other party for any indirect damages in connection with this Agreement.

11. INSURANCE.
During the period of the Agreement, the Consultant shall maintain in force at its own expense, each insurance noted below with companies or through sources approved by the State Insurance

Commissioner pursuant to RCW Title 48;

A. **Worker's Compensation Insurance** in compliance with RCW 51.12.020, which requires subject employers to provide workers' compensation coverage for all their subject workers and Employer's Liability Insurance in the amount of $1,000,000;

B. **General Liability Insurance** on an occurrence basis, with a limit of $1,000,000 each occurrence and general aggregate for bodily injury and property damage. It shall include contractual liability coverage for the indemnity provided under this agreement. It shall provide that the City, its officers and employees are additional insureds but only with respect to the Consultant's negligent services to be provided under this Agreement; and

i. Acceptable supplementary Umbrella coverage in combination with Commercial General Liability policy shall be a of $2M per occurrence and in the aggregate in order to meet the insurance coverages required under this contract;

C. **Automobile Liability Insuranc**e with a combined single limit, of $1,000,000 each accident for bodily injury and property damage, including coverage for owned, hired and non-owned vehicles.

D. **Professional Liability Insurance** with a limit of $1,000,000 each claim and in the aggregate. This is to cover damages caused by the negligent error, omission, or negligent acts related to the professional services to be provided under this Agreement. The coverage must remain in effect for at least two (2) years after the Agreement is completed.

There shall be no cancellation, material change in coverage that would cause non-compliance with the requirements herein, reduction of limits or intent not to renew the insurance coverage(s) without thirty (30) days written notice from the Consultant or its insurer(s) to the City. As evidence of the insurance coverage(s) required by this Agreement, the Consultant shall furnish acceptable Certificates Of Insurance (COI) that meet the insurance requirements herein to the City within ten (10) days of returning the signed Agreement, providing a sample COI before agreement is scheduled for consideration on City Council agenda. The sample COI will state, “SAMPLE” on document. The certificate shall specify the City of Spokane as “Additional Insured” on the General Liability and Automobile Liability insurance policies specifically for Consultant’s services under this Agreement, and include the required endorsements, the thirty (30) day cancellation clause, and the deduction or retention level. The Consultant shall be financially responsible for all pertinent deductibles, self-insured retentions, and/or self-insurance for their insurance policies.

12. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION.

The Consultant has provided its certification that it is in compliance with and shall not contract with individuals or organizations which are debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible from participation in Federal Assistance Programs under Executive Order 12549 and “Debarment and Suspension”, codified at 29 CFR part 98.

13. AUDIT.

Upon request, the Consultant shall permit the City and any other governmental agency (“Agency”) involved in the funding of the Work to inspect and audit all pertinent books and records. This includes work of the Consultant, any subconsultant, or any other person or entity that performed connected or related Work. Such books and records shall be made available upon reasonable notice of a request by the City, including up to three (3) years after final payment or release of

withheld amounts. Such inspection and audit shall occur in Spokane County, Washington, or other reasonable locations mutually agreed to by the parties. The Consultant shall permit the City to copy such books and records at its own expense. The Consultant shall ensure that inspection, audit and copying rights of the City is a condition of any subcontract, agreement or other arrangement under which any other persons or entity may perform Work under this Agreement. City's audit rights shall not apply to any examination of Consultant's fixed rates or percentage multipliers.

14. INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT.

A. The Consultant is an independent Consultant not a fiduciary. This Agreement does not intend the Consultant to act as a City employee. The City has neither direct nor immediate control over the Consultant nor the right to control the manner or means by which the Consultant works. Neither the Consultant nor any Consultant employee shall be an employee of the City. This Agreement prohibits the Consultant to act as an agent or legal representative of the City. The Consultant is not granted express or implied rights or authority to assume or create any obligation or responsibility for or in the name of the City, or to bind the City. The City is not liable for or obligated to pay sick leave, vacation pay, or any other benefit of employment, nor to pay social security or other tax that may arise from employment. The Consultant shall pay all income and other taxes as due. The Consultant may perform work for other parties; the City is not the exclusive user of the services that the Consultant provides.

B. If the City needs the Consultant to Work on City premises and/or with City equipment, the City may provide the necessary premises and equipment. Such premises and equipment are exclusively for the Work and not to be used for any other purpose.

C. If the Consultant works on the City premises using City equipment, the Consultant remains an independent Consultant and not a City employee. The Consultant will notify the City Project Manager if s/he or any other subconsultants are within ninety (90) days of a consecutive 36-month placement on City property. If the City determines using City premises or equipment is unnecessary to complete the Work, the Consultant will be required to work from its own office space or in the field. The City may negotiate a reduction in Consultant fees or charge a rental fee based on the actual costs to the City, for City premises or equipment.

15. KEY PERSONS.

The Consultant's Project Manager, Project Principal, and Quality Manager are considered essential to the Work. The Consultant shall not transfer or reassign any individual designated in this Agreement as essential to the Work, nor shall those key persons be replaced, removed or withdrawn from the Work without the express written consent of the City, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. If any such individual leaves the Consultant's employment, the Consultant shall present to the City one or more individuals with greater or equal qualifications as a replacement, subject to the City's approval, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. The City's approval does not release the Consultant from its obligations under this Agreement.

16. ASSIGNMENT AND SUBCONTRACTING.

The Consultant shall not assign or subcontract its obligations under this Agreement without the City's written consent, which may be granted or withheld in the City's sole discretion. Any subcontract made by the Consultant shall incorporate by reference this Agreement, except as otherwise provided. The Consultant shall require that all subconsultants comply with the obligations and requirements of the subcontract. The City's consent to any assignment or subcontract does not release the consultant from liability or any obligation within this Agreement, whether before or after City consent, assignment or subcontract. Consultant reserves the right to make any internal corporate assignments to allow Services to be performed by utilizing an affiliate,

subsidiary or related company of Consultant that is appropriately licensed to perform the Services.

17. CITY ETHICS CODE.

A. Consultant shall promptly notify the City in writing of any person expected to be a Consultant Worker (including any Consultant employee, principal, or owner) was a former City officer or employee within the past twelve (12) months.
B. Consultant shall ensure compliance with the City Ethics Code by any Consultant Worker when the Work or matter related to the Work is performed by a Consultant Worker who has been a City officer or employee within the past two (2) years.
C. Consultant shall not directly or indirectly offer anything of value (such as retainers, loans, entertainment, favors, gifts, tickets, trips, favors, bonuses, donations, special discounts, services/deliverables or meals) to any City employee, volunteer or official that is intended, or may appear to a reasonable person to be intended, to obtain or give special consideration to the Consultant. Promotional items worth less than $25 may be distributed by the Consultant to a City employee if the Consultant uses the items as routine and standard promotional materials. Any violation of this provision may cause termination of this Agreement. Nothing in this Agreement prohibits donations to campaigns for election to City office, so long as the donation is disclosed as required by the election campaign disclosure laws of the City and of the State.

18. NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

Consultant confirms that the Consultant or workers have no business interest or a close family relationship with any City officer or employee who was or will be involved in the consultant selection, negotiation, drafting, signing, administration or evaluation of the Consultant's work. As used in this Section, the term Consultant includes any worker of the Consultant who was, is, or will be, involved in negotiation, drafting, signing, administration or performance of the Agreement. The term "close family relationship" refers to: spouse or domestic partner, any dependent parent, parent-in-law, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law; or any parent, parent in-law, sibling, uncle, aunt, cousin, niece or nephew residing in the household of a City officer or employee described above.

19. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS, CORRECTIONS.

Consultant is responsible for professional quality, technical accuracy, and the coordination of all designs, drawings, specifications, and other services furnished by or on the behalf of the Consultant under this Agreement in the delivery of a final work product. The standard of care applicable to Consultant's services will be the degree of skill and diligence normally employed by professional engineers or Consultants practicing under similar circumstances, in the same location services are performed. The Final Work Product is defined as a stamped, signed work product. Following completion of Services and for a period of twelve (12) months thereafter, if the Services provided hereunder do not conform to the foregoing standard and the same is reported to Consultant by City in writing promptly after recognition thereof, Consultant shall, without additional compensation, correct or revise errors or mistakes in designs, drawings, specifications, and/or other consultant services as soon as reasonably possible after receipt of such report from City. Consultant's guaranties shall not apply when the defect is due to: ordinary wear and tear, misoperation, corrosion or erosion, noise levels, operating conditions more severe than those contemplated in the original design, or a defect in a process or mechanical design or equipment furnished or specified by others. IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED. For any deficiencies in the Services, City shall be restricted to the remedies expressly set forth in this Section, whether asserted on the basis of contract, tort (including negligence) or otherwise. The obligation provided for in this Section regarding acts or omissions resulting from this Agreement

survives Agreement termination or expiration.

20. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

A. Pre-Existing Materials. During the course of performing its services Consultant may provide or otherwise make available to City its proprietary data, concepts, methods, techniques, processes, protocols, ideas, inventions, know-how, trade secrets, algorithm, software, works of authorship, software and hardware architecture, databases, tools, other background technologies and standards of judgment that Consultant developed or licensed from third parties independent of the services and prior to the Effective Date ("Pre-Existing Jacobs Material"). Consultant shall retain all right, title and interest, including intellectual property rights, in the Pre-Existing Jacobs Material. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Consultant hereby grants to City a non-exclusive, non-transferable, royalty-free license to utilize the Pre-Existing Jacobs Material solely for the purpose of City's project.

B. Copyrights. The Consultant shall retain the copyright (including the right of reuse) to all materials and documents prepared by the Consultant for the Work, whether or not the Work is completed. The Consultant grants to the City a non-exclusive, irrevocable, unlimited, royalty-free license to use copy and distribute every document and all the materials prepared by the Consultant for the City under this Agreement. If requested by the City, a copy of all drawings, prints, plans, field notes, reports, documents, files, input materials, output materials, the media upon which they are located (including cards, tapes, discs, and other storage facilities), software program or packages (including source code or codes, object codes, upgrades, revisions, modifications, and any related materials) and/or any other related documents or materials developed solely for and paid for by the City to perform the Work, shall be promptly delivered to the City.

C. Patents: The Consultant assigns to the City all rights in any invention, improvement, or discovery, with all related information, including but not limited to designs, specifications, data, patent rights and findings developed with the performance of the Agreement or any subcontract. Notwithstanding the above, the Consultant does not convey to the City, nor does the City obtain, any right to any document or material utilized by the Consultant created or produced separate from the Agreement or was pre-existing material (not already owned by the City), provided that the Consultant has identified in writing such material as pre-existing prior to commencement of the Work. If pre-existing materials are incorporated in the work, the Consultant grants the City an irrevocable, non-exclusive right and/or license to use, execute, reproduce, display and transfer the pre-existing material, but only as an inseparable part of the work.

D. The City may make and retain copies of such documents for its information and reference with their use on the project. The Consultant does not represent or warrant that such documents are suitable for reuse by the City or others, on extensions of the project or on any other project, and the City releases the Consultant from liability for any unauthorized reuse of such documents. City shall indemnify and hold harmless Consultant and its officers, directors, members, partners, agents, employees, and consultants from all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, arising out of or resulting from any use, reuse, or modification of the design documents without written verification, completion, or adaptation by Consultant;

21. CONFIDENTIALITY.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, City will maintain the confidentiality of Consultant's materials and information only to the extent that is legally allowed in the State of Washington. City is bound by the State Public Records Act, RCW Ch. 42.56. That law presumptively makes all records in the possession of the City public records which are freely available upon request by

anyone. In the event that City gets a valid public records request for Consultant's materials or information and the City determines there are exemptions only the Consultant can assert, City will endeavor to give Consultant notice. Consultant will be required to go to Court to get an injunction preventing the release of the requested records. In the event that Consultant does not get a timely injunction preventing the release of the records, the City will comply with the Public Records Act and release the records.

22. DISPUTES.

Any dispute or misunderstanding that may arise under this Agreement, concerning the Consultant's performance, shall first be through negotiations, if possible, between the Consultant's Project Manager and the City's Project Manager. It shall be referred to the Director and the Consultant's senior executive(s). If such officials do not agree upon a decision within a reasonable period of time, either party may decline or discontinue such discussions and may then pursue the legal means to resolve such disputes, including but not limited to mediation, arbitration and/or alternative dispute resolution processes. Nothing in this dispute process shall mitigate the rights of the City to terminate the Agreement. Notwithstanding all of the above, if the City believes in good faith that some portion of the Work has not been completed in compliance with the standard of care, the City may require the Consultant to correct such work prior to the City payment. The City will provide to the Consultant an explanation of the concern and the remedy that the City expects. The City may withhold from any payment otherwise due, an amount that the City in good faith finds to be under dispute, or if the Consultant provides no sufficient remedy, the City may retain the amount equal to the cost to the City for otherwise correcting or remedying the work not properly completed. Waiver of any of these rights is not deemed a future waiver of any such right or remedy available at law, contract or equity.

23. TERMINATION.

A. For Cause: The City or Consultant may terminate the Agreement if the other party is in material breach of this Agreement, and such breach has not been corrected to the other party's reasonable satisfaction in a timely manner. Notice of termination under this Section shall be given by the party terminating this Agreement to the other, not fewer than thirty (30) business days prior to the effective date of termination.

B. For Reasons Beyond Control of Parties: Either party may terminate this Agreement without recourse by the other where performance is rendered impossible or impracticable for reasons beyond such party's reasonable control, such as, but not limited to, an act of nature, war or warlike operation, civil commotion, riot, labor dispute including strike, walkout or lockout, except labor disputes involving the Consultant's own employees, sabotage, or superior governmental regulation or control. Notice of termination under this Section shall be given by the party terminating this Agreement to the other, not fewer than thirty (30) business days prior to the effective date of termination.

C. For Convenience: Either party may terminate this Agreement without cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

D. Actions upon Termination: if termination occurs not the fault of the Consultant, the Consultant shall be paid for the services properly performed prior to the actual termination date, with any reimbursable expenses then due, but such compensation shall not exceed the maximum compensation to be paid under the Agreement. The Consultant agrees this payment shall fully and adequately compensate the Consultant and all subconsultants for all profits, costs, expenses, losses, liabilities, damages, taxes and charges of any kind (whether foreseen or unforeseen) attributable to the termination of this Agreement.

E. Upon termination, the Consultant shall provide the City with the most current design documents, contract documents, writings and other products the Consultant has produced to

termination, along with copies of all project-related correspondence and similar items. The City shall have the same rights to use these materials as if termination had not occurred; provided however, that the City shall indemnify and hold the Consultant harmless from any claims, losses, or damages to the extent caused by modifications made by the City to the Consultant's work product.

F. If the City terminates this Agreement for cause, and it is later determined that the termination for cause was wrongful, the termination shall automatically be converted to and treated as a termination for convenience

24. EXPANSION FOR NEW WORK.

This Agreement scope may be expanded for new work. Any expansion for New Work (work not specified within the original Scope of Services, and/or not specified in the original RFP as intended work for the Agreement) must comply with all the following limitations and requirements: (a) the New Work is not reasonable to solicit separately; (b) the New Work is for reasonable purpose; (c) the New Work was not reasonably known to either the City or Consultant at time of contract or else was mentioned as a possibility in the solicitation (such as future phases of work, or a change in law); (d) the New Work is not significant enough to be reasonably regarded as an independent body of work; (e) the New Work would not have attracted a different field of competition; and (f) the change does not vary the essential identified or main purposes of the Agreement. The City may make exceptions for immaterial changes, emergency or sole source conditions, or other situations required in City opinion. Certain changes are not New Work subject to these limitations, such as additional phases of Work anticipated at the time of solicitation, time extensions, and similar. New Work must be mutually agreed and issued by the City through written Amendment. New Work performed before an authorizing Amendment may not be eligible for payment. For the avoidance of doubt, Consultant shall not begin performing any Services until documented by an executed authorizing Amendment.

Further, the process for such change management shall be as follows. City may, at any time, request changes in the scope of Services for the project. In the event City notifies Consultant of its desire to make a change in the Scope of Services, or the time of performance, Consultant shall, within ten (10) days after receiving such written notice, give City notification of any potential change in the time of performance or cost of performance for the project. Equitable adjustments to time of performance or cost of performance resulting from Scope of Services changes shall be negotiated and upon mutual agreement by the parties, the Agreement shall be modified by a written instrument, signed by both parties, to reflect the changes in such Scope of Services, time of performance and cost of performance. For the avoidance of doubt, if City elects to changes the Scope of Services, Consultant may not begin performing such extra services until such time as a written instrument has been signed by both parties.

25. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

A. Amendments: No modification of this Agreement shall be effective unless in writing and signed by an authorized representative of each of the parties hereto.

B. Binding Agreement: This Agreement shall not be binding until signed by both parties. The provisions, covenants and conditions in this Agreement shall bind the parties, their legal heirs, representatives, successors and assigns.

C. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): Specific attention by the designer is required in association with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 42 U.S.C. 12101-12213 and 47 U.S.C. 225 and 611, its requirements, regulations, standards and guidelines, which were updated in 2010 and are effective and mandatory for all State and local government facilities and places of public accommodation for construction projects including alteration of existing

facilities, as of March 15, 2012. The City advises that the requirements for accessibility under the ADA, may contain provisions that differ substantively from accessibility provisions in applicable State and City codes, and if the provisions of the ADA impose a greater or equal protection for the rights of individuals with disabilities or individuals associated with them than the adopted local codes, the ADA prevail unless approval for an exception is obtained by a formal documented process. Where local codes provide exceptions from accessibility requirements that differ from the ADA Standards; such exceptions may not be permitted for publicly owned facilities subject to Title II requirements unless the same exception exists in the Title II regulations. It is the responsibility of the designer to determine the code provisions.

D. The Consultant, at no expense to the City, shall comply with all laws of the United States and Washington, the Charter and ordinances of the City of Spokane; and rules, regulations, orders and directives of their administrative agencies and officers. Without limiting the generality of this paragraph, the Consultant shall comply with the requirements of this Section.
E. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted under the laws of Washington. The venue of any action brought shall be in the Superior Court of Spokane County. Each party waives its right to jury trial.
F. Remedies Cumulative: Rights under this Agreement are cumulative and nonexclusive of any other remedy of law or in equity.
G. Captions: The titles of sections or subsections are for convenience only and do not define or limit the contents.
H. Severability: If any term or provision is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected, and each term and provision shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.
I. Waiver: No covenant, term or condition or the breach shall be deemed waived, except by written consent of the party against whom the waiver is claimed, and any waiver of the breach of any covenant, term or condition shall not be deemed a waiver of any preceding or succeeding breach of the same or any other covenant, term of condition. Neither the acceptance by the City of any performance by the Consultant after the time the same shall have become due nor payment to the Consultant for any portion of the Work shall constitute a waiver by the City of the breach or default of any covenant, term or condition unless otherwise expressly agreed to by the City in writing.
J. Entire Agreement: This document along with any exhibits and all attachments, and subsequently issued addenda, comprises the entire agreement between the City and the Consultant. If conflict occurs between this Agreement and applicable laws, codes, ordinances or regulations, the most stringent or legally binding requirement shall govern and be considered a part of this Agreement to afford the City the maximum benefits.
K. Negotiated Agreement: The parties acknowledge this is a negotiated agreement, that they have had this Agreement reviewed by their respective legal counsel, and that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are not to be construed against any party on the basis of such party's draftsmanship.
L. No personal liability: No officer, agent or authorized employee of either party shall be personally responsible for any liability arising under this Agreement, whether expressed or implied, nor for any statement or representation made or in any connection with this Agreement.
M. Notices. All notices to be given under this Agreement shall be (i) in writing, (ii) personally delivered or mailed, by prepaid, certified mail or overnight courier, (iii) addressed to the party to whom such notice or communication is directed, and at the addresses set forth in the first paragraph. Either party may, by written notice to the other, change the representative or the address to which such notices are to be sent.

Any such notice or communication shall be deemed to have been given on (i) the day such notice or communication is personally delivered, (ii) three (3) days after such notice or communication is mailed by prepaid certified or registered mail, or (iii) one (1) working day after such notice or communication is sent by overnight courier.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, in consideration of the terms, conditions and covenants contained, or attached and incorporated and made a part, the parties have executed this Agreement by having legally-binding representatives affix their signatures below.

JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.	**CITY OF SPOKANE**
By_____	By_____
Signature Date	Signature Date
_____	_____
Type or Print Name	Type or Print Name
_____	_____
Title	Title
Attest:	Approved as to form:
_____	_____
City Clerk	Assistant City Attorney

Attachments:

Exhibit A – Certificate Regarding Debarment
Exhibit B – Consultant's Response to RFQu dated March 31, 2025
Exhibit C –

25-128a

EXHIBIT A

CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

1. The undersigned (i.e., signatory for the Subrecipient / Contractor / Consultant) certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

   a. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;
   b. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract been convicted or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice;
   c. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and,
   d. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

2. The undersigned agrees by signing this contract that it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction.

3. The undersigned further agrees by signing this contract that it will include the following clause, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions:

   Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – Lower Tier Covered Transactions

   1. The lower tier contractor certified, by signing this contract that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency.

   2. Where the lower tier contractor is unable to certify to any of the statements in this contract, such contractor shall attach an explanation to this contract.

4. I understand that a false statement of this certification may be grounds for termination of the contract.

Name of Subrecipient / Contractor / Consultant (Type or Print)	Program Title (Type or Print)
Name of Certifying Official (Type or Print) Title of Certifying Official (Type or Print)	Signature Date (Type or Print)

EXHIBIT B



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Wastewater Facility Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility

RFQu No. 6333-25

Submitted to City of Spokane, Washington

March 31, 2025

Jacobs

Challenging today.
Reinventing tomorrow.

01 | Letter of Submittal

March 31, 2025

City of Spokane, 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane, WA 99201

RE: Jacobs' proposal for City of Spokane Wastewater Facility Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility, RFQu #6333-25

The City of Spokane is no stranger to overcoming challenges facing its wastewater collection and treatment system. Through the course of addressing those challenges, the City's devoted team of operators, scientists, engineers, planners, and others have transformed the system into what it is today – a stalwart of environmental stewardship that provides 30 million gallons per day (mgd) of high-quality treated effluent for one of the region's most precious natural resource, the Spokane River. The City has invested hundreds of millions of dollars into reducing combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and infiltration and inflow (I&I) and upgrading the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF). And just as those investments are implemented, it's time to start planning for the next round of improvements.

A key objective for your RPWRF Wastewater Facility Planning Project is to develop a near-term plan and a long-term vision for the wastewater collection and treatment system, while establishing a flexible pathway to address future uncertainties around growth, climate, and regulations. With expertise in wastewater facility planning, design, and operations; first-hand knowledge of the City's treatment and collection systems; and industry leading expertise to leverage global innovations, **Jacobs** is ideally suited to deliver a facility plan that addresses regulatory uncertainty and capacity needs and builds on previous investments. We are delighted to offer you the following:

Transformative, Long-Term Planning through Innovation

A project like this requires exploration of new approaches and ideas. Jacobs brings visionary creativity to drive sustainable and transformative outcomes. Proposed Project Manager **Santtu Winter** and Collection System Modeling Lead **Kyle Van Dyk** developed your Collection System SCADA Master Plan and outlined the framework for real-time controls. **Matt Noesen** is our passionate resource recovery expert and brings global perspectives to collaborate with you to explore circular economy concepts. **Todd Williams** is a recognized biosolids management expert, having led dozens of biosolids and residuals management master plans in his career, many addressing PFAS and PCB concerns. Todd wrote the chapter on Management of Biosolids and Residuals within WEF's book *Understanding PFAS: Developing Management Practices and Treatment Options for Industry*. Our unmatched experience means we will most efficiently explore new ideas worthy of the City's investment.

A Proactive Regulatory Strategy that Thoughtfully Addresses Uncertainty

We are aware that both your current discharge permit and the Spokane River total maximum daily load (TMDL) for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) presents a compliance risk and water management challenge. Our team's depth of regulatory understanding and relationships with the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) means that we will persevere despite the extremely stringent and ambiguous circumstances you face. Our proposed Planning and Regulatory Lead **Amanda McInnis** brings 26 years of leadership helping clients understand and comply with state and federal regulations in Washington, Oregon, Montana, and beyond. Amanda is supported by **John Spencer**, a subject matter expert (SME) in Washington State regulatory strategy, experienced in helping the City navigate complex regulatory requirements on the Integrated Clean Water Plan (ICWP). Santtu and John worked together on the City's ICWP, which provides the best baseline knowledge to update your strategy for the future. Flows and Loads Lead **Greta Gilman** brings significant wastewater facility planning experience in the Northwest, along with experience working on RPWRF, to support the flow and loads evaluation and potential RPWRF rerating.

GSI Water Solutions, Inc. joins our team to support the evaluation of water rights, reuse, and groundwater-related impacts, benefitting from their extensive experience performing similar services for the City. GSI has extensively studied the Spokane Valley – Rathdrum Prairie (SVRP) Aquifer for numerous projects related to groundwater supply planning and wellhead protection, including conducting evaluations of the potential impacts of climate change on groundwater availability and Spokane River flows. GSI's **John Porcello** built the model of the SVRP Aquifer and continues to apply, update, and refine it for the City of Spokane, the Spokane Aquifer Joint Board, and the Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative. GSI will help us to evaluate early on the degree to which (or whether) we can remove flows from the river and what those implications are.

FCS, a Bowman company, joins our team for financial planning services, having performed 20 financial consulting and rate development efforts for the City since 2005, including utility rate studies, cost allocation planning, user fee studies, organizational assessments, and expert witness testimony in support of the City. Proposed financial consulting lead **Brooke Tacia** has been the City's rate consultant since 2018, helping to craft and implement a revenue program that prioritizes capital improvements. Their expertise will support your Plan update by establishing an affordable, phased timeline for the improvements. FCS will assess financial capability to bracket cost of alternatives before they are developed.

Together, our team brings current and forward-thinking water quality and holistic resource management expertise.

Efficient, Workshop-Based Delivery with Zero Learning Curve

There is much to be accomplished on this project within a limited amount of time. Our approach is to drive decisions leveraging a series of highly efficient, productive workshops, facilitated by Amanda. She successfully led this same approach on a similar facility planning project for the City of Missoula, MT, and she is ready to do the same for you (see our schedule on page 10). With our team's historical knowledge of the RPWRF as well as the City's other utility systems, the Jacobs team is equipped with the necessary understanding to start faster and more efficiently coordinate with City staff as the project progresses from one milestone to the next. We offer the full capabilities required to efficiently execute your scope of services while anticipating your needs and meeting or exceeding your expectations, just as we've demonstrated on every project we've delivered for you.

Having worked side by side with the City on the wastewater system for many decades, we have no doubt that the City will approach these new challenges with the combination of creativity, innovation, pragmatism, and wit that makes working with the City so rewarding and so much fun. At Jacobs, we are no strangers to navigating the challenges associated with uncertain (and unmeasurable) regulatory requirements, growth, O&M needs, and fiscal and physical constraints. Just as we have partnered with the City on your most complex and difficult projects – Next Level of Treatment (NLT), ICWP, and Link Utilities, to name a few – we are eager to partner with you to transform the City's water quality and resource management strategy for the future.

Sincerely,

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.





Santtu Winter, PE | Project Manager

Lucas Huck, PE | Account Manager, Binding Authority

Requested Information

Jacobs

- Legal Entity: Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., 999 West Riverside Avenue, Suite 500, Spokane, WA 99201
- POC: Santtu Winter, PE, T: 206.992.5733, E: Santtu.Winter@jacobs.com
- Binding Authority: Lucas Huck, T: 509.930.5964, E: Lucas.Huck@jacobs.com
- Legal Status: Corporation; Location: Spokane, WA
- To the best of our knowledge and in the past 12 months, we do not have current or former employees from the City of Spokane who are employed by Jacobs or who sit on the Firm's governing board.
- Minimum Qualifications: We are licensed to do business in the State of Washington, and we have 77 years of experience in wastewater facility planning in accordance with chapter 173-240 of Washington State's Administrative Code (WAC).
- Jacobs acknowledges the Firm will comply with all terms and conditions set forth in the RFQu, unless otherwise agreed by the City.

FCS, a Bowman company

- Legal Entity: FCS, a Bowman company, 7525 166th Avenue NE, Suite D-215, Redmond, WA 98052
- POC: Brooke Tacia, T: 425.502.6225, E: brooke.tacia@bowman.com
- Binding Authority: Angie Sanchez Virnoche, T: 425.336.4157, E: angie.virnoche@bowman.com
- Legal Status: Corporation; Location: Redmond, WA
- To the best of their knowledge and in the past 12 months, they do not have current or former employees from the City of Spokane who are employed by FCS, a Bowman company, or who sit on the Firm's governing board.
- Minimum Qualifications: They are licensed to do business in the State of Washington, and they have 37 years of experience in wastewater facility financial planning in accordance with chapter 173-240 of the WAC.
- FCS, a Bowman company, acknowledges the Firm will comply with all terms and conditions set forth in the RFQu, unless otherwise agreed by the City.

GSI Water Solutions

- Legal Entity: GSI Water Solutions, Inc. (GSI), 650 NE Holladay Street, Suite 900, Portland, OR 97323
- POC and Binding Authority: John Porcello, T: 971.200.8523, E: jporcello@gsiws.com
- Legal Status: Corporation; Location: Portland, OR
- In February 2021, former City employee Dan Kegley joined GSI as an on-call water resources consultant after retiring from the City in June 2020. He worked for GSI on an on-call basis until May 2024. Other than Dan, they confirm that, to the best of their knowledge and in the past 12 months, they do not have current or former employees from the City of Spokane who are employed by GSI or who sit on the Firm's governing board.
- Minimum Qualifications: They are licensed to do business in the State of Washington. They have conducted projects involving water supply planning, well and wellfield design, and drilling and aquifer testing for the City since 2012, with each project led by a Washington-licensed professional geologist or hydrogeologist.
- GSI acknowledges the Firm will comply with all terms and conditions set forth in the RFQu, unless otherwise agreed by the City.

02 | Technical Proposal

Project Understanding

As the City stated in the RFQu, this Wastewater Facility Plan (Facility Plan) is truly a "unique opportunity to be innovative and transformative." The 20-year plan and 50-year vision in this Facility Plan will guide the City's investments in the RPWRF and collection system for years to come. For this Facility Plan to be successful we believe:

- It must provide a near-term plan for next steps and investments in the wastewater system and provide an adaptable roadmap for navigating future uncertainties. This includes providing logical trigger points for actions given the future regulatory, climate, and growth uncertainty.
- It needs to encompass the full wastewater system, from what goes into the sewer, all the way to disposal of biosolids, and everything in between.
- It must be technically robust.
- City staff need to have a sense of ownership and buy-in.
- We must be creative and innovative in thinking about solutions, yet pragmatic and realistic in making decisions.
- It must meet all requirements for wastewater facilities planning under WAC 365-196-415, and Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.070.
- We should be proud of the resulting Facility Plan and have fun working on it together.

We recognize that the City is facing multiple and sometimes conflicting challenges that must be addressed in this Facility Plan, including:

Regulatory challenges and uncertainty: The City's most recent discharge permit contains some very stringent limits. In addition, the PCB TMDL may impose even more challenging requirements. Meeting potential future regulatory requirements could be tremendously expensive, yet their uncertainty affects your ability to know what limits to meet.

Growth and capacity limitations: The City continues to be a vibrant economic and cultural growth area with the service area population expected to result in a 52% increase in water usage through 2070. Much of the facilities planning process will be driven by future permitting for RPWRF and how best to meet the needs of your growing service area. This growth impacts both the RPWRF and the City's collection system capacity, such as at Clarke Lift Station and I-02.

Wholesale dischargers and regional authorities: The City is obligated to provide capacity at a moment's notice to wholesale dischargers, regardless of its wastewater system conditions. For example, if the Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility goes offline for any reason, it would divert flow to the City's collection system, which could cause CSOs downstream, jeopardize the capacity of I-02, and increase the amount of flow that receives only secondary treatment at RPWRF.

Customer expectations: The City has been conducting internal and external outreach through the Link Utilities project to establish customer expectations for the City's water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.

For 30+ years, Jacobs has partnered side-by-side with you to address these challenges through innovative and strategic planning. With a proven track record and in-depth knowledge of your collection system and the RPWRF, we are uniquely poised to efficiently innovate, tailoring new ideas for the City's specific needs and circumstances.

Our experience on past City projects includes:

- » Working on the RPWRF, including through the Program Management Office contract and the Next Level of Treatment (NLT) project.
- » Navigating complex regulatory negotiations on the ICWP.
- » Evaluating risks, levels of service, and consequences of failure for the wastewater system through the Link Utilities project.
- » Evaluating capacity, growth, and regional coordination through the modeling on-call and Link Utilities.
- » Developing innovative solutions through the Collection System SCADA Master Plan.

Increased O&M needs: New facilities and assets increase O&M requirements; however, often the projects do not come with additional O&M staff. Planning for staffing resource impacts of new facilities is critical for the Facility Plan.

Budget constraints: This plan needs to be cognizant of the City's financial capability limitations both from a regulatory perspective (as defined by EPA and Ecology) and from a local perspective (as defined the local officials) and take that understanding forward into alternatives development.

Physical constraints: The RPWRF is significantly space constrained – meeting potential future regulatory requirements will require squeezing as much performance out of the existing system as possible, along with exploring innovative solutions such as satellite treatment, real-time controls between the RPWRF and the collection system, and water reuse.

Approach, Methodology, and Work Plan

Our guiding philosophy is to help you develop a plan that meets your current needs and puts you in the best possible position to address the more restrictive limits, should they become a reality.

The Spokane River's current and possible future water quality requirements will drive much of this plan. Not knowing how the current and future TMDL waste load allocation (WLA) will be translated in the discharge permit can make it difficult to plan. Our approach charts an adaptable course through this uncertainty. Our facilities planning approach is centered around monthly workshops with City staff where we will review draft content for one section of the Facility Plan at each workshop. Amanda McInnis, our Planning Lead, has led this type of workshop-based approach on numerous other facility plans and has found that it helps maintain momentum and keep the team focused.

Our approach overall aligns with the four primary tasks that were included in the City's RFQu:

Task 1 – Project Management

Our Project Manager, Santtu Winter, will keep the team organized, focused, and driving forward to achieve the project goals. He has led or been deeply involved with numerous complex infrastructure planning projects for the City in the past 15 years, including the ICWP, the RPWRF Facility Plan Amendment #3, Link Utilities, the Collection System SCADA Master Plan, and numerous collection system modeling analyses. He has a demonstrated track record of keeping project teams organized and focused on achieving project goals, maintaining a high level of quality, and tailoring solutions for the City's unique conditions. Our work plan for this task includes the following activities, to be led by Santtu:

- Coordinating and scheduling the workshops far in advance so that key City staff can attend.
- Striking a balance between technical deep-dives and making the best decisions based on the information we have. This will require documenting key assumptions and associated risks along with developing mitigation plans for how to minimize those risks.
- Prepare a tailored Project Management Plan (PMP) to guide the project, drive the schedule to make sure draft content is ready for review by City staff prior to workshops, and keep the project organized and on-track so that Amanda McInnis, our Planning Lead, can focus on the strategic and planning aspects of the project.
- We recommend weekly or bi-weekly check in calls with the City Project Manager, Santtu, and Amanda, to discuss progress, coordinate on next steps, and identify / resolve issues.
- We also recommend regular (perhaps monthly or bi-monthly) check in calls with Ecology. A similar approach was used on the ICWP and Facility Plan Amendment #3, which helped identify key concerns from Ecology early and pave the way for a streamlined Ecology acceptance and approval.

Deliverables for this task are anticipated to include:

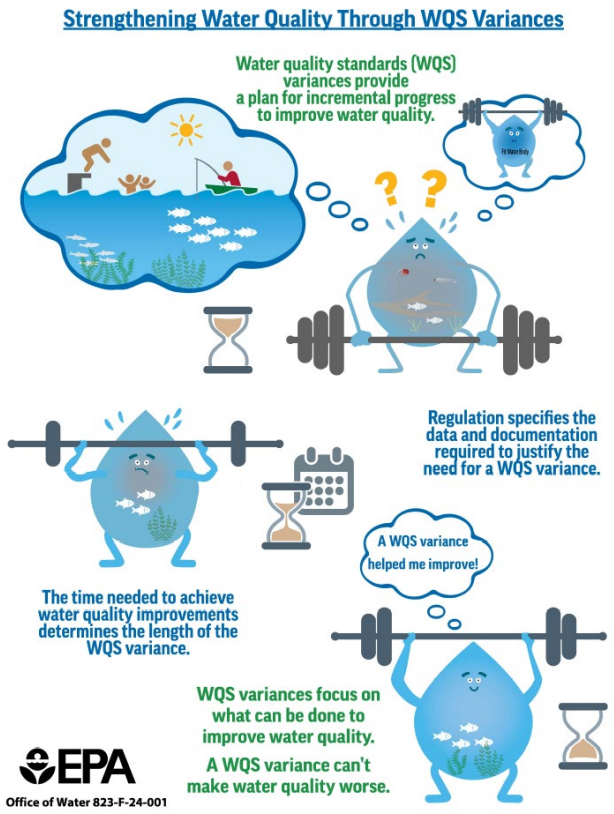
- Kick-off meeting summary and PowerPoint presentation
- Monthly invoice packages
- PMP
- Issues / Decisions Log
- Project schedule and regular updates

Task 2 – Establish Planning Boundary Conditions

Amanda, our Planning Lead, will lead this task, delivered through a series of technical memorandums and associated workshops with City staff. We agree with the four boundary condition categories you established in the RFQu and propose adding three additional ones – an early financial capability assessment, a facility rerating study, and understanding water rights related to reuse.

Our team will engage several Task Leads to establish a robust baseline understanding of the wastewater system. Our work plan for this task includes the following steps:

- Upfront activities:
  - Santtu, Amanda, and Task Leads gather and review existing materials and data.
  - Santtu and Amanda (Task Leads as needed) meet with a small group within the City to discuss known data gaps and questions from the data review.
  - Amanda leads coordination with Ecology to discuss regulatory requirements and propose reapplication for a PCB variance.
- For each boundary condition topic:
  - Amanda and the applicable Task Lead prepare a draft section for the applicable topic.
  - Draft section is provided to the City for review, with key areas needing input or decisions from the City identified and supporting analysis to help guide decision-making.
  - Workshop with City staff to review the draft section and discuss / resolve issues and decisions. We might not make all decisions and address all issues in the workshop, but we should at the very least leave with a plan for how we will.



Amanda has led variance applications for numerous clients. As part of an early-action regulatory conversation with Ecology, we recommend discussing reapplying for a variance.

Deliverables from this task are anticipated to include:

- Technical memorandums for each boundary condition elements (see our schedule on page 10)
- Workshop meeting summaries and PowerPoint presentation

As sections are prepared, they will be folded into the Draft Facility Plan, which will continue to grow and evolve as the project progresses. Amanda and Regulatory Advisor John Spencer will maintain a strategic and big-picture perspective for how the Facility Plan is advancing. Santtu will focus on keeping the team organized and conduct or organize QA/QC. Task Leads will continue to refine content. We recommend and welcome periodic in-progress reviews from the City Project Manager and the Core Team to make sure that the developing draft stays aligned with City expectations and understanding.

The following are some key considerations for elements of Task 2. This is not a comprehensive description of each of the boundary condition elements you listed in the RFQu but touches on several key elements.

REGULATORY STRATEGY

A thorough assessment of the regulatory issues and their implications for your facilities allows the plan to serve you long term. Our regulatory team of Amanda McInnis and John Spencer have spent many years helping clients navigate complex water quality and regulatory challenges. Amanda is very engaged on key regulatory trends in Washington State and understands the ongoing local, state, and relevant federal dialog. John is a former director of the Washington Department of Ecology and has worked with the City before on complex regulatory issues through his work on the ICWP.

The City should consider including stormwater regulations in this review, given that stormwater discharges are also subject to Ecology discharge permits and could be impacted by future TMDLs. Proactively identifying stormwater regulations and developing a strategy could help find opportunities for integrated solutions to address stormwater and wastewater issues.

In the near term, there are **four key permitting/compliance issues** to address:

1 *Developing a Cost-Effective Compliance Strategy for PCBs/PBDEs*

Although the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) is awaiting hearing your appeal of the discharge permit requirements, the TMDL WLA will likely make future permits more stringent than they are today. Development of a strategy that allows you to cost-effectively comply with current and future permits is a key element of this plan.

The City applied for a variance from the PCBs permit requirements, but Ecology failed to act on the variance request. As noted in the EPA's 2024 Variance Overview, an NPDES permit may include limits based on the water quality standard variance even where there is a TMDL for that parameter because the allocations in the TMDL are not "available" (not applicable) during the variance term. As part of an early-action regulatory conversation with Ecology, reapplying for a variance or movement on the current application should be discussed.

2 *Using a River Model to Demonstrate pH Compliance Tactics*

An evaluation of what defines AKART for pH adjustment is due to be submitted to Ecology by September 2026. The pH language in the permit makes it a defacto instantaneous limit. Adding alkalinity is one strategy for compliance, but it is an expensive and complicated pathway with significant O&M implications. Another strategy would be to use the river model to show changes in river pH with temperature, flow and nutrients to suggest a tiered regulatory structure for pH (based on river flows and/or temperature) that would provide the water quality protection that Ecology needs but would make compliance much more achievable.

3 *Blending/Peak Flow Management*

EPA has been working on wet weather policy since the 1990s, and one area that has yet to be fully resolved is the question of blending during peak wet weather events. Although allowed in your current permit, Ecology has voiced a concern that not all secondary effluent can flow through the NLT process and flows to the river under a limited set of high-flow conditions. The City of Tacoma's Central Treatment Plant permit was renewed in December 2024 and included a provision for peak flow blending. A similar provision should be considered for amendment to the limits table for your next renewal to ensure blending is allowed.

Projected Climate Change Impacts

A preliminary review of nearly 20 sources on regional climate change impacts suggests the following:

- Slight increase in annual precipitation, with increases in fall, winter, and spring, and a decrease in summer.
- Increase in the number of days with precipitation over 1 inch. No significant change in days with precipitation over 2 inches.
- Increase in very hot days (90+ degrees).
- Higher winter streamflow and lower summer streamflow.
- Reduced snowpack.

These changes affect sewer flows and CSO frequency/volume, odors, RPWRF performance, drinking water availability, and the SVRP Aquifer, and must be addressed in the Facility Plan. Climate Change Lead **Tyler Jantzen** recommended rainfall scaling factors to evaluate Clarke Lift Station capacity on our Sewer Modeling on-call contract.

4 *Multiple Pathways to Compliance*

With the PCHB hearing on the discharge permit not set until December 2025 and a decision likely coming sometime in 2026, it will be difficult to navigate the uncertainty associated with the permit. The Facility Plan can consider multiple pathways: one with the numeric limits in place and the ability to remove flows from the river and other pathways with a variance or narrative standard in place and maintaining whole and partial river discharge. Our approach includes early engagement both with the local permit writer and, as required, upper-level management at Ecology. Amanda used this approach in both the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission (MWMC) Facilities Plan and the City of Missoula Facility Plan to provide a matrix of pathways and regulatory risk scenarios.

Jacobs' PFAS Capabilities | Jacobs offers a full suite of PFAS services, including:

- In-house laboratory testing
- Strategic planning, funding, and compliance
- Site characterization and assessment to identify PFAS sources
- Visualization and prediction tools to forecast the impact of PFAS
- Risk/spend prioritization analysis
- Innovative remediation technologies

FLOWS AND LOADS

Identifying flows and loads is critical to developing guiding criteria for meeting long-term needs of RPWRF. According to the *February 2025 Land Capacity Analysis for the City of Spokane, Washington,* the City of Spokane is expected to grow by more than 23,000 people between 2023 and 2046. This growth, along with associated commercial/industrial, septic conversions and growth in areas outside the City that are served by RPWRF, will result in increased flows and loadings that must be accounted for in planning for the RPWRF. It could be assumed that plant loadings will be roughly proportional to population growth, but we propose looking more closely at the nature of anticipated new dischargers, and perhaps existing dischargers that may be disconnected, to come up with realistic RPWRF loading projections.

Flow increases will likely not be proportional to population growth as newer and infill developments should not contribute as much flow per capita as existing older portions of the collection system. The 2022 Spokane Future Flows – Sewer Flow Forecast projected future sanitary component of flows by assuming 100% of winter water consumption translates to sanitary sewer flows, an assumption that should be more closely evaluated. The Jacobs team will address projected maximum month and maximum day flows using our knowledge of your sewer system and plans for upgrades to remove, separate, and control non-sanitary contributions to RPWRF flows.

PROCESS MODELING/RERATING THE PLANT

Bill Leaf a veteran process modeler who built the RPWRF process model, can help determine the capacity of your facilities based on actual operational data and identify opportunities to gain capacity. The model can also be used to evaluate future process alternatives needed to close gaps between current capacity and future growth needs. Bill has conducted similar modeling analyses for numerous Northwest clients, including the City of Boise, City of Nampa, and Clark County. Rerating the plant to reflect a higher capacity for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) loading associated with the addition of chemically enhanced primary treatment could create some breathing room between future loadings and the need for additional planning and treatment upgrades. Jacobs has used this approach in Washington State, including the LOTT Alliance's Budd Inlet Water Resource Recovery Facility, and the Westside and Marine Park for the City of Vancouver.

IMPACT TO THE RIVER AND WATER RIGHTS

One of the regulatory pathways will be that the permit moves forward in its current form, with discharge limits below laboratory detection levels. Water rights and expertise on the Spokane River will be vital to understanding the City's choices in navigating this challenging scenario. **GSI Water Solutions** is the expert in both water rights, the Spokane River, and the SVRP Aquifer. They have extensively studied the SVRP Aquifer for numerous projects related to groundwater supply planning

and wellhead protection, including conducting evaluations of the potential impacts of climate change on groundwater availability and Spokane River flows. GSI team member **John Porcello** built the model of the SVRP Aquifer and continues to apply, update, and refine it for the City of Spokane, the Spokane Aquifer Joint Board, and the Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative.

GSI will support the evaluation of the local hydrogeology and the exchanges of water between the aquifer and the Spokane River (i.e., where are the gaining and losing reaches of the river, how much flow is exchanged in those reaches, and how that might change in the future). John and his colleague Kenny Janssen will also apply its vast experience in groundwater modeling in the Spokane region to help the project team understand groundwater flow paths to evaluate the travel paths of infiltrated treated water from specific recharge sites and whether decreasing or ceasing wastewater discharge could adversely affect existing water right holders.

BIOSOLIDS

Because the foreseeable biosolids regulatory environment is uncertain, it is critical that new equipment and processes can be adaptable to meet future requirements. Our Biosolids Lead **Todd Williams** is a national expert in guiding municipalities to develop adaptable biosolids management strategies to meet these changing needs. For example, maximizing the ability of your digestion process to reduce solids quantities and improve dewatering is a crucial first step to not only minimize product storage needs but to also potentially produce higher quality Class A products that can diversify end use options. Further, such improvements are a natural first step before the addition of drying or thermal treatment technologies such as pyrolysis, gasification or incineration to remove PFAS if required. This approach has proven successful for many of the utilities we are currently guiding through facility planning and biosolids master plans throughout the United States.

FINANCIAL CAPABILITY REVIEW

EPA updated its Clean Water Act financial capability guidance in March of 2024 and Ecology developed financial implementation tools in conjunction with the Puget Sound Nutrient General Permit in October 2024. Given the uncertainty in the regulatory environment, it will be useful to bracket and understand what EPA and Ecology will consider to be reasonable and affordable metrics for compliance. The EPA and Ecology guidance sets forth two alternative approaches to affordability. Alternative 1 considers metrics that measure the financial impact of the current and proposed CWA controls on residential users, the financial capability of the community, and the lowest quintile income and poverty prevalence within the community's service area. Alternative 2 utilizes dynamic financial and rate models that evaluate the impacts of debt service on customer bills. Additional information such as total water costs (i.e., costs for wastewater, stormwater, and drinking water infrastructure investment) may also be submitted and considered when negotiating the length of an implementation schedule for regulatory requirements.

We propose starting with a simplified Alternative 1 assessment to identify the overall financial capacity of the utility using the constraints outlined under Alternative 1. This financial capability review will provide high-level guidance on total capital investment based on affordable monthly rates and use of borrowed funds within targeted coverage and debt-to-net asset metrics. **Brooke Tacia** of FCS will lead the financial capability assessment and will utilize the City's recently developed utility rate model, resulting in efficiency in modeling updates and providing familiarity with the City's current operations. This important step will help establish a reasonable timeline for implementing the recommended solutions.

COLLECTION SYSTEM

The review of the City's collection system capacity assessment will be two-phased. Santtu and Kyle, who have nearly a decade of experience working together with the City on the wastewater collection system, will provide a review based on their strong understanding of the nuances and risks facing the system. **Tori Berry**, who has worked with the City on the drinking water system, but is also a highly skilled wastewater planner, will provide a fresh perspective on the City's collection system.

Given the hydraulic connection between the collection system and the RPWRF it is critical to consider any collection system improvements (capacity increases, additional storage, I&I reduction efforts, etc.) in the RPWRF flows and loads evaluation.

Several of the challenges our team will focus on reviewing include:

- **River I&I**: During periods of high Spokane River flow there can be an increase in flow in the collection system, caused by river-induced I&I. This poses a risk to key components of the City's collection system, particularly I-02, when coupled with a wet weather event or diversions from other entities. Santtu and Kyle analyzed this in 2023, which helped to narrow in on the areas suspected of river I&I.
- **Growth and water conservation**: Increasing densification within the city limits, along with growth in areas like the West Plains, will increase sewer flows. At the same time water conservation and implementing low-flow appliances can reduce sewer flows, which could increase odor concerns. Both factors need to be considered in forecasting the needs of the collection system.
- **Flow allocations for Spokane County and other external entities**: The City needs to maintain capacity in their system for Spokane County at several locations, along with capacity commitments to other external entities like the City of Airway Heights. Factoring in these commitments during the capacity analyses will be important.
- **Lift station rehabilitation needs**: The City recently completed an assessment of lift station rehabilitation needs. Incorporating capacity improvements into projects addressing condition issues will be an efficient way to address both issues. Santtu and Kyle completed a capacity assessment of the Clarke Lift Station that considered climate change impacts through the modeling on-call, which demonstrates that our team is well-versed in conducting capacity analyses on critical facilities in the City's sewer system.
- **Interceptor capacity**: Of prime concern is the need to protect interceptors from being overwhelmed during wet weather events. Santtu and Kyle conducted a capacity assessment of the interceptors in 2023 using the PCSWMM model. Our team understands these constraints from our prior work and is uniquely positioned to help the city evaluate the capacity of these critical assets. One outcome of the evaluation was to consider selecting a different event for evaluating capacity. Some options could include a large historical event, and/or a design event that occurs in only one quadrant of the city.

Task 3 – Scenario Planning

Given the comprehensive nature of this Facility Plan, solutions will need to cover the entire wastewater system from beginning to end. Solutions will be developed for the following system components:

- **Pretreatment** – Address the problem before it even gets into the wastewater system.
- **Collection system** – The collection system will have its own set of challenges (e.g., CSOs, capacity limitations, I&I) that will need solutions. But the collection system could also benefit the RPWRF through a coordinated real-time control system.
- **Treatment** – Our proposed solutions for treatment (see next page) will include improvements within the existing footprint at the RPWRF, and more extensive possible modifications at the existing facility. Additionally, given the incredibly stringent discharge limits, our team will need to think big and innovative, like large-scale water reuse, satellite treatment, and coordinated real-time controls. Amanda and Santtu will leverage Jacobs' deep bench of SMEs in all facets of the wastewater system to bring innovative solutions, while tailoring them to Spokane's unique conditions based on input from staff who have worked with the City for years (Kristen Griebel, Paul Mueller, **John Simonds**, and Greta Gilman, to name a few).
- **Treatment products** – This includes the treated effluent, energy, and solids. Although treatment products emerge at the end of the wastewater system, we recommend evaluating solutions related to them first, because decisions related to water reuse, energy generation, and biosolids could have an implication on space availability at the RPWRF and potentially at other key locations. Matt Noesen will lead evaluation of resource recovery, and Kenny Janssen will lead evaluation of water reuse.

We anticipate solutions falling into three categories:

- **Near-term actions** - These actions belong in the City's 6-year CIP and likely need to start right away if they haven't yet.
- **Mid-term actions** - These actions are outside of the 6-year CIP but will be needed in the next 7 to 20 years. These types of solutions don't need to start right away and may be contingent on the confirmation of key assumptions or the completion of other projects.
- **Long-term actions** - These actions are in the 21- to 50-year time horizon and will be highly impacted by future growth, regulatory requirements, and climate change.

Throughout the scenario planning approach, we will continue leveraging the workshop approach to both harness City staff's deep understanding of the wastewater system to generate solutions and to efficiently refine and narrow in on practical and feasible solutions. Our work plan for this task, which will be led by Amanda, includes the following:

- **Define future scenarios and assumed values for time horizons**. Santtu, Tori, and John Porcello have done similar work with the City on the Link Utilities project to define future scenarios for drinking water planning and will leverage that work to be consistent and efficient. We anticipate two key future variables that need to be considered when establishing possible future scenarios: regulations and growth / climate change. Both variables would be characterized and evaluated in Task 2. We recommend developing three scenarios that represent optimistic, less optimistic, and most likely conditions in the future, with defined assumptions for growth / climate change and regulations for a 6-, 20-, and 50-year horizon.
- **Establish decision process and criteria**, both for solution screening and alternatives evaluation and selection.
- **Solution identification**, which will cover all components of the wastewater system as described above. This step will really begin in Task 2 – Santtu and Amanda will capture solutions and ideas that are brought up during the workshops. The graphic to the right illustrates a sampling of possible solutions.
- **Solution screening** to remove solutions that, although they may be good ideas, just aren't feasible. The reasons for removing solutions during screening will be documented.



Jacobs' knowledge of your wastewater systems allows in-depth, quality alternatives development.

- **Assemble the solutions into alternatives** that meet requirements and operate within the boundary conditions established in Task 2. We recommend 3 to 5 alternatives sized for the "most likely" future scenario. The optimistic and less optimistic future scenarios can be used for sensitivity testing and identifying action triggers later.

- **Evaluate the alternatives against the criteria**. This may involve H&H modeling of the collection system and the RPWRF, and other forms of qualitative and quantitative analysis. There are many ways to evaluate the pros and cons of alternatives and guide decision making, such as monetizing the risks and benefits to establish a business case evaluation (BCE). Risks and benefits will be monetized using values previously established by the City, values developed by Jacobs on similar engagements, and values used by others in the industry. Monetized values, and the relative confidence in the values will be presented to the City and modified based on City comments. Risks and benefits that cannot be monetized with full City confidence can be explored qualitatively using decision analysis methods or with sensitivity analysis.
- **Communicate the tradeoffs** of alternatives in a way that the public, City leadership, and City staff will understand—cost. This step must also consider the O&M impacts of solutions, which can have a large financial impact over the life of the asset. Our BCE Lead, **Dan Pitzler**, is an experienced economist, who has worked on dozens of BCEs for wastewater and other infrastructure projects and plans. He worked on the City's ICWP to help decide the tradeoffs between investments in the stormwater, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment systems.
- **Select a recommended alternative**, establish phasing, and conduct sensitivity testing for the optimistic and less optimistic scenarios to understand the impact that different futures could have on solution sizing and timing.

Deliverables for this task are anticipated to include:

- Technical memorandums (see our schedule on page 10)
- Workshop meeting summary and PowerPoint presentation

Task 4 – Program Implementation Recommendations

This task will focus on actionizing the selected alternative, which will likely consist of a combination of projects, programs, and policies. Our work plan for this task will largely follow the pattern of prior tasks, centering on workshops with City staff where the Jacobs team provides a draft of the materials in advance, and we discuss issues and make decisions during the meeting. Decisions and content are finalized after the workshop.

Jacobs has developed multiple similar implementation plans for the City on wastewater planning projects, including for the Facility Plan Amendment #3, the ICWP and CSO Plan Amendment, and the Collection System SCADA Master Plan. A key component in all those plans was estimating the O&M impact of new assets and facilities, often broken down by the type of staff (operator, machinist, SCADA technician, for example). This can both highlight areas for O&M optimization and ensure that the impacts on O&M staffing are being considered in the implementation plan.

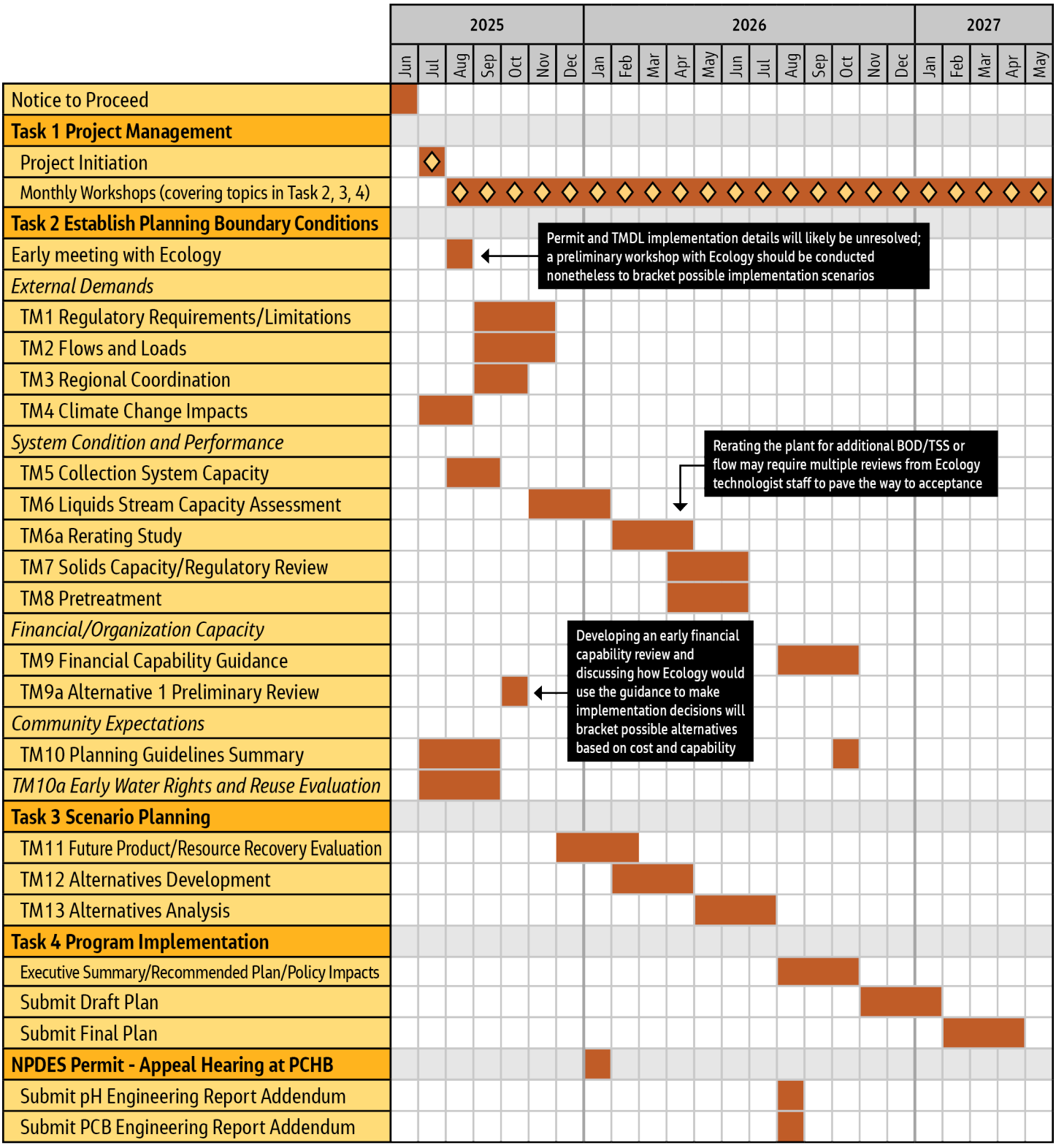
Deliverables for this task include:

- Draft and Final Facility Plan
- Workshop meeting summary, which includes recommended projects, policy impacts, and change management, and PowerPoint presentation

Schedule

Presented next is our preliminary project schedule with completion dates for key elements and deliverables. The work plan requested under item B of the technical proposal in the City's RFQu is included in the prior section, as is information on the services provided by our two subconsultants, GSI and FCS. Technical memorandums (TMs) with "a" indicate deliverables for proposed creative approaches that the City should consider for the project.

Jacobs' schedule is designed to build each chapter of your facilities plan by engaging your team in monthly decision workshops, balancing your time commitments. We enhance efficiency by leveraging our team's knowledge of your facilities as well as our expertise in Ecology negotiations. The result will be a flexible regulatory strategy and recommendations for prioritized, phased investments.



LEGEND: ◇ Facilitated Workshop

Required Involvement by City Staff

We recognize that City staff have full schedules and plenty of other projects to complete. We also recognize that the City is the long-term owner of this project and needs to have an opportunity to provide input and guidance. Our approach balances these considerations by providing ample and regular opportunities for City input. Some tactics we use include:

- Regular coordination calls with the City's project manager to provide updates on status, address issues, and gather input.
- Submitting deliverables for the City to review on their own time, followed by a workshop to gather additional input and confirm approach.
- Monthly workshop with key City staff to maintain momentum expedite gathering City input and thoughts.
- Using informal discussion/correspondence, which is proven effective based on our strong relationships with City staff through our work at the RPWRF for the past 30 years. Some issues are most effectively resolved through a quick phone call, and we know who to reach out to for input on various questions.

03 | Management Proposal

Relevant Project Experience

Jacobs is an industry leader in providing integrated wastewater planning to develop innovative solutions for wastewater facilities and collection systems. We have completed more facilities plans in the Northwest than any other firm and have decades of experience working on the RPWRF and the City's collection system.

Our proposed team members and relevant experience completing projects with similar scopes of service is detailed in the following Management Proposal, including demonstration of how we meet your minimum qualifications.

JACOBS BY THE NUMBERS

#1 Wastewater Treatment (**ENR** 2024)

#1 Sewer & Waste (**ENR** 2024)

200+ WWTPs worldwide

77 Years Creating innovative water/wastewater/reuse solutions

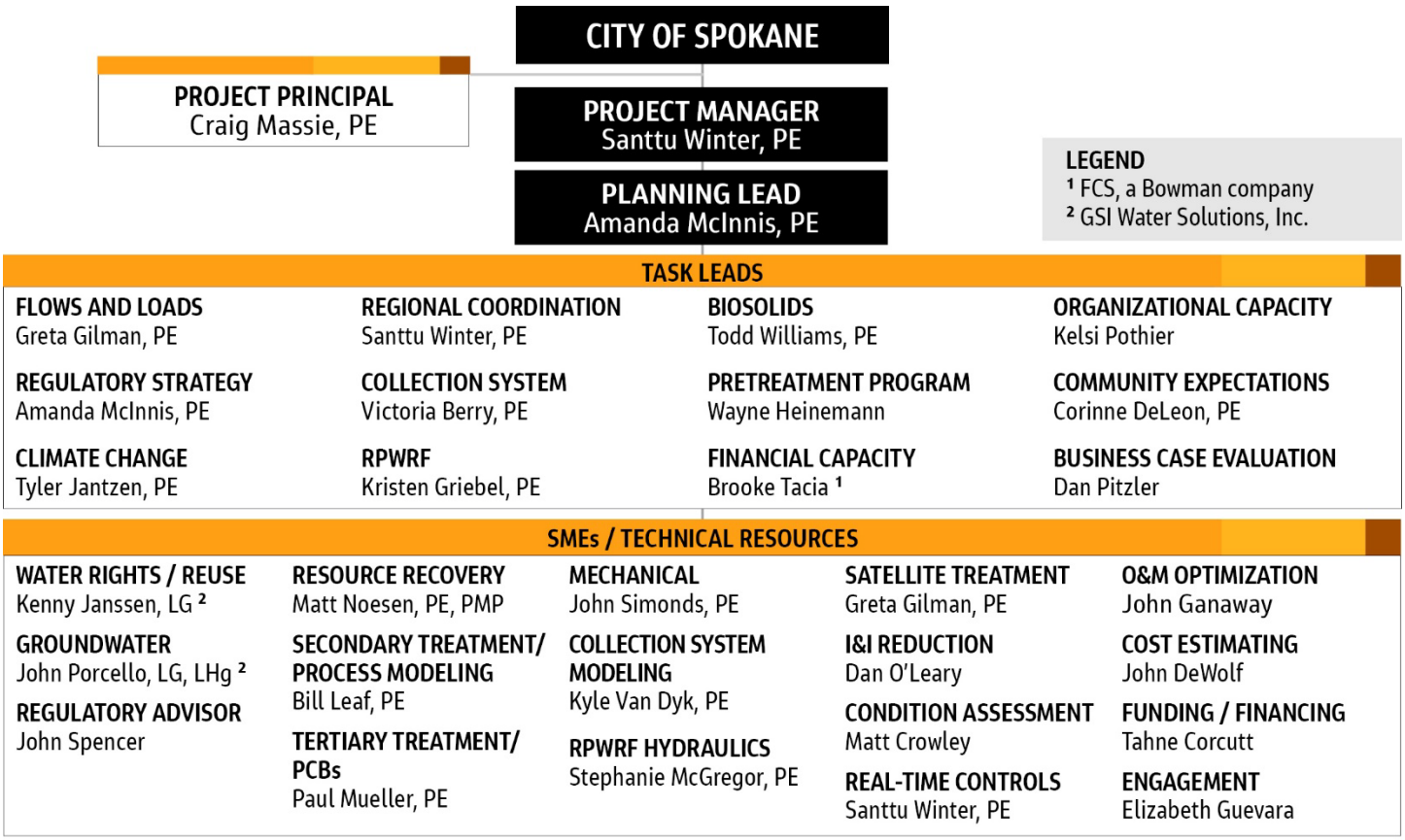
Minimum Qualifications:

- ☑ Yes, Jacobs is licensed to do business in the State of Washington
- ☑ Yes, we have more than ten years of experience (77, in fact!) in wastewater facility planning in accordance with chapter 173-240 of Washington State's Administrative Code.

Proposed Project Team Assignments, Resources, and Lines of Authority

Our team's organization chart is presented next, which identifies project team member assignments, areas of responsibility, and lines of authority, as well as illustrates how we propose to allocate resources to deliver the work. Our focus is providing you with experienced professionals with the right expertise and qualifications for their respective roles and who also have worked together before and have experience serving the City of Spokane's RPWRF and other relevant facilities.

Project Manager **Santtu Winter** has the prime responsibility and authority for the work, partnering closely with Amanda McInnis, our Planning Lead. Project Principal **Craig Massie, PE** will support Santtu in making sure our team's performance meets your expectations, including allocation of appropriate and sufficient resources. Our team is available, dedicated, and ready to serve you once more on a challenging and exciting project! We have proven our ability to respond quickly, mobilize staff, and produce quality results within short timeframes on multiple, simultaneous tasks.



How We Proactively Respond to Issues and Project Scope Changes

As with any project, and especially with an innovative and transformative project like this one, we know that we will face various issues and challenges and will have to manage change. Issues and changes aren't inherently bad for a project – they are an opportunity to focus on the things that truly matter for collective success. The key is to be proactive in our process of identifying and managing issues and changes. One approach that the City is already implementing on this project to manage change (which we fully agree with) is to write the initial scope to cover only Tasks 1 and 2. This is a great example of early identification of possible change and implementing mitigation to manage it. Illustrated below, our issue/change management process will be led by Santtu and is implemented by the full team.

1 Establish Baseline
Santtu works with Amanda and the City to develop a clear scope of work, a realistic schedule, and a budget that considers the various anticipated risks.

2 Identify Issues/Changes
All team members will be responsible for continual identification of issues and change in their respective disciplines. Regularly scheduled coordination meetings will be one avenue through which change is identified and reported.

3 Evaluate Impacts
Santtu evaluates the impact of issues and changes on the schedule and budget of the project.

4 Select Mitigation
Santtu will work with discipline leads to identify what can be done to mitigate the impacts of the issue or change.

5 Document & Share
Santtu will lead the documentation of issue and change management into the project change log, which will be shared with the City on a regular basis.

6 Implement & Track
This includes continued monitoring, scope revisions, change orders, or other types of activities. Reporting on issues/ changes will be a part of regularly scheduled coordination calls between Jacobs and the City.

Key Team Members Qualifications Highlights

Brief qualification highlights for key team leaders are included next. Other requested information for each proposed team member, including those from subconsultants, is included in the resumes in the appendix.

Santtu Winter, PE | Project Manager / Regional Coordination / Real-Time Controls

Availability: 40%; **Assigned to the Project:** 30%

Santtu brings in-depth experience managing complex planning projects for the City. He has a straightforward and collaborative style, is highly organized, and is comfortable with the sometimes ambiguous and iterative nature of planning projects. This allows him to help teams maintain momentum and navigate complex planning projects.

Responsibilities:

- Overall leadership of the team
- Manage scope/schedule/budget
- Lead implementation of the issue and change management process
- Serve as the City's primary point of contact for the project
- Support delivery of planning work being led by Amanda McInnis
- Quality control and quality assurance

Qualifications Highlights: Santtu has 17 years of experience leading teams through complex, challenging wastewater/stormwater planning projects. He has worked with the City since 2012 on a variety of planning projects, including:

- RPWRF Facility Plan Amendment #3
- Integrated Clean Water Plan
- Collection System SCADA Master Plan
- Wastewater and Stormwater System Risk Analysis
- Sewer Modeling On-Call (13 separate work orders)
- Link Utilities: City of Spokane / City of Airway Heights Water Infrastructure Analysis, Wastewater System Levels of Service (LOS) and Consequences of Failure (COF), Water System Optimization / 50-Year Capital Facility Plan

Amanda McInnis, PE | Planning Lead / Regulatory Strategy | **Availability:** 50%; **Assigned to the Project:** 40%

Responsibilities:

- Lead the planning and technical work
- Lead regulatory strategy
- Facilitate workshops
- Coordinate and/or develop Facility Plan sections

Qualifications Highlights: Amanda specializes in assisting clients in wastewater planning to address complex regulatory requirements. She has led numerous wastewater planning projects in the region, including:

- Preparation of 28 Preliminary Facility Plans through the Puget Sound Nutrient Technical Assistance Project
- Leading the development of a nutrient management strategy and water/wastewater facility plan updates for the City of Missoula as well as the Wastewater Treatment Facility Plan for City of Billings

Greta Gilman, PE | Flows and Loads / Satellite Treatment | **Availability:** 40%; **Assigned to the Project:** 25%

Responsibilities:

- Lead update to the 2022 flows and loads
- Lead development and evaluation of satellite treatment solutions

Qualifications Highlights: Greta is a Spokane-based engineer who has experience working on the RPWRF over her 30-year career, allowing her to tailor analyses for Spokane's unique conditions. Greta knows the City's RPWRF well, based on her years of experience working on the facility through the RPWRF Program Management Office. She has also conducted facility planning for other Eastern Washington facilities, including for Wenatchee.

Todd Williams, PE | Biosolids | **Availability:** 25%; **Assigned to the Project:** 20%

Responsibilities:

- Oversee the RPWRF solids stream capacity assessment
- Develop summary and cost of existing program approaches

Qualifications Highlights: Todd is a recognized biosolids management planning expert with 44 years of experience. He has supported dozens of biosolids and residuals management master plans in his career, including adaptive planning to manage emerging contaminants such as PFAS. He has designed and provided evaluation and operational services for all aspects of compost facility process, equipment, and odor control systems on well over 100 projects.

Kelsi Pothier | Organizational Capacity | **Availability:** 10%; **Assigned to the Project:** 5%

Responsibilities:

- Lead the evaluation and documentation of existing organizational capacity

Qualifications Highlights: Kelsi has 18 years of experience in asset management, including extensive experience documenting and standardizing processes across different business units, developing performance measures using various business intelligence tools. Kelsi has worked with the City before to establish LOS and COF for the City's wastewater system, which will be an important component of the community expectations step.

Tori Berry, PE | Collection System | **Availability:** 25%; **Assigned to the Project:** 20%

Responsibilities:

- Lead the collection system review, in coordination with Santtu and Kyle

Qualifications Highlights: Tori has 18 years of experience leading modeling and planning efforts to help clients evaluate performance and identify collection system improvements and currently serves as Jacobs' Global Lead for the Collection System Modeling Community of Practice. Although the City knows Tori for her work on the City's drinking water system, she is also a seasoned wastewater system planner. She will bring a fresh perspective to the collection system capacity evaluation, which will be paired with Santtu and Kyle's in-depth knowledge of the City's collection system.

Wayne Heinemann | Pretreatment Program | **Availability:** 15%; **Assigned to the Project:** 10%

Responsibilities:

- Oversee documentation of the City's existing pretreatment, local limits validation, and high-strength surcharge program fee structure alternatives analysis

Qualifications Highlights: Wayne has 39 years of extensive environmental, technical, auditing, and management experience, focused on developing and implementing pretreatment programs. He focuses on PCB minimization programs at municipal wastewater treatment plants, along with updating existing Industrial Pretreatment Programs through updating local limits, Sewer Use Ordinances, implementation manuals, and other aspects of pretreatment.

Corinne DeLeon, PE | Community Expectations | **Availability:** 20%; **Assigned to the Project:** 10%

Responsibilities:

- Identify and summarize planning guidance information for the wastewater system
- Describe community/stakeholder expectations of RPWRF operations

Qualifications Highlights: Corinne has over 20 years of experience in the wastewater industry working in large, complex organizations and leading strategic initiatives. She led the development of wastewater levels of service and consequences of failure under the Link Utilities project and supported the evaluation of the Clarke Avenue Lift Station under the sewer modeling on-call contract.

Tyler Jantzen, PE | Climate Change | **Availability:** 20%; **Assigned to the Project:** 10%

Responsibilities:

- Review climate change impact studies and summarize impacts

Qualifications Highlights: Tyler has 17 years of experience focused on the impacts of climate change on infrastructure. He has worked with the City before evaluating the impacts of climate change on wastewater infrastructure.

Kristen Griebel, PE | RPWRF | **Availability:** 20%; **Assigned to the Project:** 15%

Responsibilities:

- Lead the RPWRF liquid stream capacity assessment
- Engage SMEs as needed for input

Qualifications Highlights: Kristen has 18 years of experience, including 9 years working on the City's RPWRF facility as the design and project manager for the NLT project. She has an in-depth understanding of how the facility operates, understands who at Jacobs is the expert on the various facility systems, and has strong working relationship with City staff.

Brooke Tacia | Financial Capacity | **Availability:** 20%; **Assigned to the Project:** 10%

Responsibilities:

- Document understanding of revenue generating capacity
- Conduct financial capability assessment

Qualifications Highlights: Brooke has been the City's rate consultant since 2018, helping design and implement a revenue program that prioritizes capital improvements. She helped transition to a proactive capital planning approach supported by new connection charges while successfully defending the City from litigation concerning its water rate structure.

Dan Pitzler | Business Case Evaluation | **Availability:** 25%; **Assigned to the Project:** 10%

Responsibilities:

- Assess potential risks and benefits associated with each alternative, considering environmental, social, and economic factors
- Monetize risks and benefits to incorporate into BCE

Qualifications Highlights: Dan has 40 years of experience assisting clients with strategic decisions, business case evaluations, and risk management using sophisticated decision analysis processes and tools. These methods help clients in many different industries decide on the best course of action for major infrastructure upgrades. He has worked with the City before on the ICWP, leading the decision process, and the Wastewater and Stormwater Risk Assessment, where he oversaw the risk assessment framework.

Craig Massie, PE | Project Principal | **Availability:** 15%; **Assigned to the Project:** 5%

Responsibilities:

- Ensuring appropriate resources are assigned to project
- Periodic project reviews with the City
- Support issue resolution as needed

Qualifications Highlights: Craig is a project manager and engineer with over 34 years of Northwest U.S. experience delivering wastewater facility improvements. He was the project manager for the City's RPWRF NLT project.

SMEs / Technical Resources Qualifications Highlights

Name and Role	Availability	Qualifications Highlights
Kenny Janssen, LG Water Rights / Reuse	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 10%	21 years of experience leading numerous groundwater supply development projects for the City and in-depth knowledge about the City's water supply, water rights, and local hydrogeology
John Porcello, LG, LHg Groundwater	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 10%	35 years of experience and in-depth understanding of hydrogeology of the SVRP Aquifer from decades of experience conducting groundwater modeling of the Spokane Valley
Matt Noesen, PE, PMP Resource Recovery	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 10%	24 years of experience creating innovative strategies for stringent nutrient limits and resource recovery/reuse; working with the Center for Sustainable Infrastructure and the City on identifying possible resource recovery opportunities at RPWRF
Dan O'Leary I&I Reduction	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 10%	29 years of experience helping Northwest U.S. municipal clients investigate and reduce collection system I&I

Name and Role	Availability	Qualifications Highlights
John Simonds, PE Mechanical	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	29 years of experience and in-depth knowledge of RPWRF treatment processes from the RPWRF NLT project
Matt Crowley Condition Assessment	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 10%	24 years of specialization in condition assessment, risk profiling, process control, and data analysis, including significant experience with water reclamation facilities
John Spencer Regulatory Advisor	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 5%	43 years of experience helping municipalities navigate complex planning and regulatory challenges, including work on your ICWP
Kyle Van Dyk, PE Collection System Modeling	**Availability:** 40% **Assigned to Project:** 25%	12 years of experience focused on collection system modeling and analysis, including experience working on the City's collection system since 2017
Stephanie McGregor, PE RPWRF Hydraulics	**Availability:** 30% **Assigned to Project:** 20%	9 years of instrumentation and controls (I&C) planning, design, simulation, and programming experience, including developing the RPWRF hydraulic model
Bill Leaf, PE Secondary Treatment / Process Modeling	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	30 years of experience including developing the RPWRF process model and providing senior review for the NLT-related projects
Paul Mueller, PE Tertiary Treatment / PCBs	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	38 years of experience in water and wastewater treatment facility design and analysis; in-depth understanding of the RPWRF tertiary treatment process from the NLT project
John Ganaway O&M Optimization	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	25 years of experience focused on maintenance and reliability; skilled in use of predictive technologies
John DeWolf Cost Estimating	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	40 years of experience providing cost estimates for wastewater facility and collection system projects
Tahne Corcutt Funding / Financing	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	16 years of experience developing innovative funding and financing strategies for water quality and public health
Elizabeth Guevara Engagement	**Availability:** 25% **Assigned to Project:** 15%	10 years of experience engaging with eastern Washington communities to help shape and guide project outcomes

Firm Qualifications

Demonstrated Experience Serving the City of Spokane

Since the early 1990s, Jacobs has helped the City of Spokane address challenges both at the RPWRF and in the collection system, leading numerous planning, design, and construction projects to upgrade, improve, and optimize the wastewater system. Our proposed team members for this project bring forward that depth of experience, along with new perspectives from national experts. This combination of experiences will allow us to come up with innovative solutions that are tailored for the City for practical and sustainable implementation.

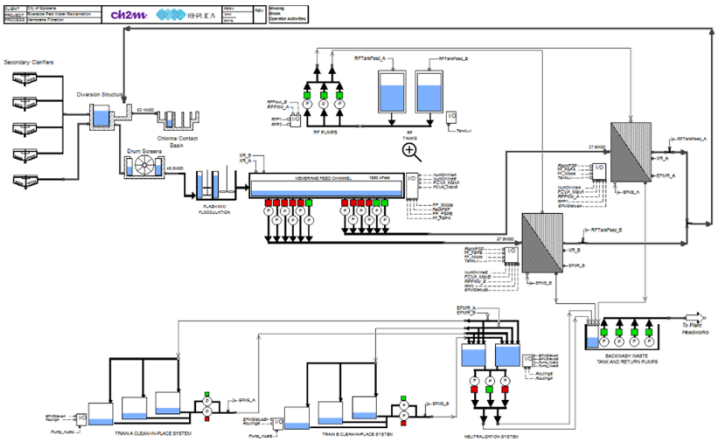
Several City of Spokane wastewater system projects that our team has helped deliver include the following.



Jacobs and City staff / leaders at the ribbon-cutting of the Taylor Tertiary Membrane Facility. Our team's in-depth understanding of this facility, and the potential opportunities, puts us in a unique position to help the City think through how to tackle the next phase of regulations.

Program Manager for the RPWRF Upgrade. Jacobs was responsible for performing all planning, preliminary, and final designs, and managing construction activities. The program, which included Greta, Santtu, Bill Leaf, and numerous other Jacobs staff, has been described as the functional equivalent of "overhauling the engine of a car while driving it down the freeway at 70 miles per hour." In addition, Jacobs led the development of the Facility Plan Amendment No. 3.

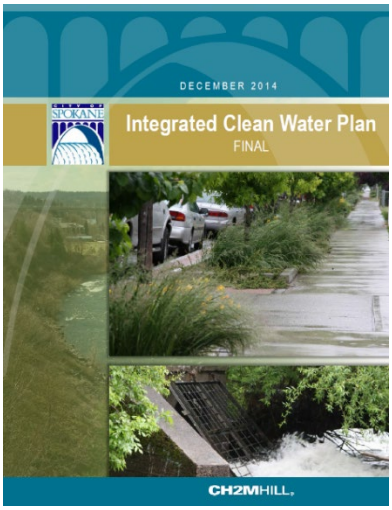
RPWRF NLT Project. Kristen, Craig Massie, John Simonds, Bill Leaf, Paul Mueller, and Stephanie McGregor all worked closely with City staff through planning, design, construction, and commissioning of this large project and related facility improvements. This work involved design and installation of a new primary clarifier, upgrade to the chemically enhanced primary treatment system, modifications to existing aeration basins, adding a tertiary filtration system, a complete overhaul of the facility's SCADA system, and other site improvements. Our team's experience on this project demonstrates our in-depth knowledge and understanding of the RPWRF and our ability to deliver high-quality, on-budget, and on-schedule projects.



Built by Stephanie, the RPWRF secondary and tertiary train hydraulic model will help us to efficiently understand system hydraulic constraints.

Wastewater and Stormwater Risk Assessment. Santtu, Kristen, and Dan Pitlzer conducted a system-wide risk assessment of the City's wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, and stormwater systems. The purpose of the assessment was to identify and prioritize risks facing these systems, with a focus on identifying mitigation actions that the City should implement. Many of the items identified in the risk assessment should be considered in this Facility Planning project.

ICWP. Santtu, Dan Pitzler, and John Spencer played key roles in the development of the City's landmark 2014 ICWP. This innovative, highly collaborative, and forward-thinking plan unified the City's $310M in clean water investments, including those for stormwater, CSOs, and municipal wastewater treatment, to maximize water quality benefit to the Spokane River and overall benefit to the people of Spokane. Using a systems approach augmented by historical performance data, Jacobs optimized collection, conveyance, detention, and interceptor capacity as well as treatment process and flow management. The result was an unprecedented plan that dramatically increased pollutant removal while simultaneously reducing cost.



Collection System Modeling and SCADA Master Plan. Santtu, Kyle Van Dyk, and Tyler Jantzen worked with the City from 2017 through 2023 on numerous collection system planning projects, including:

- Building and calibrating the systemwide PCSWMM sewer model
- Conducting capacity assessments of siphons, pump stations, and the interceptor system
- Projecting impacts of growth and climate change and evaluating the impacts
- Developed the Collection System SCADA Master Plan, laying the groundwork to monitor key facilities throughout the City's collection system, and showing the potential benefits to the collection system and RPWRF from real-time controls

Link Utilities and Water System Planning. Santtu, Tori, Kelsi, and Corinne DeLeon worked with the City on several asset management and water system planning efforts under the Link Utilities contract, including:

- Facilitating future flow forecasts and water infrastructure needs between the City of Spokane and the City of Airway Heights. This demonstrates our understanding of the impact that other entities in the region can have on the City's wastewater system and demonstrates Santtu's ability to lead complex planning projects.

- Developing the wastewater system levels of service and consequences of failure criteria, which provides a strong foundation for establishing community expectations, and includes numerous insights into O&M staff concerns and ideas.

List of Contracts to Demonstrate Jacobs' Ability to Perform the Needed Services

In addition to our experience serving the City's wastewater system, summarized next is our list of contracts we've held within the last three years that are relevant to demonstrating our ability to perform the services needed under your RFQu.

#	Project, Client	Contract Period	Contact Info	Wastewater Facility Planning	Collection System Planning	Scenario Planning & Alternatives Eval.	Implementation Recommendations
1	Water and Wastewater Facility Plan Updates, City of Missoula, MT	2024-Ongoing	Ross Mollenhauer, 406.552.6764, mollenhauerr@ci.missoula.mt.us	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	CSO Program Support Services, SPU, WA	2009-Ongoing	Eleanor Jackson, 206.684.5155, Eleanor.Jackson@seattle.gov	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Puget Sound Nutrient Technical Assistance Project, Association of Washington Cities, WA	2022-Ongoing	Shannon McClelland, 360.753.4137, shannonm@awc.net	✓		✓	✓
4	Wenatchee WWTP Facility Planning, City of Wenatchee, WA	2021-2023	Jessica Shaw, 509-888-3225, jshaw@wenatcheewa.gov	✓		✓	✓
5	Georgetown Wet Weather Treatment Station, King County, WA	2013-2023	Liz Matson, 206.477.0084, elizabeth.matson@kingcounty.gov	✓	Satellite facility	✓	✓
6	Elliot West Wet Weather Treatment Facility Engineering Report, King County, WA	2023-Ongoing	Rowena Johnson, 206.477.5851, Rowena.Johnson@kingcounty.gov	✓	Satellite facility	✓	✓
7	Mouth of Duwamish Wet Weather Facility Engineering Report, King County, WA	2024-Ongoing	Maud de Bel, 206.263.8472, mdebel@kingcounty.gov	✓	Satellite facility	✓	✓
8	General Sewer Plan, Discovery Clean Water Alliance, WA	2025-Ongoing	Robin Krause, 360.719.1653, rkrause@crwwd.com	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Conveyance System Master Plan, Clackamas County Water Environment Services, OR	2015-Ongoing	Jessica Rinner, 503.742.4551, jrinner@clackamas.us	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Eugene-Springfield Comprehensive Facilities Plan Update, MWMC, OR	2022-Ongoing	Bryan Robinson, 541.744.4154, brobinson@springfield-or.gov	✓	✓	✓	✓

Three Specific References with Work Descriptions

Next, we present our three specific references from the previous list, including brief work descriptions.

#1 Water & Wastewater Facility Plan Updates, City of Missoula, MT

Relevance: Similar regulatory uncertainty, and Amanda facilitated the same workshop-based approach as proposed for RPWRF.



Jacobs produced a prioritized set of CIP recommendations to address Missoula's 20-year water and sewer facility needs.

Amanda is leading the preparation of a Water and Wastewater Facilities Plan Update for the City of Missoula that includes wastewater conveyance, treatment, reuse, land application, water rights, energy, disposal needs, and assessing water production/distribution of the City for a 20-year planning period. The document will establish a capital plan to address a 20-year planning horizon, while considering growing community needs, industry trends, future regulatory uncertainty, and O&M concerns.

The plan produced a prioritized capital improvement plan for both the water and wastewater utilities with buy in from City staff. The plan used an alternative analysis approach that paired treatment plant improvements with the appropriate effluent management option, as well as creating some blended alternatives (matching effluent water quality to the end use requirements). Amanda is using the same workshop-based approach as we are proposing for your project (see our schedule on page 10), where the work product was delivered two weeks before every workshop. Workshops were collaborative in nature and produced values-based, well-documented decisions, as well as a roadmap of what-if scenarios to address future regulatory uncertainty.

#2 CSO Program Management and Support Services, SPU, Seattle, WA

Relevance: Similar regulatory complexity, decision process, capital plan development, and an example of Santtu and John Spencer leading similar work in Washington State.



Feedback from the client on one of Jacobs' planning-level reports was:

"I really appreciate this report for its ability to concisely and clearly describe a set of high-level options to control CSOs in the basin. The focus on truly feasible approaches and attention to the right details make the document very useable despite its high-level nature."

Jacobs has supported SPU with managing and implementing their CSO reduction program since 2009. Santtu and John have led a multidisciplinary team to develop a regulatory compliance strategy, implement program tools and processes, and support project delivery and program management.

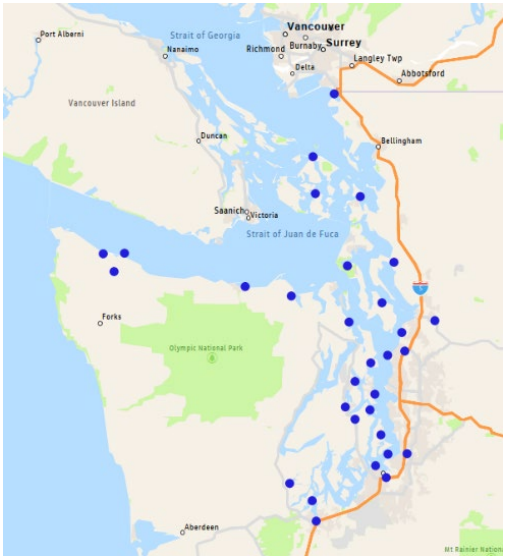
The program addresses 90 outfalls and focuses on meeting federal and state regulatory requirements to improve water quality in receiving waterbodies. The focus of the program is to plan, design, and construct capital projects to reduce CSO through a mix of traditional "gray" infrastructure projects (e.g., CSO storage facilities) and "green" solutions, such as rain gardens, curb bulbs, and cisterns that intercept stormwater runoff before it reaches the combined system.

Jacobs is leading the preparation of a Long-Term Control Plan Update, which incorporates impacts of climate change and growth, coordination with regional partners (King County), supporting regulatory negotiations with Ecology and the EPA, and alternatives analysis, all within a complex regulatory landscape. Jacobs has also led the implementation of numerous CSO reduction projects, including several storage tanks, a storage tunnel, and green stormwater infrastructure.

#3 Puget Sound Nutrient Technical Assistance Project, Association of Washington Cities, WA

Relevance: Recent Ecology negotiations and successful facilities planning led by Amanda, including use of the same proposed workshop-based approach.

Amanda led a team to provide technical support through the Association of Washington Cities for 59 wastewater utilities to prepare and submit Treatment Plant Optimization Studies and Facilities Plans (Nutrient Reduction Evaluations) to Ecology to comply with a new nitrogen discharge permit for Puget Sound.



Amanda facilitated multiple workshops to develop 28 wastewater facility plans, each involving Ecology negotiation support.

The reports required review of each plant's capacity and nutrient removal potential. Our team conducted site visits for each participating utility to interview operations staff and discuss optimization and future alternative strategies. In addition, each document included a review of the impact of the proposed projects on wastewater rates and an environmental justice review of implications of plan recommendations on underserved areas of the communities. Energy information was gathered to document current use and estimates of future greenhouse gas (power, chemical consumption, and nitrous oxide) to assist in decision support. Two reports were prepared for 28 of those utilities: a Nutrient Optimization Plan and a Preliminary Facilities Plan. Also, a summary report was prepared, summarizing the impacts of the regulatory program on all 59 dischargers and the water quality implications of those changes for the Sound. The project was completed in less than 12 months and within budget.

Performance

Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. and its related companies and affiliates form a global organization that has the technical, financial, and professional qualifications and resources to perform the solicited services. Jacobs provides a full spectrum of services including scientific, technical, professional, construction, and program management for business, industrial, commercial, government, and infrastructure sectors. From time to time and in the ordinary course of its business, Jacobs is subject to various claims, disputes, terminations, arbitrations, and other legal proceedings. It is Jacobs' practice to defend itself in such actions, many of which are generally subject to insurance and none of which are expected to have a materially adverse effect on Jacobs' consolidated financial statements. No such litigation is expected to impact Jacobs' ability to perform the proposed contract.

In August 2020, the Procurement Office of the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) notified Jacobs of its intent to terminate an On-Call Acquisition and Relocation Services contract (CTR049970 and CTR049971) for default due to a disputed real estate brokerage licensing requirement. Jacobs attempted to correct this administrative default and to secure recission of the notice. Jacobs has elected not to further dispute the matter or pursue legal action. No task orders had been requested or issued under the subject on-call. Jacobs has delivered world-class engineering services with ADOT for over 30 years. This termination is not expected to have a material adverse effect on Jacobs or on the business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows for the company.

APPENDIX

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- Amanda McInnis, PE | Planning Lead / Regulatory Strategy
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- Todd Williams, PE | Biosolids
- Kelsi Pothier | Organizational Capacity
- Tori Berry, PE | Collection System
- Wayne Heinemann | Pretreatment Program
- Corinne DeLeon, PE | Community Expectations
- Tyler Jantzen, PE | Climate Change
- Kristen Griebel, PE | RPWRF
- Brooke Tacia | Financial Capacity
- Dan Pitzler | Business Case Evaluation
- Craig Massie, PE | Project Principal
- Kenny Janssen, LG | Water Rights / Reuse
- Matt Noesen, PE, PMP | Resource Recovery
- Dan O'Leary | I&I Reduction
- John Porcello, LG, LHg | Groundwater
- John Simonds, PE | Mechanical
- Matt Crowley | Condition Assessment
- John Spencer | Regulatory Advisor
- Kyle Van Dyk, PE | Collection System Modeling
- Stephanie McGregor, PE | RPWRF Hydraulics
- Bill Leaf, PE | Secondary Treatment / Process Modeling
- Paul Mueller, PE | Tertiary Treatment / PCBs
- John Ganaway | O&M Optimization
- John DeWolf | Cost Estimating
- Tahne Corcutt | Funding / Financing
- Elizabeth Guevara | Engagement

Santtu Winter, PE | Project Manager / Regional Coordination / Real-Time Controls

Santtu is a project manager with Jacobs in Seattle, Washington. He has 17 years of experience leading teams through complex and challenging wastewater and stormwater planning projects. He has worked with the City of Spokane since 2012 on a variety of wastewater planning projects, including the RPWRF Facility Plan Amendment #3, the ICWP, the Collection System SCADA Master Plan, a system-wide risk assessment for the wastewater and stormwater systems, and the Sewer Modeling On-Call. In addition, Santtu has recently been leading several drinking water planning projects for the City of Spokane, helping the team navigate the complex relationship with the City of Airway Heights, and leading a project to optimize the City's water system for projected 2070 demands. He has a straightforward and collaborative style, is highly organized, and has strong interpersonal skills that allow him to help project teams navigate complex planning challenges.

Education

BS, Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Washington

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: WA #50146

Green Stormwater Infrastructure Design and Management Certification, University of Washington

Years of Experience: 17

Relevant Experience

Water System Optimization, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Leading a team to identify and address water system deficiencies for projected 2070 water demands. The team is modeling different well scenarios, developing concept designs and costs, and facilitating the process to select solutions.

City of Airway Heights Water Infrastructure Analysis, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Leading a team to determine what water infrastructure improvements are needed in the West Plains area of the City of Spokane to support growth in the City of Airway Heights and the surrounding area.

Sewer Modeling On-Call Support Services, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Leading a team to provide modeling support to the City for a variety of work orders, including model extension, growth projections, calibration, and capacity analyses. Responsible for developing the workflow processes, building teams, mentoring, client satisfaction, and delivering high-quality work. Modeling performed primarily in PCSWMM, with a small amount of InfoSWMM modeling. Task orders included:

- Model network extension
- Dry-weather and wet-weather calibration in combined and separated sewer basins
- Capacity analyses for the City's interceptor system, Clarke Avenue Lift Station, Latah Creek Siphon, and Whistalks Way Siphon
- Incorporation of future flows and evaluation of impacts
- Stormwater basin development and calibration
- Assessment of amount and locations of Spokane River-induced infiltration and inflow
- Wastewater / Stormwater Risk Assessment, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Leading a team to conduct a high-level risk assessment on the City's wastewater and stormwater systems. The outcomes of this project will help guide the City to focus on which problems need to be addressed with capital projects, operational changes, or policies. Responsibilities included developing overall risk framework and project approach, facilitating workshops with diverse set of City stakeholders, and preparing final deliverables.

Collection System SCADA Master Plan, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Led the development of a master plan that identifies and evaluates real-time control opportunities in the City's combined sewer system. The master plan also includes identifying monitoring and alarming improvements, along with the laying out the framework for a centralized collection system SCADA network. Responsibilities include being the client's point of contact, leading hydraulic analyses, presenting results to the City, and developing the report.

Integrated Clean Water Plan and CSO Plan Amendment, City of Spokane, WA

Project Engineer. Co-led the development of the City's ICWP and supported the development of the CSO Plan Amendment. Responsibilities included leading a feasibility assessment of green infrastructure, developing life-cycle cost estimates for conceptual water quality projects, estimating pollutant load reductions, and creating the framework for the triple-bottom-line assessments.

RPWRF NLT Engineering Report, City of Spokane, WA

Project Engineer. Developed an Excel spreadsheet-based hydraulic model of the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility to evaluate the impact of wet weather and CSOs on the performance of the various treatment processes.

Long-Term CSO Control Plan Update, Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), WA

Project Manager. Leading a multidisciplinary team of modelers, engineers, and planners to develop SPU's Long-Term CSO Control Plan Update that will reduce CSOs in the City of Seattle to regulatory limits. The plan will also include addressing other drainage and wastewater issues, like capacity issues, stormwater pollution, along with partnering with other agencies and organizations to deliver multi-benefit projects.

CSO Program Support Services, Seattle Public Utilities, WA

Project Manager. Leading and/or supporting the execution of several CSO Program tasks, including development and execution of regulatory strategy, developing an Operations and Maintenance Resource Plan, preparing an Operations Plan, and developing CSO sizing criteria.

CSO Program Management, Seattle Public Utilities, WA

Project Advisor. Led or supported several initiatives related to improving project planning, options analysis, design, construction, and operations and maintenance. Tasks included developing the methodology to determine compliance of CSO outfalls, supporting SPU/King County negotiations, providing support to SPU project managers, assessing the impact of the CSO Reduction Program on operations and maintenance, providing input on facility control strategies, and supporting the development of a maintenance management program.

Amanda McInnis, PE | Planning Lead / Regulatory Strategy

Amanda is an experienced principal project manager with a broad range of water, wastewater, effluent mangement and stormwater experience, including project management, planning, permit assistance, funding assistance, design, and construction. With over 26 years of experience, she has assisted numerous communities in negotiating both wastewater and stormwater discharge permits. Her experience includes projects ranging from aerated lagoons for small communities to multi-million-dollar advanced wastewater treatment facilities for large communities.

Education

MS, Civil Engineering, University of Washington

BS, Civil Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer:
WA #21002890, MT #15015

Years of Experience: 26

Relevant Experience

Puget Sound Nutrient Technical Assistance Project, Association of Washington Cities (AWC), WA

Project Manager. Served as Jacobs' Project Manager in providing technical support through AWC for 28 Wastewater Utilities to prepare and submit Treatment Plant Optimization Studies and Facilities Plans (Nutrient Reduction Evaluations) to the Washington Department of Ecology to comply with a new permit to discharge nitrogen to Puget Sound. Two reports were prepared for each utility, a Nutrient Optimization Plan and a Preliminary Facilities Plan. A summary report was also prepared, summarizing the impacts of the regulatory program on all 59 dischargers and the water quality implications of those changes for the Sound. The project was completed in less than 12 months and within AWC's budget.

Missoula Water/Wastewater Facility Plan Updates, City of Missoula, MT

Project Manager. Managing the updates to the City's Facility Plans. These updates will establish a capital plan to address a 20-year planning horizon, while considering growing community needs, industry trends, future regulatory constraints, and operation and maintenance concerns through a repair and replacement program. This planning process produced a prioritized capital improvement plan for both utilities and used a workshop-based delivery and decision structure to produce the work products.

Strategic Regulatory Assistance, Montana League of Cities and Towns (MLCT), MT

Subject Matter Expert. Assisted the MLCT in working with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality to draft a regulatory guidance and rule package for implementing new ecoregion nitrogen and phosphorus controls. She also reviewed the draft new PFAS and ammonia rules and the State's financial capability review process.

Water/Wastewater Utilities Permit Renewal and Biological Evaluation, Anchorage, AK

Project Manager. Serving as the project manager for the development of both the permit renewal and biological evaluation package for submittal to EPA Region X, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and National Marine Fisheries Service. This $4M project included a detailed environmental investigation, mixing zone study, and food web modeling. It also required consistent engagement with all regulatory agencies that will review the work, and the native corporations concerned about the permit's renewal and its impact on the endangered Cook Inlet Beluga Whale.

Wastewater Treatment Facility Plan, City of Billings, MT

Project Principal. Oversaw an evaluation of the existing plant and the development of a plan to meet both the future stringent nutrient criteria and changing effluent conditions in the Yellowstone River. These conditions were driven by new regulatory requirements and water quality impairment listings.

Integrated Water Plan, City of Billings, MT

Project Manager. Led a planning effort to explore alternatives for all City water system components, including a variety of reuse opportunities and alternative stormwater treatment and nutrient load credit trading. Some alternatives included expanding water delivery from irrigation canals to meet lawn irrigation requirements during the summer rather than using potable water, using treated wastewater effluent for industrial water needs, and discharging treated effluent to irrigation canals to supply downstream irrigators. She led all outreach with community and regulatory stakeholders.

Water, Sewer, and Storm Drainage Facility Plan, City of Kalispell, MT

Technical Lead. Key technical lead and project engineer for the development of a facilities improvement plan that included potable water distribution, wastewater collection, and stormwater systems. The report developed specific plans for expanding the City's water reclamation facility to meet existing flow and load projections while also meeting more restrictive discharge limits to the 303d-listed Flathead Lake. Systems were modelled using EPANET and HYDRA, with ARC-GIS used to set up the models.

Greta Gilman, PE | Flows and Loads / Satellite Treatment

A project manager and engineer with over 30 years of experience, Greta specializes in facilities planning, conceptual and detailed design, agency coordination, and environmental permitting. She has managed and participated in numerous facility planning and design projects, including projects for the City of Spokane, Spokane County, Wenatchee, Pullman, Walla Walla, Chewelah, Colfax, and Deer Park, Washington, and Missoula and Evergreen, Montana. She currently serves on the City of Spokane Park Board and brings long-range planning interest and familiarity from her previous 6-year membership on the City of Spokane Plan Commission.

Education

BS, Civil Engineering, Stanford University

MS, Environmental Engineering, Montana State University

Basic Certificate in Public Management Development, Eastern Washington University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: WA #26929, ID #P-13005, MT #12772PE (emeritus)

Years of Experience: 30

Relevant Experience

RPWRF Project Management Office Phase II, City of Spokane, WA

Quality Assurance/Quality Control. Led the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) Program related to conceptual design, pre-design, and design services for several major capital improvements at the RPWRF. Using lessons learned from the first phase of work to ensure the City is regularly informed and issues are addressed early in the design process.

WWTP Facilities Plan Amendment, City of Wenatchee, Wenatchee, WA

Project Manager. Jacobs is performing an evaluation of the City's WWTP, which includes an evaluation of WWTP influent data, along with population and industrial growth projections, to develop design flows and loadings to be used for future WWTP planning and design tasks. This Facilities Plan Amendment will supplement the previous amendment and serve as the long-range planning document for ongoing operation, maintenance, further evaluations, and planned improvements to the WWTP.

In 2021-22, Jacobs produced the City's previous WWTP Facilities Plan Amendment, which included an onsite inspection and condition assessment of certain equipment and facilities, preliminary evaluations of several treatment components, and development of alternatives. The evaluation was focused on developing the capital improvements needed, along with a recommended schedule, and updating the capital improvement project list with accurate costs to match funding availability. Regionalizing wastewater treatment and relocating the WWTP were also evaluated as part of the facilities planning process.

Biosolids Incineration Feasibility Study, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Managed a study to determine if incinerating biosolids at the City's waste-to-energy (WTE) facility makes more economic and environmental sense than applying it to agricultural fields. This study evaluated the impacts of incineration biosolids at the City's WTE facility, the steps that could be taken at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to minimize impacts, the WTE facility's capacity to take biosolids, and biosolids transportation.

Newman Lake Flood Control Zone Water Quality Improvement Project, Spokane County, WA

Project Manager. Serving as project manager for construction of improvements to the oxygenation system at Newman Lake in Spokane County. Previously managed a detailed study on the physical condition and operational efficiency of the hypolimnetic oxygenation system in Newman Lake and related equipment followed by Plans, Specifications, and Engineer's Estimate for the improvements.

Spokane Falls CSO 26 Control Facility Final Design, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Oversaw delivery of the engineering report, collection system modeling, and design of a 2.2-MG control facility on a challenging site in an urban area, a major control chamber, a 1,600-gpm dry pit pump station, significant architectural amenities, and large-diameter conveyance piping. This project moved forward using the General Contractor/Construction Manager (GCCM) heavy civil project delivery method, where the design engineer works closely with the construction contractor. This project involved four subconsultants and significant client and GCCM coordination. Construction cost was approximately $30 million. Acted as primary contact with the client, ascertained proper company resources to meet project goals, controlled quality of work, managed subconsultants, and made decisions to best meet client goals.

WWTP Blower Building Improvements, City of Wenatchee, Wenatchee, WA

Project Manager. This project consists of design and construction services for demolishing two existing blowers and replacing with two new 200 hp High-Speed Turbo (HST) blowers, and related electrical, controls, and piping modifications. Other work includes adding instrumentation and valving to the plant water system, and installation of two vertical slide gates and actuators at the aeration basin effluent splitter box. Prior to design, Jacobs worked with the City on an evaluation of blower types, based on energy consumption and other variables.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements, Pullman, City of Pullman, WA

Project Manager. Served as project manager and project engineer for thickening improvements, headworks improvements, secondary process improvements including new aeration basins, secondary clarifier improvements, and digester system improvements. Managed and performed engineering reports for secondary process improvements and digester system improvements. Also performed an evaluation of the plant that included a hydraulic and process model of the plant. The result of this evaluation was recommendations for maximizing the hydraulic and treatment capacity of the plant.

Todd Williams, PE, BCEE | Biosolids

Todd has a 44-year career in environmental engineering with experience and a specific emphasis in the biosolids and residuals management field. Todd is a recognized biosolids management planning expert having supported dozens of biosolids and residuals management master plans in his career, including adaptive planning to manage emerging contaminants such as PFAS. He has designed and provided evaluation and operational services for all aspects of compost facility process, equipment, and odor control systems on well over 100 projects. Todd is the Lead Author of the Chapter on Management of Biosolids and Residuals within the Water Environment Federation book titled, *Understanding PFAS: Developing Management Practices and Treatment Options for Industry.*

Education

BS, Civil Engineering Technology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: VA #017784, IA #12940, NC #015722

Board Certified Environmental Engineer (BCEE), American Academy of Environmental Engineers

Years of Experience: 44

Relevant Experience

Western Wake Regional Water Reclamation Facility Expansion Study, Town of Cary, NC

Senior Technology Consultant. Serving as lead technologist supporting the biosolids and drying portion of the expansion study. This portion of the treatment train is a limiting factor in the facility's capacity. Future regulations including the potential for PFAS limits is a factor in the alternatives evaluation. System reliability and operability are also important factors in the selection of the preferred recommendation.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance, City of Wilmington, DE

Biosolids SME. Under a 20-year partnership agreement, Jacobs operates the City of Wilmington's 340 MGD wastewater treatment plant, energy recovery facility, and combined sewer overflow facilities and systems as well as capital improvements (renewal and replacement, new construction). The wastewater plant serves more than 400,000 residents and over 40 industrial pre-treatment users in Wilmington and nearby New Castle County. Served as a subject matter expert (SME) for managing biosolids and PFAS issues.

Tulsa Biosolids Improvements Conceptual Design, Regional Metropolitan Utility Authority, Tulsa, OK

Senior Technology Consultant. Served as senior technology consultant on project team that evaluated and reviewed multiple technology options for a biosolids management program. The team established concept level design and cost estimates to upgrade the Haikey Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Led a multi-utility work group to establish evaluation criteria and review various biosolids management options, including anaerobic digestion, chemical thermal hydrolysis, thermal drying, composting, and carbonization. Developed benefit-cost scores for short-listed technology options and guided decision-making process for determining appropriate phasing of project development and capital expenditures for the approved recommended plan. Currently serving as SME for the design of a full-scale dewatering and composting facility based on the outcome of the study phase.

Biosolids Master Planning Study, Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD), Louisville, KY

Senior Technology Consultant. Served as senior technology consultant on project team that evaluated and reviewed multiple technology options for a biosolids management program. The team established concept level design and cost estimates for management of biosolids produced from the Morris Forman Water Quality Treatment Center (WQTC) and four other WQTC's owned and operated by MSD. The project also involved planning for the management of solids from two adjacent counties. Helped lead the effort of this large work group to establish evaluation criteria and review various

biosolids management options, including anaerobic digestion, chemical thermal hydrolysis, thermal drying, composting and carbonization. Led the team in developing benefit-cost scores for short-listed technology options and guided decision-making process for determining appropriate phasing of project development and capital expenditures for the approved recommended plan. The resulting plan provided added reliability and resiliency for the biosolids management for MSD, the largest wastewater utility in Kentucky.

Biosolids Composting Feasibility Study and Demonstration Study, City of Key West, FL

Senior Technology Consultant. Served as composting technical expert to evaluate the technical feasibility of siting a compost facility at the City of Key West WWTP. Dewatered wastewater residuals and yard waste generated in Key West are hauled over 200 miles to a landfill near Okeechobee at a significant cost. Served as SME for the permitting, design, and supervision of a biosolids compost demonstration study with the City to divert these waste materials from landfills to recycling and reuse. Coordinated permitting with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and performed sampling and testing of wastewater solids and compost product to demonstrate compliance with EPA 503 standards for Florida Class AA exceptional quality biosolids. Coordinated market analysis for the potential use of the compost product in the lower Florida Keys.

Biosolids Master Plan Update, Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA), Carlsbad, CA

Senior Technology Consultant. Served as senior technology consultant on project team that evaluated and reviewed multiple technology options for a biosolids management program. The team established concept level design and cost estimates for management of biosolids produced from the EWA wastewater treatment facility. Options evaluated included digestion, thickening, dewatering, and drying technology to enhance reliability and marketability of Class B cake and Class A thermally dried biosolids. Directed the dried product marketing effort, including the development of more robust granule marketing program with product use nearer the WWTP. Assisted in developing a Biosolids Market Broker Request for Proposals to evaluate potential brokers and obtaining a 5-year contract with a broker to increase local use of Class A biosolids, while gaining insights into product marketability.

Biosolids Management Planning, Clayton County Wastewater Authority, Jonesboro, GA

Served on project team that evaluated and reviewed multiple technology options for a biosolids management program at this 24 MGD wastewater facility (expandable to 32 MGD). Options included anaerobic digestion, thermal hydrolysis, and thermal drying in various combinations to update the Authority's 40-year-old thermal drying facility. The outcome of the study was a selected digestion of primary solids only followed by thermal drying expansion and the resultant preliminary engineering design. Currently serving as SME as Owner's Agent for this progressive design-build project to build new thickening, anaerobic digestion, dewatering, and thermal drying facilities. Facility design is complete with construction scheduled for completion in 2026.

Kelsi Pothier | Organizational Capacity

Kelsi has 18 years of experience in Asset Management. She has extensive experience documenting and standardizing processes across different business units, developing performance measures and key performance indicators (KPIs) using various business intelligence tools.

Education

MBA, Seattle Pacific University

Bachelor of Commerce, University of Alberta

Licenses/Certifications

AAAE C.M. 2017

IAM Certified

Years of Experience: 18

Relevant Experience

Levels of Service and Consequence of Failure, City of Spokane, Spokane, WA

Asset Management Consultant. Developed Levels of Service and Consequence of Failure for Wastewater Management Line of Business. Facilitated in-person workshops to develop and refine Levels of Service and performance measures to be used for internal and external reporting purposes and Consequence of Failure matrix to be used when performing risk analysis.

Business Systems, Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems (AES), Kirkland, WA

Project Manager. Two companies merged and needed to be on a single set of business systems. There were eight different systems to be merged including enterprise resource planning and product lifecycle management systems. Managed the scope and schedule of the project, facilitated discussions with staff from each department in both companies to talk through their business processes and gain agreement on the future process. When necessary, communicated to upper management any concerns/areas where the business could not agree. Oversaw coordinated testing of the system, training of the end users, and go-live.

Maximo Upgrade, Port of Seattle, Seattle, WA

Task Lead. Maximo upgrade from 7.1 to 7.6. Collaborated with two other business units to find areas where everyone could use a single process, making the system easier to manage and maintain. Found a core team of users to work on the new system and develop any new processes based on changes to the system. Led testing and training sessions and provided updates to the steering committee on progress/risks.

Resource Needs Assessment, Multnomah County, Portland, OR

Project Manager. Developed a needs analysis to help the Transportation Division understand what funding and organizational structure is needed over the next 10 years to meet desired levels of service. Facilitated virtual and in-person meetings with all levels of staff. Managed budget, scope, and schedule on the project.

Cityworks, Oklahoma City Water Utility Trust, Oklahoma City, OK

Task Lead/Asset Management Consultant. A business unit is transitioning from using SAP for work management and asset management into Cityworks. Developed requirements for Cityworks and managed a vendor to configure the system as needed. Facilitated virtual business process workshops, documented existing processes, optimized these into to-be processes, and gathered feedback from the client. Developed functional system requirements based on information gathered during the business process workshops for how Cityworks needs to be configured and metrics to improve efficiencies. Managed the vendor implementing the permitting application and oversaw testing and training of the application and go-live.

Business Process Improvement, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA

Asset Management Consultant. Optimized business processes to increase productivity and bring attention to areas that hamper efficiency. Reviewed existing business process documentation. Facilitated virtual and in-person workshops to optimize business processes. Put forward recommendations on ways to use IT systems efficiently to increase throughput and decrease cycle time. Developed performance metrics to measure the health of the process.

Asset Management, City and County of Denver, Denver, CO

Asset Management Consultant. Documented the City's existing assets, upcoming needs to meet levels of service, and the funding that is both currently needed and what is projected to be needed in the future. Facilitated virtual and in-person workshops with staff to understand current needs for the asset portfolio as well as future funding needs to meet levels of service.

Accela Permitting Application, Oklahoma City Water Utility Trust, Oklahoma City, OK

Task Lead / Asset Management Consultant. Deployed a permitting application to move City residents from paper to electronic permit requests. Developed requirements for permitting application. Facilitated virtual business process workshops, documented existing processes, optimized these into to-be processes, and gathered feedback from the client. Developed functional system requirements based on information gathered during the business process workshops. Managed the vendor implementing the permitting application and oversaw testing and training of the application and go-live process.

Asset Management, Billings Public Works Department, Billings, MT

Asset Management Consultant. Documented business processes and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to standardize how work is performed in public works and identified opportunities for improvement. Facilitated virtual workshops with all levels of staff to document business processes and SOPs. Developed potential improvement ideas for leadership to consider and implement.

Victoria (Tori) Berry, PE | Collection System

Currently serving as Jacobs' Global Collection System Modeling Community of Practice Lead, Victoria is a water resources conveyance technical expert and project manager with 18 years of experience. She has extensive experience with wastewater collection system, stormwater, water distribution system, and reclaimed water system analysis and planning; data management, analysis, and display; and hydraulic and water quality modeling using all major hydraulic modeling industry software platforms, including PCSWMM.

Education

BS, Chemical Engineering, University of Cincinnati

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: OH #80685, MI #6201313682

Years of Experience: 18

Relevant Experience

Transmission System Optimization, City of Spokane, WA

Technical Lead. Developing model scenarios to represent future planning horizon with projected growth to identify transmission system improvements to address hydraulic capacity issues resulting from projected growth throughout the City's water service area. Evaluation includes identification of transmission main capacity improvements, pumping capacity improvements, and storage improvements. Project includes development of planning-level costs and project prioritization. Task included developing water demand projections for the 2070 planning horizon and development of demand projections for 10-year phasing intervals from 2030 – 2070.

City of Airway Heights Water Infrastructure Analysis, City of Spokane, WA

Technical Lead. Led team to determine the water infrastructure improvements needed in the West Plains area of the City of Spokane to support growth in the City of Airway Heights and the surrounding area using the City's existing InfoWater Pro model.

Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning Pilot, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, CA

RDII Analysis Task Lead. Jacobs is pilot testing our Aqua DNA machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) platform that monitors and evaluates the operation of the Sanitation Districts' sanitary sewer system in real time. Victoria led a task to evaluate flow monitoring data to characterize rainfall derived infiltration and inflow (RDII) in LASCD's system to identify areas that are contributing storm flow to the sanitary system and causing capacity issues. Victoria is also supporting development of an automated approach to characterize and quantify RDII within Jacobs' AI tools.

Advanced Stormwater Planning II, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, OH

Task Manager and Hydraulic Model Lead. Leading multiple task orders to provide recommendations to address flooding and inundation from the stormwater system that impacts nearby transportation and building assets. Task orders generally include updating the stormwater system model and incorporating nearby elements of the combined sewer system to represent the interaction between the storm and combined systems to quantify flooding and inundation from the stormwater system; identifying potential alternatives to address flooding and inundation; and evaluating potential alternatives using the updated model to determine the recommended solution. Modeling is performed in PCSWMM.

Integrated Water Resources Master Plan, St. Petersburg, FL

Task Lead. Led effort to develop collection system facility plan, water distribution facility plan, and reclaimed water facility plan and their integration into the overall integrated water resources master plan. This plan was developed to address system resilience with respect to tropical storms, hurricanes, and large storm events, and impacts on climate change and sea-level rise.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure and Source Control Program, Allegheny County Sanitary Authority (ALCOSAN), Pittsburgh, PA

Model Task Lead. Through the GROW program, ALCOSAN is committing funds to assist customer municipalities and authorities in implementing source reduction projects within their municipal borders to reduce inflow of stormwater and groundwater into the Regional Collection System. Victoria is leading the effort to evaluate the effectiveness of prospective and completed source reduction projects using ALCOSAN's PCSWMM system-wide model. The model is used to evaluate baseline conditions, prior to implementation of the project, then evaluate project conditions to compare the effectiveness of the project and determine funding for the submitted projects.

Blair Avenue to Rockdale Avenue Sewer Study, Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati, OH

Project Manager. Managing project to identify and evaluate projects to address sewer accessibility and maintenance concerns within the project area, in addition to addressing reported and modeled hydraulic capacity issues within the project area. Project includes data review and gap analysis, review of CCTV data and work orders to assess condition, identification and evaluation of potential projects, and development of alternatives. MSDGC's system-wide model is used to evaluate the hydraulic performance and effectiveness of the identified projects. Modeling is performed in PCSWMM.

Hydraulic Modeling of Project Alternatives, Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati, OH

Project Manager. Managing project and multiple task orders to evaluate various projects using the MSDGC's system-wide models in PCSWMM. Task orders generally include data collection and review, baseline model development, and identification and evaluation of potential projects and alternatives to address hydraulic capacity concerns.

Cuyahoga Valley Interceptor Local Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Study, Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District, OH

System Evaluation Task Lead. Led System Evaluation task for the entire multi-consultant project team to expand, update and recalibrate the CVI model to support development of alternatives and identify capacity issues in the local sewer systems discharging to NEORSD's sewer system. Led the Jacobs team effort supporting the prime consultant to develop and evaluate alternatives to address the identified capacity issues using the hydraulic model and develop recommendations for the community's tributary to the District's CVI.

East Side Sewer Backup Mitigation Study, Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati, OH

Technical Lead. Led technical effort to develop a high-level watershed-based approach to addressing reported SBUs within the District's East Side study area. Key technical effort included identification of capacity improvements to mitigate SBUs and development of conceptual regional storage solutions to manage the additional flow resulting from the upstream capacity improvements.

Consolidated Plan for Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Elimination and CSO Reduction, Wapakoneta, OH

Model Lead. Led effort to update and calibrate existing model and perform system analysis and alternatives development to address SSOs in the City's sanitary sewer system and reduce CSOs in the combined sewer. This began as a means to address SSOs, but through analysis it was determined that a bottleneck upstream of the WWTP was causing the SSOs further upstream and was also impacting CSO volume and frequency in the combined system. A plan was developed to expand the WWTP and address the bottleneck to improve WWTP capacity in addition to hydraulic capacity issues, SSOs, and CSOs within the collection system.

Wayne Heinemann | Pretreatment Program

Wayne has 39 years of extensive environmental, technical, auditing, and management experience. His expertise includes legal assessment, compliance management, process optimization of operations, industrial pretreatment program development and monitoring, laboratory, and research. He is certified in both Wastewater and Laboratory Operations. Prior to his current position, he was responsible for regulatory compliance throughout Jacobs Operations and Maintenance Business Group (O&MBG).

Education

BS, Chemistry and Mathematics, College of Idaho

BS, Social Psychology, University of Idaho

Graduate credits, Hazardous Waste Management, University of California

Licenses/Certifications

Idaho Class IV (Highest)* Wastewater Operator

Idaho Class IV* Wastewater Laboratory Analyst

Years of Experience: 39

Relevant Experience

Pretreatment Programs and Pollutant Minimization Plans

Senior Director of Operations and Industrial Pretreatment Programs. In a continuing role of directly developing pretreatment programs and pollutant minimization plans, Wayne also manages the Jacobs "Premier Group". In this role he trains and develops individuals to offer services throughout the US and worldwide. The individuals in this group provide our clients with a wealth of experience and a wide range of expertise.

Environmental Compliance Monitoring, Multiple Clients, Worldwide

Global Audit and Consultant Lead. Wayne provided consulting services to a range of clients worldwide, including coordinating global staff throughout North America and Eurasia in monitoring compliance for a large American owned soft drink company with a substantial global presence; leader of full assessment of eight large POTWS and deep well pump stations for ministry of Kuwait with staff of four regarding Operations, Maintenance, Laboratory, Safety and Emergency Preparedness; designed a new laboratory methods that overcame chloride interference and trained personnel for Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO) for the world's first marine membrane filtration plant at the world's largest gasoline refinery.

Industrial Pretreatment Programs, Multiple Clients, United States

Director of Technical Specialist and Pretreatment Consulting. Wayne served as the National Director of Industrial Pretreatment, which included large programs in Augusta, Georgia; Fayetteville, Arkansas; Stockton, California; and Hoboken, New Jersey. He was assisted by four Regional IPP Managers and prior to the National Manager role served as the Northwestern District Coordinator (Hawaii, Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho). Wayne prepared and trained project level IPP Coordinators to conduct programs including sampling and maintaining accurate records of analysis and chain-of-custody records, preparing reports and laboratory budgets, evaluating and monitoring data for compliance with state and federal permit requirements, and reviewing and evaluating permit applications. He also modified City ordinances and pretreatment implementation procedures to reflect new and emerging regulatory updates. Wayne provided national assistance with writing and training in development of local limits and provided policy development concerning treatment plant acceptance of remediated hydrocarbon-contaminated groundwater. Wayne also provided IPP services to either municipalities or represented industry regarding pretreatment matters in the states of Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Eurasia. Examples of projects personally conducted include, but are not limited to:

Technically Based Local Limits (TBLL) Development

- City of Camas, Washington
- Farmington, New Mexico
- Troutdale, Oregon
- Walla Walla, Washington, including limits development for all PCBs
- Review for approval, Spokane County TBLL
- Hoboken, New Jersey
- North Hudson Bay Authority, New Jersey
- The Dalles, Oregon
- Rialto, California
- Hood River, Oregon
- Washington, Georgia
- Roseburg, Oregon
- Twin Falls, Idaho
- Swainsboro, Georgia
- Stephenville, Texas
- Ottawa, Canada – first local limits development in Canada
- Puerto Nuevo plus 12 other sites, Puerto Rico
- Puerto Rico General Limits – technically based for all sites without industrial programs, including watershed and geological studies
- Loudoun County, Virginia
- Baton Rouge North and South Plants
- Oshkosh, Virginia – Senior Reviewer
- Artesia, New Mexico – Senior Reviewer
- City of Atlanta, Georgia, three POTWs – Senior Reviewer

Headspace Analysis and Toxicological Profile/Industry Specific Limits for Toxic Organics, Multiple Clients, United States & Canada

- The Dalles, Oregon – PAHs
- Ontario, Canada – formaldehyde
- Phoenix, Arizona – 1,1-dichloroethene
- Gainesville, Georgia – nicotine

System Analysis and Mass Balance

- Balance of all industrial permitted loadings and residential to assure conventional pollutants acting in concert do not exceed plant capacity
- System Survey to determine sources of flow throughout City to assure CIP targeted interceptors and trunk lines that needed upgrade

System Industrial User Surveys, Multiple Clients, Multiple states at municipalities ranging from 25,000 to 500,000 populace

- Twin Falls, Idaho
- College Place, Washington
- Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Pretreatment Program Streamlining. Oversight of all phases of streamlining installation and update at more than 18 municipalities

- Loudoun County, Virginia
- Baton Rouge (in development)
- Rio Rancho, New Mexico

Environmental Management Systems Development, Multiple Clients, North America

O&MBG Director of Environmental Compliance. As Director of Environmental Compliance, Wayne managed a staff of nine regulatory experts, developed and deployed a companywide (1,600 employees) comprehensive environmental compliance program including reporting, tracking, trending and training for 100% of operational staff covering requirements of the Clean Water Act and its resultant state and federal regulations including all specific requirements at 121 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System sites in the US and Canada.

Laboratory and Industrial Pretreatment, Multiple Clients, United States

Companywide Quality Coordinator. Wayne managed development and implementation of standard operating procedures and QA/QC programs at all Jacobs' O&MBG projects. These programs utilized consistent high-quality sampling, testing and reporting procedures that specifically conform to methodology approved in 40 CFR the Federal Register. Use of these programs led to Jacobs projects winning numerous state and federal awards for laboratory and IPP operations.

Corinne DeLeon, PE | Community Expectations

Corinne has over 22 years of experience in the water industry working in large, complex organizations and leading strategic initiatives. She is a professional engineer with broad experience in water, wastewater, and stormwater asset management. Prior to joining Jacobs, Corinne's leadership roles at Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) included operational and maintenance optimization, asset management, asset rehabilitation planning, and wet weather planning. Her background in engineering planning, design, construction, and operations provides her a unique perspective on the full lifecycle of capital assets to develop a holistic and inclusive asset management approach. She has a passion for creating teams and facilitating change to improve performance and outcomes.

Education

MS, Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California Davis

BS, Civil Engineering, University of Memphis

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer (Civil): CA #66232, WA #42594

IAM Certified

Years of Experience: 22

Relevant Experience

Levels of Service and Consequence of Failure, City of Spokane, WA

Task Lead: Facilitated the development of Levels of Service and Consequence of Failure for Drainage and Wastewater Management Line of Business. Facilitated in-person workshops to develop and refine Levels of Service and performance measures to be used for internal and external reporting purposes and Consequence of Failure matrix to be used when performing risk analysis.

Asset Management Support Services, City of Redmond, OR

Project Manager. Serving as the project manager for the asset management support services contract with Redmond Public Works. This contract is a multiyear project aimed at assisting the City in advancing their asset management program. The project encompasses several key tasks: providing Asset Management Training for staff, developing a Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) along with Division Specific Work Plans, and selecting and procuring a new asset management software. This new Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) software will serve as the foundation for data collection across all seven divisions within Public Works, including water, wastewater, stormwater, transportation, parks, facilities, and fleet. The implementation of this comprehensive system will streamline asset management processes and improve efficiency across the entire Public Works department.

Utility Wide Asset Management Assessment and Roadmap, Seattle Public Utilities, WA

Project Manager and Utility Lead. Managed a utility-wide asset management and 5-year roadmap for the water, wastewater, and solid waste lines of business at Seattle Public Utilities. A maturity assessment was completed using the Institute of Asset Management's (IAM) Self-Assessment Methodology Tool (SAM). Facilitated a utility-wide asset management gap analysis by interviewing staff, establishing prioritization criteria, and developing a 5-year, $12M program of projects. The Roadmap layered on race and social justice concepts to meet SPU's goal of providing racially inclusive and equitable services. Led the development of an Asset Management Policy and Governance Board to foster and improve Asset Management culture at SPU. Responsible for communicating and coordinating with the executive team at SPU. While in this role, led a cross-utility core team to resource and complete the Asset Management Roadmap.

Drainage and Wastewater Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Resource Plan, SPU, WA

Project Manager. The purpose of this O&M Resource Plan was to identify SPU's staffing needs for conducting O&M of current and future drainage and wastewater facilities (i.e., CSO reduction facilities, pump stations, surface water ponds, other drainage facilities, etc.). The O&M Resource Plan estimated the O&M workload required to successfully operate and maintain

current and future DWW facilities, based on historic SPU Maximo O&M data, industry best practices, and the professional judgement of SPU and Jacobs subject matter experts. As the overseeing manager, provided technical, financial, and managerial oversight on the O&M Resource Plan and the staff (SPU and consultant) that were working on the Plan. Also responsible for internal communications to staff and executive management regarding the Plan. Served as overseeing manager for the O&M Resource Plan.

Asset Management Support Services, Mountain Regional Water (MRW), Park City, UT

Project Manager. This contract is a multiyear project to assist MRW in progressing the asset management program. Phase 1 tasks include a SAMP and selecting and procuring a new asset management software and financial system. Serving as the project manager for the asset management support services contract with MRW and responsible for scope, schedule and budget. Worked to facilitate the development of the SAMP. The SAMP was developed through a series of collaborative workshops focusing on Organizational Context, Risk Management, Performance Management, Lifecycle Management, and Asset Data and Technology Systems.

Asset Replacement Model and Capital Prioritization Tool Development, Discovery Clean Water Alliance (DCWA), Vancouver, WA

Task Lead. This model estimated rehabilitation and renewal investment levels for existing assets. In addition, a Multi-Objective Decision Analysis (MODA) based Capital Prioritization Tool was developed. The tool uses criteria based on the adopted Core Public Values and Asset Management Policy to prioritize capital investments for the Alliance. Served as a task lead on creating an asset replacement model for the mechanical and electrical assets managed by DCWA at the Salmon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant and pump stations.

Digital Asset Management Plan Development, City of Billings, MT

Technical Advisor. The Digital Asset Management Plan incorporates asset drivers, risk, operations and maintenance strategies, renewal and replacement, as well as asset funding strategies. It outlines activities and guidelines to meet service levels, optimize asset lifecycles, and supports asset management decisions. Designed to be useful and timely, this Digital Asset Management Plan (DAMP) is a real-time data environment, which is regularly updated as asset management drivers and managed assets change. Provided technical review for the development of a DAMP for water main assets.

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) Sewer Collection System Condition Assessment, Capital Planning, and Maintenance Optimization, Jurupa Valley, CA

Technical Advisor. The project includes the implementation of the ARGON model, which provides recommendations on repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of sewer pipes and maintenance holes. The results of the model and actionable recommendations for maintenance and capital expenditures are summarized in a Tactical Asset Management Plan. Serving as a technical advisor on a sewer collection system condition assessment, capital planning and maintenance optimization project for JCSD's sewer system within Jurupa Valley and the City of Eastvale.

Integrated Master Plan, San Diego Public Utilities Department (PUD), San Diego, CA

Task Lead. The Integrated Master Plan will prioritize investments across all City assets including drinking water, wastewater, and pure water assets. Tasks include assimilating existing information, creating a City PUD master asset listing, standardizing condition assessment protocols, assessing climate change impacts, analyzing future needs for infrastructure, prioritizing maintenance and capital expenditures. Serving as a task lead on the San Diego Integrated Master Plan for wastewater and pure water assets.

Tyler Jantzen, PE | Climate Change

Tyler is a water resources engineer with Jacob's Buildings and Infrastructure Group in Seattle, Washington. He has more than 17 years of experience and has been involved as a project manager, task manager, or team member on a variety of projects that have included climate change adaptation, climate data analysis, hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) modeling, flood risk mapping and management, stormwater planning, roadway drainage design, and combined sewer system analysis.

Education

MS, Environmental and Water Resources Engineering, The University of Texas at Austin

BS, Civil Engineering, Gonzaga University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: WA #48177

Certified Floodplain Manager #US-19-11080

Years of Experience: 17

Relevant Experience

Precipitation Time Series Climate Change Perturbing for CSO Modeling, Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), Seattle, WA

Climate Change Impacts Analyst. Led the technical development of high temporal resolution precipitation time series that account for potential future climate conditions. Future climate time series were based on observed precipitation, scaled to account for climate change, and used in existing CSO models to evaluate the impacts of possible future precipitation on the CSO system. Developed a scaling method based on both observed storm intensity as well as monthly climate change patterns, using an ensemble of global climate model (GCM) results and the climate analysis software package SimCLIM.

Climate Projections for Permitting Discharges to the Willamette River, MWMC, Eugene, OR

Climate Change Analysis Subject Matter Expert. Assessed the impacts of climate change on low flow and water temperature conditions in the Willamette River near Eugene, Oregon, as those parameters related to the permitting of wastewater treatment plan discharges. Performed an extensive literature review, including studies and models developed by local and federal agencies (such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE]). Used a combination of existing studies and available future climate model projections to determine likely future conditions. Developed recommendations for the wastewater treatment plant operators to consider in preparation for future permit review cycles.

South Park Sewer Backup Options Analysis, King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD), Seattle, WA

Water Resources Engineer and Climate Change Analyst. Developed and delivered a client workshop to determine how to incorporate climate change and sea level rise into the overall high-level options screening, consistent with the County's Strategic Climate Action Plan, and interim Sea Level Rise Policy. Analyzed and presented climate change and sea level rise information and projections relevant to sewer backups in the low-lying South Park and related to the potential to exacerbate sewer backups.

Phased Climate Resilience Flood Assessment, Arlington County, VA

Water Resources Engineer and Climate Analyst. Provided rainfall analysis, extreme water level, sea level rise and climate change projections for flood modeling and planning. Updated intensity-duration-frequency (IDF) curves based on the latest observed precipitation records. Performed IDF analysis using a robust multi-station L-moments approach. Projected IDF curves based on observed data to future climate conditions using the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) climate model results and SimCLIM climate analysis software. Projected extreme water level based on NOAA tidal records and Sea Level Rise projections from the USACE sea level rise online tool. Recommended baseline and future climate scenarios for inland, riverine, and coastal flood modeling.

Phased Climate Resilience Flood Assessment, City of Wilmington, DE

Water Resources Engineer and Climate Analyst. Provided rainfall analysis, extreme water level, sea level rise, and climate change projections to flood modeling and planning. Updated intensity-duration-frequency (IDF) curves based on the latest observed precipitation records. Performed IDF analysis using a robust multi-station L-moments approach. Projected IDF curves based on observed data to future climate conditions using the latest IPCC climate model results and SimCLIM climate analysis software. Projected extreme water level based on NOAA tidal records and Sea Level Rise projections from the USACE sea level rise online tool. Recommended baseline and future climate scenarios for inland, riverine, and coastal flood modeling.

Green Infrastructure Program Implementation, City of Lancaster, PA

Water Resources Engineer and Climate Analyst. Provided rainfall analysis and climate change projections to support stream restoration, green infrastructure design, roadway drainage design, and riverine flood planning. Evaluated the quality of precipitation records at multiple climate stations. Updated IDF curves based on the latest observed precipitation records. Performed IDF analysis using a robust multi-station L-moments approach. Projected IDF curves based on observed data to future climate conditions using the latest IPCC climate model results and SimCLIM climate analysis software.

Consent Decree Program Management Precipitation Analysis, DeKalb County, GA

Water Resources Engineer and Climate Analyst. Performed precipitation and meteorological analysis to develop precipitation design events for the use in sewer modeling. Evaluated existing IDF curve methodology and results, with respect to recent observed events and provided update recommendations. Developed an Alternating Block precipitation event distribution based on NOAA Atlas 14 IDF curves and compared the Alternating Block distribution to U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Type II distribution. Compared actual observed event distributions to synthetic distributions (SCS Type II and Alternating Block), and recommended design storm and distribution for use in sewer modeling.

Upper Occoquan Sewer Authority Sewer Master Plan, Upper Occoquan Sewer Authority, VA

Water Resources Engineer and Climate Analyst. Provided precipitation event analysis to support sewer modeling. Evaluated the quality of precipitation records at multiple climate stations. Updated IDF curves based on the latest observed precipitation records. Performed IDF analysis using a robust multi-station L-moments approach. Projected IDF curves based on observed data to future climate conditions using the latest IPCC climate model results and SimCLIM climate analysis software.

Clean Water Program, City of San Mateo, CA

Climate Change Impacts Analyst. Led the technical development of high temporal resolution precipitation time series that account for potential future climate conditions. Future climate-time series were based on observed precipitation, scaled to account for climate change, and used in existing collection system and sewer models to evaluate the impacts of possible future precipitation on the sewer system. Future climate scaling method was based on both observed storm intensity as well as monthly climate change patterns, using an ensemble of global climate model results and the climate analysis software package SimCLIM.

Kristen Griebel, PE | RPWRF

Kristen is a design manager, quality manager, and process mechanical engineer with Jacobs Buildings and Infrastructure group. Her experience includes serving as a design manager, assistant design manager, quality control manager, services during construction manager, process engineer, and facility lead engineer for water and wastewater treatment systems. She has performed tasks with multiple disciplines including design-build projects.

Education

BS, Environmental Engineering, Oregon State University

ME, Chemical Engineering, Oregon State University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: AZ #52392 (Civil)

Years of Experience: 18

Relevant Experience

RPWRF Next Level of Treatment; City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager/Design Manager. Design manager for the $212M tertiary treatment upgrade of Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility. Upgrade includes 75 MGD of tertiary membranes. Responsible for management of interdisciplinary design team, including subcontractors. Responsible for services during construction coordination with City and contractor.

Evaluation and Design for Rehabilitation and Replacement of WWTP at Phantom Ranch, National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park, AZ

Design Manager. Served as the Design Manager for the evaluation and design of short-term improvements to the vintage 1980s Phantom Ranch WWTP to meet treatment standards under increased flows and loads, while planning for a new WWTP. Responsibilities included management of an interdisciplinary design team for this retrofit project.

Columbia Boulevard Secondary Treatment Expansion Program (STEP), City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services, Portland, OR

Design Manager. Design manager for $315 million secondary treatment expansion of Columbia Boulevard Wastewater Treatment Plant. Responsible for the management of an interdisciplinary design team including multiple subcontractors.

Subsystem and Pump Station Design Program, Pioneer Natural Resources, TX

Program Quality Manager. Program quality manager for a $1.2 billion subsystem and pump station design program. Pioneer Natural Resources is expanding operations in the Permian Basin using permanent infrastructure to operate in the area for the next 30 years. With the limited supply of fresh groundwater in the Permian aquifer, the client wanted to evaluate supporting the increased water demand using external sources, recycle, trucking, and limited freshwater wells.

Chloramination Facility Design-Build, Tucson Water, Tucson, AZ

Design Manager. Design manager for addition of Chloramination facilities to existing reuse treatment facility.

Robindale Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade Design-Build, Brownsville Public Utilities Board, Brownsville, TX

Quality Manager/Assistant Design Manager/Facility Lead. Assisted in the management of an interdisciplinary design team for a secondary treatment plant upgrade. Responsible for quality management program and design of three secondary clarifiers. Subsequently responsible for managing engineering support during construction activities.

Agua Nueva Water Reclamation Facility Design-Build-Operate, Pima County Regional Water Reclamation District (PCRWRD), Tucson, AZ

Assistant Design Manager/Facility Lead. Assisted in the management of an interdisciplinary design team for a greenfield tertiary treatment facility. Responsible for design of tertiary filtration facility, disinfection facility and chemical feed and storage facility. Subsequently responsible for managing engineering support during construction activities.

Ina Road (Tres Rios) Water Reclamation Facility, PCRWRD, Tucson, AZ

Associate Engineer. Responsible for the design of chemical facilities. Assisted design managers with various tasks throughout, including coordinating specifications and preparing scopes and fees for several client-directed change orders.

Brooke Tacia | Financial Capacity

Education

BA, Economics, Western Washington University

Years of Experience: 19

Brooke Tacia of FCS, a Bowman company, brings 19 years of financial analysis and modeling experience for jurisdictions in Washington (including Washington Conservation Districts), Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, and Iowa. She has performed numerous water, sewer, stormwater, solid waste, and electric utility rate analyses, revenue requirement studies, cost-of-service assessments, and utility finance engagements throughout the Northwest. She has also performed in-depth analysis of rate structures, developed weather-dependent demand forecasting tools, created purchased water cost predictors based on drought probabilities, crafted alternatives to help mitigate overall charge increases, and analyzed financial stability ratios to gauge utilities' financial health. Additionally, Brooke is the board secretary of the Women in Public Finance Association's Pacific Northwest Chapter, which promotes diversity and advancement of women in the finance industry.

Relevant Experience

Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Cost-of-Service Analysis and Rate Design, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Developed detailed revenue requirement and cost-of-service models for the City's water, sewer, and stormwater utilities to facilitate a multi-year revenue requirement strategy that resulted in the first two-year rate increase approval higher than inflationary levels since 2014. The increase in rate revenue will allow the City to deliver infrastructure investments in alignment with planned needs as well as begin funding a membrane replacement reserve to offset future capital costs. Water residential rate design changes were incorporated to continue to communicate water conservation by increasing charges on discretionary usage more than lower-tiered, inside usage. In addition to the overall revenue needs, the City's water and sewer general facilities charges were updated and a 3-year phase-in plan was approved by the Council and will represent the first increases to those charges in 20 years.

Water and Sewer Rate Study, General Facility Charge Update and Cost-of-Service Analysis, Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, Lynnwood, WA

Project Manager. Completed a comprehensive water and wastewater cost-of-service rate study that addressed overall revenue generation as well as class-based equity for each system. Rate structure redesign was implemented for the sewer utility to create a three-tiered fixed charge to simplify residential wastewater billing. Rate strategies considered a conservation-driven decline in water usage, increases to King County and Everett treatment costs, and cash funding for approximately $62.4 million in capital costs over the 3-year rate setting period. Approval from the Board of Commissioners came after multiple scenarios were presented showing rate of capital execution and resulting rate and capital funding impacts. In addition, a benchmarking analysis was performed to provide a quantitative comparative assessment of performance to national and regional combined utility operators.

Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Rate Study, and Sewer Financial Plan, City of Lynnwood, WA

Project Manager. Recent engagements evaluated impacts of different funding and timing options for $241 million in capital investment and reevaluating the City's 6-year rate path to reflect the increase in nutrient removal funding expected for the sewer utility. Facilitated multiple work sessions with City Council and the public to present assumptions, drivers and overall rate strategies, resulting in approval of a 6-year rate path, inclusive of multiple years of double-digit increases to support sewer capital investment. In addition to the approved rate and capital funding strategies, a sewer connection charge was developed and implemented to help offset future capital investment.

Water/Wastewater Rate Study and Integrated Plan Financial Analysis, City of Bend, OR

Project Manager. Comprehensive water, wastewater, and stormwater cost-of-service rate studies, involving the development of 30-year financial models. Evaluated financing alternatives associated with funding a combined $1.1 billion in capital infrastructure investment identified in the utility's comprehensive plans. Reviewed alternative customer classifications including five strength categories for the City's sewer system and developed initial rate differentials for high-strength category. Cost-of-service analysis evaluated distribution of costs under current and new WWTP expansion. Rate modernization efforts included developing a water rate option that eliminated the 1,000-cubic-foot allowance and shifting to volume-based rates for all sewer customers. Conducted rate structure prioritization with City Council to provide consistency when evaluating rate design alternatives.

Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Rate Study, City of Peoria, AZ

Project Manager. Developed tailored rate models to perform a 10-year revenue requirement and cost-of-service analysis to satisfy ongoing operations as well as $427 million in capital expenditures. Determined the allocation of recycled water costs to align recycling costs with the water supply and wastewater treatment portion of the process to help align revenue generation with the cost each utility incurs to provide reclaimed water services. Created drought surcharges to help mitigate ongoing water supply issues. Surcharges were developed to align with staged demand reductions ranging from a minor drought to severe drought scenarios. Key to surcharge development was preserving the first-tier rate as a lifeline, with no surcharge applied.

Process Water Reuse Facility Financial Plan, and Water, Sewer, Stormwater, and Irrigation Cost-of-Service and Rate Study, City of Pasco, WA

Project Manager. Developed a cost allocation model for the City's process water reuse facility as the City embarked on a public-private partnership with a renewable natural gas company to convert processor produced BOD into renewable natural gas for sale on the market. Cost allocations considered engineering design criteria, overall flow and loading levels, and contractual requirements, to develop an equitable cost recovery system for consideration. Multiple meetings were held with stakeholders to explain assumptions and methodology and gather feedback. Recently the City Council approved the updated rate schedule for the reuse facility, completing a 4-year long process from design to operational.

Dan Pitzler | Business Case Evaluation

Dan assists clients with strategic decisions, business case evaluations, and risk management using sophisticated decision analysis processes and tools. These methods help clients in many different industries decide on the best course of action for major infrastructure upgrades. Evaluations must consider complex interactions between system elements, require insights and experience from multiple disciplines, and require input, knowledge, and buy-in from senior management and technical specialists from multiple departments within client organizations. Dan brings methods and tools that have roots in academia but have been refined and improved during engagements with countless cities and utilities throughout North America. The methods result in a clear basis for decisions that are sound and well documented. In executing this work, Dan develops and facilitates business case evaluations with stakeholder groups, and applies decision tools such as monetization of non-market criteria, risk matrixes, influence diagrams, decision trees, Monte Carlo simulation, and multi-objective decision analysis (MODA) to assess and manage risk, ultimately helping clients make better decisions about investments in infrastructure. Dan applies these tools in a wide range of fields including water, wastewater, waste management, transportation, energy, information technology, and security.

Education

MA, Economics, University of Washington

BA, Economics, Western Washington University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Certificate, Strategic Decisions and Risk Management, Stanford University

Years of Experience: 40

Relevant Experience

University Green Stormwater Infrastructure Alternatives Analysis, King County, Seattle, WA

Decision Science Advisor. Provided facilitation support and decision science guidance during an evaluation of green stormwater infrastructure to reduce gray infrastructure demands, as a part of the County's Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Long-Term Control Plan. The project evaluated installation of GSI facilities as proposed retrofits within the project area's right-of-way, to the maximum extent practicable. This included developing a comprehensive evaluation process; developing a GSI Opportunity Database; evaluating the cost and performance of GSI; evaluating risks and nonmonetary benefits; and alternative selection.

Smith Bypass Reach and Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) Mitigation Alternative Analysis, Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB), Eugene, OR

Decision Science Lead. Led an evaluation of alternatives to reduce the frequency and duration of large spills into the Smith Bypass Reach to protect proposed habitat improvements downstream of Smith Dam. Also evaluated alternatives to mitigate the related issue of overtopping at Smith Dam during a PMF. Facilitated a series of workshops to develop criteria and measurement scales, reviewing the scoring of alternatives against criteria, and exploring trade-offs to determine a preferred alternative using MODA methods with Jacobs' MODA tool.

Carmen-Smith Fish Passage Facilities Downstream Gate Alternative Analysis, EWEB, Eugene, OR

Decision Science Lead. Led an evaluation of gate modification alternatives that would allow for safe downstream fish passage while preserving spillway flow capacity and enabling the spillway to re-regulate the McKenzie River. Facilitated a series of workshops to develop criteria and measurement scales, reviewing the scoring of alternatives against criteria, and exploring trade-offs to determine a preferred alternative using MODA methods with Jacobs' MODA tool.

Iona Island Wastewater Treatment Plant Project Definition, Metro Vancouver, Burnaby, BC, Canada

Structured Decision Co-Lead. Co-led a structured decision process aiding a large group of stakeholders and senior management to develop, evaluate, and decide on a concept for a new secondary wastewater treatment plant. Work included facilitating and presenting at four 80-person workshops; structuring an initial objectives hierarchy; developing an innovative scenario planning approach to assessing the adaptability and resilience of options to various stress scenarios, such as climate change, earthquakes, and other long-term trends and hazards; and analyzing and presenting the trade-offs represented by integrated engineering and architectural concepts, resulting in a staff recommendation.

Water Research Foundation (WRF) Report 4493, Capital Funding Imperatives: Best Practices for Capital Improvement Programs

Consultant. Led the business case evaluation topic as part of a team of consultants that worked with 20 participating utilities to document industry best practices in the following six priority elements of the capital funding process: 1) Balancing system development needs with asset renewal and replacement needs, 2) Program implementation approaches and systems, 3) Business case evaluations, 4) Prioritization of projects and initiatives, 5) Increasing stakeholder involvement and customer research, and 6) Capital program funding approval and resourcing processes. The utility case studies covered a diverse geographic range of public and private utilities including the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Seattle Public Utilities, Tampa Bay Water, Toronto Water, and Columbus Water, with further insights provided by best practices from the United Kingdom and Australia. The report was published by the WRF.

Risk Assessment Framework and Triple Bottom Line Business Case for CSO Alternatives, Seattle Public Utilities, Seattle, WA

Structured Decision Lead. Developed the cost and schedule risk assessment framework for the City's $500 million CSO program. Duties included developing an overall risk management framework and instituting risk management policies. Facilitated risk workshops to develop and maintain the program risk register and to develop probabilistic opinions of cost for multiple projects within the program. Also led multiple interdisciplinary teams that conducted triple bottom line business cases to select preferred alignments and technologies using MODA and risk analysis for the Windermere, Henderson, and Genesee CSO basins. Led probabilistic cost contingency evaluations for the program.

Pipeline 1 Pressurization Project, City of Tacoma, WA

Benefit-Cost Analysis Lead. Developed a methodology to integrate MODA into the benefit-cost analysis required for the City's business case evaluation process and led the evaluation of alternatives using that methodology and Jacobs' MODA tool. The evaluation included incorporating the risk cost associated with an alternative that would abandon a section of existing pipeline. The risk costs monetized included replacing lost partner supply, replacing lost partner operation and maintenance dollars, replacing lost Tacoma Water supply, and repayments to partners for sunk costs.

Mouth of the Duwamish Combined Sewer Overflow Program, King County WTD, WA

Decision Science Co-Lead. Co-led the decision-making approach for a $1B+ program for controlling King County CSO outfalls at the mouth of the Duwamish River. Worked with teams of client and consultant subject matter experts and managers to develop the decision-making approach; screen treatment sites, outfalls, and conveyance routes; analyze and short list 11 system alternatives into three candidate alternatives; and aid selection of the best-apparent system alternative to progress into design. Work included helping plan and deliver multiple workshops with 50 plus client and consultant team members.

Craig Massie, PE | Project Principal

Craig is a senior project manager in Jacobs's People and Places Solutions Group in Corvallis, Oregon. His background encompasses municipal and industrial planning, design, construction, and project and program management involving water, wastewater, water resoeurces, fish passage, and hydropower. Craig is skilled at delivering technical project information to non-technical audiences such as city councils, commissions, and resource agencies as well as in public information setting. Craig also has extensive alternative deliver expereince, including assisting Spokane in their first General Contractor/Construction Manager (GCCM) delivery at the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility.

Education

BS, Mechanical Engineering, Washington State University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: WA #31685

Years of Experience: 39

Relevant Experience

RPWRF Next Level of Treatment Project, City of Spokane, WA

Project Manager. Managed the design of the $160 million program to achieve the Next Level of Treatment at the Spokane Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility. Assisted the City with selection of two membrane vendors for extended piloting to be followed by competitive selection of the membrane vendor. Assisted the City in evaluation of project delivery options and selection of the GCCM delivery approach. Participated in the GCCM delivery authorization required by the State of Washington, the selection of the GCCM and value engineering/constructability reviews with the owner, engineer, and GCCM during the design phase. Improvements include additional primary clarification, aeration basin improvements, chemical feed system improvements, secondary clarification improvements in addition to the 50-mgd nominal capacity microfiltration membranes.

Carmen Smith Hydroelectric License Implementation, Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB), Eugene, OR

Program Manager. Managed this $150 million program to improve fish passage and upgrade hydroelectric power generation facilities. The project consists of fish passage improvements at Trail Bridge Dam and hydroelectric facility planning and refurbishment at the Carmen powerhouse. Work included evaluation of all hydrogenation and related facilities, recommendations for improvements, balance of plant design, turbine generator refurbishment document preparation. Coordination included permitting-related document development and regular meetings with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and numerous federal and state fisheries agencies. Assisted EWEB with the selection of GCCM delivery for the project construction. Design of the fish passage elements was put on hold at 90% complete. Design of balance of plant design for the Carmen Powerhouse was put on hold at 60% complete, and the turbine generator refurbishment document was put on hold at 90% complete.

Durham Advanced Water Treatment Plat (AWTP) WASSTRIP Improvements, Clean Water Services, Durham, OR.

Project Manager. Managed the design and construction phase services for the $7 million project to upgrade the WASSTRIP thickening and phosphorus-release system process associated with Clean Water Service's nutrient recover program at the Durham AWTP. Project included new rotary drum thickeners, piping, pumping, odor control and conversion of an anaerobic digester to a mixed phosphorus prerelease tank.

Coos Bay WWTP 1 Facility Plan Amendment, City of Coos Bay, OR

Project Manager. Managed planning services associated with updating the facility plan. Successfully worked with the City to convince the Department of Environmental Quality that a full facility plan was not required, instead a lower cost amendment focusing on the plant condition, liquids treatment alternatives, and flow and load analysis updates was sufficient. During the execution of this amendment, additional scope to evaluate solids handling, recognizing the impact of sludge transferred from WWTP2 was added, as was bench scale testing of chemically enhanced, primary treatment (CEPT). CEPT is a promising and cost-effective way to minimize treatment expansion within the footprint of the existing plant infrastructure.

Wastewater System Improvements, City of Albany, OR

Program Manager. Managed the $83 million program that included conveyance and treatment plant improvements to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows from the City's wastewater system and manage effluent temperature. Managed Jacobs' design of the $55 million (construction dollars) treatment plant improvements that included new headworks, aeration, secondary clarification, and disinfection. Also managed the $3.2 million (construction dollars) North Albany Lift Station and Force Main Project executed by CM/GC delivery. Providing program management oversight to the $17 million (project cost) wetlands treatment project associated with the thermal load reduction of the Albany effluent plus the effluent of an industrial partner. Responsible to the Joint Management Committee to lead quarterly meetings to discuss project issues, determine policy, and assist the Committee in managing the assets.

Water System Improvements and Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Expansion, McMinnville Water and Light (MW&L), McMinnville, OR

Project Manager. Managed facility planning process and subsequent design and construction of $27 million project to expand the MW&L water treatment plant from 13 to 22 mgd and remodel the existing treatment facilities. The facility plan was a very comprehensive evaluation of options for expanding capacity of the 30-year-old direct filtration plant and the addition of a new parallel plant. After reviewing a broad range of alternatives considering their own criteria, MW&L elected to expand the plant using plate settlers and media filtration. The existing site is heavily constrained by both the existing facilities and the steep topography. During the evaluation of potential delivery approaches, the decision was made that the CM/GC approach would best serve the project. The conversion from D-B-B to CM/GC was made following the 60% complete design deliverable.

Water and Wastewater Treatment, Distribution and Collection, City of Dallas, OR

Program Manager. Client service manager/program manager for numerous water and wastewater system projects for the City. Meets frequently with the Dallas City Council to provide updates on project status. Jacobs has, or is, conducting 14 projects under water system and wastewater system engineering services contracts. Projects include filter-to-waste improvements at the City's water plant, reservoir cover addition, water master plan update, wastewater collection system upgrades including a three-mile gravity interceptor, WWTP security improvements, and biosolids management planning.

Kenny Janssen, LG | Water Rights / Reuse

Kenny Janssen of GSI Water Solutions has 21 years of experience in water supply and resource management for municipalities, water districts, and tribal governments in Washington and Oregon. He specializes in aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) feasibility and pilot testing, groundwater development, well design, water rights, well rehabilitation, and resource protection studies. Kenny has led numerous groundwater supply development projects for the City of Spokane and is highly knowledgeable about the City's water supply and water rights and the local hydrogeology.

Education

MS, Hydrogeology, Portland State University

BS, Geology, Portland State University

Licenses/Certifications

Licensed Geologist: WA #2973

Registered Geologist: OR #G2282

Years of Experience: 21

Relevant Experience

- **Project Manager.** New Groundwater Supply Source Evaluation, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Manager.** Well Station Condition Assessment and Groundwater Supply Expansion Evaluation, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Manager.** Exploratory Groundwater Investigation and Wellfield Siting Evaluation, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Manager.** ASR Program Development, Permitting, and Ongoing Support, City of Kennewick, WA
- **Project Manager.** Reclaimed Water ASR Pre-Feasibility Evaluation, Reclaimed Water Master Plan, City of Lacey, WA
- **Principal-in-Charge.** Water Rights Strategy, Cities of Camas and Washougal, WA
- **Water Rights Support.** Heights High Pressure Zone Water Rights and Source Expansion Support, City of Vancouver, WA
- **Project Manager/Water Rights Support.** Water Rights Strategy, Home Valley Water District, Stevenson, WA
- **Project Manager/Water Rights Support.** Water Rights Due Diligence Investigation, City of Ridgefield, WA

Matt Noesen, PE, PMP | Resource Recovery

Matt is a municipal wastewater engineer in Oregon, specializing in planning and implementing wastewater utility projects. He has worked on studies related to tightening regulations for treatment works and industry. His expertise includes innovative treatment strategies, disinfection, biosolids, resource recovery/energy, and industrial wastewater treatment, including landfill leachate.

Education

MS, Environmental Engineering, University of California at Berkeley

BS, Electrical Engineering, Carnegie-Mellon University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: WA #54064, OR #18184, CA #C50366, NC #040949, SC #31211

Certified Project Management Professional (PMP)

Years of Experience: 24

Relevant Experience

- **Project Manager.** King County Food Waste Recycling Alternatives Analysis, WA
- **Project Manager/Project Advisor**. Organic Materials Recovery and Bioenergy Feasibility Study Project, Clatsop County, OR
- **Sustainability Lead**. King County South Treatment Plant Program Management Owner's Agent, Renton, WA
- **Project Manager.** Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan Update and Net Zero Program/Digester Gas Utilization Study, City of Gresham, OR
- **Project Manager.** Facilities Planning, Biogas Study, Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission, OR

Dan O'Leary | I&I Reduction

Dan is a senior hydraulic technologist specializing in wastewater conveyance. Over the past few years, he has focused on leading hydraulic reviews and coordination for SSO and CSO programs in San Mateo, Seattle, and King County and the West Point Treatment Plant control system replacement. He's an expert in INFOWORKS ICM, MIKEURBAN, sewer flow monitoring, SCADA upgrades, climate change adaptation, and flow/rain forecasting.

Education

BS, Mechanical Engineering, Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology

Years of Experience: 29

Relevant Experience

- **Modeling Lead.** Mercer Corridor Improvements Project, Seattle, WA
- **Modeling Lead.** South Park Backflow Protection Project Planning and Options Development, Seattle, WA
- **Modeling QA/QC Lead.** CSO Long-Term Control Plan Development Services, Seattle Public Utilities, Seattle, WA
- **Modeling Lead**. Wastewater Master Plan Update, Springfield, OR
- **Modeling Lead**. Rilling Road Flow Management Facility, San Antonio, TX
- **Modeling Senior Reviewer.** Truckee River Interceptor Modeling, Truckee, CA
- **Senior Reviewer.** City of San Mateo Clean Water Program, City of San Mateo, CA

John Porcello, LG, LHg | Groundwater

John has 35 years of professional consulting experience. He specializes in water resource management and planning, with an emphasis on quantitative hydrogeology and numerical modeling, plus climate-change assessments to examine watershed conditions and support local and regional water supply planning. His experience includes basin-scale water resource studies and local-scale groundwater supply planning for municipal water providers (wellfield operations management, wellfield expansion planning, and groundwater quality protection). He has developed and applied groundwater models for municipal water providers in a variety of groundwater basins in the Western United States, including for permitting efforts on water supply and environmental impact assessments.

Education

MS, Hydrology, Univ. of Arizona
BS, Hydrology, Univ. of Arizona

Licenses/Certifications

Licensed Geologist and Hydrogeologist: WA #815

Registered Geologist: OR #G1563

Years of Experience: 35

Relevant Experience

- **Project Manager/Groundwater Modeler.** Groundwater Modeling Study of Potential Climate Change Influences on City Wells, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Manager/Groundwater Modeler.** Climate Change and Streamflow Trend Analyses, Spokane Aquifer Joint Board, Spokane River Watershed, WA and ID
- **Program Director/Lead Quantitative Hydrogeologist.** Assessment and Alternatives Study for Three Well Stations, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Manager/Groundwater Modeler.** Feasibility Evaluation for Development of a New Wellfield, City of Spokane, WA
- **Groundwater Modeler.** Hydrologic Analysis to Support Water Rights Change Applications, City of Spokane, WA
- **Groundwater Modeler.** Groundwater/Surface Water Interaction Modeling, Spokane Aquifer Joint Board, WA
- **Presenter/Lecturer.** SVRP Aquifer Class, Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative, Post Falls, ID
- **Project Manager/Groundwater Modeler.** Groundwater Model Update for the Idaho Portion of the SVRP, Idaho Washington Aquifer Collaborative, Post Falls, ID

John Simonds, PE | Mechanical

John's experience and training includes mechanical and control system design and startup, quality control reviews, control system software configuration, installation, testing, and startup, process control troubleshooting, and industrial energy analysis, including thermodynamics, heat transfer, cogeneration, and energy conservation techniques.

Education

MS, Mechanical Engineering, Oregon State University

BS, Mechanical Engineering, Oregon State University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: OR #16087, CA #32039, MD #35534, VA #45565

Years of Experience: 29

Relevant Experience

- **Lead Facility Engineer**. Spokane NLT Project, City of Spokane, Spokane, WA
- **Lead Mechanical Engineer/Assistant Design Manager**. Robert Duff Water Redundant Backwash Pump, Medford Water Commission, Medford, OR
- **Lead Mechanical and I&C Engineer**. WWRP Hypochlorite System Replacement, City of Corvallis, Corvallis, OR
- **Lead Mechanical Engineer/Facility Lead**. Scott Water Treatment Plant Improvements, McMinnville Water & Light, McMinnville, OR
- **Lead Mechanical Engineer.** Biosolids Digester Facilities Project, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), San Francisco, CA
- **Lead Engineer**. Woodland-Davis Water Supply Project, Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency, Cities of Davis and Woodland, CA

Matt Crowley | Condition Assessment

Matt specializes in condition assessment, risk profiling, process control, and data analysis. He has extensive experience with water/wastewater projects for government and municipal clients, and is skilled in maintenance strategies and computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) implementation.

Education

BS, Marine Engineering, Massachusetts Maritime Academy

Licenses/Certifications

Massachusetts Grade 4 Municipal Wastewater Operator

New England Water and Environment Association (NEWEA), Collection System Operator Grade 4

Years of Experience: 24

Relevant Experience

- **O&M Management.** WWTP Facilities Plan, City of Wenatchee, WA
- **O&M Consultant Senior Manager.** Walla Walla CY26, City of Walla Walla, WA
- **Project Manager.** Discover Clean Water Alliance Condition Assessment, Salmon Creek WWTP, Vancouver, WA
- **Project Manager**. Condition Assessment, Ave Maria Utility Company, FL
- **Project Lead**. AZ Capital Renewal Program, City of Tucson, Tucson, AZ
- **Project Lead**. Condition Assessment and Capital Improvement Planning, Albuquerque Water Utility Authority, Albuquerque, NM
- **Task Lead**. Asset Management Program, DC Water, Washington, DC
- **Task Lead**. Condition Assessment and Capital Improvement Planning, City of Phoenix, Phoenix, AZ
- **Task Lead**. Condition Assessment and Capital Improvement Planning, City of Chandler, Chandler, AZ

John Spencer | Regulatory Advisor

Education

MS, Regional Planning, University of British Columbia

BA, Urban Planning, University of Washington

Years of Experience: 43

John Spencer brings over 43 years of regulatory strategy experience providing strategic consulting during client negations with regulatory agencies. He acts as a consultant and senior advisor to utility departments, regional districts, and departments of natural resources around the country including King County Department of Natural Resources, Seattle Public Utilities, City of Spokane Utilities Department, New York City Municipal Finance Bureau, Minneapolis Metropolitan Council, City and County of Honolulu, Miami-Dade Wastewater Utility, the Greater Vancouver Regional District, and the Victoria Regional District, B.C. He participated in negotiations with U.S. Justice Department, EPA, State of Washington Department of Ecology, Department of Natural Resources, and many others.

Relevant Experience

- **Strategic Advisor.** St Paul Various Upgrades for Solids Management, Metropolitan Council of Minneapolis, MN
- **Strategic Advisor.** City of Spokane settlement with Ecology regarding total maximum daily limits, Spokane County, WA
- **Strategic Advisor.** Combined Sewer Overflow Control Program Management, Seattle Public Utilities, WA
- **Strategic Advisor.** Ship Canal Discharge Elimination, Seattle Public Utilities, WA
- **Program Manager.** Biological Assessment of Endangered Species, Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility, Cook Inlet, AK
- **Project Manager.** 301(h) Application, City and County of Honolulu, HI
- **Strategic Advisor.** John M. Asplund Water Pollution Control Facility 301 (h) Permit Renewal, AK, including assisting with renewal and administration of the permit to discharge treated wastewater

Kyle Van Dyk, PE | Collection System Modeling

Education

MS, Environmental Engineering, University of Nebraska

BS, Civil Engineering, Gonzaga University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: OH #81285

Years of Experience: 12

Kyle is a wastewater engineer with 12 years of experience, specializing in wastewater collection system modeling, stormwater, watershed, and water distribution system modeling, as well as wastewater treatment planning and design. His skills include flow pattern modeling, model calibration, system integration, and developing SharePoint dashboards for CSO and SSO performance.

Relevant Experience

- **Modeling Lead.** Collection System On-Call Model Calibration Tasks, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Engineer.** Combined Sewer Overflow Real-Time Control Alternatives Analysis, City of Spokane, WA
- **Project Engineer.** Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) 700 Integrated Watershed Action Plan (IWAP), MSDGC, Cincinnati, OH
- **Modeling Lead.** Collection System Model Development and Calibration, Mobile Area Water and Sewer System (MAWSS), AL
- **Project Engineer.** Model Development for Combined Sewer Area, City of Omaha, NE

Stephanie McGregor, PE | RPWRF Hydraulics

Stephanie brings 11 years of experience with hydraulics modelling, design, dynamic simulation, programming, and commissioning of water and wastewater facilities. She has close connections with Jacobs staffing managers and will collaborate regularly to drawn upon additional local resources to address your specific project as needed. Stephanie brings local facility knowledge as well as a track record of successfully delivering hydraulics modelling and control system services to support clients throughout Oregon, Washington, and the Pacific Northwest with their immediate and long-term needs.

Education

BS, Bioprocess Engineering (Honors), Oregon State University

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: OR #87419, ID #P-20672

Years of Experience: 11

Relevant Experience

- **Hydraulics & Controls Modeler.** Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility, City of Spokane, WA
- **Hydraulics & Controls Modeler.** West Point Treatment Plant, King County, King County, WA
- **I&C Engineer.** Kellogg Creek WRRF Aeration Basin Improvements, Clackamas WES, Milwaukie, OR
- **Hydraulics & Controls Modeler.** Intertie 2 Pump Station and Force Main Expansion, Clackamas WES, Clackamas, OR
- **Process Engineer.** Nampa Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase II Upgrades Project Group F, City of Nampa, Nampa, ID
- **I&C Engineer.** Davis Woodland Water Supply Project, Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency, Woodland, CA
- **Hydraulics & Controls Modeler.** San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, City of San Jose, San Jose, CA
- **I&C Engineer.** Goodyear Water Treatment Facility Upgrades, City of Goodyear, Goodyear, AZ
- **Hydraulics & Controls Modeler.** 3Kings Water Treatment Plant, Park City Municipal Corporation, Park City, UT
- **I&C Engineer.** Lahaina Wastewater Reclamation Facility Stage 1A Improvements, County of Maui, Lahaina, HI

Bill Leaf, PE | Secondary Treatment / Process Modeling

Bill is a principal technologist specializing in wastewater reclamation for Jacobs, based in Boise, Idaho. He has experience in the planning, design, construction, and startup of wastewater treatment facilities. Bill has significant experience in improving existing plant performance, for both increased capacity and nutrient removal. Bill has worked primarily in the northwest region of the United States, completing projects for clients in both the public and private sectors. Bill provided senior review for the NLT related projects and helped document unit process capacities and evaluation of RPWRF system performance.

Education

MEng, Civil Engineering (Wastewater Treatment), University of Idaho

BS, Civil Engineering, University of Idaho

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: ID #9414, WA #45464

Years of Experience: 30

Relevant Experience

- **Senior Technology Consultant.** RPWRF NLT Projects, City of Spokane, WA
- **Senior Technology Consultant.** McMinnville WRF Facility Plan, McMinnville, OR
- **Senior Technology Consultant/Lead Process Engineer**. Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility, Spokane County, WA
- **Senior Technology Consultant.** Water Restoration Plant Improvements Project, City of Grants Pass, OR
- **Senior Technology Consultant.** Nampa Group F WWTP PDB, City of Nampa, ID
- **Senior Technologist.** Lander Street Water Renewal Facility Phase 1 and Phase 2, City of Boise, ID
- **Senior Technology Consultant.** Lahaina Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WWRF) Modifications Stage 1A, County of Maui, HI
- **Senior Technology Consultant.** Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay WRF P 875 Improvements, Kaneohe Bay, HI

Paul Mueller, PE | Tertiary Treatment / PCBs

Paul is a project manager and project engineer for process evaluations and treatability studies. He specializes in water and wastewater treatment facility design and analysis, with a special emphasis on membrane treatment processes. He holds the United States Patent Application 2002-0121479-A1 "Method and Apparatus for Treatment of Drinking Water."

Education

BS, Civil Engineering, University of Illinois

MS, Environmental Engineering, University of Illinois

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer: OR #15518

Years of Experience: 38

Relevant Experience

- **Process Engineer.** Spokane Next Level of Treatment Tertiary Treatment Project, City of Spokane, WA
- **Engineer.** Dallas Water Treatment Plant, City of Dallas, Dallas, OR
- **Senior Advisor.** Joint WTP, Cities of Albany-Millersburg, Albany, Millersburg, OR
- **Project Engineer.** Performance Evaluation, Roseburg Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility, Roseburg, OR
- **Lead Engineer.** Chemical Systems Design, Gresham Wastewater Treatment Plant, City of Gresham, Gresham, OR
- **Senior Membrane Process Consultant.** West Pasco Water Treatment Plant, City of Pasco, Pasco, WA

John Ganaway | O&M Optimization

John is an experienced Asset Management subject matter expert with 25 years of experience in multiple industries. He focuses on Maintenance & Reliability excellence, leading high-performance work teams and systems to excellence, demonstrating world-class results by building a culture of inspiration, motivation, and collaboration. He has supported organizations by developing their Design for Reliability (DfR) programs and toolkits to provide value by significantly reducing the overall Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). He specializes in Predictive Technologies and is trained in vibration analysis, thermography, and acoustic emission (UE). John has significant PdM/CBM program development, integration, execution, audit, and continuous improvement experience.

Education

AS Applied Science and Technology, Thomas Edison State College

Licenses/Certifications

Certified Reliability Leader, Association of Asset Management Professionals, #151735

Certified Maintenance & Reliability Professional, Society of Maintenance and Reliability, #141215

Certificate in Asset Management, The Institute of Asset Management, #6128073

Years of Experience: 25

Relevant Experience

- **Asset Management Specialist.** City of Edmonds WWTP Criticality, Condition Assessment and CIP Development, WA
- **Deputy Project Manager and Technical Leader**. Asset Management Program, City of Billings Public Works Department, Billings, MT
- **Reliability Centered Design (RCD) SME.** Capital Delivery Process - Reliability Centered Design, Clark County Water Reclamation District, Las Vegas, NV
- **Facility Condition Assessor (Electrical & Fire Protection).** IMCOM – Western US Builder Facility Condition Assessment, US Army Radford Army Ammunition Installation, VA

John DeWolf | Cost Estimating

John brings extensive experience providing cost estimating services for a range of projects including pipeline, sewer, and water treatment plants. His experience has encompassed a wide range of projects ranging from major road and utility construction to design-build on multimillion dollar building facilities. Additionally, he has extensive experience with underground utility construction including storm, sewer, and water pipelines as well as small plant and lift stations.

Education

BS, Industrial Technology, California State University

Licenses/Certifications

Years of Experience: 40

Relevant Experience

- **Cost Estimator.** Ballona Creek Watershed Multi-Benefit Stormwater Project Concept Reports, Los Angeles County Public Works, Los Angeles County, CA
- **Cost Estimator.** Hollenbeck Park Lake Rehabilitation and Stormwater Management, Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Los Angeles, CA
- **Cost Estimator.** Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans Power Master Plan and Implementation Projects, New Orleans, LA
- **Senior Cost Estimator.** North City Water Reclamation Plant Expansion, City of San Diego, San Diego, CA
- **Cost Estimator/Project Engineer.** Shaver Lake Sewer Collection System, City of Shaver Lake, Shaver Lake, CA

Tahne Corcutt | Funding / Financing

Jacobs Water Infrastructure Funding and Grants consulting practice is led by Tahne Corcutt, a 17-year veteran and expert on the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) programs. She previously served as a prime federal contractor for the EPA's Office of Water, Office of Wastewater, and the 319 Nonpoint Source Program. Tahne has secured over $500 million in project funding for communities and spearheaded 15 innovative water infrastructure financing pilots to establish new financing mechanisms such as programmatic financing, conduit lending, and sponsorship lending for agencies like the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Hawaii State Department of Health, California State Water Resources Control Board, and Washington Department of Health and Department of Ecology.

Education

MS, Environmental Management, University of Maryland Global Campus

BA, Communications, University of Colorado at Boulder

Licenses/Certifications

American Bar Association Paralegal Certification

Years of Experience: 17

Relevant Experience

- **Lead Funding Strategist.** WIFIA/SRF Funding, City of Pasco, WA ($15M); Los Angeles County Flood Control District, CA ($440M)
- **Grant/Loan Program Management and Compliance Assistance**, Delaware, Florida, Washington
- **Project Manager.** EPA Support for Training and Implementation Assistance for the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants
- **Budget and Finance Technical Assistance Subject Matter Expert.** EPA Community Change Grants Program
- **Lead Writer.** Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants ($250K)
- **Lead Writer.** Puget Sound National Estuary Program Stormwater Grants, WA ($350K)
- **Lead Writer.** Combined Water Quality Funding Program, Washington Department of Ecology, WA ($1M)

Elizabeth Guevara | Engagement

Education

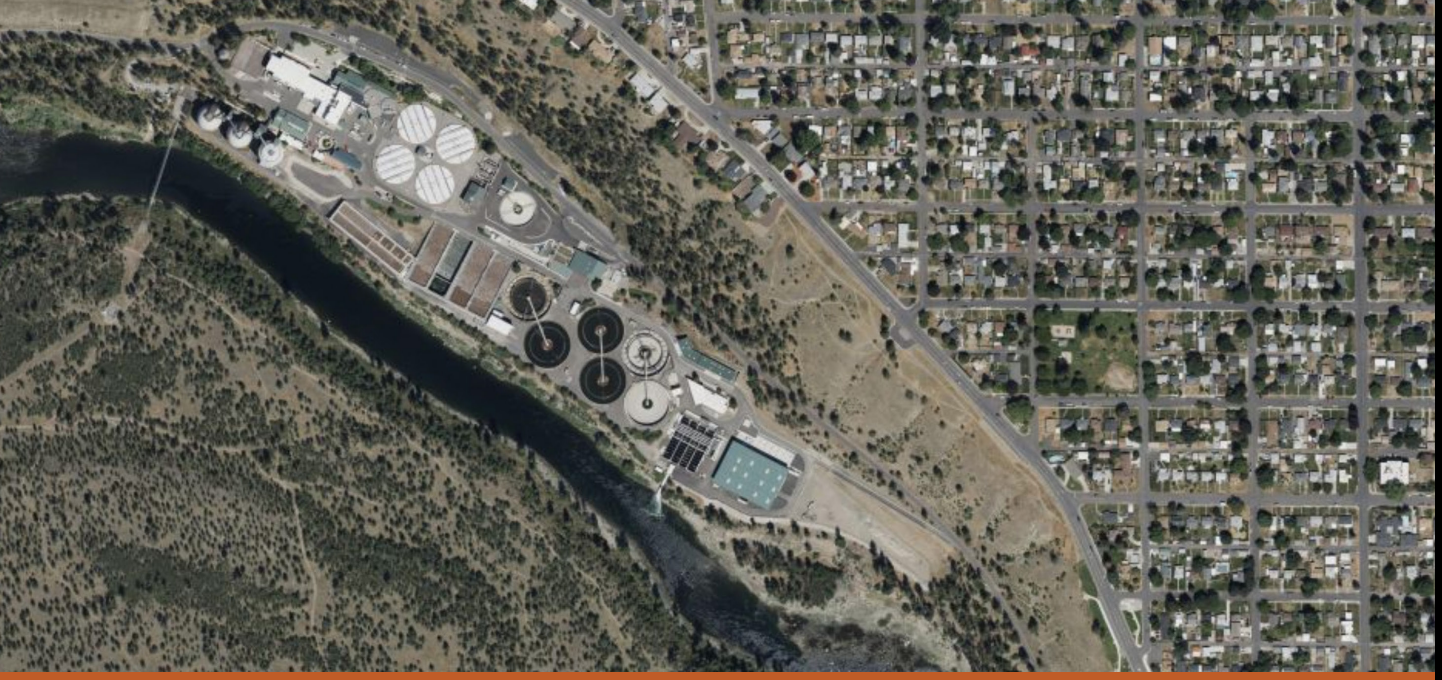
BA, Strategic Communication, Seattle University

Years of Experience: 10

Elizabeth has been managing communications and outreach projects in the Pacific Northwest for 10 years. Her experience ranges from large mega-projects like the WSDOT's $4B State Route 520 Bridge and HOV Program to smaller, contracts like the City of Seattle Department of Transportation's Yesler Bridge Rehabilitation Project. Her experience providing boots on the ground support for agencies and contractors allows her to have a unique understanding of what is needed to deliver a project successfully, whether its building consensus with communities or working through complex technical issues with project teams. Elizabeth has led public outreach efforts for numerous projects and initiatives that engage a variety of audiences including the public, businesses, non-profit organizations, community groups, associations, and other interested parties – both virtually and in person.

Relevant Experience

- **Senior Community Engagement Specialist.** East Link Light Rail Extension Project, Sound Transit, Bellevue, WA
- **Project Communications Support.** North Mercer/Enatai and Lake Hills and NW Lake Sammamish Sewer Upgrades, King County Wastewater Treatment Division, King County, WA
- **Communications Project Manager.** Yesler Bridge Rehabilitation Project, City of Seattle, WA
- **Communications Support.** East Lake Sammamish Trail, South Sammamish A Segment, King County Parks, WA
- **Communications Support.** State Route 520 Floating Bridge and Landings Design-Build Project, Seattle, WA



For more information or to hire us, contact:

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SCOPE OF WORK

Wastewater Facilities Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility

Phase 1

Work Approach

The City of Spokane (City) Wastewater Facilities Plan Project (Project) work will be carried out using a phased delivery approach to establish a logical and progressive completion of the work. This first phase follows guidance provided by the City in the March 2025 Request for Qualifications' Task 1 and Task 2. Anticipated completion date of Phase 1 is 12 months from Notice To Proceed (NTP) for this work. A specific list of work products and deliverables are identified in the tasks below.

Review workshops will be conducted at critical milestones (about monthly) with the City project team, key individuals from the Consultant's project team, and others as needed.

Scope and Fee Development

The following key assumptions were made in the compilation of this scope of work and the estimation of the level of effort:

- The work on Phase 1 of this project will last approximately 12 months from NTP.
- No additional workshops or deliverables are included beyond those identified in the scope of work.
- Workshop formats assume that two Consultant staff will be in-person with up to 2 additional Consultant staff attending virtually as needed.
- All draft deliverables will be provided electronically in Word format, unless noted otherwise. Final deliverables will be provided in .pdf format.

Role of City

The following assumptions were made about the City's role in supporting this work:

- The City will provide to the Consultant all data in City's possession identified by the City as relating to the Consultant's services on the Project. Data may include past completed analyses, evaluations, and reports. The Consultant will reasonably rely upon the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of the information provided by the City (i.e. mixing zone study, water quality/pH review, etc.).
- The City will make its facilities accessible to the Consultant as required for the Consultant's performance of its services and will provide labor and safety equipment as required by the Consultant for such access.
- Condition assessment is not part of the Project. If items needing condition assessment are identified, the condition assessment will be performed through other contract mechanisms.
- The City will give prompt notice to the Consultant whenever the City observes or becomes aware of any development that affects the scope or timing of the Consultant's services, or of any defect in the work of the Consultant.
- The City will furnish required information, reviews, and approvals in a timely manner. For schedule purposes, deliverables identified in this scope will be reviewed and compiled comments provided within 10 workdays, unless specified for a particular deliverable.

Scope of Work

Task 1: Wastewater Flow and Load Characteristics Update

Under this task the Consultant will review the 2022 flow and loading projections for the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF) and prepare updated flow and load projections to serve as a planning basis. Load projection will include estimated polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) load as well as all other National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit limited water quality constituents. The projections developed in this task will be used to model unit process capacities in the rerating work (Task 6).

Specific actions to be conducted by the Consultant include:

- Compile and review data (see list below).
- Review and verify 2022 analysis of flow and loading projections for the City's service area.
- Based on work under Task 11, identify approach and methods for projecting wastewater flows and loads given the available data.
- Update flow and loading projections as necessary to reflect existing planning guidelines and study area characterization.
- Projections will be prepared for seven conditions: average dry and wet weather, max month dry and wet weather, max week, max day, and peak hour flow.
- Review of design criteria listed in section S4.A of the current NPDES permit.
- Consider Regional Coordination. Document current service agreements with external entities (i.e., Spokane County, FAFB, Airway Heights). Forecast anticipated future needs for these entities to identify any potential collaboration opportunities as well as define limitations to accepting additional flows as necessary.

Preliminary Data Request

- Flow data (peak influent flow 15-minute to hourly increments) from the SCADA system for select pump stations and at RPWRF from 2023 through 2025.
- Historic flow monitoring data in 15-minute to hourly increments collected in the upstream system from 2023 through 2025.
- Constituent load data (daily) at the treatment facility from 2023 to 2025.
- Determine the appropriate planning horizon for the analysis.
- Existing annual average, maximum month, maximum week, and maximum day waste loads.
- Existing solids production data, flow and solids concentrations.

Deliverables

- One virtual meeting to coordinate data request followed by an email/spreadsheet request
- One two-hour Flows and Loads Workshop with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and Final Flows and Loads technical memorandum (TM)

Task 2: Regulatory Issues and Compliance Strategy

Under this task the Consultant will prepare a written summary of key regulatory issues and associated compliance strategies for discharging to the Spokane River (River). This TM will provide detail on key strategies to maintain discharge to the River, especially on PCBs, pH, and blending, as well as information on longer-term issues (i.e. per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS]) that can be monitored and/or evaluated. The consultant will summarize the risk and potential impact of future flow projections on achieving compliance. For toxics, the review will include reasonable potential analysis and possible limits. Technical evaluations and supporting information will be documented in appendices organized by topic. A summary TM will include a list of key regulatory issues and timeframes, including short term and long term concerns.

Regulatory issues and compliance strategies to be considered include:

- PCBs / PBDEs
- pH
- Blending (secondary quality water with tertiary quality water)
- Conventional toxics, including ammonia
- EPA and Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) priority pollutants
- Dissolved oxygen
- Water quality limited parameters
- Nutrients
- Temperature
- Water quality trading
- Disinfection - Future pathogen requirements focusing on the Environmental Protection Agency's developing ambient water quality criteria (AWQC) for viruses where coliphage has been selected as the indicator organism.
- PFAS - Evaluate and identify any potential compliance issues related to PFAS pollutants in effluent, biosolids, and pretreatment programs.
- Biosolids land application - Provide status of Ecology and EPA regulatory activities and identify apparent trends and anecdotal approaches taken by large regional biosolids producers.
- Mercury - Confirm mercury minimization plan (MMP) development and implementation.
- Emerging air regulations and federal standard and requirements.

Deliverables

- Two two-hour Regulatory and Compliance Strategy workshops with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and Final Regulatory Compliance Strategy Evaluation TM

Task 3: Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility Review

The Reuse/Reclaimed Water Diversion Feasibility Review will be completed in two phases to review whether reducing the rates/volumes of treated-water discharge to the Spokane River is feasible and if so, what regulatory restrictions exist. In this Phase 1 a feasibility review will be completed by the Consultant. In the next phase the concept may be further investigated and developed.

Water Rights Evaluation-Part 1

Complete an evaluation of the surface water rights in the Spokane River that will be potentially impaired by diverting flow including instream flow rights. Develop a preliminary approach to addressing any modifications needed to impaired surface water rights.

Permitting/Reuse Requirements-Part 2

Under this task the Consultant will conduct a high-level evaluation and review of the different options for winter and summer discharging practices, including reuse and groundwater recharge. Groundwater recharge may have different implications depending on how long it takes the groundwater to return to surface water. The Consultant will evaluate recycled water constituents and consider the potential needs or benefits to implementing recycled water, along with considering the impacts to temperature issues of eliminating the discharge of treated effluent into the Spokane River. Connection to the Spokane River from groundwater recharge facilities sited in different portions of the City (for example, by PLS section) will be considered using the City's groundwater flow model to evaluate groundwater flow paths and travel times to the River. Water rights implications and regulatory requirements for each alternative will be evaluated.

The following reuse opportunities will be evaluated:

- Year-Round and Winter Discharge:
    - Groundwater recharge in percolation ponds (with and without connection to surface water)
    - Groundwater recharge in dry wells (with and without connection to surface water)
- Summer Discharge
    - Agricultural reuse with discharge to irrigation
    - Agricultural reuse with effluent "hard piped" to irrigation

For each alternative to be evaluated determine what type of permits will be required and the likely discharge requirements for each alternative. Determination will be made based on consultation with Ecology, review of similar reuse projects, and site-specific information, where available.

Deliverables

- Two two-hour Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility workshops with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and final, Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility TM with appendices

Task 4: Engineering Report Frameworks

pH/AKART Engineering Report Framework

Under this task the Consultant will prepare a framework for an Engineering Report that would meet all known and reasonable treatment (AKART) requirements for meeting final pH limits, as outlined in section S1 of the City's NPDES permit. The framework will consist of the following:

- Outline of the Engineering Report, identifying where content for each section would come from.
- Identification of alternatives to meeting the pH limits.
- Up to three high-level concept designs for treatment alternatives(including modifying/improving the existing MgOh system) to meeting the pH limits, along with Class 5 cost estimates.
- Up to three alternative ways to characterize the limit / permit structure approaches (i.e. monthly values based on river flows)

This scope of work assumes that no Spokane River water quality modeling will be conducted.

PCB Reasonable Potential Evaluation

The Consultant will conduct a review of the optimized treatment system performance and whether it has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the PCB water quality criteria. This assumes that the data has different detection limits/units/laboratories and would need to be reviewed in detail before the calculation is done.

PCB/AKART Report Framework (Optional Task)

The Consultant will prepare a framework for an Engineering Report that would meet the AKART requirements for meeting final PCB limits, as outlined in section S1 of the permit. The framework will consist of the following:

- Outline of the Engineering Report, identifying where content for each section would come from.
- Identification of alternatives to meeting the PCB limits.
- Up to three high-level concept designs for treatment alternatives to meeting the PCB limits, along with Class 5 cost estimates.
- Up to three alternative ways to characterize the limit / permit structure approaches (i.e. monthly values based on river flows)

This scope of work assumes that no Spokane River water quality modeling will be conducted.

Deliverables

- Two two-hour pH/PCB compliance workshops with the City with meeting summary and slide deck
- One two-hour pH/PCB compliance workshop with Ecology with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and Final pH Engineering Report Framework
- Draft and Final PCB Reasonable Potential Evaluation TM
- Draft and Final PCB Engineering Report Framework (optional)

Task 5: Collection System Capacity Assessment

Under this task the Consultant will review up to five reports on the City's collection system analyses, identify gaps, make recommendations to address the gaps, and as applicable, initiate work to address the gaps. The focus of the review and gap analysis will be on identifying capital improvement needs in the wastewater collection system through the planning horizon of the Project, and understanding the potential impacts of changes to the City's flows and loads projections being developed in Task 1. Work to address gaps will be conducted up to the budget allotment of $25,000 and will only be used with written approval from the City. Any modeling work will be conducted using the City's existing PCSWMM model.

Deliverables

- One two-hour workshop on the Collection System with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and Final Collection System TM
- Analysis to address gaps (optional)

Task 6: RPWRF Liquids Stream Capacity Assessment/Rerating

RPWRF Process Model Update and Mass Balance

Under this task the Consultant will update the existing Consultant-prepared RPWRF process model calibrated for existing conditions (SUMO model), showing operating conditions and the capacity of each unit process for the time horizons selected under Task 1.

Stress Testing Plans (optional task)

The Orange Book Section G1-5.3.2 indicates *"Ecology expects rerating analyses to include stress testing to validate performance at the proposed peak flow and loading rates."* Given that RPWRF has operational data available over a wide array of flow and loading conditions, the Consultant will recommend rerating without stress testing, subject to Ecology review. Computational fluid dynamic modeling (CFD) could also be used as a surrogate to stress testing, but CFD modeling is not included in this scope of work.

If required, a total of three stress testing plans will be prepared by the Consultant, one each for primary sedimentation, biological treatment/secondary sedimentation, and membrane/tertiary treatment. It is assumed that disinfection stress testing will not be done due to compliance risk. Each testing plan will include operational procedures during the test as well as a sampling and analysis plan. The stress testing plan will be reviewed with City staff first, transmitted to Ecology for review, then discussed with Ecology in one workshop before testing, and one afterward. This task assumes 24 hours of field support for the primary and secondary treatment tests and 40 hours for the tertiary treatment test.

Rerating Review/Report

The Consultant will evaluate the hydraulic and loading (BOD, TSS, nutrient) capacity of the RPWRF in accordance with the standard rerating process described in the Orange Book Section G1-5.3.2 and use of the updated plant process model. Historical plant data will be evaluated and compared to accepted industry-standard criteria as published in the Orange Book, the Water Environment Federation's Manual of Practice, and Metcalf & Eddy. This analysis will include a check of redundancy requirements and a Tier II antidegradation analysis as required by Chapter 173-201A-320 of the Washington Administrative Code.

The Consultant will prepare for and lead four workshops with Ecology to review the RPWRF capacity rerating.

- Preliminary Discussion of Approach
- Review Stress Testing Plan (if needed)
- Review Stress Testing Results and Draft Rerating study
- Discuss Ecology comments on Draft Study

The workshops will include a presentation of historical plant performance compared to Orange Book or accepted industry criteria for each unit process and summary of data requested by Ecology. All workshops that include Ecology will be held at their Spokane office and attended by up to four Consultant staff. The Consultant will prepare the meeting agenda and meeting summary for each meeting.

Following each workshop, the Consultant will revise and finalize the standard rerating analysis based on Ecology comments, as mutually agreed to by the City and Ecology. Addressing

additional comments after this revision or to perform a non-standard rerating analysis are not included in this scope of work.

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Mass Balance/RPWRF Model TM
- Updated RPWRF process models
- Draft and Final Stress Testing Plan (optional)
- Draft and Final Rerating Study TM
- Workshop meeting summary and slide decks (see list above)

Task 7: RPWRF Solids Stream Capacity Assessment

Under this task the Consultant will conduct the following activities. Engaging with Ecology and other stakeholders is envisioned in the next phase of this work:

- Review existing on-site and off-site solids facility information.
    - Summarize capacity and performance of existing thickening, digestion, gas flaring, dewatering and biosolids storage, and associated auxiliary facilities.
    - Summarize existing off-site solids management system (i.e., Class B land application to decentralized, independent farms) and amount of off-site agricultural land, total costs, including staffing levels for use as the baseline long-term biosolids management alternative.
- Summarize current and future solids quantities and quality.
    - Review flows and loads and RPWRF mass balance modeling from Task 6 to define current and future solids quantities (average annual, maximum month, and maximum week values to be determined and used to check the capacity of existing and future proposed solids handling facilities) and amount of off-site agricultural land. The City will provide solids data as described in Task 1.
    - Review the solids cake quality information (total solids, volatile solids, metals concentration, nitrogen content, phosphorous content, potassium content, PFAS concentration, etc.) to be provided by the City to determine how sludge quality could impact the long-term biosolids management alternatives.
- Evaluate on-site solids handling facilities.
    - Check the capacity of the existing thickening, digestion, gas flaring, dewatering, and biosolids storage facilities and determine If the existing solids handling facilities are adequate to handle future solids quantities, (including redundancy requirements) to determine the number and size of required future on-site solids handling facilities with existing technologies.

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Solids TM
- Two two-hour workshops (one focusing on data and evaluation criteria, the other focusing on capacity analysis) with meeting summary and slide deck

Task 8: RPWRF Support Utilities and Facilities Assessment

Under this task the Consultant will complete the following activities:

- Document the current condition of site support utilities at the RPWRF, including electrical, SCADA and data storage, and plant water. A brief (one page) description, along with a site schematic of each utility will be provided. RPWRF staff will be interviewed to identify any current concerns or limitations. Condition assessment is not included in this work.
- Basic plant operations and maintenance (O&M) functions for security, spare parts storage, dry storage, equipment maintenance, vehicle storage and office space will be documented in no more than three site drawings and with a short memorandum describing current practices and limitations. Three plant staff will be interviewed to identify any current concerns or limitations. Condition assessment is not included in this work. In Phase 2 these needs will be evaluated considering future plant needs and current building codes.

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Support Utilities and RPWRF O&M Review TM
- Two two-hour workshop meeting summaries and slide decks (one for support utilities, one for Facilities).

Task 9: Industrial Pretreatment Program Planning Overview

Program Overview

Under this task the Consultant will review the following:

- 2025 revised Local Limits report
- Existing industrial pretreatment program manual/procedures
- Sewer Use Ordinance
- Current Industrial User Survey
- Any Enforcement Response Plans
- Significant Non Compliance Tracking
- Model Industrial User Permit/Fact Sheet

The review will provide facilities planning level implications/recommendations to consider as part of the long term planning process.

Interjurisdictional Agreement Review

Addressing flows from Spokane County or other jurisdictions as part of the pretreatment program can be difficult. This section of the TM will discuss implications for long term

Evaluation of Current Industrial High Strength Surcharge Program

The existing rate structure for accepting and treating industrial user's discharges will be evaluated. Charges to industry are intended to provide funding for the daily, routine operation and maintenance of the City's wastewater treatment facility specifically for the portion being used by industry. Often it is not known if these charges cover the actual cost to treat these industrial discharges. Additionally, a properly designed system encourages industries to treat their wastewater before discharge. The consultant will review and evaluate the current "Surcharge" (cost recovery) system and provide a technical report with recommendations for improvement.

PCB Pretreatment Preliminary Evaluation

Consultant will review current BMP and programmatic approaches for PCB control and evaluate whether additional actions may be needed for long term program implementation.

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Pretreatment TM
- One two-hour IPP Workshop with meeting summary and slide deck

Task 10: Existing Financial Capacity Identification

Under this task the Consultant will consult both the Clean Water Act Financial Capability Guidance (EPA-March 2024) and the Final Treatment Plant Financial Capability Assessment Guidance Puget Sound Nutrient General Permit (PSNGP) (Ecology-October 2024) to assess the Wastewater Management (WWM) Division's current financial capacity. For this phase, only the Alternative 1 approach will be used to determine financial capability.

Activities to be completed by the Consultant include:

- Obtain and review results from recent financial analyses.
- Develop financial capability assessment as described in Alternative 1.
- Summarize annual and planning period total revenues and sources. Sort resource commitments into categories (e.g., capital and operations in accordance with current allocations).
- Work with City staff to create a common characterization of the WWM Division's current financial capacity given current commitments.

Deliverables

- One two-hour Financial Capacity Workshop with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and Final TM describing the current WWM Division's financial capacity for the planning period

Task 11: Existing Planning Guidelines and Study Area Characterization

Under this task the Consultant will perform the following desktop analyses to document the existing planning guidelines and study area characteristics.

Gather existing planning guidance

Gather existing information including policies and objectives that will impact the wastewater facilities plan. Documents to be reviewed include: WWM and current City and County utility and comprehensive planning documents.

Growth Projections

Summarize service area historic and future growth rates, population, and employment in 5-year increments to 2045 and estimated at buildout based on the HDR Future Flows TM.

Base Map

Develop a base map from GIS representing the study area boundaries, urban growth boundary, collection system service area, location of the treatment facilities, major roadways, topography, major waterways, and land use/zoning classes.

Land Use/ Zoning

Summarize developed acres, vacant acres, and re-developable acres by zoning class within the urban growth boundary based on existing data. Identify sewered and unsewered areas. Describe Growth Management Act and other planning assumptions from Spokane County.

Area Characteristics

Summarize topography, geology, soils, climate, air quality, water resources, cultural resources, and endangered species, habitats, or threatened species, and public health guidelines.

Other Infrastructure

Summarize other infrastructure systems in the study area including collection systems and treatment/reuse systems.

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Existing Planning Guidelines and Study Area Characterization TM
- PDF mapping from GIS of the study area, infrastructure systems, location, and zoning
- Two two-hour planning coordination workshops with meeting summaries and slide decks

Task 12: Community Values Survey

Conduct a public survey to gauge customer values and cost tolerance, informing plan development decisions. Consultant will perform the following activities for this task:

Prepare survey questions on customer values, awareness and perception of service providers, and willingness to pay for environmental benefits. Use statistically valid sampling of approximately 600 registered voters in the City service area using text messages, email, and social media to gather a representative response.

Meet with the City to discuss the purpose, methodology, and size of the survey. Based on feedback from the meeting, develop a recommendation for an updated survey effort including questions and methodology. Engage a polling firm to conduct the customer survey and summarize the results. Develop a slide deck and summarize the survey results. Present results of survey in a project workshop.

Assumptions

- N=600 with representation proportionate to service area/provider to extent possible.
- Survey to include demographic information.
- Survey to include at least 4 content questions (values, perception of service, willingness to pay–quantitative).
- Hybrid text messages/email/social media-based survey.

Deliverables

- Recommendation for survey effort including methodology and content.
- Survey results from the polling firm presented in TM format.
- PowerPoint slides summarizing survey results

Task 13: Asset Replacement / Rehabilitation Summary

Under this task the Consultant will compile and review condition assessment data and asset replacement / rehabilitation information, identify condition-related gaps in the City's Wastewater Management capital portfolio, and develop placeholder budget values for the gaps.

Activities to be completed by the Consultant include:

- Review WWM Division condition assessment and condition-related asset replacement / renewal information provided by the City.
- Identify current asset replacement / rehabilitation capital portfolio and identify gaps.
- Develop Class 5 cost estimates for missing asset replacement / rehabilitation capital portfolios, for the purpose of using them in the Financial Capacity Review (Task 10).

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Asset Replacement / Rehabilitation TM
- One two-hour workshop with meeting summary and slide deck

Task 14: Climate Change

Under this task the Consultant will review existing regional climate change impact studies and develop a summary of the impacts to water quality and quantity, including potential extreme weather events and their effects on the City's wastewater system. Phase 2 of this work will be conducted after the liquids stream rerating, pH report, PCB report, and solids capacity assessment is complete.

Specific activities to be conducted by the Consultant include:

- Identify, compile, and review up to 10 regional climate change impact studies
- Identify climate parameters and potential climate change impacts that are most likely to affect the City's wastewater system.
- From the identified studies, summarize the available information as it relates to parameters and impacts that are most likely to affect the RPWRF, and where information is available summarize anticipated range of impacts on:
    - Flow in the Spokane River
    - Water temperature in the Spokane River
    - Groundwater levels
    - Heavy and extreme precipitation
    - Air temperature and extreme heat
- Recommend subsequent analyses or studies that would most benefit RPWRF planning.

No new climate modeling, climate model results post-processing, or studies will be developed as part of this scope of work.

Deliverables

- One two-hour workshop on the Climate Change Study with meeting summary and slide deck
- Draft and Final Climate Change Impact Study TM

Task 15: Project Management and Coordination

Under this task the Consultant will establish and monitor compliance with project budget and schedule and coordination the delivery of the Project.

Project Management Plan

The Consultant will prepare a project management plan (PMP) for work authorized in this scope, so that the Consultant and City staff have a mutual understanding and endorsement of schedules, budgets, work activities, and responsibilities. The PMP will include the scope of work, schedule, and budget; project goals and task objectives; work plans, deliverables, and schedules for major tasks; change management plan; team organizational chart; communication and documentation management plan; deliverable tracking system; risk management plan; and technical review requirements.

Project Chartering and Kick-Off Meeting

The Consultant will hold a 2-hour in-person chartering/kick-off meeting for the work authorized in this scope at the beginning of the Project to establish the goals and vision of the project, identify roles and responsibilities of team members, review lessons learned from the team's collective project experience, and align the team to the City's vision. The goal is to get endorsement from the Project Team for a successful project delivery. Additional chartering may be performed in subsequent authorized scopes as additional project elements are developed.

Progress Meetings and Updates

Two Consultant staff and the City will meet every two weeks for a 30-minute check-in call to review project progress and discuss upcoming work activities. All in-person meetings and workshops will be held at the RPWRF unless noted otherwise. When possible, meetings will be conducted over video conference.

Invoicing, Cost, and Schedule Control

The Consultant will manage, administer, coordinate, and integrate work of the Consultant's team as required to deliver the project within budget and on schedule. The Consultant will prepare and submit a monthly invoices with progress reports.

Quality Management

The Consultant will carry out a Quality Assurance Program (QAP). The purpose of this QAP is to monitor the quality of the Project through the use of internal quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC).

Deliverables

- Draft and Final Project Management Plan
- One two-hour Kickoff Meeting with summary and slide
- 12 Monthly Invoice and Progress Reports

Additional Services Allowance

The City may elect to request additional services from Consultant during the course of the project. The scope, schedule and fee for each additional service will be negotiated and

approved in writing by the City management prior to Consultant beginning the associated work. The allowance provided may not fully fund all additional services that may be identified.

City of Spokane Wastewater Facility Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: **JUNE 1, 2025 - MAY 31, 2026**

Task	Task Description	Hours	Total Labor Cost	% of Total LaborCost
1	Wastewater Flow & Load Characteristics Update	160	$ 36,561	3.3%
2	Regulatory Issues & Compliance Strategy	280	$ 71,768	6.4%
3	Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility Review	485	$ 104,096	9.3%
4	Engineering Report Frameworks	516	$ 131,713	11.7%
5	Collection System Capacity Assessment	312	$ 73,704	6.6%
6	Plant Liquids Stream Capacity Assessment/Rerating	988	$ 238,114	21.2%
7	RPWRF Solids Stream Capacity Assessment	100	$ 70,870	6.3%
8	Support Utilities and Facilities Assessment	316	$ 70,737	6.3%
9	Industrial Pretreatment Program	214	$ 49,942	4.4%
10	Existing Financial Capacity Identification	116	$ 27,927	2.5%
11	Existing Planning Guidelines and Study Area Characterization	214	$ 43,461	3.9%
12	Community Values Survey	126	$ 32,085	2.9%
13	Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Summary	208	$ 44,203	3.9%
14	Climate Change	264	$ 51,357	4.6%
15	Project Management and Coordination	333	$ 75,881	6.8%
	Subtotal	4,632	**$ 1,122,422**	**100%**

Expenses	Amount
Jacobs	$ 13,794
FCS	$ 2,500
GSI	$ 2,500
Subtotal ODCs	**$ 18,794**

GRAND TOTAL	**$1,141,216**
Optional Tasks	**$161,826**
Grand Total w/o Optional	**$979,391**

Task #	Total Labor with Escalation	Budgets by Firm by Task				Hours by Firm by Task				
		Jacobs	FCS	GSI	TOTAL AMOUNT BY TASK	task #	Jacobs	FCS	GSI	TOTAL HOURS PER TASK
1	**Wastewater Flow & Load Characteristics Update**				**$36,561**	**1**				**160**
1	Meeting and Workshops	$22,170			**$22,170**	1	84			**84**
1	Flows and Loads TM	$14,392			**$14,392**	1	76			**76**
2	**Regulatory Issues & Compliance Strategy**				**$71,768**	**2**				**280**
2	Workshops	$11,783			**$11,783**	2	44			**44**
2	Regulatory Compliance Strategy Evaluation TM	$59,986			**$59,986**	2	236			**236**
3	**Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility Review**				**$104,096**	**3**				**485**
3	Workshops	$8,349		$9,768	**$18,117**	3	28		44	**72**
3	Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility TM with Appendixes	$8,258		$77,722	**$85,979**	3	32		381	**413**
4	**Engineering Report Frameworks**				**$131,713**	**4**				**516**
4	Workshops	$18,359			**$18,359**	4	64			**64**
4	pH Engineering Report Framework	$54,055			**$54,055**	4	216			**216**
4	PCB Reasonable Potential Evaluation TM	$5,245			**$5,245**	4	20			**20**
4	PCB Engineering Report Framework (optional)	$54,055			**$54,055**	4	216			**216**
5	**Collection System Capacity Assessment**				**$73,704**	**5**				**312**
5	Workshops	$23,374			**$23,374**	5	96			**96**
5	Collection System TM	$25,044			**$25,044**	5	108			**108**
5	Address Gaps - Optional	$25,287			**$25,287**	5	108			**108**
6	**Plant Liquids Stream Capacity Assessment/Rerating**				**$238,114**	**6**				**988**
6	Workshops (3 total-2 City only/1 with Ecology)	$40,804			**$40,804**	6	152			**152**
6	Mass Balance/RPWRF Model TM	$24,722			**$24,722**	6	100			**100**
6	Stress Testing Plans and Field Work (optional)	$85,316			**$85,316**	6	352			**352**
6	Rerating Study TM	$87,272			**$87,272**	6	384			**384**
7	**RPWRF Solids Stream Capacity Assessment**				**$70,870**	**7**				**100**
7	Review existing on-site and off-site solids facility information	$12,182			**$12,182**	7	52			**52**
7	Summarize current and future solids quantities and quality	$10,933			**$10,933**	7	48			**48**
7	Solids Workshop 1 - Review exsting data and future flows, solids quantities and concentration, capacity criteria	$9,320			**$9,320**	7	28			**28**
7	Evaluate on-site solids handling facilities	$15,367			**$15,367**	7	64			**64**
7	Prepare Solids TM 2 - On-site solids handling facilities	$10,062			**$10,062**	7	50			**50**
7	Solids Workshop 2 - Evaluate capacity with existing faclities/technologies	$13,006			**$13,006**	7	38			**38**
8	**Support Utilities and Facilities Assessment**				**$70,737**	**8**				**316**
8	Workshops	$9,455			**$9,455**	8	36			**36**
8	Support Utilities and RPWRF O&M Review TM	$61,282			**$61,282**	8	280			**280**
8	Support Facilities and RPWRF O&M Review TM	$0			**$0**	8	0			**0**
9	**Industrial Pretreatment Program**				**$49,942**	**9**				**214**
9	Workshop	$9,274			**$9,274**	9	36			**36**
9	Pretreatment TM	$40,668			**$40,668**	9	178			**178**
10	**Existing Financial Capacity Identification**				**$27,927**	**10**				**116**
10	Current WWM Division's Financial Capacity for planning period TM	$4,484	$19,536		**$24,020**	10	20	80		**100**
10	Workshop	$0	$3,907		**$3,907**	10	0	16		**16**
11	**Existing Planning Guidelines and Study Area Characterization**				**$43,461**	**11**				**214**
11	Workshops	$14,498			**$14,498**	11	66			**66**
11	GIS Mapping	$17,587			**$17,587**	11	86			**86**
11	Existing Planning Guidelines and Study Area Characterization TM	$11,377			**$11,377**	11	62			**62**
12	**Community Values Survey**				**$32,085**	**12**				**126**
12	Recommendations for survey methodology and content	$7,410			**$7,410**	12	28			**28**
12	Survey polling and results TM	$18,290			**$18,290**	12	74			**74**
12	Survey Summary of Results	$6,386			**$6,386**	12	24			**24**
13	**Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Summary**				**$44,203**	**13**				**208**
13	Workshop	$14,498			**$14,498**	13	66			**66**
13	Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation TM	$11,377			**$11,377**	13	62			**62**
13	Asset R&R Cost Estimates	$18,328			**$18,328**	13	80			**80**
14	**Climate Change**				**$51,357**	**14**				**264**
14	Climate Change	$43,573		$7,784	**$51,357**	14	234		30	**264**
15	**Project Management and Coordination**				**$75,881**	**15**				**333**
15	Project Management Plan	$6,916			**$6,916**	15	25			**25**
15	Kick-Off Meeting	$15,932			**$15,932**	15	54			**54**
15	12 Monthly Invoices with Progress Reports	$10,076			**$10,076**	15	54			**54**
15	Project Management and Coordination	$42,957			**$42,957**	15	200			**200**
	Total Labor	**$1,003,705**	**$23,443**	**$95,274**	**$1,122,422**		**4261**	**96**	**455**	**4632**

City of Spokane Wastewater Facility Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: JUNE 1, 2025 - MAY 31, 2026

This is Becca Andrus Matt Noesen

Escalation Calculation — # of months: 12 — 1 — 2 — 3 — Jacobs

| | Task Types | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost Estimating | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

City of Spokane Wastewater Facility Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: JUNE 1, 2025 - MAY 31, 2026

								Escalation					
											FCS		
	Task Types					6	6	0	FCS				
	Firm		FCS	FCS		NEED TO EQUAL 100%							
	Name		Tacia, Brooke	FCS		50.00%	50.00%	0.00%					
	Title/Role		Financial Capacity	0	Hours	Loaded Labor Cost	2025	2026	2027	Total Hours per task	Total Cost for Task Group with Escalation	Total Labor Costs without Escalation	
10	**Existing Financial Capacity Identification**									96	$23,443	23,040	
10	Current WWM Division's Financial Capacity for planning period TM		80		80	$19,200	$9,600	$9,936	$0				
10	Workshop		16		16	$3,840	$1,920	$1,987	$0				
	Subtotal Hours		**96**	**0**	**96**	**Totals**							
	Subtotal Direct Labor		**$23,040**	**$0**	**$23,040**	**Totals**							
						96							

City of Spokane Wastewater Facility Planning Services for Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: JUNE 1, 2025 - MAY 31, 2026

	Task Types											Escalation Calculation						
												# of months=	**12**	**GSI**				
												6	**6**	**0**	GSI			
	Firm		GSI	GSI	GSI	GSI	GSI	GSI	GSI			NEED TO EQUAL 100%						
	Name		Porcello, John	Janssen, Kenny	Lapostol, Andy	Cogan, Leah	GIS	Editing	Admin			50.00%	50.00%	0.00%				
	Title/Role		Principal Groundwater Hydrogeologist	Principal Hydrogeologist	Managing Hydrogeologist	Water Resources Analyst	GIS	Editing	Admin	Hours	Loaded Labor Cost	2025	2026	2027	Total Hours per task	Total Cost for Task Group with Escalation	Total Labor Costs	
3	**Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility Review**														425	$87,490	$85,983	
3	Workshops		12	12	12	8				44	$9,600	$4,800	$4,968	$0				
3	Reuse/Flow Diversion Feasibility TM with Appendixes		63	76	94	112	21	8	7	381	$76,385	$38,195	$39,525	$0				
14	**Climate Change**									0					30	$7,784	$7,650	
14	Climate Change		30							30	$7,650	$3,825	$3,959	$0				
											$93,635	$46,818	$48,456	$0	455	$95,274	$93,635	
	Subtotal Hours		**105**	**88**	**106**	**120**	**21**	**8**	**7**	**455**	**Totals**							
	Subtotal Direct Labor		**$26,775**	**$21,560**	**$20,140**	**$19,800**	**$3,360**	**$1,160**	**$840**	**$93,635**	**Totals**							

* SAMPLE *

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY) 04/02/2025

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER LIC #0437153 1-212-948-1306 Marsh Risk & Insurance Services CIRTS_Support@jacobs.com 633 W. Fifth Street Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA	CONTACT NAME: PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): FAX (A/C, No): 1-212-948-1306 E-MAIL ADDRESS:
INSURED Jacobs Engineering Group Inc. C/O Global Risk Management 555 South Flower Street, Suite 3200 Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE — NAIC # INSURER A : ACE AMER INS CO — 22667 INSURER B : INSURER C : INSURER D : INSURER E : INSURER F :

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** 751858396 **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
	COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY						EACH OCCURRENCE	$
	☐ CLAIMS-MADE ☐ OCCUR						DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)	$
							MED EXP (Any one person)	$
							PERSONAL & ADV INJURY	$
	GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER:						GENERAL AGGREGATE	$
	☐ POLICY ☐ PRO-JECT ☐ LOC						PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$
	☐ OTHER:							$
	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY						COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	$
	☐ ANY AUTO						BODILY INJURY (Per person)	$
	☐ OWNED AUTOS ONLY ☐ SCHEDULED AUTOS						BODILY INJURY (Per accident)	$
	☐ HIRED AUTOS ONLY ☐ NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY						PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	$
								$
	☐ UMBRELLA LIAB ☐ OCCUR						EACH OCCURRENCE	$
	☐ EXCESS LIAB ☐ CLAIMS-MADE						AGGREGATE	$
	☐ DED ☐ RETENTION $							$
	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY Y / N						☐ PER STATUTE ☐ OTH-ER	
	ANYPROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? ☐	N / A					E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	$
	(Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below						E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	$
							E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$
A	PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY			EON G21655065 015	07/01/24	07/01/25	PER CLAIM/PER AGG	1,000,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

PROJECT MGR: Kristen Griebel. CONTRACT MGR: Lucas Huck. RE: Design Services, Bid Phase Support, and Construction Support Services for 30,000SF Process Building Re-skin. CONTRACT NUMBER: CDRS #392513 Contract Review. CONTRACT END DATE: 12-31-2026. SECTOR: Public. *THIS IS A SAMPLE CERTIFICATE ONLY*. THE ACTUAL CERTIFICATE FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL COMPLY WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS NEGOTIATED IN THE FINAL CONTRACT, CONSISTENT WITH POLICY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

City of Spokane

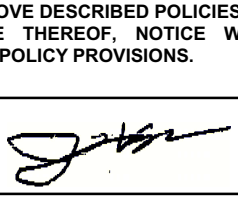
.

Spokane, WA 99201 USA

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE



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SUPPLEMENT TO CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

DATE
04/02/2025

NAME OF INSURED: Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.

Thiel, Cathrine

From: Winter, Santtu <Santtu.Winter@jacobs.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 4:35 PM
To: Croucher, Lorena
Cc: Thiel, Cathrine; McInnis, Amanda
Subject: RE: Certificate of Insurance
Attachments: JacobsSampleCOI_02751858396.pdf; [EXTERNAL] RE: OPR 2024-1056 Jacobs Engineering

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: Tuesday, May 27, 2025 7:00 AM
Flag Status: Flagged

[CAUTION - EXTERNAL EMAIL - Verify Sender]

Lorena – A few items attached:

- Sample COI
- Email thread from the RPWRF Process Building negotiation RE the COI. We apparently can't get the insurance issued until the contract is signed, but the sample is an example of what it'll be.

Happy to chat if you'd like.

Santtu

From: Croucher, Lorena <lcroucher@spokanecity.org>
Sent: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 2:44 PM
To: Winter, Santtu <Santtu.Winter@jacobs.com>
Cc: Thiel, Cathrine <cthiel@spokanecity.org>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Certificate of Insurance

Hi Santtu,

Can you send Cathrine (cc'd) a copy of Jacobs certificate of insurance?

Reach out to her with any questions.

Thanks!

Lorena Croucher, PE | Associate Engineer | City of Spokane
Integrated Capital Management Department
(509)625-6894| lcroucher@spokanecity.org| www.spokanecity.org

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Washington State Department of Revenue

Business Lookup

License Information:

New search Back to results

Entity name: JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.

Business name: JACOBS ENGINEERING GROUP INC.

Entity type: Profit Corporation

UBI #: 601-008-037

Business ID: 001

Location ID: 0005

Location: Active

Location address:
999 W RIVERSIDE AVE
STE 500
SPOKANE WA 99201-1005

Mailing address:
6312 S FIDDLERS GREEN CIR
STE 300N
GREENWOOD VILLAGE CO 80111-4927

Excise tax and reseller permit status: Click here

Secretary of State information: Click here

Endorsements

Endorsements held at this lo	License #	Count	Details	Status	Expiration da	First issuance
Spokane General Business				Active	Feb-28-2026	Oct-30-2018

Owners and officers on file with the Department of Revenue

Owners and officers	Title
BANGE, SCOTT	
HANBICKI, EDWARD	
HSU, CHIN CHANG (MIKE)	
JOHNSON, JUSTIN	
PRAGADA, ROBERT V.	

View Additional Locations

The Business Lookup information is updated nightly. Search date and time: 5/20/2025 2:40:29 PM

Contact us

How are we doing?
Take our survey!

Don't see what you expected?
Check if your browser is supported

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: PIES **Date:** 06/16/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/12/2025
Clerk's File #	OPR 2023-0658
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	RFP 5841-23
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	MUNICIPAL COURT		
Contact Name/Phone	SARAH 509-625-4146		
Contact E-Mail	STHOMPSON@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Contract Item		
Council Sponsor(s)	ZZAPPONE KKLITZKE BWILKERSON		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** YES	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0560-CONTRACT WITH PHOENIX COUNSELING FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		

Agenda Wording

Municipal Court's Domestic Violence Intervention Treatment Court is requesting a Contract Amendment and Renewal for Domestic Violence Intervention Treatment with Phoenix Counseling Services for May 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026 in an amount not to exceed $55,000.

Summary (Background)

The original contract with Phoenix Counseling Services, OPR 2023-0658, dated May 27, 2023 and June 20, 2023 are incorporated by reference in this contract renewal amendment. This renewal is effective May 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026 and is subject to funding from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Invoices incurred from May 2025 and June 2025 will be reimbursed from the current AOC award ending June 30, 2025. Funding to support July 2025 through June 2026 will be a new award from the AOC and submitted to Council in July 2025.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

The Spokane Municipal Court and each of the existing and future therapeutic courts does not control who comes into court but does control how individuals are treated when they come into court. The Court prides itself in working toward the highest level of accessible justice ensuring an equitable, open, and fair service to the citizens and visitors of the City of Spokane. The inclusiveness of the court does not discriminate against race, age, gender, or socio-economic status. The Spokane Municipal Court includes several therapeutic courts such as the Spokane Municipal Community Court, which is a nationally recognized Mentor Court based upon

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

The Domestic Violence Intervention Therapeutic Court will utilize data metrics that will provide regular analysis of the effectiveness and inclusion of community members to ensure racial inequities do not present. If data analysis presents some limitation to access to the DVITC or any bias against race, age, gender, or socio-economic status, the court may address the data and alternative methodology of services with the multi-disciplinary court team.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

The Domestic Violence Intervention Therapeutic Court will utilize data metrics that will provide regular analysis of the effectiveness and inclusion of community members to ensure racial inequities do not present. If data analysis presents some limitation to access to the DVITC or any bias against race, age, gender, or socio-economic status, the court may address the data and alternative methodology of services with the multi-disciplinary court team.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

The development and implementation of a Domestic Violence Intervention Therapeutic Court, funding to provide necessary treatment and reduce criminogenic needs and barriers is a critical element of the City's criminal justice reform efforts.

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	YES
Total Cost	$ 55,000
Current Year Cost	$ 55,000
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$ 55,000

Narrative

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides funding to support Domestic Violence Intervention treatment within the Municipal Court's Therapeutic Court program. There is no match required. Funding is considered ongoing however requires annual awards.

Amount		Budget Account
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	Recurring
Funding Source Type	Grant

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Yes

Expense Occurrence	Recurring

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

No match required.

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	GBYRD	ACCOUNTING -	GBYRD
Division Director	GBYRD	PURCHASING	GBYRD
Accounting Manager	GBYRD		
Legal	GBYRD		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List

Brandy McBride bam@phoenixcounselingservices.org	Sarah Thompson sthompson@spokanecity.org
Howard Delaney hdelaney@spokanecity.org	Kristin O'Sullivan kosullivan@spokanecity.org
Amy Harte aharte@spokanecity.org	Derrek Daniels ddaniels@spokanecity.org
Danil Tyurin dtyurin@spokanecity.org	

City Clerk's No. OPR 2023-0658

City of Spokane

CONTRACT AMENDMENT AND RENEWAL 2 of 4

Title: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SCREENING, TREATMENT

This Contract Renewal Amendment is made and entered into by and between the **CITY OF SPOKANE** as ("City"), a Washington municipal corporation, and **PHOENIX COUNSELING SERVICES, LLC**, whose address is 901 East Second Avenue, Suite 204, Spokane, Washington 99202, as ("Company"), individually hereafter referenced as a "party", and together as the "parties".

WHEREAS, the parties entered into a Contract wherein the Company agreed to provide Domestic Violence Screening, Treatment Assessment, and Treatment Services; and

WHEREAS, a change or revision of the Work has been requested, and

WHEREAS, the initial contract provided for four (4) additional one-year renewals, with this being the second of those renewals.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these terms, the parties mutually agree as follows:

1. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
The original Contract, dated May 27, 2023 and June 20, 2023, any previous amendments, renewals and / or extensions / thereto, are incorporated by reference into this document as though written in full and shall remain in full force and effect except as provided herein.

2. EFFECTIVE DATE.
This Contract Renewal Amendment shall become effective on May 1, 2025 and end on June 30, 2026.

3. AMENDMENT.
The Statement of Work from the original Contract has been amended and is attached hereto.

4. COMPENSATION.
The City shall pay an estimated maximum annual cost not to exceed **FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($55,000.00),** plus applicable tax,, for everything furnished and done under this Contract Renewal Amendment. This is the maximum amount to be paid under this Renewal, and shall not be exceeded without the prior written authorization of the City, memorialized with the same formality as the original Contract and this Renewal document.

5. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION.
The Company has provided its certification that it is in compliance with and shall not contract with individuals or organizations which are debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible from participation in Federal Assistance Programs under Executive Order 12549 and "Debarment and Suspension", codified at 29 CFR part 98.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, in consideration of the terms, conditions and covenants contained, or attached and incorporated and made a part, the parties have executed this Contract Renewal Amendment by having legally-binding representatives affix their signatures below.

PHOENIX COUNSELING SERVICES, LLC	**CITY OF SPOKANE**
By_____	By_____
Signature Date	Signature Date
_____	_____
Type or Print Name	Type or Print Name
_____	_____
Title	Title
Attest:	Approved as to form:
_____	_____
City Clerk	Assistant City Attorney

Attachments that are part of this Agreement:

Exhibit A – Certificate of Debarment
Exhibit B - Amended Statement of Word

25-139

EXHIBIT A
CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

1. The undersigned (i.e., signatory for the Subrecipient / Contractor / Consultant) certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

   a. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal department or agency;
   b. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract been convicted or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property, making false claims, or obstruction of justice;
   c. Are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and,
   d. Have not within a three-year period preceding this contract had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

2. The undersigned agrees by signing this contract that it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction.

3. The undersigned further agrees by signing this contract that it will include the following clause, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions:

   Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – Lower Tier Covered Transactions

   1. The lower tier contractor certified, by signing this contract that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency.

   2. Where the lower tier contractor is unable to certify to any of the statements in this contract, such contractor shall attach an explanation to this contract.

4. I understand that a false statement of this certification may be grounds for termination of the contract.

Name of Subrecipient / Contractor / Consultant (Type or Print)	Program Title (Type or Print)
Name of Certifying Official (Type or Print) Title of Certifying Official (Type or Print)	Signature Date (Type or Print)

EXHIBIT B

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Public Safety **Date:** 06/02/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	5/28/2025		
Clerk's File #	ORD C36710		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	MAGGIE YATES 6753	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	MYATES@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Special Budget Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	PDILLON BWILKERSON ZZAPPONE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	1555 - SBO OPIOID RESPONSE ALLOCATION		

Agenda Wording

Appropriation adjustments to the Biennial Budget of the City of Spokane Ordinance No. C36626 for Opioid Response allocation.

Summary (Background)

The opioid crisis continues to acutely impact the City of Spokane and the broader region. Since 2019, the number of annual opioid drug overdoses have doubled in the State and Spokane County's opioid deaths are higher than the State's average. In 2024, 346 individuals died of opioid-related overdose deaths; fentanyl accounting for roughly two thirds of those deaths. The City of Spokane has opioid settlement dollars currently available, and after an in depth mapping process has identified gaps and solutions to mitigate the opioid crisis. In order to save lives and reduce the human and fiscal cost of addiction and overdose, the City should not wait for the mid-biennium to allocate the funds.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

--

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	NO
Total Cost	$ 730,000
Current Year Cost	$ 730,000
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

Amount		Budget Account
Expense	$ 730,000	# 1555-19100-19910-54201-99999
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	Recurring
Funding Source Type	Reserves

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

For the foreseeable future as settlement dollars are collected.

Expense Occurrence	One-Time

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	SCOTT, ALEXANDER	MANAGEMENT &	STRATTON, JESSICA
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	
	myates@spokanecity.org
kthomas@spokanecity.org	cbaird@spokanecity.org

ORDINANCE NO C36710

AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. C36626, ENTITLED IN PART, “AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING A BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF SPOKANE”, AND AMENDING IT TO ALLOCATE ANOTHER ROUND OF OPIOID SETTLEMENT FUNDING, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, subsequent to the adoption of the biennial budget Ordinance No. C36626, as above entitled in part, and which passed the City Council December 9, 2024, it is necessary to make changes in the appropriations of the Opioid Response Fund, which changes could not have been anticipated or known at the time of making such budget ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance has been on file in the City Clerk’s Office for five days;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That in the budget of the Opioid Response Fund, and the budget annexed thereto with reference to the Fund, the following changes be made:

1) Increase appropriation by $730,000.
A) Of the increased appropriation, $730,000 is provided solely for contractual services.

Section 2. It is, therefore, by the City Council declared that an urgency and emergency exists for making the changes set forth herein, such urgency and emergency arising from allocating another round of opioid settlement funding, and because of such need, an urgency and emergency exists for the passage of this ordinance, and also, because the same makes an appropriation, it shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage.

Passed by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:

_____
City Clerk

_____
City Attorney

_____
Mayor

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Public Safety **Date:** 06/02/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	5/27/2025
Clerk's File #	ORD C36711
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	POLICE
Contact Name/Phone	STEVE WOHL 4056
Contact E-Mail	SJWOHL@SPOKANEPOLICE.ORG
Agenda Item Type	Special Budget Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	ZZAPPONE BWILKERSON
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	1560 – SBO FOR EXPLOSIVE DETECTION K9

Agenda Wording

Special Budget Ordinance to allow the purchase and associated training of an explosive detection K9 for the Spokane Police Department.

Summary (Background)

Explosive detection canine capability is a critical and currently unmet need for the City of Spokane and its regional law enforcement partners. At present, Spokane Police Department (SPD) lacks access to an explosive detection K-9 on the east side of the state. The nearest resources-located at Hanford and Fairchild Air Force Base-require federal mutual aid requests, which are often delayed and unreliable in urgent scenarios. Acquiring an explosive detection canine will provide SPD with an immediate, self-contained resource to secure large-scale public events, high-traffic venues, and potential threat situations. Unlike traditional sweeps conducted by our Explosive Disposal Unit, Air Support Unit, patrol officers, or alert citizens, this capability does not depend on visual cues or technology that can be hindered by obstructions, lighting, or crowd density. Explosive detection dogs offer unique advantages over all other detection methods. Their unmatched olfactory sensitivity allows them to detect even trace amounts of explosive materials regardless of concealment, lighting, or environmental interference, including ballistic evidence at shooting scenes. They are agile, mobile, and capable of operating in complex, cluttered environments where mechanical tools may fall short. Moreover, the visible deployment of a detection canine serves as a strong deterrent to potential threats and a reassuring presence to the public. In today's climate of evolving security risks and increasing mass gathering events, an explosive ordinance detection canine is not only a strategic investment but a force multiplier that significantly enhances SPD's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to explosive threats swiftly and effectively.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	NO
Total Cost	$ 42,654
Current Year Cost	$ 42,654
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

Federal Seizure/Forfeiture reserve funds

Amount		Budget Account
Expense	$ 20,000	# 1560-17100-21400-54902-68084
Expense	$ 5,360	# 1560-17100-21400-54401-68084
Expense	$ 9,000	# 1560-17100-94210-56416-68084
Expense	$ 4,294	# 1560-17100-21250-53502-68084
Expense	$ 4,000	# 1560-17100-21250-54101-68084
Select	$	#

Funding Source	One-Time
Funding Source Type	Reserves

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	One-Time

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	HALL, KEVIN	PS EXEC REVIEW	YATES, MAGGIE
Division Director	HALL, KEVIN	MANAGEMENT &	STRATTON, JESSICA
Accounting Manager	SCHMITT, KEVIN		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	
	SPDFinance@spokanecity.org
Dave Singley dsingley@spokanepolice.org	Tracie Meidl tmeidl@spokanepolice.org
Kevin Hall khall@spokanepolice.org	

ORDINANCE NO C36711

AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. C36626, ENTITLED IN PART, “AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING A BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF SPOKANE”, AND AMENDING IT TO PURCHASE EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING FOR AN EXPLOSIVE DETECTION K-9, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, subsequent to the adoption of the biennial budget Ordinance No. C36626, as above entitled in part, and which passed the City Council December 9, 2024, it is necessary to make changes in the appropriations of the Forfeitures and Contributions Fund, which changes could not have been anticipated or known at the time of making such budget ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance has been on file in the City Clerk’s Office for five days;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That in the budget of the Forfeitures and Contributions Fund, and the budget annexed thereto with reference to the Fund, the following changes be made:

1) Increase appropriation by $42,654.
A) Of the increased appropriation, $20,000 is provided solely for registration & schooling.
B) Of the increased appropriation, $5,360 is provided solely for travel expenses.
C) Of the increased appropriation, $8,294 is provided solely for equipment and services.
D) Of the increased appropriation, $9,000 is provided solely for interfund capital commissioning.

Section 2. It is, therefore, by the City Council declared that an urgency and emergency exists for making the changes set forth herein, such urgency and emergency arising from the need to purchase equipment and training for an explosive detection K-9 and because of such need, an urgency and emergency exists for the passage of this ordinance, and also, because the same makes an appropriation, it shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage.

Passed by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Public Safety **Date:** 06/02/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	5/27/2025
Clerk's File #	ORD C36712
Cross Ref #	OPR 2025-0432
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	POLICE
Contact Name/Phone	STEVE WOHL 4056
Contact E-Mail	SJWOHL@SPOKANEPOLICE.ORG
Agenda Item Type	Special Budget Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	ZZAPPONE BWILKERSON
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** YES **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	1620 - SBO FOR YWCA FIREARMS RECOVERY GRANT

Agenda Wording

Special Budget Ordinance in recognition of subaward from the YWCA as part of the Domestic Violence Order Service and Firearms Recovery Unit grant.

Summary (Background)

Spokane Police was recently awarded $384,785 as a subawardee of Dept. of Justice grant funds under the Office of Firearm Safety and Violence Prevention, State Crisis Intervention Program. This budget ordinance recognize the appropriate revenues and expenditures associated with that award.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	NO
Total Cost	$ 384,785
Current Year Cost	$ 384,785
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

Indirect grant funding from the Dept. of Justice.

Amount		Budget Account
Revenue	$ 384,785	# 1620-91838-99999-33316-99999
Expense	$ 343,785	# 1620-91838-21250-51215-99999
Expense	$ 41,000	# 1620-91838-21800-53201-99999
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	One-Time
Funding Source Type	Grant

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	One-Time

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	WOHL, STEVEN J.	PS EXEC REVIEW	YATES, MAGGIE
Division Director	HALL, KEVIN	MANAGEMENT &	STRATTON, JESSICA
Accounting Manager	SCHMITT, KEVIN	ACCOUNTING -	GBYRD
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List

	SPDFinance@spokanecity.org
Dave Singley dsingley@spokanepolice.org	Tracie Meidl tmeidl@spokanepolice.org

ORDINANCE NO C36712

AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. C36626, ENTITLED IN PART, “AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING A BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF SPOKANE”, AND AMENDING IT TO ACCEPT GRANT FUNDING FROM THE YWCA FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, subsequent to the adoption of the biennial budget Ordinance No. C36626, as above entitled in part, and which passed the City Council December 9, 2024, it is necessary to make changes in the appropriations of the Public Safety and Judicial Grants Fund, which changes could not have been anticipated or known at the time of making such budget ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance has been on file in the City Clerk’s Office for five days;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That in the budget of the Public Safety and Judicial Grants Fund, and the budget annexed thereto with reference to the Fund, the following changes be made:

1) Increase revenue by $384,785.
A) Of the increased revenue, $384,785 is provided solely from the U.S. Department of Justice to the YWCA, sub-awarded to the City of Spokane.

2) Increase appropriation by $384,785.
A) Of the increased appropriation, $343,785 is provided solely for Spokane Police Department overtime.
B) Of the increased appropriation, $41,000 is provided solely for operating supplies.

Section 2. It is, therefore, by the City Council declared that an urgency and emergency exists for making the changes set forth herein, such urgency and emergency arising from grant funding sub-awarded by the YWCA for domestic violence protection and prevention services, and because of such need, an urgency and emergency exists for the passage of this ordinance, and also, because the same makes an appropriation, it shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage.

Passed by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____
Date

_____

Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/4/2025		
Clerk's File #	ORD C36714		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, EQUITY &	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	JERRALL 6729	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	JHAYNES@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Special Budget Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	KKLITZKE BWILKERSON		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0480 SBO FOR MUNICIPAL COURT IMPROVEMENTS		

Agenda Wording

This funding will be used to upgrade the assisted listening devices in Municipal Court. Without these upgrades, they will fall out of compliance with ADA requirements.

Summary (Background)

Salary savings has accumulated from Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion from two vacancies. Executive Assistant was recently reclassified to Office Clerk Assistant and has never been filled. Program Professional was filled for approximately four months in 2024 but has been vacant all of 2025.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	NO
Total Cost	$ 16,065
Current Year Cost	$ 16,065
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

Amount		Budget Account
Expense	$ -16,065	# 0480-30102-57200-51001-99999
Expense	$ 16,065	# 0480-30102-97183-80101-99999
Revenue	$ 16,065	# 5900-71300-99999-39710-89007
Expense	$ 16,065	# 5900-71300-18300-54802-89007
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	One-Time
Funding Source Type	Reallocation

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

No, one time funding from General Fund salary savings into Facilities Maintenance to cover one time charge.

Expense Occurrence	One-Time

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

None

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head	GBYRD	MANAGEMENT &	STRATTON, JESSICA
Division Director	GBYRD		
Accounting Manager	GBYRD		
Legal	GBYRD		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List	
	jhaynes@spokanecity.org

SBO Request
Urban Experience Committee

Committee Date	June 9, 2025
Submitting Department	Office of Civil Rights, Equity & Inclusion (OCREI) / Municipal Courts
Fund to Receive Budget (if different from submitting dept)	Municipal Court via Facilities
Contact Name	Jerrall Haynes, x6729
Select Agenda Item Type	☒ Discussion Time Requested: 5min
Agenda Item Name	Special Budget Ordinance – Salary Savings from Civil Rights to Facilities for Municipal Court improvements
Grant Item	☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, this SBO should be submitted to the same agenda as the acceptance.
Why is this budget adjustment urgent and can't wait until the mid-biennium modification period?	This money will be used to upgrade the assisted listening devices in Municipal Court. Without these upgrades, they will fall out of compliance with ADA requirements. Salary savings has accumulated from Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion from two vacancies. Executive Assistant was recently reclassified to Office Clerk Assistant and has never been filled. Program Professional was filled for approximately four months in 2024 but has been vacant all of 2025.
What are the budget codes? (Accountant-provided)	OCREI – Base Wages (salary savings): 0480-30102-57200-51001-99999 Operating Transfer Out to Facilities – 0480-30102-97183-80101-99999 Operating Transfer In from GF – 5900-71300-99999-39710-89007 Municipal Courts: 5900-71300-18300-54802-89007

Fiscal Impact

Revenue: Click or tap here to enter text.

Appropriation: $16,065

Funding Source ☒ One-time ☐ Recurring

Specify funding source: Reallocation

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc? No, one time funding from General Fund salary savings into Facilities Maintenance to cover one time charge

Expense Occurrence ☒ One-time ☐ Recurring ☐ N/A

Other budget impacts: (FTE related?) None

ORDINANCE NO C36714

AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. C36626, ENTITLED IN PART, “AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING A BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF SPOKANE”, AND AMENDING IT TO TRANSFER FUNDING FROM OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION TO MUNICIPAL COURT FOR BUILDING REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

WHEREAS, subsequent to the adoption of the biennial budget Ordinance No. C36626, as above entitled in part, and which passed the City Council December 9, 2024, it is necessary to make changes in the appropriations of the General Fund and Facilities Management Fund, which changes could not have been anticipated or known at the time of making such budget ordinance; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance has been on file in the City Clerk’s Office for five days;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That in the budget of the General Fund, and the budget annexed thereto with reference to the Fund, the following changes be made:

1) Decrease appropriation by $16,065.
A) Of the decreased appropriation, $16,065 is removed solely from base wages.

2) Increase appropriation by $16,065.
A) Of the increased appropriation, $16,065 is provided solely for an operating transfer-out to the Facilities Management Fund.

Section 2. That in the budget of the Facilities Management Fund, and the budget annexed thereto with reference to the Fund, the following changes be made:

1) Increase revenue by $16,065.
A) Of the increased revenue, $16,065 is provided solely for an operating transfer-in from the General Fund.

2) Increase appropriation by $16,065.
A) Of the increased appropriation, $16,065 is provided solely for building repairs and maintenance.

Section 3. It is, therefore, by the City Council declared that an urgency and emergency exists for making the changes set forth herein, such urgency and emergency arising from the need to transfer funding to Facilities for Municipal Court building repairs and maintenance, and because of such need, an urgency and emergency exists for the passage of this ordinance, and also, because the same makes an appropriation, it shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage.

Passed by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____ _____

Mayor Date

_____

Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 05/12/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/16/2025

Date Rec'd	5/7/2025
Clerk's File #	ORD C36700
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL
Contact Name/Phone	ANDRES 625-6821
Contact E-Mail	AGRAGEDA@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	Emergency Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	LNAVARRETE KKLITZKE
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	0320 ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING DESIGNATION OF PARK PROPERTY AS NON-

Agenda Wording

Ordinance authorizing the Park Board and Park Director to designate portions of park property as Non-Public Areas, amending sections 12.06A.030 and 12.06A.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code

Summary (Background)

The ordinance provides a mechanism for the Park Board or Park Director to temporarily or permanently designate portions of park property as non-public. This is intended to address employee and resident safety concerns, inaccessibility, city asset security, and warrantless entry by law enforcement.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

Immigrant, refugee and BIPOC communities have historically excluded themselves from participating in events held in public spaces for fear of unreasonable harassment from law enforcement at all governmental levels. This is especially true given recent changes in federal immigration policies and practices. This ordinance would address this by providing a mechanism to disallow law enforcement from entering into events without consent from the organizers, City officials or a judicial warrant.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

Data would be collected on warrantless attempts to access non-public park areas by the Park Director or their designee. The type of event and the demographics of the people affected could then be observed

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

See above

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

SMC 18.01.020A states: ”The City values the dignity and worth of all human beings and is committed to promoting justice, equity and an inclusive environment for all” SMC 18.01 .020B states: "It is the intent of the City that all people have an equal opportunity to participate fully in the life of the City and that discriminatory barriers to equal participation in employment, housing, and public accommodations be removed. The City has a compelling interest in eradicating and preventing such discrimination and in ensuring equal opportunity in employment, housing, and public accommodations" The Comprehensive Plan states: “To maintain the viability and health of the city, residents should have equitable access to open space and park amenities” RES

Council Subcommittee Review

No subcommittee review

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	$
Current Year Cost	$
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

While is is likely that adoption by the Park Board may require the use of park funds for additional signage, it is expected the ordinance will encourage participation of all City residents in Park events, thereby promoting more use of RFP paid attractions

Amount		Budget Account
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source

Funding Source Type Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List

ORDINANCE NO. C-36700

An ordinance titled “Safe and Welcome in Spokane”, expanding protections against warrantless searches from immigration enforcement in designated non-public areas, amending section 12.05.005 and declaring an emergency.

WHEREAS, the official motto for the City of Spokane is “In Spokane We All Belong”; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane strives to be a welcoming city for immigrants and refugees; and

WHEREAS, recent changes in federal immigration policies and practices have caused fear and uncertainty in our communities; and

WHEREAS, the City is proud to host hundreds of events ranging from weddings, picnics, large group gatherings, corporate events and more each year at some of the most beautiful venues and settings anywhere in Spokane; and

WHEREAS, it is beneficial to the City that all Spokane residents feel safe and comfortable participating in events on city property; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Office of the Attorney General’s Guidance Concerning Immigration Enforcement states: "Local governments and private organization should adopt a policy that addresses when federal immigration authorities will be permitted to access non-public areas"; and

WHEREAS, RCW 35.22.280 states: “[Any city of the first class shall have power] to make all regulations necessary for the preservation of public morality, health, peace, and good order within its limits”; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Constitution states: “No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law”; and

WHEREAS, the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution states: “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized"; and

WHEREAS, in the case United States v. Vertigo-Urquidez the U.S. Supreme Court held that persons “protected by the Fourth Amendment, and by the First and Second Amendments, and to whom rights and powers are reserved in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, refers to a class of persons who are part of a national community or who

have otherwise developed sufficient connection with this country to be considered part of that community"; and

WHEREAS, in 2018 the City Council enacted Ordinance C35681, codified in Section 12.05.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code, which established provisions to restrict warrantless entry of federal immigration officials onto City property; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance C35681 did not extend to public rights of way or anticipate ticketed events on public rights of way; and

WHEREAS, federal immigration officials have accelerated their efforts to identify, detain and arrest local individuals whom they deem to be unlawfully in the country; and

WHEREAS, the heightened enforcement by federal immigration officials locally has resulted in civil unrest and protests, most recently on June 11, 2025, compelling the mayor to declare an emergency and to impose a curfew to quell violence and prevent injuries; and

WHEREAS, with the arrival of summer the City Council anticipates many civic and festival events, which events are important to local immigrants, but whom now are likely to fear attending any public events, particularly those occurring on public property or public rights of way, because of the heightened enforcement by federal immigration officials locally; and

WHEREAS, the City Council wishes to expand the definition of "non-public" areas to include public rights-of-way for which public access is temporarily restricted; and

WHEREAS, the heightened enforcement by federal immigration officials locally, combined with the resulting civic unrest, is sudden, unexpected, and requires immediate action to mitigate the impact of federal immigration enforcement at public events that are anticipated to begin before this ordinance would become effective; and

WHEREAS, the normal course of legislative procedures of the City Council will not result in an effective date that will ensure the ordnance will be of benefit to local events slated to take place in June and July of this year; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety or for the immediate support of City government and its existing public institutions,

NOW THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. The City Council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings and facts pursuant to Section 01.01.080 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Section 2. That section 12.05.005 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 12.05.005 Definitions

A. “Agent” means any person acting within the scope of employment by or acting on behalf of the City of Spokane including City-facility property managers.

B. “Baby changing facility” means a table or other device suitable for changing the diaper of a child.

C. “Employee” means any person holding a regularly compensated position of employment with the City of Spokane including elected officers.

D. “Basic City Facility” or “Basic City Facilities” means public safety facilities, including fire and police stations, City-owned water reservoirs, and other utility facilities, city-owned homeless shelters, and community centers. Provided that, utility facilities shall not include privately constructed utility facilities, stormwater facilities and conveyance systems, or water and wastewater utility transmission and distribution systems and related appurtenances, to include without limitation, pipe replacements and relocations; well upgrades; pump stations; lift stations, etc.

E. “Federal civil immigration enforcement operations” means an operation than has one of its objectives the identification or apprehension of a person or persons in order to investigate them for a violation of the immigration law and subject them to one or more of the following:

   1. Civil immigration detention;

   2. Removal proceedings; and

   3. Removal from the United States

F. “LEED” is a green building rating and certification system developed by the U.S. Green Building Council to evaluate environmental performance from a whole building perspective, including sites, water efficiency, energy & atmosphere, materials & resources, indoor environmental quality, locations & linkages, awareness & education, innovation in design, and regional priority.

G. "Nonpublic" means any area of a city facility ((~~or property that is not generally open and accessible to the general public, but instead requires prior to entry express permission, such as a valid ticket for a bona fide passenger, or permission~~)), property, or public right of way that is not generally open and accessible to the general public or for which public access is temporarily restricted, such as a permitted special event that requires express permission from the permit holder to

enter, an area requiring a valid ticket for a bona fide attendee or passenger, or an area where permission to enter has been given by a city employee or an employee of a tenant in a city facility on an individual basis. Areas posted as “Restricted” in City facilities shall be considered to be non-public areas.

H. “United States Citizenship and Immigration Services” means the agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security and any successor agency charged with overseeing United States immigration laws.

I. “United States Customs and Border Protection” means the agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security and shall include any successor federal agency charged with border enforcement.

J. “United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement” means the agency of the United States Department of Homeland Security including Enforcement and Removal Operations and Homeland Security Investigations and shall include any successor federal agency charged with the enforcement of immigration laws.

K. “U.S. Green Building Council” is an organization serving as the nation’s foremost leaders from across the building industry working to promote buildings that are environmentally responsible, profitable, and healthy places to work and live.

Section 3. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

Section 4. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener’s errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

Section 5. Emergency Findings. Pursuant to Section 01.01.080 Spokane Municipal Code, the City Council declares that an urgency and emergency exists such that this ordinance is needed for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, and/or for the immediate support of City government and its existing public institutions, and that because of such need, this ordinance shall be effective immediately under Section 19 of the City Charter, upon the affirmative vote of five members of the City Council.

PASSED by the City Council on _____.

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney

_____
Mayor

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 05/12/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/02/2025

Date Rec'd	5/7/2025
Clerk's File #	RES 2025-0039
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC
Contact Name/Phone	TIM 6893
Contact E-Mail	TTHOMPSON@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	Resolutions
Council Sponsor(s)	JBINGLE LNAVARRETE
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	0750 - HONORARY NAMING OF POST STREET BRIDGE FOR FRIENDS OF THE

Agenda Wording

A Resolution honorarily naming the Post Street Bridge over the Spokane River the "Friends of the Falls Memorial Bridge."

Summary (Background)

The City of Spokane received an application on December 2, 2024, requesting the honorary naming of the Post Street Bridge in recognition of the Friends of the Falls organization. This is an honorary designation and does not involve changing the official name of the bridge. Friends of the Falls is a local organization formed in 1997 to protect and enhance the Spokane River Gorge. The group, co-founded by Dr. John Moyer, played a key role in initiating the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan, adopted in 2005. This vision has contributed to numerous livability and environmental enhancements across the city since 2003.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

Honorary naming of the Post Street Bridge to recognize Friends of the Falls, a civic group committed to environmental stewardship and community enhancement in Spokane.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

No data will be collected.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

No data will be collected.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

This honorary naming supports cultural recognition and highlights the role of community organizations in shaping the city's landscape. Though not a land use action, this proposal promotes awareness of civic involvement in urban improvement.

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

There may be a cost associated with appropriate signage/information kiosk. However, a funding source has not yet been identified.

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	GARDNER, SPENCER		
Division Director	GARDNER, SPENCER		
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	
	smacdonald@spokanecity.org
sgardner@spokanecity.org	tthompson@spokanecity.org
mfeist@spokanecity.org	tblack@spokanecity.org
eking@spokanecity.org	

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-0039

A RESOLUTION HONORARILY NAMING THE POST STREET BRIDGE OVER THE SPOKANE RIVER THE "FRIENDS OF THE FALLS MEMORIAL BRIDGE."

WHEREAS, Friends of the Falls was founded in 1997 as a civic organization dedicated to protecting and enhancing the Spokane River Gorge, including Spokane Falls, one of the city's most iconic and culturally significant natural features; and

WHEREAS, Dr. John Moyer, a founding member of Friends of the Falls, played a key role in organizing the community around the shared goal of revitalizing and safeguarding the river and falls as integral to Spokane's identity; and

WHEREAS, on March 28, 2002, Friends of the Falls unveiled a conceptual plan for the Spokane River Gorge envisioning the falls and river as the natural and cultural centerpiece of the community. The organization united a wide range of partners, including the Spokane Tribe, to develop and later implement a strategic master plan for the gorge, supported by the State of Washington in 2005; and

WHEREAS, Friends of the Falls' efforts have contributed to many of the public and environmental improvements made in and around the Spokane River Gorge since 2003, increasing livability and reinforcing the river's role in the city's cultural and environmental narrative; and

WHEREAS, the honorary naming of the Post Street Bridge advances the City of Spokane's Comprehensive Plan goals to strengthen downtown identity, promote cultural recognition, and celebrate those who have shaped the city's natural and civic landscape; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane City Council wishes to recognize the enduring impact of Friends of the Falls and its leadership in advocating for stewardship, public access, and community pride tied to Spokane's point of origin and primary natural resource;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Spokane City Council that the Post Street Bridge over the Spokane River is honorarily named the **"Friends of the Falls Memorial Bridge,"** in recognition of the organization's contributions to the community and consistent with adopted policies and procedures for the honorary naming of city-owned public structures.

Adopted by the City Council this ____ day of _____, 2025.

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney

STAFF REPORT

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT

To:	**Plan Commission**
Subject:	Honorary Naming of Post Street Bridge for Friends of the Falls
Staff Contact:	Tim Thompson
Report Date:	May 7,2025
Hearing Date:	May 14, 2025
Recommendation:	Forward a recommendation to City Council

I. SUMMARY

The City of Spokane received an application on December 2, 2024, requesting the honorary naming of the Post Street Bridge in recognition of the Friends of the Falls organization. This is an honorary designation and does not involve changing the official name of the bridge.

Friends of the Falls is a local organization formed in 1997 to protect and enhance the Spokane River Gorge. The group, co-founded by Dr. John Moyer, played a key role in initiating the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan, adopted in 2005. This vision has contributed to numerous livability and environmental enhancements across the city since 2003.

II. RECOMMENDED ACTION

Staff recommends that the Plan Commission consider the request for honorary naming and forward a recommendation to the City Council.

III. BACKGROUND

Administrative Policy

In April 2014, the City adopted Administrative Policy ADMIN 0325-14-05 to establish guidelines for naming City-owned facilities and properties. The Mayor may, with City Council approval, designate names based on criteria including individual contribution and community significance. This process includes public input and notification.

Plan Commission Resolution

In 2014, Resolution 2014-0069 was adopted directing the Plan Commission to review naming proposals. On July 9, 2014, the Plan Commission approved a Resolution of Rules of Procedure outlining the following criteria for naming:

1. Geographic or historical significance.
2. Notable events at the location.
3. Singular and lasting contribution by a person or entity.
4. Representation of shared community values.

IV. PROCESS

Process for Honorary Naming

Although Chapter 18.10 SMC (2024) defines a process for reviewing concerns about existing names, it does not apply to this request. Section 18.10.050 encourages that naming policies reflect inclusivity and historical sensitivity.

Plan Commission's Role

While not required to review every naming request, the Mayor and Council may refer proposals to the Plan Commission. This request is presented for public input and transparency.

A Plan Commission workshop was held on February 12, 2025. A public hearing is scheduled for May 14, 2025. The Plan Commission will make a formal recommendation to City Council following the hearing.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community Engagement

The application has been processed in accordance with Administrative Policy ADMIN 0325-14-05, and opportunities for public comment have been provided via Plan Commission meetings and workshops.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND SEPA REVIEW

Public Notification and SEPA Review
SEPA is not required for this request..

COMMENTS RECEIVED

Written and emailed comments received will be provided prior to the public hearing. Notification of the proposal was sent to City departments and external agencies. As of the date of this staff report, no comments have been received regarding this application.

V. ANALYSIS

PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

Honorary naming of the Post Street Bridge to recognize Friends of the Falls, a civic group committed to environmental stewardship and community enhancement in Spokane.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES

LU 1 CITYWIDE LAND USE
Goal: Offer a harmonious blend of opportunities for living, working, recreation, education, shopping, and cultural activities by protecting natural amenities, providing coordinated, efficient, and cost-effective public facilities and utility services, carefully managing both residential and non-residential development and design, and proactively reinforcing downtown Spokane's role as a vibrant urban center.

- **Staff Response:** This honorary naming supports cultural recognition and highlights the role of community organizations in shaping the city's landscape.

LU 3 EFFICIENT LAND USE
Goal: Promote the efficient use of land by the use of incentives, density and mixed-use development in proximity to retail businesses, public services, places of work, and transportation systems.

- **Staff Response:** Though not a land use action, this proposal promotes awareness of civic involvement in urban improvement

FINAL REVIEW CRITERIA

Consistency with Comprehensive Plan*: The proposal supports Spokane's goal of recognizing those who contribute to the identity and environmental integrity of the city.*

Public Health, Safety, Welfare, and Protection of the Environment*: Friends of the Falls has enhanced the city's environmental stewardship and public spaces.*

VI. CONCLUSION

The honorary naming of the Post Street Bridge acknowledges the lasting contributions of Friends of the Falls to Spokane's civic and environmental well-being. This proposal aligns with city policies and naming criteria.

VII. STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Plan Commission recommend approval of the honorary naming to the City Council.

VIII. LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

Date	Name/Event
February 12, 2025	Plan Commission Workshop
May 12, 2025	Urban Experience Committee
May 14, 2025	Plan Commission Hearing
June 2, 2025	City Council Hearing

EXHIBIT 2 – APPLICATION MATERIALS

Street Name Change Application

1. Describe the purpose or reason for the proposed street name change. In what way will the public's interest or public safety be served by the name change?

   This proposal would assign a specific name for the Post Street bridge to honor both the late Sen. Dr. John Moyer and the group he helped found and lead, Friends of the Falls (FOF). This bridge is uniquely placed at the eastern terminus of what the 1913 Olmsted Brothers' parks plan called the "Great Gorge Park," offering views of the lower falls and areas that were also the focus of the 2005 Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan (SMP) which Moyer and Friends were instrumental in developing, a plan that envisioned and catalyzed many of the improvements enjoyed by visitors today. Upon completion of the SMP - and for nearly a decade - FOF led an annual "River Clean Up" event, drawing thousands of volunteers to collect trash and debris within the gorge. Given the scope and impact of the work by FOF, including the collaborative approach taken in developing the SMP, it is believed the name change will memorialize the efforts of all that took part, inspiring current and future generations to find common ground, envision improvements and strive to achieve a better future.

   This proposal, in addition to other goals and policies adopted by the City, addresses criteria adopted in the July 9, 2014 Plan Commission Resolution regarding Rules and Procedures for recommendations on names for Public Plazas, Squares, and Places, specifically showing:

   a) *A connection to the geographic location, a building formerly on the site, a former name of the location, or the common name of the location, provided that the former, geographic, or common name is one which is of great significance to the history and development of Spokane;*

      This proposal references a person, an organization and a community plan versus a geographic location, former structures or names. It seeks to align the name of the bridge with efforts made to preserve and enhance views for all that come to stand, walk or drive there.

   b) *An event (or series of events) which took place at or very near the location, provided that the event(s) is/are an important event in the history and development of Spokane;*

      The eastern plan boundaries of the 2005 SMP included the Post Street bridge area, envisioning the Spokane River Gorge as a greenbelt-style extension of Riverfront Park. As such, this proposal may be seen as symbolizing ties between past efforts to reclaim the river (Expo '74 and Riverfront Park) and ongoing work in the Spokane River Gorge including land uses abutting and benefitting from the greenbelt environment.

   c) *A person or other entity who made a singular and lasting contribution to the development of Spokane;*

This proposal seeks to honor both an individual and an entity, one profoundly dedicated to the betterment of Spokane and the entity which he helped lead, which, over the course of several years, convened and facilitated a community-wide effort to envision and create a master plan for the Spokane Falls and River Gorge, a plan directly related to many of the improvements made in the Gorge since 2003. These improvements have greatly improved the livability of our city.

d) *A short, descriptive statement of aspiration, goal, vision, or shared community value(s) which represents the best that Spokane has to offer to its citizens and to the world.*

For as long as humans have existed in our region, the Spokane Falls and river have been at the center of life, offering sustenance and inspiration. Together, we understand that the health of the river and the health of our community are intertwined, and this proposal seeks to spotlight an individual and an organization that helped avert damage to, and later helped to celebrate, our City's point of origin and key natural resource.

2. What uses are located on the adjacent property and in the vicinity? Describe the character of the street proposed for the name change.

   The property in this proposal, known as the Post Street bridge, is a 1917 span connecting Riverfront Park and downtown Spokane to the north bank and Kendall Yards. The bridge was recently renovated and reconfigured to carry a single lane of northbound traffic and supports pedestrian and bicycle routes including the Centennial Trail. Adjacent uses and features include Riverfront Park, the historic Post Street Substation (Avista), the Mobius Discovery Center, the "Gathering Place" plaza, the lower and upper portions of Spokane Falls, Anthony's Restaurant and Veteran's Court Park. The area's character embodies the heart of the city, spotlighting our renewed emphasis on the river and associated improvements to recreation and the quality of life.

3. Is the proposed change consistent with the policy for naming streets found in Chapter 17.D.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code? If so, how is it consistent?

   This proposal is consistent with Chapter 17.D.050A, as no address changes are requested or will be triggered and does not seek to rename a roadway as defined by the SMC.

4. Does the proposed new street name duplicate a street name already in use within the Spokane Metropolitan Area?

   The proposed action is unique and would not duplicate naming anywhere in the Spokane Metropolitan Area.

5. Is the proposed new street name consistent with the name of adjacent streets and streets with a common alignment?

   The proposed action does not involve renaming a street and so would not conflict with adjacent names or the name of Post Street itself.

6. If the proposed name change is within a Planned Unit Development, will the proposed name of the private street be consistent with the names of surrounding public streets?

   The proposed action is not within a Planned Unit Development.

7. Will the proposed street name result in an intersection with the same name (e.g. First Avenue and 1st Avenue) or create more than one intersection with the same name?

   The proposed action would not result in conflicts with surrounding street or intersection names.

Background & Supporting Documentation

Physical copies of application materials are restricted to this document and letters of recommendation available at the time of submittal; extensive documentation in support of the application are linked to underlined listings in the electronic (PDF) version of this document.

Letters of Support

*Physical copies of letters available at the time of this submittal are attached. Letters understood as sent directly to Mayor Brown (noted as *), may be added to this package by City Staff.*

Fmr. Mayor David Condon

Fmr. Mayor John Powers

Jim Frank, Greenstone Development *

Spokane Preservation Advocates

Steve Faust, Atty.

Mike Terrell, ASLA

Documents

2005 Great Spokane River Gorge Master Plan (SMP)

Full document; note Acknowledgements pages

2002 Conceptual Plan for the Spokane River Gorge (CP)

Poster component of CP not available in electronic format (copy available upon request)

SMP Summary Posters

2007 poster exhibiting 15 "Priority Projects"

2007 exhibit developed for "Mayor's Choice Award"

Bio, Fmr. State Sen. Dr. John A. Moyer

"Report of the Board of Park Commissioners", Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, 1913

Copy of original Olmsted Brothers plan for Spokane's parks system

"Olmsteds' 1908 park plan", Spokesman-Review, May, 2007

Graphic illustration depicting scope of Olmsted Plan

Images

SMP: "Gateway Plaza"

1998 renderings (inspired today's "Gathering Place" plaza)

SMP: Huntington Park concept

1998 rendering (inspired today's Huntington Park)

CP: Meetings, 2001-2002

Folder, miscellaneous photographs from CP workshops and rollout event

FOF: Spokane River Cleanup activities, 2006-2011

Folder, miscellaneous photographs from cleanup events

FOF: Lincoln Street bridge (LSB)

1998 rendering depicting Lower Falls environment with LSB

FOF: River raft trips, 2002-2005

Folder, miscellaneous photographs from FOF-led rafting trips

FOF: 2007 Mayor's Choice Award for SMP

Media

"Doctor's Orders", editorial, *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, November 6, 2014

Robert Herold editorial supporting naming plaza (today's "Gathering Place") after Moyer

Obituary, Dr. John Arthur Moyer, August 31, 2014

"Bridge to the future", *Spokesman-Review*, August 17, 1997

"Pickett's Charge...Again?", editorial, *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, February 19, 1997

"Vote on bridge puzzles Council", *Spokesman-Review*, November 19, 1997

"From both sides", editorial board, *Spokesman-Review*, November 21, 1997

"Bridge threatened by lack of funding", *Spokesman-Review*, December 16, 1997

"City looks at bridge options", *Spokesman-Review*, February 4, 1998

"Lincoln Street bridge hearings to focus on necessity", *Spokesman-Review*, September 18, 1998

"Expert says new bridge not essential", *Spokesman-Review*, September 23, 1998

"Council withdraws Lincoln Street bridge appeal", *Spokesman-Review*, February 15, 2000

"Time ripe for 'Gorge Park'", *Spokesman-Review*, March 28, 2000

"A green jewel fit for our collection", editorial, *Spokesman-Review*, April 4, 2000

"Gorge Park plan gets some help", *Spokesman-Review*, November 1, 2000

"Plans for river gorge park put into action", editorial, *Spokesman-Review*, November 6, 2000

"Best Legacy to Leave to the Next Generation, Gorge Park", editorial, *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, 2001

"A river falls through it", *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, September 20, 2002

"River Gorge park taking shape", *Spokesman-Review*, January 18, 2002

"Gorgeous new park envisioned", *Spokesman-Review*, March 24, 2002

"Great Gorge Park needed, possible", editorial, *Spokesman-Review*, April 2, 2002

"West Hills seek support for river gorge concept", *Spokesman-Review*, April 11, 2002

"Our economic future: A river runs through it", editorial, *Journal of Business*, November 7, 2002

"Recovering The River", *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, June 5, 2003

"Falling for Spokane", *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, October 21, 2004

"River plan calls for trails, park", *Spokesman-Review*, October 28, 2004

"Gorge master plan a fine start", editorial, *Spokesman-Review*, January 16, 2005

"Completing a vision for the gorge", Q & A, Editorial Board, *Spokesmen-Review*, May 7, 2006

"River gets the attention it deserves", *Spokesman-Review*, May 30, 2008

"Not To Be Overlooked," editorial, *Pacific Northwest Inlander*, June 18, 2014

Application Files

City of Spokane Name Change Application (this document)

Background Files

2014 Plan Commission re: Council Resolution 2014-0069, Naming Rules and Procedures

2014 Administrative Policy and Procedure, *Naming City-Owned Public Buildings, Structures, and Property*, Admin 0325-14-05, City of Spokane, April 24, 2014

2023 Ordinance Establishing Process for Review of City-Owned Properties, ORD C36484, City of Spokane, January 8, 2024

Other

"Spokane's Falls and River Gorge: Evolving ties between a Community and its Wellspring" – Chapter 4, *Sounding Spokane*, Perspectives on the Built Environment of a Regional City, David Wang, Editor, EWU Press, 2003

Street Name Change Application

Rev.20180103

1. Describe the purpose or reason for the proposed street name change. In what way will the public's interest or public safety be served by the name change?

   (See attached)

2. What uses are located on the adjacent property and in the vicinity? Describe the character of the street proposed for the name change.

   (See attached)

3. Is the proposed change consistent with the policy for naming streets found in Chapter 17.D.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code? If so, how is it consistent?

   (See attached)

4. Does the proposed new street name duplicate a street name already in use within the Spokane Metropolitan Area?

   (See attached)

5. Is the proposed new street name consistent with the name of adjacent streets and streets with a common alignment?

   (See attached)

6. If the proposed name change is within a Planned Unit Development, will the proposed name of the private street be consistent with the names of surrounding public streets?

   (See attached)

7. Will the proposed street name result in an intersection with the same name (e.g. First Avenue and 1st Avenue) or create more than one intersection with the same name?

   (See attached)

Mayor Lisa Brown

January 13, 2025

Spokane Plan Commission, City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

RE: Proposal for Renaming Post Street Bridge

Dear Plan Commission Members,

I am pleased to support the proposal by local community members to rename the Post Street Bridge to recognize the late Sen. Dr. John Moyer and the Friends of the Falls, which Dr. Moyer co-founded and helped to lead.

The Post Street Bridge reopened to the public in 2024, following a nearly four-year closure; the bridge was the last remaining piece of what's known as the Great Gorge Loop Trail. The grand reopening of this bridge and the completion of the trail has provided an opportunity for residents and visitors to see the Spokane River, its falls, and the river gorge with fresh eyes. These attributes define Spokane and serve as the center of community life. That is as true today as it was when the Olmsted Brothers focused on the gorge in their 1913 plan and, much earlier, when Native American tribes first chose to live here.

Fortunately, Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls recognized the importance of the river and the gorge some two decades ago. The 2005 Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan (SMP), developed by the Friends of the Falls, envisioned and catalyzed many of the improvements enjoyed today. The Friends of the Falls also created a generation of river stewards through their work, leading the annual Spokane River Clean Up event for more than a decade, which drew thousands of volunteers to collect garbage and debris within the gorge.

The impact of the work of Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls is everlasting. Therefore, I support a name change to the Post Street Bridge to memorialize their efforts and to inspire current and future generations to envision improvements and strive to achieve a better future for the City of Spokane.

Thank you for your consideration of this proposal.

Sincerely,

Lisa Brown

Mayor Lisa Brown

A Better Way Starts Here
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. • Spokane, Washington 99201-3335
Phone: 509.625.6250 FAX: 509.625.6563

1/9/2025

Chair Greg Francis

Plan Commission
Spokane City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Chair Francis:

I am thrilled to offer my enthusiastic support for renaming the newly reconstructed Post Street Bridge in honor of the late State Senator Dr. John Moyer and the organization he co-founded, Friends of the Falls.

As a former Mayor and long-term resident of Spokane, I had the privilege of witnessing firsthand the tireless efforts of Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls. This remarkable group spearheaded the creation of a master plan that inspired and catalyzed numerous features we cherish today, including the "Gathering Place" plaza, the Sandifur pedestrian bridge, the newly unveiled "Gorge Loop Trail," and breathtaking reimaged of Huntington Park.

The endeavors of Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls are unparalleled, not only in the projects they envisioned but also in their ability to unite a diverse coalition of stakeholders. This impressive constituency included City leadership, the Spokane Tribe, local neighborhood groups, environmental and recreational organizations, and business leaders. Together, they fostered a shared sense of values and respect for our river and its falls, rekindling our community's focus on the river in a manner not seen since Expo '74.

The location of the bridge, bridging Riverfront Park and the Gorge Park while connecting downtown with Kendall Yards and other river-centric areas, is a fitting tribute to the legacy of Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls. Naming the bridge in their honor is a testament to their enduring impact on our community and a celebration of the vision and dedication that have shaped Spokane's identity.

Thank you for considering this proposal. I believe it is a well-deserved recognition of the exceptional contributions of Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls.

Sincerely,

David Condon
Spokane Mayor, 2012-2019

Greenstone
ENRICHED LIVING. LASTING VALUE.

December 7, 2024

Honorable Lisa Brown
Mayor, City of Spokane
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

RE: Post Street Bridge Renaming

Dear Mayor Brown,

The newly constructed Post Street bridge significantly improves the connection between the North Bank and Riverfront Park. This critical link deserves to be named for a Spokane resident that was instrumental to elevating citizen awareness of our Great Spokane River Gorge. With his contributions in mind, I offer my support for re-naming the Post Street bridge in honor of the late Dr. John Moyer and the group he helped found, Friends of the Falls.

I came to know Dr. Moyer, Rick Hastings and the Friends of the Falls group during one of several river rafting trips they led in 2003. Though I had yet to attain ownership of the then-vacant property that we've since developed as Kendall Yards, that trip helped underscore my belief that the river gorge was critical to the success of Downtown Spokane, and to the beauty and economic potential of our entire city.

The group's work, which culminated in the creation of the 2005 Great Spokane River Gorge Master Plan, helped spotlight the potential for north bank development, and in some cases, helped inform its public features and amenities along the gorge.

It's also heartening to imagine that Post Street bridge – given its location and ability to connect Kendall Yards and the North Bank with downtown, Riverfront Park and Huntington

Park – be named in honor of a man and a group that, together with hundreds of supporters, helped to tie these very places together.

Sincerely,

Jim Frank

November 22, 2024

Mayor Lisa Brown
Spokane City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mayor Brown:

I write to express my support for re-naming the newly reconstructed Post Street bridge to recognize the efforts of the late State Sen. Dr. John Moyer and the group he co-founded, Friends of the Falls. I was a Friends of the Falls board member from 2004 to 2016 and served as the group's Executive Director during most of that time.

Friends of the Falls was formed in 1997 with the immediate goal of opposing a proposal to build a massive concrete arch bridge at Lincoln Street, immediately to the west of the Post Street Bridge. Were it not for those efforts, the view of the Lower Falls of the Spokane River that citizens crossing the Post Street Bridge currently enjoy would be significantly less inspiring, as it would be blocked and overshadowed by the proposed Lincoln Street Bridge.

Dr. Moyer, along with Doug and Laurel Siddoway, Gavin Cooley, and Rick Hastings, deserves recognition for the positive community vision the Friends of the Falls articulated in opposing construction of the bridge. Each of those folks will attest that Dr. Moyer was particularly influential in keeping the focus on a positive vision of the Spokane River Gorge as the central and defining feature of the city, or in the words of the Olmsted Brothers, a "…rare and tremendous feature to be prized and preserved."

Rather than merely opposing a construction project, it was this positive vision that inspired hundreds of citizens to coalesce around the proposition that the community was better served by preserving access to the river and enhancing views of the Falls.

When the Lincoln Street Bridge proposal was finally abandoned in the year 2000, Friends of the Falls was able to direct this positive energy toward convening dozens of groups – including neighborhoods, local tribes, civic, business, and recreational groups around the goal of articulating a common vision for the Spokane River Gorge. For its time, the planning process was remarkable for its inclusivity.

Those efforts produced a conceptual plan in 2002, leading to a full strategic master planning process in 2004, which resulted in the publication of the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan in the spring of 2005. The Gorge Plan was the first - and to my knowledge the only public planning document to propose that Huntington Park and People's Park be connected to Riverfront Park by a loop trail that now runs along both sides of the river, under the Monroe Street Bridge, and across the Post Street Bridge, providing citizens and visitors alike with "…the opening of a grand vista of the river, Gorge and Falls." (Quoting from the Gorge Plan)

Friends of the Falls also provided the leadership to convene and organize the Spokane River Cleanup from 2003 to 2015. Over the twelve years of FOF involvement, this event

brought hundreds of people to the Spokane River Gorge every fall in service to our river. I like to think that the act of investing time in service to the River allowed each volunteer to gain a broader understanding of the importance of the River and the Gorge to our region and a greater commitment to their preservation.

Friends of the Falls dissolved its existence in 2015, merging with the Spokane River Forum. Since that time, many of the "priority projects" from the Gorge Plan have been completed thanks to the continued dedication of Friends of the Falls alumnus like Gavin Cooley, and with the City's good offices in obtaining maximum community value from stormwater related projects that are also vital to the health of the River.

The newly renovated Post Street Bridge is a part of the loop trail from Riverfront Park to the River Gorge. The bridge offers spectacular views of the River Gorge – views that Friends of the Falls worked so hard to preserve. I strongly support recognition of those efforts at the location of the Post Street Bridge.

Sincerely,



Steve Faust

November 22, 2024

Mayor Lisa Brown
Spokane City Hall
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mayor Brown:

This is to offer my heart-felt support for re-naming the newly reconstructed Post Street bridge in honor of the late State Sen. Dr. John Moyer and the group he co-founded, Friends of the Falls.

When I first took office in 2000, Dr. Moyer and the Friends of the Falls group had already successfully opposed the then-proposed Lincoln Street bridge and had begun turning those energies toward creating a conceptual plan for the falls and river gorge area. As you may recall, residents would often disregard shoreline areas beyond Riverfront Park, but the Friends group, by engaging folks when the lower falls seemed threatened, created a diverse and powerful constituency dedicated to our river's future.

The group, working to convene and facilitate its visioning process, first completed a conceptual plan in March of 2002, introduced during a grand ceremony at the Museum of Arts and Culture. That helped leverage state funding to commission a master plan in 2005, which envisioned many projects and initiatives that have since been realized.

Though I left office before the Friends group finished their planning efforts, I recall their initial work having significant impact on two fronts of the then-unrealized Sandifur pedestrian bridge: The first, being able as Mayor to retain federal funding by pointing to current and broad-based plans including the bridge, and second, seeing one of the plan's key supporters, Paul Sandifur (who at the time owned what is today Kendall Yards) write a check to complete the funding package.

I'm proud to have served our City as Mayor and remain excited to witness Spokane's growth, especially regarding things that help further connect our community to its centerpiece, the Spokane river. The work of Dr. Moyer and Friends of the Falls helped set the stage for many of these improvements, providing an example to inspire future generations.

Sincerely,

John T. Powers Jr.

Former Mayor, City of Spokane

SPOKANE PRESERVATION ADVOCATES

Advocate - Educate - Preserve

December 1, 2024

Mayor Lisa Brown
808 W Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA. 99201

RE: Re-naming of Post Street Bridge

Mayor Brown,

Spokane Preservation Advocates is known for its work to preserve historic buildings and landmarks, and we also believe that historic landscapes are of equal importance to our community. One of the most influential factors in the development of Spokane's urban landscape occurred in 1908 when the Board of Park Commissioners enlisted the Olmsted Brothers to develop the Olmsted Master Plan for Spokane Parks. They recommended that Spokane preserve large and strikingly picturesque landscape features, notably "Gorge Park" that would beautify "…a tremendous feature of the landscape and one which is rarer in a large city than river, lake, bay or mountain."

It was this vision that inspired the Friends of the Falls, led by Dr. John Moyer, to champion the river. Wanting to make Gorge Park a reality, in 2004 they collaborated with numerous groups and individuals to create The Great River Gorge Strategic Master Plan.

Today, traveling across the Post Street Bridge provides an unobstructed view of the river and historic landscape the Olmsteds envisioned. Without the leadership, passion and commitment of Dr. Moyer and Friends of the Falls, this view would likely not exist.

Spokane Preservation Advocates believes that the tireless efforts of these individuals should be recognized. We respectfully request that the Post Street Bridge be renamed after Dr. John Moyer and the Friends of the Falls. This act would honor the grassroots effort that helped preserve one of Spokane's most cherished historic landscapes for the enjoyment of our entire community.

Sincerely,

Tresa Schmautz

President, Spokane Preservation Advocates

P.O. Box 785 * Spokane, WA * 99210
www.spokanepreservation.org
(509)344-1065

November 15, 2024

Letters of support

Honorable Lisa Brown
Mayor, City of Spokane
808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mayor Brown,

I had the pleasure of working closely with Dr. John Moyer while serving as a member of the Friends of the Falls and during my tenure as Chair of Spokane's Design Review Board. Dr. Moyer was a visionary and thoughtful leader for Spokane and especially passionate about the Spokane River Gorge.

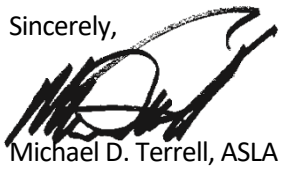
Spokane benefited significantly from his leadership in challenging the proposed Lincoln Street Bridge. So fortunate are we that the bridge was not built over the falls. This change of direction directly resulted in a renewed focus on the falls, Great Spokane River Gorge, Huntington Park and connections between Riverfront Park and Kendall Yards.

The Post Street bridge is critical link across the river and deserves to be named for a Spokane icon that was instrumental to elevating citizen awareness of our Great Spokane River Gorge. Having witnessed his contributions first hand, I offer my enthusiastic support for re-naming the Post Street bridge in honor of the late State Sen. Dr. John Moyer and the group he co-founded, Friends of the Falls.

I was fortunate to join the FOF board and participate in the group's work, culminating in the creation of the 2005 Great Spokane River Gorge Master Plan. The public outreach process brought attention to the Great Spokane River Gorge and launched numerous improvements. Some these improvements implement the Olmsted Brothers Plan for Spokane Parks, others were identified through the collaborative efforts of the community.

I truly believe that Dr. Moyer's leadership has left an indelible mark on our community that generations will enjoy in the future. With these thoughts in mind, I encourage you to support the renaming of the Post Street Bridge in honor of Dr. John Moyer.

Sincerely,



Michael D. Terrell, ASLA
Landscape Architect
Former Board Member: Friends of the Falls
Former Chair Spokane Design Review Board

Michael Terrell ■ Landscape Architecture, PLLC
1421 North Meadowwood Lane, Suite 150 ■ Liberty Lake, WA 99019
(509) 922-7449
mterrell@mt-la.com

Member American Society of Landscape Architects

RECEIVED
April 1, 2014
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SPOKANE, WA

CITY OF SPOKANE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND PROCEDURE	ADMIN 0325-14-05 LGL 2014-0014
TITLE: **NAMING CITY-OWNED PUBLIC BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND PROPERTY** EFFECTIVE DATE: April 24, 2014 REVISION EFFECTIVE DATE: N/A	

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 The purpose of the policy is to provide a clear set of guidelines and a decision-making framework to guide the Mayor, City Council and staff when considering naming requests for public facilities and properties. The City of Spokane believes that the naming of publicly owned buildings, structures, and property should be approached with deliberation.

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6.0 PROCEDURE
7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES
8.0 APPENDICES

2.0 DEPARTMENTS/DIVISIONS AFFECTED

This policy and procedure shall apply to all City divisions and departments with the exception of the Spokane Public Library and the Parks and Recreation Division.

3.0 REFERENCES

None

4.0 DEFINITIONS

4.1 "Building" means a man-made structure with a roof and walls standing more or less permanently in one place.

4.2 "Outstanding" means standing out among others, marked by superiority or distinction, excellent, distinguished.

4.3 "Property" means any property that is attached directly to land, as well as the land itself. Property not only includes buildings and other structures, but also rights and interests.

4.4 "Structure" means something built or constructed, such as a building or bridge.

5.0 POLICY

5.1 The Mayor may, subject to approval by the City Council, designate the names of buildings, structures, and property owned by the City of Spokane pursuant to established procedures and criteria.

6.0 PROCEDURE

6.1 Process for naming buildings, structures, and property owned by the City. Anyone wishing to propose a name for a building, structure, or property owned by the City must submit a written request to the Mayor.

6.2 Naming Criteria.
The Mayor's selection of names for buildings, structures, and property owned by the City of Spokane will be based on and chosen from the following criteria:

6.2.1 Historical / prominent individuals / families / groups.

a. Nominees must have made an outstanding contribution to the City of Spokane.

b. To have a name eligible for nomination, an individual or family must have been a resident of the City of Spokane.

c. The duplication or repeat use of names will be avoided, where possible.

d. Living political nominees must have been retired from political office for at least five (5) years.

6.2.2 Geographic or historical significance of the specific location. A suitable program or community-related name which denotes an appropriate linkage to its function.

6.2.3 As required in a purchase or donation agreement.

6.3 Public Input.
Unless the name is designated in a purchase agreement, the Mayor should make his or her designation after receiving input from neighborhood representatives and relevant City government organizations (e.g., Historic Preservation, Business and Developer Services).

6.4 Notification of Family.
Prior to submitting a naming recommendation to the City Council for approval, families or individuals will be informed of the City's desire to commemorate them in the particular manner.

6.5 City Council Approval.

6.5.1 The Mayor shall refer his or her naming recommendation to the City Council for approval.

6.5.2 If the City Council does not approve a name designated by the Mayor, then the Mayor may, within ninety (90) days thereafter, designate another name for the building or property, and may continue to designate such names for Council approval until the Council approval is obtained.

6.6 Signage.
Following the City Council's approval of a building, structure, or property name, the City shall promptly identify the building, structure, or property with appropriate signage specifying the name consistent with City branding requirements.

6.7 Future Name Changes.

6.7.1 Designation of a name shall not prohibit the renaming of a building, structure, or property at a future date, or the specification of a sunset for the name at the time of approval.

6.7.2 Names changes shall be subject to the criteria and procedures set forth in this administrative policy.

6.8 Interior Building Features.
The interior features of a City-owned building may be named separately from the main building subject to the criteria and procedures set forth in this administrative policy.

7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Office of the Mayor is responsible for administering this policy and procedure.

8.0 APPENDICES

None

APPROVED BY:

City Attorney — Date: 4/03/2014

Director – Asset Management — Date: 4/7/2014

Mayor — Date: 4-9-2014

Plan Commission Resolution
of Rules and Procedure
July 9, 2014

A resolution regarding the Plan Commission responding to the City Council's request under Resolution 2014-0069 to provide a review and recommendation relating to naming of the new plaza adjacent City Hall;

And further, developing, adopting and implementing new Plan Commission Rules and Procedures for recommendations on names for Public Plaza's, Squares, and Places, except for Spokane Public Library and/or City Parks Department properties.

WHEREAS, Section 128 of the City Charter provides in part that the Plan Commission shall have the power to investigate and make recommendations to the City Council in relation to all matters pertaining to the living conditions of the City; and generally, all things tending to promote the health, convenience, safety, and well-being of the City's population, and to further its growth along consistent, comprehensive and permanent plans; and

WHEREA, Section 128 of the City Charter specifically provides that the Plan Commission has the power to make recommendations regarding the naming of streets, squares and public places; and

WHEREAS, Section 127 of the City Charter provides in part that the City Council may, by a majority vote, direct the Plan Commission to perform specific actions in relation to potential or pending legislative action of the City Council; and

WHEREAS, SMC 4.12.010 A provides that the Plan Commission shall provide advice and make recommendations on broad planning goals and policies and on whichever plans for the physical development of the City that the City Council may request the commission's advice by ordinance or resolution; and

WHEREAS, SMC 4.12.080 provides in part that the Plan Commission shall, when requested by City Council resolution, solicit information and comment from the public about planning goals and policies or plans for the City, and report to the City Council its recommendations and a summary and analysis of the comments received from the public; and

WHEREAS, a new plaza has been built adjacent to City Hall through the efforts of Avista and the City of Spokane; and

WHEREAS, the City has been engaging with the public to submit proposed names for the new Plaza; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Council to request the Plan Commission to hold a hearing, review public input, research options, review naming criteria and make a recommendation or a group of options for the City Council to review.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION pursuant to the authority provided by the City Council as set forth in the City Charter and as established in Chapter 4.12 SMC the Plan Commission will:

1. Hold a workshop, review public input, research options, review naming criteria and make a recommendation or a group of naming options for the City Council to review for the new Plaza adjacent to City Hall, and
2. Research options, review existing policies, take public input, and forward to the City Council for adoption a set of Rules and Procedures including the following criteria for the naming of Public Plazas, Squares, and Places (except for Spokane Public Library and/or Parks Department properties).

CRITERIA

1. A connection to the geographic location, a building formerly on the site, a former name of the location, or the common name of the location, provided that the former, geographic, or common name is one which is of great significance to the history and development of Spokane;

2. An event (or series of events) which took place at or very near the location, provided that the event(s) is/are an important event in the history and development of Spokane;

3. A person or other entity who made a singular and lasting contribution to the development of Spokane;

4. A short, descriptive statement of aspiration, goal, vision, or shared community value(s) which represents the best that Spokane has to offer to its citizens and to the world.

PROCESS

A. When directed by the City Council or requested by the Mayor, the Plan Commission will use appropriate means available to it for public input and nominations for names of the particular location to be named.

B. The Plan Commission will hold such public meetings, workshops, and other public outreach events needed to obtain full input from the public on the list of names to be considered including neighborhood representatives and other City organizations (eg. Historic Preservation, Planning/Developer Services, Parks Dept.)

C. Upon hearing testimony, taking comments, and conducting due deliberations, the Plan Commission shall strive for consensus for its recommendation to the City Council, and will recommend a name or set of names to the City Council by formal resolution, accompanied by findings and conclusions detailing the Commission's reasons for choosing the name.

D. In recommending a name under this Policy, the Plan Commission shall strive to avoid duplicative names or names which create confusion when considered within the context of the City as a whole.

By a vote of **6** to **0,** the Plan Commission approves this Resolution of Rules and Procedures.

Dennis Dellwo, President
Spokane Plan Commission
July 9, 2014

RECEIVED
April 1, 2014
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SPOKANE, WA

CITY OF SPOKANE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND PROCEDURE	ADMIN 0325-14-05 LGL 2014-0014
TITLE: **NAMING CITY-OWNED PUBLIC BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND PROPERTY** EFFECTIVE DATE: April 24, 2014 REVISION EFFECTIVE DATE: N/A	

1.0 GENERAL

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7.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

The Office of the Mayor is responsible for administering this policy and procedure.

8.0 APPENDICES

None

APPROVED BY:

City Attorney — Date: 4/03/2014

Director – Asset Management — Date: 4/7/2014

Mayor — Date: 4-9-2014

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 01/08/2024

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 01/22/2024

Date Rec'd	12/18/2023
Clerk's File #	ORD C36484
Renews #	
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL
Contact Name/Phone	ALEX GIBILISCO X6957
Contact E-Mail	AGIBILISCO@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	PDILLON BWILKERSON ZZAPONE
Agenda Item Name	0320 ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF CITY-OWNED

Agenda Wording

Ordinance establishing review of community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane.

Summary (Background)

Ordinance establishing review of community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane. This ordinance passed the Council on July 10, 2023 in substantially the same form, and vetoed by the Mayor on July 24, 2023. At that time there was not sufficient council support to override the veto. This version of the ordinance includes additional recitals, and a timeline for a portion of the review process.

Lease? NO Grant related? NO Public Works? NO

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	$
Current Year Cost	$
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

Not applicable

Amount		Budget Account
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
	$	#
	$	#

FIRST READING OF THE ABOVE ORDINANCE HELD ON 1/22/2024 AND FURTHER ACTION WAS DEFERRED

CITY CLERK

PASSED BY SPOKANE CITY COUNCIL: 1/29/2024

CITY CLERK

Continuation of Wording, Summary, Approvals, and Distribution

Agenda Wording

Summary (Background)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER		
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List	

Committee Agenda Sheet
Urban Experience Committee

Submitting Department	City Council
Contact Name	Alex Gibilisco
Contact Email & Phone	agibilisco@spokanecity.org
Council Sponsor(s)	CM Dillon, CP Wilkerson
Select Agenda Item Type	☐ Consent ☒ Discussion Time Requested: 10
Agenda Item Name	Process for Addressing City-Owned Property
Summary (Background) *use the Fiscal Impact box below for relevant financial information	During the celebration of Whistalks Way name change we heard from community members that it took over 50 years of advocating and petitioning the City for the name change. In 2022 the Human Rights Commission conducted community engagement and passed a resolution regarding the Monaghan Statue. There was not a clear process to acting or responding to their recommendation with this city owned property. On January 5, 2023, Spokane Human Rights Commission passed a resolution proposing a standard protocol for processing, considering, and acting upon citizens' concerns about City-owned buildings, sites, structures, monuments, and other objects. This is an ordinance relating to the establishment of a process to consider and act upon community members' concerns regarding City-owned property; adopting a new Chapter 18.10 to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code. This ordinance was adopted by the council in substantially the same form on July 10, 2023 and vetoed by the Mayor on July 24, 2023. This version of the ordinance adds new recitals and a timeline for review.
Proposed Council Action	UE – 1/8/24 Council First Reading – 1/22/24 Council Final Reading – 1/29/24

Fiscal Impact

Total Cost: Click or tap here to enter text.

Approved in current year budget? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

Funding Source ☐ One-time ☐ Recurring

Specify funding source: Click or tap here to enter text.

Expense Occurrence ☐ One-time ☐ Recurring

Other budget impacts: (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Potential future impacts if council votes to address future sites, structures, monuments, and other objects.

Operations Impacts (If N/A, please give a brief description as to why)

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?
This chapter applies to all visible property owned by the City of Spokane, within the city limits of Spokane, Washington. This chapter details and defines a process for receiving, researching, reviewing, and recommending action to address community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane.

The ordinance also affirms the City of Spokane commitment to ensuring that all people living and working in Spokane have a sense of belonging, and the City is committed to addressing issues that undermine that commitment.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

Data can be collected when OCREI reviews the request in consultation with the City of Spokane Legal Department and other necessary or relevant departments, boards, commissions, affected Native American tribes and compile relevant information and findings that will inform a final recommendation.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy or product to ensure it is the right solution?

The requested action, "shall include: history of the City-owned property in question; details on the review process; appropriate department(s) to execute; anticipated cost to implement any recommendation; any relevant information presented by the OCREI to the SHRC; and any other actions the SHRC would like the City to take."

In addition, the process encourages coordination between departments to develop a recommendation.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

The ordinance is responding to the Human Rights Commission recommendation.

(Title 4, 4/20/92) 4.10.010
The human rights commission advises and makes recommendations to the city council regarding issues related to human rights and unjust discrimination and the implementation of programs consistent with the needs of all residents of the City of Spokane.

Section 18.01.010
The City of Spokane finds that discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, sex, national origin, marital status, familial status, domestic violence victim status, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, honorably discharged veteran or military status, refugee status, the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability as defined by the Americans with Disability Act 42 U.S.C § 12101 et seq, and/or the Washington State Law Against Discrimination, Chapter 49.60 RCW, or the receipt of, or eligibility for the receipt of, funds from any housing choice or other subsidy program or alternative source of income poses a substantial threat to the health, safety and

general welfare of the citizens of Spokane. The City deems it necessary and proper to enact a local ordinance to address these issues.

ORDINANCE NO. C36484

An ordinance relating to the establishment of a process to consider and act upon community members' concerns regarding City-owned property; adopting a new Chapter 18.10 to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, under Section 18.01.10 of the Spokane Municipal Code, the City has found that discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, sex, national origin, marital status, familial status, domestic violence victim status, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, honorably discharged veteran or military status, refugee status, and/or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability, poses a substantial threat to the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Spokane; and

WHEREAS, institutional statements, names or monuments found on City-owned property that reflect the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion may cause mental pain and suffering among community members, and also foster a continuing disrespect of historically marginalized members of the community; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane is committed to ensuring that all people living and working in Spokane to have a sense of belonging, and further committed to addressing issues that undermine that commitment like institutional statements, names or monuments that reflect the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane is further committed to providing community members with the opportunity to formally raise their concerns about institutional statements, names or monuments on City-owned property, and committed to ensuring that the appropriate course of action is taken to address said concerns; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane desires to create an accessible process for community members to raise these concerns and have a known and predictable process of review, outreach, and community recommendation; and

WHEREAS, the accessible process should include final recommendation for action by the Spokane City Council, which may include removal, renaming, or relocating content on City-owned property; and

WHEREAS, on July 10, 2023 the City Council adopted ordinance C36402, establishing a new chapter 18.10 of the Spokane Municipal Code relating to institutional statements, names or monuments on City-owned properties; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance C36402 was vetoed by Mayor Woodward on July 24, 2023, ostensibly on the grounds that Ordinance C36402 circumvented the City's historic preservation mandates as reflected in the statutory mission of the City's Landmarks Commission, set forth in Chapter 04.35 of the Spokane Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, subsequent discussions with City staff following Mayor Woodward's veto of Ordinance C36402 have determined the Landmarks Commission is not suited to review issues related to institutional statements, names or monuments on City-owned properties in the manner outlined under C36402, and that the Landmarks Commission does not view the mandates under C36402 as part of its mission; and

WHEREAS, as of January 1, 2023, there will be two new members of the City Council, and likely an additional new council member after January 22, 2024, none of whom had an opportunity to vote on C36402 when it was originally taken up by the council.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. There is enacted a new chapter 18.10 to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Chapter 18.10	Process for Review of Institutional Statements, Names and Monuments on City Property
SMC 18.10.010	Scope and Purpose
SMC 18.10.020	Definitions
SMC 18.10.030	Process of Review by Spokane Human Rights Commission
SMC 18.10.040	Recommendation to Spokane City Council
SMC 18.10.050	Naming Policies

18.10.010 Scope and Purpose

Institutional statements, names or monuments found on City-owned property that reflect the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion can cause mental pain and suffering among community members, and also foster a continuing disrespect of historically marginalized members of the community. The City of Spokane is committed to ensuring that all people living and working in Spokane have a sense of belonging, and further committed to addressing issues that undermine that commitment.

This chapter applies to all visible property owned by the City of Spokane, within the city limits of Spokane, Washington. This chapter details and defines a process for receiving, researching, reviewing, and recommending action to address community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane.

18.10.020 Definitions

A. "Community member" refers to an individual who lives or works within the city limits of Spokane, Washington.

B. "Concern" refers to the disapproval or dismay of a community member regarding the property, as formally presented to the SRHC in the form of a written request to

review certain City-owned property.

C. "Content" refers to the physical image, name, description, inscription, monument or other defining features of property owned by the City of Spokane.

D. "Department" refers to the City of Spokane department that has been tasked by the Spokane City Council of carrying out the recommended action.

E. "OCREI" refers to the Spokane Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion.

F. "Property" or "City-owned Property" refers to the building, monument, site, street, roadway, structure, or any other object owned by the City of Spokane or under the control, ownership, and/or jurisdiction of either the Spokane Park Board or the Library Board of Trustees.

G. "Request" refers to a formal, written statement from a Requester asking for review of certain City-owned property under this ordinance.

H. "Requester" refers to the community member who files a request.

I. "SHRC" refers to the Spokane Human Rights Commission, a volunteer board of individuals appointed by the Mayor of Spokane and approved by the Spokane City Council. These individuals advise and make recommendations to the Spokane City Council regarding issues related to human rights.

J. "Workgroup" refers to the SHRC Civic Impact workgroup of the Spokane Human Rights Commission.

18.10.030 Process of Review by Spokane Human Rights Commission

The process for considering and acting upon community members' concerns regarding the content of City-owned property is as follows:

A. Individuals and/or groups can request that the City of Spokane review certain City-owned property by submitting a request to the Spokane Human Rights Commission (SHRC). The SHRC shall act as the coordinator of the process for reviewing the request.

B. Once the SHRC receives a request, the SHRC shall then task the SHRC Civic Impact Workgroup ("Workgroup") as its designee to process the request, and the Workgroup shall coordinate the process for reviewing the request.

C. The Workgroup shall then review the request and determine whether or not to start a review, considering whether the content described in the request is discriminatory under SMC 18.01.010 or the content is likely to cause mental pain, suffering or disrespect in a reasonable person with a cultural background and lived experience

that would make them vulnerable.

i. If the Workgroup finds that the content does not violate SMC 18.01.010 and is not likely to cause mental pain, suffering or disrespect, the review shall end, and the Workgroup shall notify the Requester of the decision and provide them the information to present their concerns to the full SHRC at a meeting via public comment.

ii. If the Workgroup finds that the content does violate SMC 18.01.010 or is likely to cause mental pain, suffering or disrespect, it shall refer the request to the Spokane Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion (OCREI).

D. After referral from the Workgroup, the OCREI shall then review the request in consultation with the City of Spokane Legal Department and other necessary departments, boards, commissions, affected Native American tribes and compile relevant information and findings that will inform a final recommendation. Relevant information shall include any history relating to the City's acquisition of the property or placement of the content thereon, including donor restrictions or requirements. Within 180 days of receiving the referral, the OCREI shall present the information, findings and recommendation to the Workgroup, including whether the recommendation of the SHRC will be submitted to the City Council, the Park Board or the Library Board. This review process shall not limit the authority or responsibility of any department, board or commission established by law.

E. Upon receipt of information and findings from the OCREI, the Workgroup shall review the information and findings, and determine if the Request should be brought forward to the full SHRC. If the Workgroup determines that the SHRC should address the matter, the request shall be placed on a regular SHRC meeting agenda for discussion. At this point, the requester shall be notified of the decision to pursue the matter. The requester shall also be notified of the meeting and may address the full SHRC via public comment or presentation under the rules of the SHRC.

F. Upon conclusion of discussion of the request at the regular SHRC meeting, any Commissioner may move for the matter to be forwarded to the SHRC Executive Committee for further collaboration with the OCREI on research, analysis, outreach, and stakeholder engagement. Upon completing its review, the SHRC Executive Committee shall place the matter on a regular SHRC meeting agenda for further review and action.

18.10.040 Recommendation to Spokane City Council

A. The SRHC shall review the materials from the Workgroup, the SRHC Executive Committee, and the OCREI, and shall determine whether to make a recommendation to the Spokane City Council regarding the request. Any

recommendation from the SHRC shall be in the form of a resolution and shall lay out, in specifics, the requested action by the City Council and shall include: history of the City-owned property in question; details on the review process; appropriate department(s) to execute, anticipated cost to implement any recommendation; any relevant information presented by the OCREI to the SHRC; and any other actions the SHRC would like the City to take. The SHRC recommendation may include but is not limited to: renaming the property; recontextualizing, replacing, or removing any content on the property; or removal or relocation of any content. Provided, except as provided in subsection C below, any recommendation to rename City-owned property must be submitted to the Spokane Plan Commission for its recommendation prior to forwarding to the Spokane City Council. The resolution shall also specify which City of Spokane department the SHRC determines to be the appropriate lead implementer of any recommended actions.

B. The resolution will be brought forward to the full Spokane City Council by the SHRC Council Liaison at a City Council Committee meeting. Any further action by Council will adhere to City Council Rules.

C. If the property subject to the request and the SHRC recommendation is under the care, management, or control of the Park Board or the ownership and jurisdiction of the Library Board, the SHRC recommendation shall be submitted to the respective board for consideration.

18.10.050 Naming Policies

All administrative City policies and procedures relating to naming shall be revised to include, as part of its criteria, a desire to avoid causing recollections of the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion of historically marginalized members of the community. The Park Board and Library Board are encouraged to adopt a mechanism for avoiding commemoration the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion of historically marginalized members of the community in their naming policies.

PASSED by the City Council on January 29, 2024

Council President

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

ASST City Attorney

Lisa Brown
Mayor

2/6/24
Date

March 7, 2024
Effective Date



Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 01/08/2024

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 01/22/2024

Date Rec'd	12/18/2023
Clerk's File #	ORD C36484
Renews #	
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL
Contact Name/Phone	ALEX GIBILISCO X6957
Contact E-Mail	AGIBILISCO@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	PDILLON BWILKERSON ZZAPONE
Agenda Item Name	0320 ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF CITY-OWNED

Agenda Wording

Ordinance establishing review of community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane.

Summary (Background)

Ordinance establishing review of community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane. This ordinance passed the Council on July 10, 2023 in substantially the same form, and vetoed by the Mayor on July 24, 2023. At that time there was not sufficient council support to override the veto. This version of the ordinance includes additional recitals, and a timeline for a portion of the review process.

Lease? NO Grant related? NO Public Works? NO

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	$
Current Year Cost	$
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

Not applicable

Amount		Budget Account
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
	$	#
	$	#

FIRST READING OF THE ABOVE ORDINANCE HELD ON 1/22/2024 AND FURTHER ACTION WAS DEFERRED

CITY CLERK

PASSED BY SPOKANE CITY COUNCIL: 1/29/2024

CITY CLERK

Continuation of Wording, Summary, Approvals, and Distribution

Agenda Wording

Summary (Background)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER		
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List	

Committee Agenda Sheet
Urban Experience Committee

Submitting Department	City Council
Contact Name	Alex Gibilisco
Contact Email & Phone	agibilisco@spokanecity.org
Council Sponsor(s)	CM Dillon, CP Wilkerson
Select Agenda Item Type	☐ Consent ☒ Discussion Time Requested: 10
Agenda Item Name	Process for Addressing City-Owned Property
Summary (Background) *use the Fiscal Impact box below for relevant financial information	During the celebration of Whistalks Way name change we heard from community members that it took over 50 years of advocating and petitioning the City for the name change. In 2022 the Human Rights Commission conducted community engagement and passed a resolution regarding the Monaghan Statue. There was not a clear process to acting or responding to their recommendation with this city owned property. On January 5, 2023, Spokane Human Rights Commission passed a resolution proposing a standard protocol for processing, considering, and acting upon citizens' concerns about City-owned buildings, sites, structures, monuments, and other objects. This is an ordinance relating to the establishment of a process to consider and act upon community members' concerns regarding City-owned property; adopting a new Chapter 18.10 to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code. This ordinance was adopted by the council in substantially the same form on July 10, 2023 and vetoed by the Mayor on July 24, 2023. This version of the ordinance adds new recitals and a timeline for review.
Proposed Council Action	UE – 1/8/24 Council First Reading – 1/22/24 Council Final Reading – 1/29/24

Fiscal Impact

Total Cost: Click or tap here to enter text.

Approved in current year budget? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

Funding Source ☐ One-time ☐ Recurring

Specify funding source: Click or tap here to enter text.

Expense Occurrence ☐ One-time ☐ Recurring

Other budget impacts: (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Potential future impacts if council votes to address future sites, structures, monuments, and other objects.

Operations Impacts (If N/A, please give a brief description as to why)

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?
This chapter applies to all visible property owned by the City of Spokane, within the city limits of Spokane, Washington. This chapter details and defines a process for receiving, researching, reviewing, and recommending action to address community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane.

The ordinance also affirms the City of Spokane commitment to ensuring that all people living and working in Spokane have a sense of belonging, and the City is committed to addressing issues that undermine that commitment.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

Data can be collected when OCREI reviews the request in consultation with the City of Spokane Legal Department and other necessary or relevant departments, boards, commissions, affected Native American tribes and compile relevant information and findings that will inform a final recommendation.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy or product to ensure it is the right solution?

The requested action, "shall include: history of the City-owned property in question; details on the review process; appropriate department(s) to execute; anticipated cost to implement any recommendation; any relevant information presented by the OCREI to the SHRC; and any other actions the SHRC would like the City to take."

In addition, the process encourages coordination between departments to develop a recommendation.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

The ordinance is responding to the Human Rights Commission recommendation.

(Title 4, 4/20/92) 4.10.010
The human rights commission advises and makes recommendations to the city council regarding issues related to human rights and unjust discrimination and the implementation of programs consistent with the needs of all residents of the City of Spokane.

Section 18.01.010
The City of Spokane finds that discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, sex, national origin, marital status, familial status, domestic violence victim status, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, honorably discharged veteran or military status, refugee status, the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability as defined by the Americans with Disability Act 42 U.S.C § 12101 et seq, and/or the Washington State Law Against Discrimination, Chapter 49.60 RCW, or the receipt of, or eligibility for the receipt of, funds from any housing choice or other subsidy program or alternative source of income poses a substantial threat to the health, safety and

general welfare of the citizens of Spokane. The City deems it necessary and proper to enact a local ordinance to address these issues.

ORDINANCE NO. C36484

An ordinance relating to the establishment of a process to consider and act upon community members' concerns regarding City-owned property; adopting a new Chapter 18.10 to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, under Section 18.01.10 of the Spokane Municipal Code, the City has found that discrimination based on race, religion, creed, color, sex, national origin, marital status, familial status, domestic violence victim status, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, honorably discharged veteran or military status, refugee status, and/or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability, poses a substantial threat to the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Spokane; and

WHEREAS, institutional statements, names or monuments found on City-owned property that reflect the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion may cause mental pain and suffering among community members, and also foster a continuing disrespect of historically marginalized members of the community; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane is committed to ensuring that all people living and working in Spokane to have a sense of belonging, and further committed to addressing issues that undermine that commitment like institutional statements, names or monuments that reflect the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane is further committed to providing community members with the opportunity to formally raise their concerns about institutional statements, names or monuments on City-owned property, and committed to ensuring that the appropriate course of action is taken to address said concerns; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane desires to create an accessible process for community members to raise these concerns and have a known and predictable process of review, outreach, and community recommendation; and

WHEREAS, the accessible process should include final recommendation for action by the Spokane City Council, which may include removal, renaming, or relocating content on City-owned property; and

WHEREAS, on July 10, 2023 the City Council adopted ordinance C36402, establishing a new chapter 18.10 of the Spokane Municipal Code relating to institutional statements, names or monuments on City-owned properties; and

WHEREAS, Ordinance C36402 was vetoed by Mayor Woodward on July 24, 2023, ostensibly on the grounds that Ordinance C36402 circumvented the City's historic preservation mandates as reflected in the statutory mission of the City's Landmarks Commission, set forth in Chapter 04.35 of the Spokane Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, subsequent discussions with City staff following Mayor Woodward's veto of Ordinance C36402 have determined the Landmarks Commission is not suited to review issues related to institutional statements, names or monuments on City-owned properties in the manner outlined under C36402, and that the Landmarks Commission does not view the mandates under C36402 as part of its mission; and

WHEREAS, as of January 1, 2023, there will be two new members of the City Council, and likely an additional new council member after January 22, 2024, none of whom had an opportunity to vote on C36402 when it was originally taken up by the council.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. There is enacted a new chapter 18.10 to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Chapter 18.10	Process for Review of Institutional Statements, Names and Monuments on City Property
SMC 18.10.010	Scope and Purpose
SMC 18.10.020	Definitions
SMC 18.10.030	Process of Review by Spokane Human Rights Commission
SMC 18.10.040	Recommendation to Spokane City Council
SMC 18.10.050	Naming Policies

18.10.010 Scope and Purpose

Institutional statements, names or monuments found on City-owned property that reflect the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion can cause mental pain and suffering among community members, and also foster a continuing disrespect of historically marginalized members of the community. The City of Spokane is committed to ensuring that all people living and working in Spokane have a sense of belonging, and further committed to addressing issues that undermine that commitment.

This chapter applies to all visible property owned by the City of Spokane, within the city limits of Spokane, Washington. This chapter details and defines a process for receiving, researching, reviewing, and recommending action to address community concerns regarding institutional statements, names or monuments on property owned by the City of Spokane.

18.10.020 Definitions

A. "Community member" refers to an individual who lives or works within the city limits of Spokane, Washington.

B. "Concern" refers to the disapproval or dismay of a community member regarding the property, as formally presented to the SRHC in the form of a written request to

review certain City-owned property.

C. "Content" refers to the physical image, name, description, inscription, monument or other defining features of property owned by the City of Spokane.

D. "Department" refers to the City of Spokane department that has been tasked by the Spokane City Council of carrying out the recommended action.

E. "OCREI" refers to the Spokane Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion.

F. "Property" or "City-owned Property" refers to the building, monument, site, street, roadway, structure, or any other object owned by the City of Spokane or under the control, ownership, and/or jurisdiction of either the Spokane Park Board or the Library Board of Trustees.

G. "Request" refers to a formal, written statement from a Requester asking for review of certain City-owned property under this ordinance.

H. "Requester" refers to the community member who files a request.

I. "SHRC" refers to the Spokane Human Rights Commission, a volunteer board of individuals appointed by the Mayor of Spokane and approved by the Spokane City Council. These individuals advise and make recommendations to the Spokane City Council regarding issues related to human rights.

J. "Workgroup" refers to the SHRC Civic Impact workgroup of the Spokane Human Rights Commission.

18.10.030 Process of Review by Spokane Human Rights Commission

The process for considering and acting upon community members' concerns regarding the content of City-owned property is as follows:

A. Individuals and/or groups can request that the City of Spokane review certain City-owned property by submitting a request to the Spokane Human Rights Commission (SHRC). The SHRC shall act as the coordinator of the process for reviewing the request.

B. Once the SHRC receives a request, the SHRC shall then task the SHRC Civic Impact Workgroup ("Workgroup") as its designee to process the request, and the Workgroup shall coordinate the process for reviewing the request.

C. The Workgroup shall then review the request and determine whether or not to start a review, considering whether the content described in the request is discriminatory under SMC 18.01.010 or the content is likely to cause mental pain, suffering or disrespect in a reasonable person with a cultural background and lived experience

that would make them vulnerable.

i. If the Workgroup finds that the content does not violate SMC 18.01.010 and is not likely to cause mental pain, suffering or disrespect, the review shall end, and the Workgroup shall notify the Requester of the decision and provide them the information to present their concerns to the full SHRC at a meeting via public comment.

ii. If the Workgroup finds that the content does violate SMC 18.01.010 or is likely to cause mental pain, suffering or disrespect, it shall refer the request to the Spokane Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Inclusion (OCREI).

D. After referral from the Workgroup, the OCREI shall then review the request in consultation with the City of Spokane Legal Department and other necessary departments, boards, commissions, affected Native American tribes and compile relevant information and findings that will inform a final recommendation. Relevant information shall include any history relating to the City's acquisition of the property or placement of the content thereon, including donor restrictions or requirements. Within 180 days of receiving the referral, the OCREI shall present the information, findings and recommendation to the Workgroup, including whether the recommendation of the SHRC will be submitted to the City Council, the Park Board or the Library Board. This review process shall not limit the authority or responsibility of any department, board or commission established by law.

E. Upon receipt of information and findings from the OCREI, the Workgroup shall review the information and findings, and determine if the Request should be brought forward to the full SHRC. If the Workgroup determines that the SHRC should address the matter, the request shall be placed on a regular SHRC meeting agenda for discussion. At this point, the requester shall be notified of the decision to pursue the matter. The requester shall also be notified of the meeting and may address the full SHRC via public comment or presentation under the rules of the SHRC.

F. Upon conclusion of discussion of the request at the regular SHRC meeting, any Commissioner may move for the matter to be forwarded to the SHRC Executive Committee for further collaboration with the OCREI on research, analysis, outreach, and stakeholder engagement. Upon completing its review, the SHRC Executive Committee shall place the matter on a regular SHRC meeting agenda for further review and action.

18.10.040 Recommendation to Spokane City Council

A. The SRHC shall review the materials from the Workgroup, the SRHC Executive Committee, and the OCREI, and shall determine whether to make a recommendation to the Spokane City Council regarding the request. Any

recommendation from the SHRC shall be in the form of a resolution and shall lay out, in specifics, the requested action by the City Council and shall include: history of the City-owned property in question; details on the review process; appropriate department(s) to execute, anticipated cost to implement any recommendation; any relevant information presented by the OCREI to the SHRC; and any other actions the SHRC would like the City to take. The SHRC recommendation may include but is not limited to: renaming the property; recontextualizing, replacing, or removing any content on the property; or removal or relocation of any content. Provided, except as provided in subsection C below, any recommendation to rename City-owned property must be submitted to the Spokane Plan Commission for its recommendation prior to forwarding to the Spokane City Council. The resolution shall also specify which City of Spokane department the SHRC determines to be the appropriate lead implementer of any recommended actions.

B. The resolution will be brought forward to the full Spokane City Council by the SHRC Council Liaison at a City Council Committee meeting. Any further action by Council will adhere to City Council Rules.

C. If the property subject to the request and the SHRC recommendation is under the care, management, or control of the Park Board or the ownership and jurisdiction of the Library Board, the SHRC recommendation shall be submitted to the respective board for consideration.

18.10.050 Naming Policies

All administrative City policies and procedures relating to naming shall be revised to include, as part of its criteria, a desire to avoid causing recollections of the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion of historically marginalized members of the community. The Park Board and Library Board are encouraged to adopt a mechanism for avoiding commemoration the historical denial of human rights, discrimination, and exclusion of historically marginalized members of the community in their naming policies.

PASSED by the City Council on January 29, 2024

Council President

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

ASST City Attorney

Lisa Brown
Mayor

2/6/24
Date

March 7, 2024
Effective Date



Plan Commission Resolution
of Rules and Procedure
July 9, 2014

A resolution regarding the Plan Commission responding to the City Council's request under Resolution 2014-0069 to provide a review and recommendation relating to naming of the new plaza adjacent City Hall;

And further, developing, adopting and implementing new Plan Commission Rules and Procedures for recommendations on names for Public Plaza's, Squares, and Places, except for Spokane Public Library and/or City Parks Department properties.

WHEREAS, Section 128 of the City Charter provides in part that the Plan Commission shall have the power to investigate and make recommendations to the City Council in relation to all matters pertaining to the living conditions of the City; and generally, all things tending to promote the health, convenience, safety, and well-being of the City's population, and to further its growth along consistent, comprehensive and permanent plans; and

WHEREA, Section 128 of the City Charter specifically provides that the Plan Commission has the power to make recommendations regarding the naming of streets, squares and public places; and

WHEREAS, Section 127 of the City Charter provides in part that the City Council may, by a majority vote, direct the Plan Commission to perform specific actions in relation to potential or pending legislative action of the City Council; and

WHEREAS, SMC 4.12.010 A provides that the Plan Commission shall provide advice and make recommendations on broad planning goals and policies and on whichever plans for the physical development of the City that the City Council may request the commission's advice by ordinance or resolution; and

WHEREAS, SMC 4.12.080 provides in part that the Plan Commission shall, when requested by City Council resolution, solicit information and comment from the public about planning goals and policies or plans for the City, and report to the City Council its recommendations and a summary and analysis of the comments received from the public; and

WHEREAS, a new plaza has been built adjacent to City Hall through the efforts of Avista and the City of Spokane; and

WHEREAS, the City has been engaging with the public to submit proposed names for the new Plaza; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Council to request the Plan Commission to hold a hearing, review public input, research options, review naming criteria and make a recommendation or a group of options for the City Council to review.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION pursuant to the authority provided by the City Council as set forth in the City Charter and as established in Chapter 4.12 SMC the Plan Commission will:

1. Hold a workshop, review public input, research options, review naming criteria and make a recommendation or a group of naming options for the City Council to review for the new Plaza adjacent to City Hall, and
2. Research options, review existing policies, take public input, and forward to the City Council for adoption a set of Rules and Procedures including the following criteria for the naming of Public Plazas, Squares, and Places (except for Spokane Public Library and/or Parks Department properties).

CRITERIA

1. A connection to the geographic location, a building formerly on the site, a former name of the location, or the common name of the location, provided that the former, geographic, or common name is one which is of great significance to the history and development of Spokane;

2. An event (or series of events) which took place at or very near the location, provided that the event(s) is/are an important event in the history and development of Spokane;

3. A person or other entity who made a singular and lasting contribution to the development of Spokane;

4. A short, descriptive statement of aspiration, goal, vision, or shared community value(s) which represents the best that Spokane has to offer to its citizens and to the world.

PROCESS

A. When directed by the City Council or requested by the Mayor, the Plan Commission will use appropriate means available to it for public input and nominations for names of the particular location to be named.

B. The Plan Commission will hold such public meetings, workshops, and other public outreach events needed to obtain full input from the public on the list of names to be considered including neighborhood representatives and other City organizations (eg. Historic Preservation, Planning/Developer Services, Parks Dept.)

C. Upon hearing testimony, taking comments, and conducting due deliberations, the Plan Commission shall strive for consensus for its recommendation to the City Council, and will recommend a name or set of names to the City Council by formal resolution, accompanied by findings and conclusions detailing the Commission's reasons for choosing the name.

D. In recommending a name under this Policy, the Plan Commission shall strive to avoid duplicative names or names which create confusion when considered within the context of the City as a whole.

By a vote of **6** to **0,** the Plan Commission approves this Resolution of Rules and Procedures.

Dennis Dellwo, President
Spokane Plan Commission
July 9, 2014

SPECIAL REPORT
The Retirement Industry
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UP CLOSE
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THE LIST
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JOURNAL OF BUSINESS

Breaking News ...
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WSU proposes nursing facility here/A3
Intec finds second role in economy/A3
City explores road-repair funding/A5
Health-care jobs surge in Kootenai/A5
Batteries Plus to enter Spokane/A5
Land Rover secures downtown site/A6

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2002 | SERVING SPOKANE & KOOTENAI COUNTIES | VOLUME 17 ISSUE 23 • $1.50

Our economic future: A river runs through it

A recent business forum at Gonzaga University said it again: To succeed, Spokane must understand what it does best, and it must trumpet those qualities.

The fact that this advice seems simple or obvious doesn't diminish the truth of it. What parent or mentor hasn't advised along the same lines? We all understand that in life, success follows knowing who you are and making the most of the natural gifts you possess. Cities are no different.

But what is it that makes Spokane unique? Using current jargon, what's our regional "brand?"

GUEST COMMENTARY



RICK HASTINGS

From the very start of our civic history, experts have said it over and again: It's the river.

The sons of Fredrick Law Olmsted, the acknowledged founder of American landscape architecture, said it in 1908, when they urged Spokane to establish a "Great Gorge Park" capturing the river shoreline. A 1961 master plan for the city said it again, envisioning an accessible "greenway" along the entire urban shoreline. Community leader King Cole and others drove home the point while championing the largest single event in our community's history, Expo '74. Even internationally renowned "green architect" Bill McDonough, who has traveled much of the globe, recently called our river "the most beautiful urban river in the world."

This is great news for Spokane, especially in today's emerging economy where quality of life, recreation, and scenic amenities drive success. As with our universities, our downtown, and our historic neighborhoods, what we need to succeed may already be here—lacking only definition, recognition, and development.

Follow the river: From its origins at Lake Coeur d'Alene, along protected shoreline through a fast-maturing sister city, past projects such as the Mirabeau Point development, the river serves as a unifying conduit for new growth and cross-border civic pride. Past the Spokane Valley, into the heart of Spokane, where Washington State University, Eastern Washington University, Gonzaga University, and the Spokane Intercollegiate Research and Technology Institute share strong growth potential near the river's edge.

Closer yet to the downtown core, Riverfront Park frames the river, and acts as a civic centerpiece and gathering space. Emerging Great Gorge Park plans suggest, at long last, a celebration of the picturesque Lower Falls, and transition from urban shoreline to something more rural, peaceful, and from a tribal standpoint, sacred—the onetime tribal salmon fishing grounds below the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture. Farther downstream, the river takes us past miles of beautiful shoreline, one day perhaps connecting Great Gorge Park to Riverside State Park, already the second largest such park in Washington.

The river—our celebrated river—ties all of this together, and can be a catalyst for much more, if we just connect the dots.

What's needed? First, imagination and vision. We have to see the opportunities, and determine to invest in them over time. Cast in this light, the river then could form the basis for community and project alliances that also could (imagine this) bring us together.

So framed, shoreline regulations would pay dividends as contributions to a scenic and treasured corridor. Cleanup, where needed, could be seen as leveraging a broad-based community strategy. Tribal interests could be celebrated as part of an inclusive, dynamic history. Even the current relicensing of hydroelectric facilities on the river could offer us a rare opportunity to refine the balance between scenery and utility.

With state and federal budgets as tight as they are, we're in no position to build an economy from scratch. It's our good fortune that what others seek also happens to be what we have in spades. A focused plan, overlaid on current opportunity, amended by incremental investment, could yield a sustainable, marketable resource that would not only improve our own lot, but that of our children—who, by the way, might be more inclined to stay in a city so endowed.

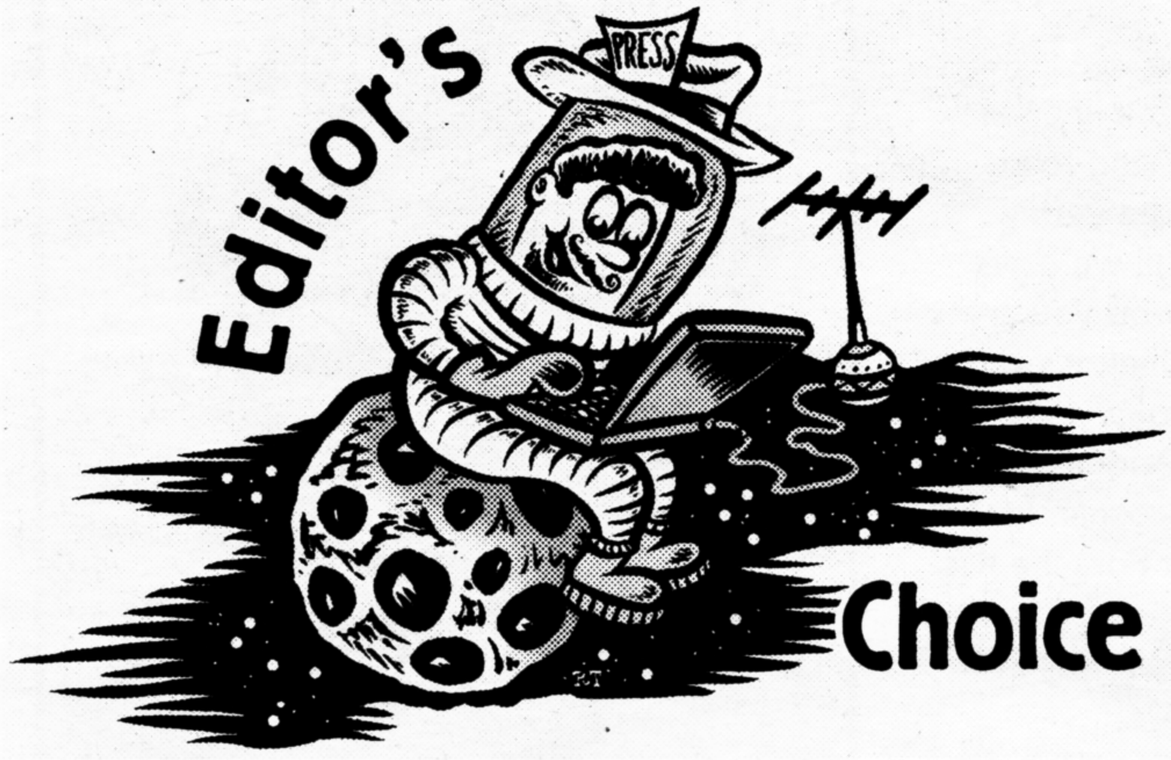
Famed author and environmentalist Ian McHarg once remarked, "The fish will be the last creatures to discover water." Because the beauty of our landscape is everywhere—literally as the background for our lives—we take it for granted, and have difficulty seeing it clearly.

It's time for our region to see what others see when they visit, what others have told us from the beginning, what we have that few others have, what may sustain us if we sustain it. It's time for us to discover the true power of our river.

Rick Hastings is executive director of Friends of the Falls, a local nonprofit group that is working toward development of the long-envisioned Great Gorge Park.

Submit proposed guest commentary to Editor, Journal of Business, 429 E. Third, Spokane, WA 99202, or e-mail them to editor@spokanejournal.com.

2001



BEST LEGACY TO LEAVE TO THE NEXT GENERATION

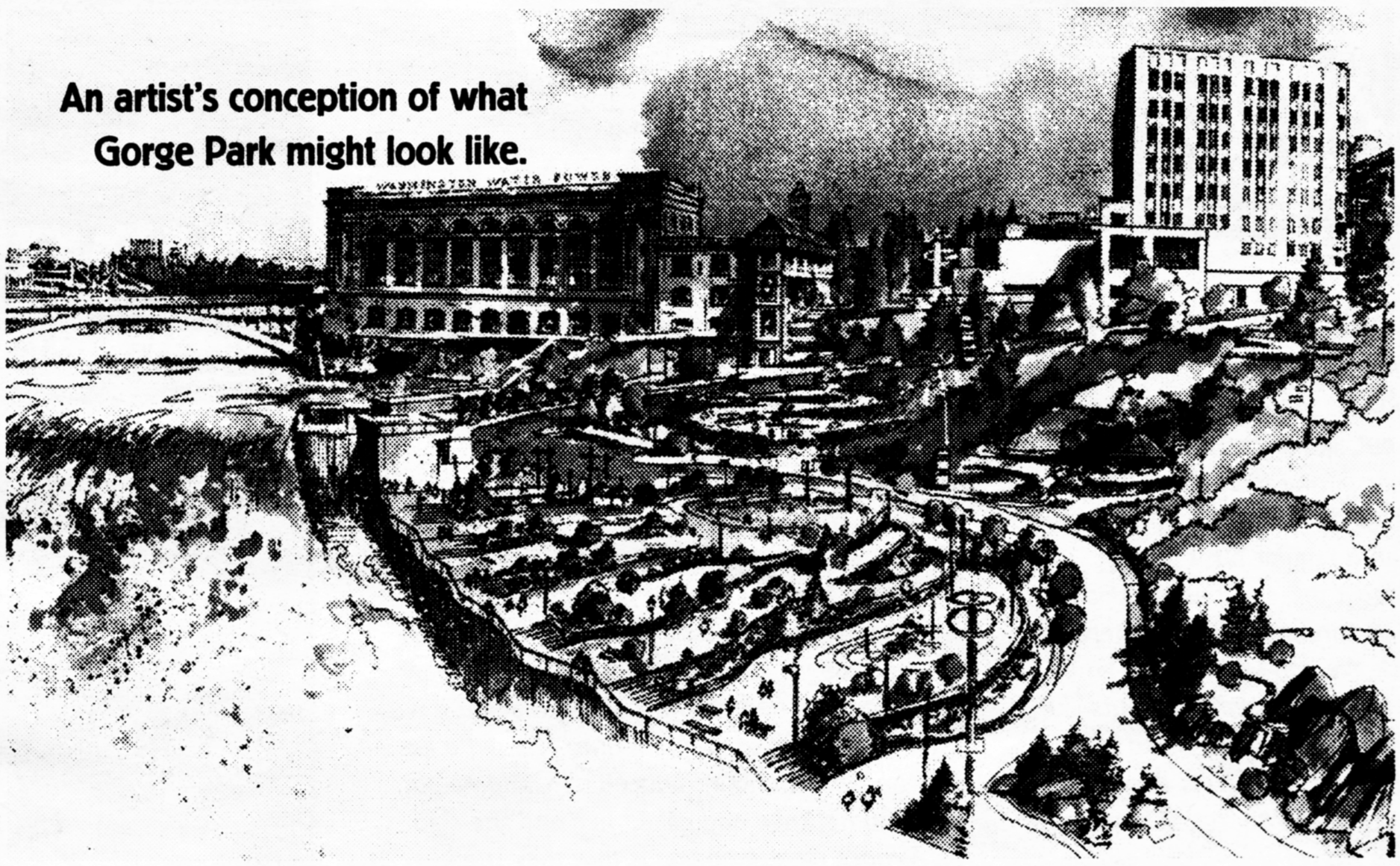
Gorge Park

Back in the mid-1910s, when Spokane was booming and civic pride was bursting forth, city fathers hired the now-legendary firm of the Olmstead Brothers to plan a park system for the city. It was the same firm responsible for the "Emerald Necklace" of parks in Boston and Central Park in Manhattan. So the innovative urban planners came, and Spokane has never been the same. Their plans led directly to places like Manito Park and the Arboretum.

Indirectly, their vision for the city has never stopped inspiring people. Aubrey L. White was so inspired that he spent much of his life as the city's parks director, where he tapped wealthy citizens and other sources to set aside hundreds of acres of land for parks. Later, a guy by the name of King Cole, who was hired by the city's leaders to improve its economic base in the 1960s, was equally inspired by a piece of the brothers' unfinished plans for Spokane.

On their visit to Spokane, the Olmstead Brothers were taken by the city's most dazzling feature — the falls of the Spokane River. Unlike anything they had seen before, they envisioned a Gorge Park that would capitalize on such a unique feature. Alas, the Gorge Park never was undertaken in the golden age of park building in Spokane. But unearthed by Cole, he saw it as a way to clean up the

An artist's conception of what Gorge Park might look like.



After winning a federal grant to have the National Park Service study the possibility, the plans are coming closer to fruition. The entrance would be at the space between City Hall and the old Washington Water Power building, and a grand staircase or switchback trail would lead you down to the flatlands at the bottom of the falls. Green spaces and a series of trails would characterize the park, which could stretch all the way to High Bridge Park.

"We've been working with lots of groups," says Hastings, "The Parks Department, the Summit Property, owned by Met Mortgage, the Spokane Tribe, the Downtown Spokane Partnership, Peaceful Valley and West Central neighborhoods, the state Parks Department, the Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Centennial Trail, the Cheney Cowles Museum — now the MAC — Avista. We've had eight meetings, and there's uniform enthusiasm for project. There doesn't seem to be any bumps left."

Hastings says after some public meetings this June, the group will formally roll out their plans in the fall. The city already owns much of the land in question, and funding could come from a variety of sources if the plan can be adopted as a National Monument. The Spokane Tribe is very interested, too, since the site is sacred ground in their tradition. There is talk of an interpretive center near the entrance to Gorge Park that could incorporate some of the Native American history of the site, and the trails could link up with the new Museum of Northwest Arts and Culture from below, so tourists could take in the whole picture. Locals may use the new trails for

INLANDER

September 20, 2001

A river falls through it

By Pia K. Hansen

There's something calming and soothing about being close to water, but there's also something grand. As long as people have gathered to construct towns, they've sought somehow to incorporate water by building great fountains or splashing waterfalls. In some places, the incorporation of water has gone even further, allowing great cities such as Venice and Amsterdam to be defined more by the water that flows through their picturesque canals than by any one building.

Nearly 100 years ago, the Olmsted brothers recognized the beauty of the Spokane River Falls located so close to downtown. The legendary firm had been many places and seen many things. Their landscape and architecture company had helped develop New York City's Central Park and the park systems in both Seattle and Portland, just to mention a few places. And when they visited in 1908, they saw the potential of turning the Spokane Falls into a park. In 1917, when they presented their actual proposal, the document suggested that the Spokane River Gorge become the new center of the Spokane Park system. Today, some 93 years later, that still hasn't happened -- but that doesn't mean it never will.

On Thursday, Sept. 27, Friends of the Falls, along with the many civic groups and sponsors the non-profit organization works with, is hosting an open house featuring the proposed Gorge Park. Appropriately, the gathering takes place at Affair at the Falls, overlooking the focus of all the attention, the Spokane River Falls.

"Everybody here is vested with the landscape of the falls and the surrounding area, but this is not just about preserving the falls," says Rick Hastings, president of Friends of the Falls and a Spokane architect. "Communities all over the U.S. are doing similar things to attract good business and jobs. One of the first things corporate scouts look for in new locations is access to green space. Just imagine having this great greenbelt right downtown. You could be right next to River Park Square, get on the Centennial Trail and be able to get away from the city right away."

Friends of the Falls was originally established to oppose the proposed Lincoln Street Bridge. After having successfully fought that battle, the group went on to pursue the Olmsted brothers' old dream of seeing the Spokane River Gorge crowned with a beautiful park.

On Thursday, Friends of the Falls and the Great Spokane River Gorge Group (G3) will present the first part of the project plan.

"What we are looking at is the first part of a three-phased project," says Hastings. "Phase one is the concept plan, which we are working on right now."

The G3 is looking for as much public input as possible into this part of the project. On Sept. 8, the group held an initial design meeting, where some of the ideas for the Gorge Park could be seen for the first time.

"That's where we really got the ideas down on paper," says Hastings. "We want to get feedback now. We want to know what it is the public would like to see. Maybe we focused on the wrong elements? Maybe people don't want viewing sheds or what have you. We want to know."

The open house next week will be followed by another presentation in November, and Hastings hopes they'll be ready for phase two -- the rollout of the actual concept in February of next year.

"That's phase two, when we start moving toward the execution of the master plan," he says. "Provided that the necessary funds do come in, we could have the commission out by late summer and then move toward phase three, the actual execution."

Hastings is not willing to put a final price tag on the project yet, but says the funding could come partially from the city.

"We'd be looking to a variety of sources. The city could be one partner, Avista may be another one," says Hastings. "Summit Properties [owned by Metropolitan Mortgage] has already committed to building the extension of the Centennial Trail on the rim of the river and underneath the Monroe Street Bridge."

The expansion of the never completed Centennial Trail is actually a big part of the Gorge Park project. As it runs right now, the trail more or less ends in Riverfront Park, from which bikers and runners have to go on the West Central Bike Trail in order to reach Riverside State Park.

"We have been working with Friends of the Falls on our West Link Project," says Kaye Turner, executive director of the Friends of the Centennial Trail. "Completion of that part of the trail is the spearhead, as far as I understand, to start this whole project."

Turner says the new part of the Centennial Trail would run along the Summit Properties' bluff, located to the immediate west of Monroe Street on the north bank of the river. Then it would drop down to the river and cross it on a new footbridge where the old railroad abutments still sit in the river, off Ohio and Summit Boulevard.

"The trail is missing from Riverfront Park to Riverside State Park. With this bridge completed, you could go up Government Way to the Military Cemetery, then into Riverside State Park," says Turner. "It could also connect to the Cheney-Fish Lake trail on the other side of Sunset Boulevard."

That project, including the bridge, has been in the planing stages for nearly 10 years, and it does have a price tag.

"The total project would cost $1.9 million, and we are $500,000 short of reaching that," says Turner. "We have some state and federal grants, but we need more community support. If we could get more of that, we could possibly get more grants."

Friends of the Centennial Trail will be at the open house on Thursday. Delegates from the Spokane Tribe will be there as well.

"We want to preserve what's left there around the falls. Mainly, there is a lot of wilderness that deserves protection in the area," says Bryan Flett, tribal heritage coordinator for the Spokane Tribe. "I think the main catch phrase we have been using is preservation, protection and recognition of the area. Obviously it's still a place that is highly regarded by tribal members."

Flett says that there are several places in the Gorge area that are sacred and spiritually very meaningful to the tribe, but that he's not ready to disclose those.

"For now, we just want to recognize that this was one of the main gathering areas of the tribal people, the Coeur d'Alenes and the Colvilles, and many other tribes," says Flett. "They'd come together here because of the huge salmon that would come to the falls. It was like a big fair, there would be a lot of bartering going on." He adds that it's absolutely paramount for the tribe that the salmon runs return to the Spokane River someday.

"It will come back. Maybe not in our lifetime, but it will return," says Flett. "We are not advocating the removal of the dams, but with technology we have today, there's gonna have to be a way to get the salmon back there."

When that happens, Flett would like for the river to be ready to receive it. "We have to have a clean environment for the salmon to come back to," he says. "It's going to take a while to get the river clean, let's not get the salmon up here just to kill them. We have got to make sure the water is clean. Water is life. Without clean water, there's not going to be any life."

The tradition of the tribes gathering and fishing at the falls is something Hastings says he feels transcends our times.

"The gorge matters because it's the centerpiece of our community, and it ties us together both physically and symbolically," says Hastings. "Whether one cares about recreation, history, geography, culture or our economy, the work to preserve the gorge contributes to that."

Actually, Hastings believes a Gorge Park can do a lot to unite the community.

"We may find that our search for common ground leads us quite literally to this, Spokane's riverfront," he says.

The Great Gorge Discovery open house is Thursday, Sept. 27, beginning at 5:30 pm at Affair at the Falls, located at 510 N. Lincoln Street. Call: 979-2874.

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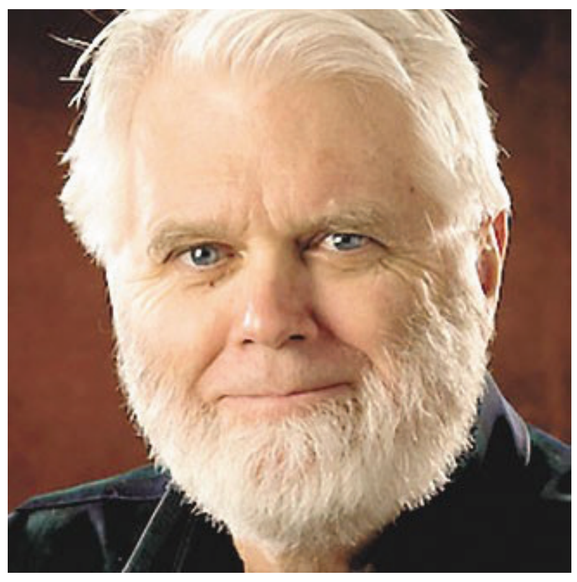
June 18, 2014

Not To Be Overlooked

It's time to thank Dr. John Moyer — deliverer of babies and defender of the Spokane River

By Robert Herold



If you haven't been down to Huntington Park, you're missing a gem. From the plaza adjacent to Post Street and City Hall, and on down the winding walk to the lower falls, Avista has perfected a quintessentially Spokane landscape. The view of the monolithic Monroe Street Bridge… the gondolas swaying… the old Washington Water Power building, one of Kirtland Cutter's finest… the roar of the Spokane River falls, especially this time of year… It's an amazing experience, made all the more remarkable because it wasn't long ago that we almost paved right over it.

Never completely forgotten, but never quite the center of attention either, the Spokane falls and river gorge were under threat during the '90s, when the city wanted to build the Lincoln Street Bridge right over the site of today's Huntington Park. Had the bridge been built, there would be no Huntington Park; the wide concrete span would have preempted the singularly magnificent views that have been made so accessible by Avista.

Now the city wants to name the beautiful plaza at the crest of Huntington Park for a citizen who has made an important civic contribution. I second the nomination that has been formally made by the Friends of the Falls: Dr. John Moyer. His medical career alone was noteworthy: Go back a few years, and you'd be hard pressed to find any family in town who hadn't had at least one baby delivered by "Dr. John."

What people don't know is that even after retirement, Moyer — who is getting up there in years but still with us — continued his run out to small-town Eastern Washington. He was our very own Marcus Welby — much beloved and always on call.

Then, of course, there was his political career. A Republican, Moyer won in a Democratic district, the 3rd, and would serve in both the Washington state House and Senate.

But it was Moyer's contribution to the Lincoln Street Bridge fight that begs to be recognized. I had something to do with flagging the issue in a series of commentaries that ran in the *Inlander* and on KPBX, questioning this project that appeared to be a "done deal." A young local architect, Rick Hastings, agreed with my assessment and did something about it: He organized the Friends of the Falls to defend this priceless feature of our city.

It was Moyer who lent his prestige to the cause when he joined the citizens group a short time later. He also made the case to expand the issue: It wasn't just the falls that were at risk, but the gorge below, too.

At the edge of the falls, under a Spokane summer sky, it's hard to believe now, but the City of Spokane was bent on building a bridge over all of it. It rested its justification on two supposed needs: Fighting air pollution and easing traffic congestion. So the Friends took a closer look. John Covert, a geologist by training and Spokane resident, did his own research and destroyed the city's pollution claims: Their data was outdated, their analysis flawed, their conclusions unwarranted.

At the same time, nationally recognized traffic engineer Walter Kulash came to Spokane for an EWU symposium, and he did to the city's congestion argument what Covert had done to the air pollution argument: He destroyed it. Local developer and preservationist Ron Wells has said that "Walter Kulash changed the debate." (There was another good reason to oppose the bridge; it was to be part of a new Monroe-Lincoln couplet, creating a freeway through downtown. Everybody knows that couplets crush walkability and destroy neighborhoods.)

Still, the Friends of the Falls needed legal help. To the rescue came local attorneys Laurel and Doug Siddoway, who took the case pro bono.

In the end, despite a dug-in, pro-bridge City of Spokane, the Friends of the Falls prevailed and the Lincoln Street Bridge project was defeated.

It remains hard to believe we got that close to catastrophe. In the early 20th century, the Olmsted Brothers identified the Spokane River falls and gorge as the city's defining feature. Before landing on the idea of a World's Fair, King Cole wanted to create a Spokane River Gorge National Monument. Now we have Kendall Yards thriving off its proximity to the Spokane River, Avista's investment at Huntington Park and plans for upgrading Riverfront Park — all made possible by the good citizens who defended the Spokane River.

Dr. John Moyer was one of the most important of those voices: He was someone people listened to, and he spoke out about the bridge precisely when we needed to hear it. So today, due to this profound civic effort, we don't have that bridge over the falls, or that downtown-killing couplet. We do have the start of the kind of Great Gorge Park that the Olmsteds and so many others have envisioned.

The John Moyer Plaza. Overlooking a cherished place he helped to save, that would be a fitting tribute to an indispensable citizen. ♦

MORE BY ROBERT HEROLD



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By Robert Herold
Jul 20, 2023



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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Robert Herold

Robert Herold is a retired professor of public administration and political science at both Eastern Washington University and Gonzaga University. Robert Herold's collection of Inlander columns dating back to 1995, *Robert's Rules*, is available at Auntie's.

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INLANDER

 November 05, 2014

Doctor's Orders

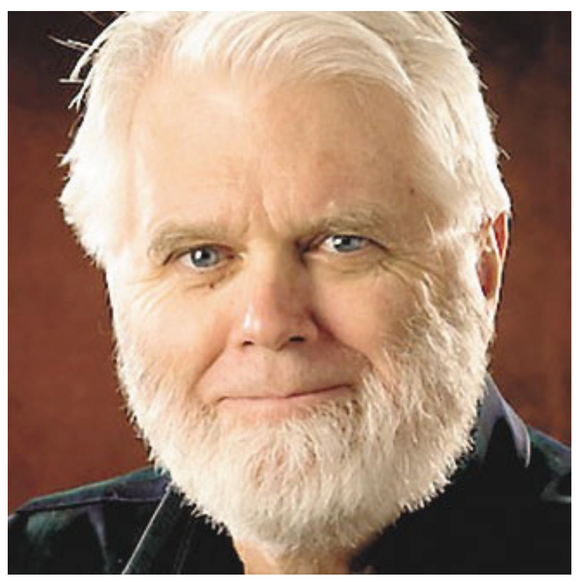
For a life well lived, along with his huge impact on saving our Spokane River Gorge, John Moyer's name needs to be remembered

By Robert Herold

Last June, I seconded the growing sentiment that John Moyer be nominated to have the plaza above Huntington Park named after him. I cited his medical career and his efforts to help kill the Lincoln Street Bridge project.

Moyer, who passed away in August, has since been formally nominated and is now a finalist. The three finalists — King Cole, "The Gathering Place" and Dr. John Moyer — all are excellent choices. All three are deserving of recognition. The question in my mind goes to "fit" and "timing." I'm sticking with Dr. Moyer, if for no other reason than the plaza and park fit, the timing is perfect to recognize his exemplary life, and, as it turns out, there actually are more meaningful and appropriate ways to recognize both King Cole and our Native American heritage. Moreover, since June, our community priorities have refocused, making Moyer an even better fit.

About King Cole: He deserves more than a plaza. My suggestion: Let's rename the park after the "Father of Expo" and call it "King Cole Riverfront Park." There is precedent; Portland named its park along the Willamette River the "Tom McCall Waterfront Park" after Oregon's late governor and environmentalist.



Native American recognition? Yes, the tribes fished the river, but they "gathered" at what today is Indian Canyon Golf Course. The city has never addressed this important history. My question: Might there be a way to capture our Native American legacy through restoration of "The Canyon," a community treasure? Turns out there is, and at the most propitious time, for both the tribes and the course. The course is in bad shape, having been neglected by the Park Board and Park Department for more than a decade. Longtime head professional Gary Lindeblad has advocated for a public-private partnership involving local tribes. Such efforts would focus more specifically on tribal history, while the course and its expanded facilities could become a draw once again. Everyone wins.

About John Moyer, whose contribution to the bridge fight was of singular importance: The truth is, had the Lincoln Street Bridge been constructed we wouldn't be having this discussion. There would be no plaza to name, because there would be no plaza. Indeed, there would likely be no Huntington Park. Why a plaza, if instead of looking down on the gorge vista, all you saw were cars rumbling over the widest bridge in the city? And who would care about hiking down to a park, only to stare up at the underside of a bridge that would also have ruined the view corridor from the park back up to the magnificent, Kirtland Cutter-designed Washington Water Power plant?

When Moyer joined the opposition, the situation was dire. The federal money was in the bank, and the cranes were on the river. The downtown leadership, the traffic engineers, the mayor and most on the City Council — they all wanted the bridge. And you weren't supposed to have the temerity to not "go along, to get along." Not the Spokane way. The critics were castigated in the press and maligned by some members of the City Council. One was told that if he didn't back off, he might be fired. Still, Moyer and his friends persevered.

And Moyer would be the last to claim most credit for killing the bridge. Others were crucial, too, like Rick Hastings, who kept the Friends of the Falls alive and active. There was John Covert, a geologist, proved that the city's traffic and pollution analysis was all wrong. The Siddoways, Doug and Laurel, provided the critical legal work. And then there was nationally known traffic engineer Walter Kulash, who came to town and, in the words of Ron Wells, "changed the debate." Kulash showed how the project worked against the best urban principles, made little economic sense, contradicted the Downtown Plan and would result in a Division/Ruby-like couplet — terrible for businesses downtown, worse for neighborhoods to the north.

Throughout the fight, however, it was Moyer who most dramatically drew the issues together — that we would save the gorge and Native American heritage by killing the bridge. When Moyer spoke about this, about the tribes fishing for 80-pound salmon, he left people in tears.

About those priorities: Since last summer, Spokane leaders have put the training of family doctors at the top of our list of important community and regional challenges. Here we have an opportunity to memorialize Spokane's very own "doctor's doctor." Has there ever been a physician in Spokane who delivered more babies, while working run-outs to so many rural Washington communities? Moyer symbolized what "doctoring" was all about, and what we want it to be about again.

So let's name the plaza at the entrance to Huntington Park after John Moyer, and by extension, honor his life's work, both professionally and as our civic conscience. Then we can turn our attention to commemorating the other two worthy finalists, too. ♦

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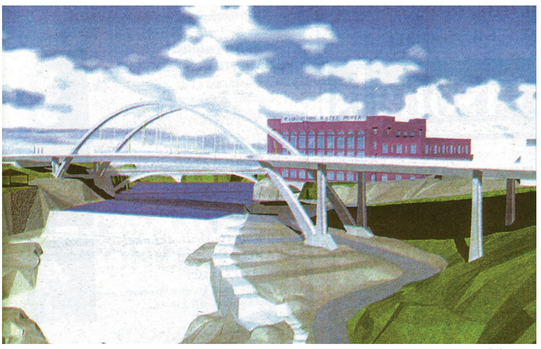
Pickett's Charge... Again?

By Robert Herold



CH2MHILL

Take the time to walk down Lincoln Street — to the corner of Lincoln and Main. Look to the north, and imagine: Instead of the slow moving cars that wind past Spokane Falls Boulevard toward Monroe, imagine four lanes, full of cars that speed along, just the way they do on Division/Ruby. The Lincoln Street Bridge will become a one-way heading north, and Monroe will become a one-way heading south. Imagine that thoroughfare, visualize the new traffic pattern, and ask yourself the obvious question: Have the members of the City Council who brought this bridge to life lost their marbles?

Take the time to look over the computer-generated renderings of what the designers are calling the "Legacy Bridge" — what city officials are claiming will protect the view of the falls for decades to come. Then walk to the library and check out Orwell's 1984 and read all about doublespeak. And while you're walking to the library, ask yourself another question: When this version of Division/Ruby is up and running, will anyone be able to walk safely to the library again?

Throughout this tangled debate over downtown, I have tried — seriously tried — to remain open-minded to the solutions that have been cooked up for downtown Spokane. I continue to give our officials the benefit of the doubt. Yes, they say the want to "save downtown," and I believe them. I believe them when they say that we need the Cowles-Nordstrom project, and that we need the parking garage. Are we getting a good deal? Even a decent deal? I give them the benefit of the doubt, but my skepticism is starting to come through.

It comes through loudest when I stand out on Lincoln, looking north. I consider all the lofty public pronouncements and imagine the consequences of a freeway through downtown. Who's kidding who?

It's hard not to agree with the cynics, who say that our officials, their public pronouncements about creating a "special" place downtown to the contrary, just want to ensure that we create a mall atmosphere downtown (SouthTown?), complete with easy access via wide, fast streets.

This is what the cynics say, and this is what I don't want to believe. I don't want to believe that this is all about private aggrandizement. But then I remember the old saw about never ascribing to conspiracy something explainable by stupidity — that's what I tell myself. Over and over again.

And this one's easy; it simply is the case that our elected officials don't know how to ask questions that take the discussion beyond the logic and arguments made by the all-powerful traffic engineers.

I tell myself that they simply never thought to have the proposal critiqued by the likes of a preservationist such as Donovon Rypkema, or an urban architect of the stature of a Daniel Solomon, or a nationally know urban critic such as James Kunstler. I try to remain convinced that they simply never thought to consult with those leaders in downtown Portland (where pedestrians are at the top of the list of priorities for any urban project). I think that any of the above critics would have reservations, at the very least, about such a project as the Lincoln Street Bridge and how it could change downtown Spokane.

I try to believe that our elected leaders simply lack the know-how necessary to bring to bear the kind of criticism successful urban designers thrive on. Now we deal with inertia. The design's been drawn, the money's in the bank and the bureaucrats are counting the days. It's a done deal, and there's no way to change it.

The scenario reminds me of another time, another place and another decision — another pivotal decision, the sort that the Spokane City Council faces.

There are examples of inertia and the damage it can do throughout American history. A memorable one began early on the morning of July 3, 1863, when General James Longstreet peered out over an open field to a low ridge a mile away. Once again, one last time, he urged General Robert E. Lee not order his three divisions out across that field. But Lee wouldn't reconsider; it was a done deal. The Army of Northern Virginia had fought for two days and achieved its objective. Lee would not leave things that way. He was propelled by inertia, and, perhaps, by more than a small amount of stubborn ego.

Later that afternoon, at 3 pm, General George Edward Pickett carried out Lee's order and his three divisions enter the history books — but not in the way they had hoped. Rather than turn the tide of the Civil War for the South, they were routed. The decision to send them to fight at Cemetery Ridge outside Gettysburg has gone down as the Civil War's turning point.

Just as Pickett's Charge has gone down as an example of how the best intentions aren't always enough, so too will the Lincoln Street Bridge enter our history books. Here, the historians will write, is where Spokane bought the farm. Once this damnable eyesore went up and the cars began to speed through, the downtown never recovered. Unless, of course, the cynics have been right all along, and it's all according to plan. Then our historians will write something else.

caused by an overpriced parking garage, even when combined with what could turn out to be a badly designed commercial project, will pale compared to the damage to urban life that will result if this monument to the automobile is built.

Division/Ruby West. That's what we will have done to our downtown. Go stand down on Lincoln, look to the north, and remember General Longstreet's advice.

This is no drill. This is not melodrama. It's about 2 pm in our civic afternoon. And 3 pm, the time to charge into the future, is only a few minutes away. Are we, too, being overwhelmed by inertia?

Published 2/19/97
Either way, the results for downtown Spokane will be the same. Rest assured, the damage

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INLANDER

 October 21, 2004

Falling for Spokane

By Joel Smith

Nothing is so firmly impressed on the mind of the visitor to Spokane... as the great gorge into which the river falls near the center of the city." That's what the Olmsted Brothers said when they came to Spokane in the early 1900s. In a report to the city's Parks Board, the famed landscape architects, who'd had a hand in designing Central Park, Stanford University and parks in Seattle and Portland, loved the falls. They called for the creation of a Great Gorge Park to preserve them as a civic centerpiece.

But this isn't a history piece. No, it's a future piece.

Because now, in an extraordinary case of delayed reaction, and after nearly a century of up, dumping in and boarding over the falls area, Spokane is finally considering taking the Olmsteds' advice.

This month, the Friends of the Falls, the nonprofit group that formed in opposition to the Lincoln Street Bridge back in 1997, is putting the final touches on a plan that they believe will be the fulfillment of the Olmsted Brothers' 100-year-old Great Gorge Park idea. On Oct. 27, the group will facilitate the last of two community workshops on the Great Spokane River Gorge Project before delivering a finalized master plan to the Parks Board later this year.

At its core, the Gorge Project is a collection of 15 priority projects that would improve existing facilities, provide better access to the river and create new ways for people to experience the gorge area between Spokane Falls and People's Park. "What we're trying to do with all this is get more people attached to the river," says attorney and Friends of the Falls chairman Doug Siddoway. "The more people we can get down to the river, the more sympathetic people are going to be to the river."

Though the list includes a number of smaller, foundational projects -- signs and wayfinding, the improved boat launch on Water Street -- others are downright grandiose. Perhaps the most buzzworthy is the plan to build a whitewater kayak course below the soon-to-open Sandifur Pedestrian Bridge near People's Park. Capitalizing on the recent success of similar parks in places like Reno and Steamboat Springs, the initial design calls for the creation of two "features" or "holes" -- chutes of whitewater created by anchoring huge hunks of native rock into the riverbed. There are also plans for a picnic area below the rapids and a kind of observation area on the Sandifur Bridge.

Gary Lacy, chief engineer for Recreation Engineering and Planning, a company that has built whitewater parks across the country, was hired by the Friends of the Falls to do a preliminary feasibility study on the Spokane River. "I was thoroughly impressed with the potential in the river itself," says Lacy. "It's waiting to happen, in my opinion."

He says that even though the Spokane River can trickle down to below 1500 cubic feet per second by midsummer, that's more than enough to create a dynamic course. "Those numbers didn't scare me in the least," he says. "In fact, I wish had those kinds of numbers where I live [in Colorado]." By staggering the elevations of the course's two features, he can assure that at least one will keep kicking throughout the summer, and potentially year-round. His preliminary design also suggested the possibility of a second course about half a mile upriver, off of Glover Field.

The other big project is a proposed Native American interpretive center. Though plans are still sketchy, and a real estate deal that might have housed the center at the former Salty's restaurant site fell through in 2002, members of the Kalispell and Upper Columbia United Tribes are discussing a collaborative effort. "Whatever direction [the tribes] decide to go works for the Master Plan," says Mike Terrell, a consultant for Friends of the Falls.

But the implications of these 15 priority projects could potentially reach far beyond rapids and trails. Since May, the Friends of the Falls have met with representatives from the city, the Parks Board, Avista, small businesses, neighborhood councils, and other interest groups to find ways in which the gorge projects might jibe with and spur on these stakeholders' own plans for the area. For example, the Centennial Trail links up with the Gorge Project's panoramic loop and lures more joggers and bikers to its own course. Rafting companies throw in their support and get whitewater access.

Proponents of the project suggest that many of the targeted neighborhoods, like West Central and Peaceful Valley, have been receptive to the idea. "They all appreciate the significance of bringing recreation to their doorsteps," says Doug Siddoway.

If the developers of the Summit Property ever recover from the implosion of Metropolitan Mortgage earlier this year, they could be one of the project's biggest winners. The property, a 78-acre sliver of land wedged between the river and the West Central Neighborhood, and stretching from the Monroe Street Bridge almost to the new Sandifur Bridge, lies in the heart of the proposed Gorge Project development area.

But before anyone starts zipping up their wetsuits, the Friends of the Falls must answer one rather difficult question: Who's going to pay for all this?

Though the group has scored hundreds of thousands of dollars in grants to fund the conceptual and master planning processes, the checks aren't rolling in yet for the implementation of the projects.

"We don't have any sources of funding for it," Siddoway says, noting that they won't begin raising dough for the next phase until the plan is officially endorsed. But with the city in the hole, the National Parks Service pinching its pennies, and the Spokane Park Board already in a million-dollar deficit for next year, full implementation of the plan -- a price tag, by some estimates, of $5 million -- won't be as easy as phoning a friend.

Siddoway says that the Friends of the Falls will try to ply the state legislature for cash, but adds, somewhat whimsically, "I just read in the New York Times that the Statue of Liberty was basically funded with private donations. That's what we're going to have to do here."

Mike Edwards, president of the Downtown Spokane Partnership, sounds chipper. He suggests that the economic and other benefits of the Gorge Project will more than justify the initial cost. "Business folks have seen the idea as something that would be available to the continued renaissance of downtown." He's particularly enthused about the kayak park and the tourism business it might bring to the city.

If you spend all day at a kayaking convention, he says, "and you arrive back at the Davenport still wet from your experience, [that's] a pretty compelling element to any convention in Spokane." Indeed, early studies suggest that the proposed kayak park alone could draw as many as three big events and $900,000 a year to the city.

Edwards sees the Gorge project as the catalyst for a new, green economy throughout the gorge: bait shops, outdoor retail, whitewater expedition, the kinds of places where "you go and get a cup of coffee before you go out on the water for the day." He says that the plan could bring entrepreneurial jobs and increased property values to struggling areas like West Central and Peaceful Valley: "This is a way to increase value in those neighborhoods."

Edwards and other proponents downplay the possibility of increasing property values driving out those who don't own property and can't keep up. "Certainly there is an awareness that if you're going to increase the attractiveness of a place, that could happen," he says. "We don't think those problems can't be addressed."

Provided that Friends of the Falls gains the city's, and the Park Board's, approval later this year, and pending the cash it will take to get it off the ground, it's clear that the Great Spokane River Gorge Project has the potential to make a mark on Spokane.

To offer up your two cents on the Great Gorge Park project, head to the final community workshop on Wednesday, Oct. 27, from 6-9 pm in the Champions Room of the Spokane Arena (720 W Mallon Ave.). For more information, visit www.friendsofthefalls.org.

PRIORITY PROJECTS

These 15 projects have been identified as steps toward the creation of a Great Gorge Park in downtown Spokane.

1. Signage/Wayfinding throughout the Gorge

2. Spokane Gorge Boulevard Panorama Loop

3. North Point Overlook

4. Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point

5. Confluence Area Restoration

6. Westlink and North Overlook Restoration

7. Spokane River Gorge Loop

8. Centennial Trail Completion throughout the Gorge

9. Improvements to High Bridge Park Recreation Area

10. Kayak Course

11. Southern Gateway Development Area

12. Plateau Tribes Interpretive Center

13. Huntington Park Interpretive Area and Wayfinding

14. Monroe Street Bridge Undercrossing

15. Improvements to informal raft launch area on Water Street

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Recovering The River

By William T. Youngs

We found the river, then we lost it, and now we are trying to recover it. That, in a sentence, is the history of human contact with Spokane Falls. Not many years ago, the river thundered through one of America's great wilderness settings. Abundant forests grew near its banks. Approaching on foot, Indians and early white trappers heard the sound of the falls long before they saw them.

Every year, thousands of salmon swam from the Pacific Ocean, up the Columbia River, and up the Spokane until they came to falls — and the awaiting Indians. Using spears and nets, native fishers caught hundreds of salmon daily, week after week. Standing at the base of the falls, amid the water and the fish, they were touched, even baptized by the river.

The Spokane Indians were so closely associated with the salmon that they imitated fish to indicate their tribal identity. As one early observer noted, by way of introduction the Indian hand "moved in a manner to suggest the movement of the tail of a salmon." The tribal name also suggests the intimate relationship between the Indians and the falls. Linguist Grant Smith argues that the best translation of Spokane is "Children of the Refracted Light" — from the Indian experience of standing in the river where the sun shown down through the spray of the falls.

When a white man came to Spokane with the intention of purchasing the land beside the falls as a town site, he too was baptized in the river. James Glover rode into Spokane on May 11, 1873, and bedded down for the night in a roofless squatter's cabin. Next morning, he rolled out of his blanket and walked to "a great rock" overlooking the falls. He later recalled: "I gave myself completely over to admiration and wonder at the beautiful, clear stream that was pouring into the kettle and over the falls." Glover was soaked by the spray, but didn't mind: "I sat there, unconscious of anything but the river, gazing and wondering and admiring."

If John Muir had ridden into Spokane in May 1873, the outcome might have been different. Muir was already encouraging Americans to preserve the natural wonders of the American wilderness, places like Yosemite, places that inspired "gazing and wondering and admiring." And Spokane Falls was one of those enchanted places.

Far-fetched?

Not at all.

Just consider what Carrie Adell Strahorn had to say on the subject. The wife of a Union Pacific employee, Strahorn traveled throughout the West and publicized her experience in a book called Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage. In 1880, she and her husband arrived in Spokane. A few days earlier, they had been visiting Yellowstone, America's first national park. With one of the world's great natural wonders fresh in their experience, they might have thought little of Spokane Falls.

Instead, they were overwhelmed.

Carrie Strahorn wrote, "The virgin grandeur and beauty of the Spokane country appealed to us as no other place had done in all our travels. The little village of four hundred or five hundred people straggling over the park-like openings among the pines impressed us as one of the most picturesque in America."

James Glover had established by 1880 a store and a mill. The first settlers stayed close to the river in imagination and in reality. They named their town Spokane Falls, acknowledging the source of their identity and wealth. In homes and hotels in the village, you could hear the roar of the falls. For the first decade of its existence, the town of Spokane Falls attracted tourists from western Washington and Oregon to its sports fishery — "one of the finest on the coast" the Spokan Times declared.

But already Spokane was conquering its river — and in the process losing it. One mill was well and good, but why not two or four or more? Why not build them bigger and bigger?

Year by year, businessmen took control of the falls, rearranging the river to suit their needs. The riverbed was recontoured with dynamite and fill — here a picturesque rock was removed and there a channel was covered. Sawdust from the mills choked the life out of the trout, and sewage made the water — once used for drinking — unsafe even for swimming.

Electricity arrived, making the water power all the more valuable, and the utilitarian conquest of the river became all the more inevitable. Railroad bridges and highway bridges soon girdled the falls; parking lots, motels and railroad depots crowded the river banks. A huge iron trestle separated downtown Spokane from the river, and from its location on present-day Canada Island, an industrial laundry spewed dirty suds into the water.

Incredible as it may seem today, there was even talk during the 1950s of paving the southern channel of the river to provide more parking.

With the passage of time, Spokanites had all but forgotten the natural wonder in their midst. Their environmental amnesia is apparent today in our local place names. Riverside Avenue has always been a name but not a place — that is, not a place consistent with its name. The river is not even visible from the avenue, and never was.

More regretfully, the pioneers dropped a name that actually does belong to the town. The falls nurtured the city, but the city spurned the falls: in 1891, Spokane Falls became merely Spokane.

But then, who remembered the river anyway?

Sen. Warren Magnuson called the falls "Spokane's hidden treasure" and said "nobody ever knew the falls were here."

Fortunately, during the 1960s many Spokanites began to rediscover the falls and regretted that they were so hard to see and appreciate. In a series of events so complex and intriguing that describing them led this author to write the most lengthy book on any American world's fair since World War II, these citizens worked together to create Expo '74 — the environmental world's fair. Railroad bridges came down, along with depots, parking lots and the industrial laundry. They were replaced with exposition pavilions that, for the most part, were then replaced with a park.

Spokane's Expo was many things: a program of downtown renewal, a collection of international pavilions, an entertainment extravaganza. It was also one of the most successful world fairs in history in terms of its "residual" — the transformation of the locale where the fair took place. Expo '74 gave Spokane a park encompassing a beautiful river setting located right in the downtown core.

King Cole was the president of Spokane's exposition, but more than that he was the "heart" of the fair. Years later, he noted that previously the falls had been in a "very unattractive" part of town. "We got rid of that," he said, "and we supplanted it with something that was almost a fairy land in quality: A beautiful landscaped area, river banks, river full of fish, foot bridges everywhere, and lighting. So the whole thing was flipped over almost instaneously."

This was the triumph of Expo '74, but it was an incomplete triumph, and a few years later the process of forgetting the falls was on the verge of a tragic new phase.

Incredibly, there was the possibility for a time that a new bridge would be built over the falls. Seemingly the work of Expo '74 was about to be undone. The project would have been a dreary step backwards into the initial utilize-and-ignore phase of our relationship to the falls. Fortunately, the proposed Lincoln Street Bridge was finally abandoned.

But almost 30 years after the world's fair, the rediscovery of the falls is at best a job half done. The upper falls are easily accessible from Riverfront Park, but the lower falls remain — in Senator Magnuson's phrase — a "hidden treasure." No user-friendly pathway leads from the park to the lower falls.

Architect Rick Hastings would like to see this change. One of the founders of "Friends of the Falls," an organization dedicated to finishing the environmental job that Expo began, Hastings notes that while Spokane has a river environment unsurpassed by any other American city, other cities (such as San Antonio) surpass Spokane in connecting the community to the river.

The Friends of the Falls advocates a Gorge Park extending down the river from the upper falls — an idea first proposed by the Olmsted Brothers in 1908.

Other groups are promoting an Indian cultural center in a building overlooking the falls, and the extension of the Centennial Trail along the river beyond the falls.

Such activities indicate a growth in a sense of what Rick Hastings calls "loyalty and protectiveness" towards the falls. We may yet be able to "gaze and wonder" at the river, almost as James Glover did long ago.

When that day comes, Spokane will again be Spokane Falls. ♦

MORE BY WILLIAM T. YOUNGS



Spokane of 2003 was looking for ways to better connect with its river

By William T. Youngs
May 25, 2023

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Sunday

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

Reaching across the schism

Different branches of tree of Christianity seek common roots

By Kelly McBride
Staff writer

POTLATCH, Idaho — For a quarter-century, several American Protestant denominations have agonized over if and when they can join hands in the name of Christian unity.

During the same period, the Lutherans and Presbyterians of Potlatch have operated a joint parish, living out a relationship that some theologians argue is impossible.

"I guess we're just 25 years ahead of our time," said John Krebs, 64, a member of the Potlatch Presbyterian Community Church since 1965.

The decades of discussion among Protestant denominations will come to a head this week in Philadelphia, when the General Assembly of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America votes on several historic agreements that, if passed, will unite 12.3 million Christians.

The Lutherans are the 800-pound gorilla in the process, with 5.2 million members. Other denominations, including the Episcopalians (2.5 million members), the Presbyterians (2.7 million), the

Continued: United/A14



Liz Kishimoto/The Spokesman-Review

Lutherans and Presbyterians alike in Potlatch have greeted Pastor Tom Ledbetter with open arms.

Talks provide no progress in UPS strike

Pension plan, full-time jobs continue to be main disputes

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — Weary negotiators for the striking Teamsters and United Parcel Service kept talking Saturday, but failed to reach any agreement that could end the union's walkout against the nation's dominant package delivery service.

"They've been talking basically nonstop," a Labor Department spokesman said. "They are working hard on the issues."

But as of late Saturday night, there was no breakthrough on either of the main disputes: the Teamster proposal for more full-time jobs, and the company's call for a new pension system limited to UPS workers.

"At this point, there has been no significant progress," said UPS spokeswoman Gina Ellrich.

"They are still talking, they are going at it," said Nancy Stella, the Teamsters' spokeswoman.

After Labor Secretary Alexis M. Herman persuaded the two sides to begin talking informally on Thursday, the discussions have been going on virtually around the clock, with breaks only to give the participants a few hours of sleep and a chance to clean up and put on fresh clothing.

Herman is pressing both sides to keep meeting until they can forge a compromise.

The sessions involve face-to-face discussions between UPS and Teamster representatives, and then separate caucuses for each side, John Calhoun Wells, the head of

Continued: UPS talks/A13

Poll

According to a CNN/USA Today Gallup poll, 55 percent of Americans back the Teamsters in the dispute with United Parcel Service, while 27 percent support management. The poll of 819 adults was taken last Wednesday and Thursday and had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Inside

■ **Strike stories:** Tensions on both sides of the line./A12

Official's child abuse history rocks Spokane welfare office

By Jonathan Martin
Staff writer

Spokane social workers have threatened to go all the way to the governor's office with what they call the worst-kept secret in the local welfare office: One of their bosses is a convicted child abuser.

John Hentze was charged with molesting a 12-year-old girl inside his home in early 1993 and later convicted of a lesser assault charge.

The conviction didn't disqualify him from a reassignment last April to be the area's chief liaison with day-care providers concerned about welfare reform.



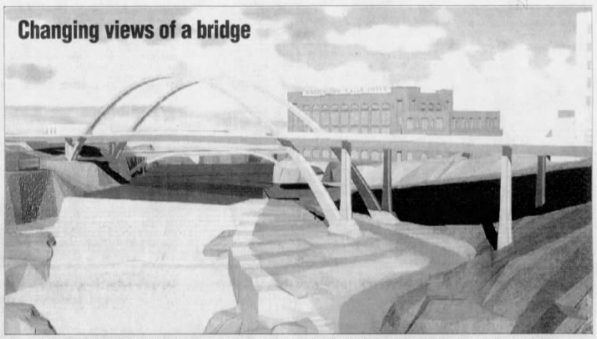
Hentze

Department of Social and Health Services employees and union officials, outraged over Hentze's new post, have renewed their demand that he be ousted or demoted.

"How appropriate is it to have as a DSHS administrator a man who

Continued: Hentze/A15

Changing views of a bridge



Fans of the bridge project say the expanded green space and added vistas near the falls will attract more people to the city's core than ever before.

Bridge to the future

What the bridge area would look like



Staff graphic: Vince Gripp

Lincoln Street project spans a range of views

By Kristina Johnson
Staff writer

When Brad Blegen pictures the proposed Lincoln Street bridge, he sees a sleek structure that links Spokane to its past and draws people to the city's core.

When Rick Hastings imagines the same span, he sees a tragic abuse of the river's landmark lower falls.

"The bridge will do things we can't imagine for downtown," said Blegen, a city engineer and manager of the city's bridge project. "I think it's going to be a real tourist attraction, especially during high water.

"People will be able to see the falls much more than they can now."

Hastings, a private architect, couldn't disagree more.

"I see a whole lot of concrete and a 90-foot shadow. It's going to be blocked out — the daylight, the sunlight that plays on the water . . .

"Instead of the water making a thunderous roar, the cars and trucks will be."

What's next?

Barring decisions from the council that slow or stop the bridge project, design work should be done by early 1998, with construction starting that spring and ending in 2000.

■ ■ ■

The Lincoln Street bridge project won the City Council's approval in 1992, but the passage of five years hasn't eased the controversy.

Blegen talks passionately about the bridge, his voice rising and lowering to emphasize specific points about the project. Hastings carts around a 6-inch binder filled with newspaper clippings on the bridge and decades-old documents about the falls and their history.

The usually shy, soft-spoken men exemplify the community's split sentiments, as residents rarely are neutral about the bridge. Its mere mention often prompts a splutter of opinion from anyone within hearing range. There is a counter to every

Continued: Bridge/A12

Steps on the way to a new bridge

- **1975:** Lincoln-Monroe couplet proposed for about 30 blocks north from Main to Alice avenues, possibly including a new bridge at Lincoln. Estimated project cost: **$2.29 million**
- **1983:** City again discusses a Monroe-Lincoln couplet from Main to Francis, including a Lincoln Street bridge to replace the Post Street bridge. Estimated project cost: **$10 million**
- **1985:** The bridge proposal stalls as City Council members say they don't want to clutter the view of the lower Spokane Falls. Estimated project cost: **$11 million**
- **1989:** City engineers unveil a proposal to build a curved bridge between Lincoln and Post streets. Estimated bridge cost: **$7.5 million**
- **1992:** Citizens committee appointed by the council endorses a curved bridge to align with Lincoln Street. Engineers say that committee's recommendations for open space and design will double cost. Council later approves the plan. Estimated project cost: **$20 million**
- **1993:** Lincoln Street bridge project expanded to include a new pedestrian bridge and adjacent traffic changes. Estimated project cost: **$24 million**
- **1996:** City revises project and aims for nearly $17.5 in federal money. Estimated project cost: **$21 million**
- **1997:** Engineers blame rising price tag on unexpected problems with the stability of the site and the purchase of the former Sally's at the Falls restaurant site. Estimated project cost: **$36 million**



Architect Rick Hastings and artist Frank Sanford created this vision of what the lower falls might look like without a Lincoln Street bridge. Their sketch of "gorge park" includes terraced landscaping, gazebos and tourists.

INSIDE

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Spokane, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and the Inland Northwest

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Man says he's sorry for wildfire/B1

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Power of the pen: President Clinton's first line-item veto Monday is expected to start a legal fight./A2

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From the Front Page

Bridge: 'I don't think people were given all the facts,' says a foe

Continued from A1

claim about how the bridge will affect downtown or the river gorge.

While engineers hired by the city forge ahead with the bridge's design, opponents search for ways to scrap the project and transform the gorge area into a historic monument to Native American tribes.

Throwing the project into reverse would take the weight of at least four council members, which isn't likely to happen.

"Basically, unless the council does something, the construction of the bridge will proceed," Councilwoman Roberta Greene said. "We would have to make a very conscious decision to stop it."

"I personally haven't seen any reason yet . . . why it shouldn't proceed," Mayor Jack Geraghty said. "A lot of decisions have been made on the basis that show violations dropping from 406 in 1976 to two in 1996.

Blegen admits the city has made "giant strides" to improve air quality. But, he said, "we're still on the nonattainment list (for federal clean-air standards). We're supposed to systematically keep improving."

While traffic counts downtown have dropped since 1987, Blegen is certain redevelopment plans will reverse the trend.

Besides, he said, there are other, more pressing reasons to build the bridge. The cracked, pitted surface on the Monroe Street Bridge needs to be replaced. Rusting steel and concrete is breaking away from the Post Street Bridge.

"We have to replace this bridge here," Blegen said, pointing to the Post Street span. "Structurally, it's falling down."

■ ■ ■

In early 1992, an 11-member citizens committee asked to study the proposed Lincoln Street bridge endorsed the project — provided certain conditions were met.

One proviso was buying Steve and Leslie Ronald's riverfront land. Another was that the Post Street bridge be torn down and the 54-inch gravity sewer pipe running beneath it be rerouted along the Lincoln Street bridge.

The council agreed to those conditions when it approved plans for the bridge.

In 1994, attorney Steve Eugster sued to stop the Lincoln Street bridge from being built, but dropped the case when the city promised to buy the Ronalds' land to protect open space near the bridge.

In 1995, the council condemned the Ronalds' property and landed in court, where a jury set the steep slope's value at $2.184 million. The city's appeal of the ruling is pending.

Proposals to move the sewer pipe proved either too expensive or too aesthetically awkward, Blegen said. The arched bridge design calls for the deck to sit 70 feet above the water. To keep sewage pumping through the gravity line, the pipe would need to hang several feet below the bridge.

Engineers say the best choice is to tear out the Post Street bridge and build a pedestrian bridge that shelters the sewer pipe from view.

Councilman Orville Barnes — one of two council members who approved the original project — said the council isn't bound by outdated requirements.

"We need the bridge," Barnes said. "I don't see the council revisiting it as this point."

Geraghty has asked that members of a second committee charged with reviewing the project in 1993 reconvene to discuss the current proposal with the council.

Councilwoman Phyllis Holmes said she hopes talking to those committee members eases her concerns about the bridge. "I want to make sure the earlier decision made is still a good decision — and that there haven't been significant changes," she said.

■ ■ ■

Engineers who say the bridge will smooth traffic flows through downtown make some people nervous. They worry the couplet will send people sailing through the city's core, making it hard for pedestrians and bicyclists to maneuver through traffic.

Julian Powers, an avid bicyclist who sat on the 1993 citizens committee, said he supported the project at the time but now has second thoughts.

"If you place a high-volume, high-speed couplet through downtown, that is detrimental," he said. "If you build it, they will come."

Gary Lawton, who sat on the committee with Powers, sees a plus to a streamlined street system. "Traffic will flow faster and be better for downtown," he said.

Walter Kulash, a traffic planner from Orlando, Fla., bashed the bridge plan when he spoke at an Eastern Washington University symposium on downtown revitalization. Besides blocking views of the lower falls, the straight-shot bridge would encourage drivers to race through downtown when they should be slowing down, he said last month.

But Ron Wells, a downtown developer, and Karen Valvano, of the Downtown Spokane Partnership, said their earlier concerns about the project's effect on traffic have eased after talks with city officials.

The cars can only move as fast as traffic signals and 30-mph speed limits let them, Blegen said. "We certainly don't envision this being set up like a freeway."

Stopping the bridge project now could further muddle downtown traffic flows, he said.

Last month, the city sold the block of Post between Main and Spokane Falls to developers of River Park Square. The planned $80 million redevelopment of the shopping mall incorporates the bridge into its design, said Bob Robideaux, the project's manager.

■ ■ ■

While some bridge critics worry about high-speed traffic, others, like Hastings and former state Sen. John Moyer, worry about history.

Early settlers gathered at the Spokane Falls to build the new city, using the water's force to power mills and generate electricity. For hundreds of years before that, Native American tribes camped at the falls to fish for salmon.

"This has so much of the history of the city tied up into it," said Hastings, looking out at the falls from Huntington Park, a 5-acre strip owned by Washington Water Power and adjoining the company's downtown substation. "We wouldn't be standing here talking about this if it hadn't been for the capacity of the falls to generate power."

For the last four months, Moyer and Hastings have been meeting with historical societies and talking to neighborhood groups, hoping to rally people interested in turning the falls into a national monument.

"Our thrust is not so much to get rid of the bridge but to preserve this area for my grandchildren, your children," Moyer said. "We sort of need to respect that whole idea."

Hastings displayed a report written by landscape architects Frederick and John Olmsted to the "Board of Park Commissioners" in 1913, urging Spokane officials to turn the gorge area near the falls into a park.

"Nothing is so firmly impressed on the mind of the visitor to Spokane . . . as the great gorge into which the river falls near the centre of the city . . . Any city should prize and preserve its great landscape features," wrote the Olmsted brothers, who designed many Spokane parks.

Ken Bonga, historic preservation officer for the Spokane Tribe, said he can't imagine building a bridge so close to one of the region's largest Indian encampments. "They took the bridges down for Expo '74," he said, referring to the railroad trestles removed during the World's Fair. "Now they're building another bridge to cover it back up."

When the Spokane tribal council meets next month, Bonga plans to ask the five members to pursue having the area put on the national historic register to mark its cultural significance to native tribes.

Moyer and Hastings envision developing the area surrounding the gorge into the city's premier landmark, where tourists and residents come to soak up Spokane's history. The two have had cursory conversations with WWP officials about using part of the substation for a museum, as well as adding an elevator and "grand staircase" to make Huntington Park more accessible.

"We need to capitalize on (the falls) to establish civic pride," Hastings said.

"It's so exciting to look out there and see what could be," Moyer said.

While Hastings and Moyer plan for a historical park sans bridge, Blegen plans for a bridge surrounded by parks and awash in history.

Rough drafts from artists working on the project stress the use of light and texture to bring Native American artwork into the bridge design, he said.

Once it's built, "you'll see art of past peoples that have lived here, and an elegant, modern link to the present generation," Blegen said. "The combining of the two will be a legacy for the future."

Observation points along the bridge, combined with the new pedestrian bridge, will improve people's access to the falls, said Phil Williams, the city's director of planning and engineering services.

"I really believe — the truth is — there will be more opportunities, better opportunities, to participate in the gorge environment than there are now," Williams said.

In addition to the new vistas, nearby parks and pedestrian paths will benefit from the bridge project, Blegen said. He added that the bridge won't hang above the actual falls but to the east of them. The span will cross the southern corner of the 240-feet-wide concrete spillway built by WWP in 1889.

Bridge Avenue will be moved north and Veterans Court Park — on the north side of the river along Bridge between Monroe and Post — will be expanded. Post Street will be narrowed to two lanes near City Hall, and Riverfront Park will grow to the west.

Main Avenue will be made into a two-way street in front of the library, and a separate drop-off lane will be added. Traffic along Lincoln will be narrowed to three lanes between River Park Square and the library so that sidewalks can stay wide.

"The fact is, this is going to be a draw and a focal point," Blegen said. "It will commemorate the gorge and the people, and it's going to enhance and bring people downtown."

Hastings remains unconvinced.

"I can't imagine the prospect of losing this experience for the rest of our lifetimes," he said, staring out at the water as it rippled across the falls. "I hope that we can turn this around."

"I see a whole lot of concrete and a 90-foot shadow. It's going to be blocked out — the daylight, the sunlight that plays on the water . . . Instead of the water making a thunderous roar, the cars and trucks will be."

Rick Hastings
ALSC Architects



Dan McComb/The Spokesman-Review

Rick Hastings, an intern architect at ALSC Architects has a vision of a Lincon Street bridge that differs from city engineer Brad Blegen's

"The bridge will do things we can't imagine for downtown. I think it's going to be a real tourist attraction, especially during high water. People will be able to see the falls much more than they can now."

Brad Blegen
City engineer

Other changes

Bridge Avenue will be moved north and Veterans Court Park — on the north side of the river along Bridge between Monroe and Post — will be expanded. Post Street will be narrowed to two lanes near City Hall, and Riverfront Park will grow to the west.

Main Avenue will be made into a two-way street in front of the library, and a separate drop-off lane will be added. Traffic along Lincoln will be narrowed to three lanes between River Park Square and the library so that sidewalks can stay wide.

Why build?

City engineer Brad Blegen says reasons for building a Lincoln Street bridge have changed little in 20 years:

- Traffic currently jams up at the intersection of Spokane Falls Boulevard, Monroe Street and Main Avenue. That bottleneck contributes to the city's air quality problems, he said.
- The cracked, pitted surface on the Monroe Street Bridge needs to be replaced. Rusting steel and concrete is breaking away from the Post Street Bridge.

it would proceed, a lot of money's been spent."

That tally adds up to $8 million of the total $36 million project. Money spent so far includes $3.2 million for a design contract with CH2M Hill and $2.8 million to buy the former Salty's at the Falls restaurant site.

Only Councilwoman Cherie Rodgers vocally opposes the bridge, saying she favors rebuilding the Post Street Bridge. "I guess, for me, there's a question of whether this was a true public process or whether it was kind of internally driven," she said. "I don't think people were given all the facts."

Blegen can't imagine how discussions about the bridge could have been more open. In the early '90s, two citizen committees studied the proposal and made recommendations, and four public hearings were held at City Hall.

"The citizens committee, most of them came in real skeptical," he said. "But they came out endorsing the project. . .

"I wish (the current opponents) had taken the time to get involved up front, instead of thinking all the things we already thought through."

■ ■ ■

Talk about building a new bridge began in the early 1970s but lost momentum when hoped-for money failed to appear, Blegen said.

Spokane qualified for state and federal bridge dollars in 1985 — the same year Blegen took over as city engineer.

The promise of money sent Blegen to the council to pitch the proposal. But concerns from council members and residents about how the bridge would affect the lower falls stalled progress, he said.

Former Councilman Jack Hebner remembers being shocked when the Lincoln Street bridge resurfaced during a briefing in 1987. "We'd sort of done away with the project a couple of years before," he said. "I said, 'I thought we told you guys to stop working on this.' "

Then — as now — city traffic engineers were convinced the bridge project was vital to Spokane's transportation future.

While proposals have varied over time, the project now includes a four-lane, one-way bridge to align with Lincoln Street, carrying northbound traffic from downtown to Sharp Avenue. Eventually, the Monroe Street Bridge would be one-way southbound.

Plans also call for replacing the Post Street Bridge with a smaller, pedestrian bridge to take the Centennial Trail across the river to its north bank. Riverfront Park and Veteran's Court park would be expanded.

Reasons for building the bridge and adjoining couplet have changed little since the original proposal, Blegen said.

Traffic currently jams up at the intersection of Spokane Falls Boulevard, Monroe Street and Main Avenue. That bottleneck contributes to the city's air quality problems, Blegen said.

Councilwoman Rodgers questioned whether carbon monoxide violations still quality as a reason to build the bridge. She whipped out charts from the Spokane Air Pollution Control Authority

Stress, financial worries felt on both sides of strike

Worker loses his income, while manager faces strikers' wrath

By Peter Grant
New York Daily News

NEW YORK — The United Parcel Service strike moves into its third week Monday — and no one knows that better than the 302,000 UPS employees who have been thrown into warring camps.

The 192,000 Teamsters who have hit the picket lines have had to face head-on the uncertainty, financial hardship and stress that inevitably comes with an abrupt — and now prolonged — strike.

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of UPS managers have had to go back to driving trucks to keep the company going — all the while facing insults from picket lines and barbs from the public.

Like wars and natural disasters, strikes bring out the best and worst in the people who get swept up in them. Here are two of their stories:

For David Nelson, the scariest part of the strike comes every morning when neighborhood drug dealers approach him with job offers as he leaves his Chelsea home to head to the picket line.

"I know many of them because I grew up with them," the 33-year-old full-time driver said. "Every day they say: 'Hey, Nelson. Do you need work?' "

Nelson ignores them. But he admits the easy money is tempting, given his growing financial pressure.

The divorced father of three has been relying on his $52,000 annual salary to keep his two oldest children in Catholic schools.

But without this month's paychecks, Nelson won't be able to afford his $500 rent plus the $485 in fees and tuition needed for them to start school in September. That means the kids may have to change to public school.

"They don't know about it yet," he said last week. "I'm not looking forward to telling them."

For Nelson, keeping his children in private school is more than a matter of pride. It's also about survival.

As a child of the streets who attended both Catholic and public schools, Nelson is well aware of the difference between the two.

"You can't skip classes at Catholic school," he said. "They keep an eye on you."

Indeed, Nelson says his private education is one reason why he was one of the few children in his poor neighborhood who succeeded in joining the middle class.

His high school degree, together with his prowess on the football field, won him a scholarship at Grambling State University in Louisiana and later became a staff sergeant in the Army.

With such a stellar background, he had no trouble landing a job with UPS after leaving the service about five years ago. "They just fell in love with me," he recalled.

For Nelson, who got a job delivering packages in the Diamond District, the feeling was soon mutual. "It's the greatest job in the world," he said.

The love affair is now fading. Even if the strike ends soon, Nelson's job status is uncertain, because many UPS drivers outrank him in seniority.

If the company follows through on its threat to lay off 15,000 workers after strikers go back to work, Nelson could end up jobless.

Nelson knows he could find other work, but nothing that pays UPS' $20 an hour. "I can't work for $8 an hour," he said.

That's why the siren call of the streets is so frightening.

"This kind of stuff will make the kindest person do wrong," he said.

UPS training supervisor James Reiser is the flip side of the strike.

As management, the 29-year-old company veteran has been enlisted to drive a truck once again — and it has been a long, intimidating haul.

Over the last three weeks, he has been branded a "scab" by strikers and faced threats on the job. Some pro-union elevator operators have left him stranded on upper floors of skyscrapers, and one warned him, "Watch yourself."

Scared about retaliation by strikers, he has even changed his route to work at UPS' giant facility on Manhattan's West Side.

"I don't want any confrontations," he said. "I'm trying to keep blinders on."

But that's impossible for Reiser and the 350 or so other managers who are struggling to keep UPS' slimmed-down New York operation going.

They are feeling the strike physically and financially. Reiser has cuts on his hands and has lost about five pounds in the last two weeks.

With strike-related losses mounting, management stock bonuses will likely fall dramatically. Last year, Reiser brought home about $10,000 in stocks on top of his $60,000 salary.

But the biggest toll on managers is psychological. Managers are the most visible targets for supporters of the Teamsters, as well as victims of the sharp slowdown in UPS service.

A bachelor, Reiser assures his parents and grandmother in their almost nightly calls that he is not in danger.

As for the name-calling, Reiser says it doesn't bother him. "I've been called worse."

But Reiser admits the strike is beginning to take its toll emotionally. He recalls running into a striker he knows while taking the bus.

Their discussion was cordial. But it saddened Reiser to learn of the financial problems the driver was facing.

"He's got a young family and told me he was struggling," Reiser said.

A few days later, a distraught employee of a company that uses UPS told Reiser that he was losing his job because of the fall-off of business resulting from the strike.

"He was really shaken up. That's when it really hits home."

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Cloudy, possible showers
High 43. Low 36. Details, D14.

Low-fat feast
Tips on cutting calories for Thanksgiving / IN Food, D1

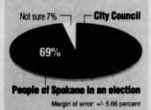
Huskies score with walk-on Jerome Pathon
See Sports, C1

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

Lincoln Street Bridge poll

Metropolitan Mortgage and Securities Co. Inc., surveyed 300 registered voters in the city of Spokane last weekend about the Lincoln Street bridge project. Here is what they found.

Q. Who do you think should decide whether or not to build the new Lincoln Strilet Bridge? Should it be the...



People of Spokane in an election

Margin of error: +/- 5.66 percent

SOURCE: Metropolitan Mortgage and Securities Co. Inc.

Staff graphic

Vote on bridge puzzles council

Split decision made as nearly half of panel members didn't attend

By Kristina Johnson
Staff writer

Some Spokane City Council members feel more confused than convinced by a citizens committee's split vote on the Lincoln Street bridge project.

"We put this in the hands of a committee to look at," Councilman Orville Barnes said Tuesday. "Almost, in a sense, they didn't come up with an opinion."

On Monday, the advisory committee charged with reviewing the controversial project voted 9-8 in favor of building the bridge.

Only 19 of 34 committee members attended the third and final meeting. One man left the meeting before the secret ballots were cast, and Chairman Don Barbieri didn't vote.

"I wanted to know where the heck the rest of the people were," said Councilman Jeff Colliton.

Two months ago, the City Council asked members of the citizens committee that chose the bridge design four years ago to thoroughly review the project. The council expanded the original 21-member committee to 34.

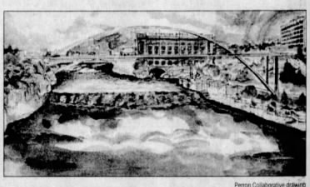
Mayor-elect John Talbott, who was on the original committee, chose not to participate in the meetings, saying he needs to be open-minded about the recommendation.

Several council members and Councilman-elect Rob Higgins have said they wanted the committee's recommendation to help them decide the bridge's fate. Now, some say they're not sure what the vote means.

"This is not a unanimous decision by any means," said Colliton. "That's a difficult decision to follow."

Mayor Jack Geraghty said he hopes to hear a report Monday on how the committee reached its deci-

Continued: Bridge/A8



Perron Collaborative drawing

View from the Monroe Street Bridge of the proposed Lincoln Street bridge project. The plan narrowly won approval of a citizens panel this week.

Cold sweat



Dan McComb/The Spokesman-Review

Newman Lake farmer Jeff Clark is preparing for the next ice storm with a generator driven by a tractor belt, much like this turn-of-the century device that mills barley and oats.

Frozen in time

A year later, memories of ice storm still fresh

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To say that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.
— Robert Frost, "Fire and Ice"

By Adam Lynn
Staff writer

It's been a year since shards of ice joined sheets of fire as a symbol of disaster in the Inland Northwest.

What started as a slow drizzle on an otherwise unremarkable November day quickly built into one of the region's defining moments as heavy mounds of ice tore down thousands of trees and power lines.

Before Nov. 19, 1996, ended, the ferocious ice storm that swept across parts of Eastern Washington and North Idaho had plunged nearly 100,000 people into cold, grim darkness. In the hardest-hit places, it lasted for weeks.

A region scorched by huge wildfires five years before found itself faced with the antithesis of flames.

In the weeks that followed, three people died due to the storm, thousands of residents shivered

Continued: Ice storm/A8



File/The Spokesman-Review

Kids pick their way through storm damage along Centennial Trail last year.

Russia offers plan to end gulf standoff

Inspections would resume but with firm deadline

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times

MOSCOW — Russia and Iraq have drafted a proposal to end the standoff between the United States and Saddam Hussein, Russia's foreign minister said Tuesday evening.

Yevgeny Primakov, the foreign minister, said the plan would allow the United Nations to carry out weapons inspections, presumably with the participation of Americans. But at the same time, he said, the inspectors' open-ended search for chemical, nuclear and biological weapons should be brought to a speedy conclusion.



Associated Press

Airman 1st Class Richard Burton, a member of the 27th Fighter Squadron, says goodbye to his fiancee before leaving for Saudi Arabia from Langley Air Force Base, Va., on Tuesday.

Primakov did not spell out details, but he outlined how Iraq might achieve its long-sought goal of ending the crippling economic sanctions imposed after the Persian Gulf War.

The discussions opened with the blessing of the United States, which hoped Primakov could find a face-saving way for Saddam to back down. But his proposal raised serious questions even in its bare outlines as it seemed to call for a softening of American policy on Iraq.

Clinton administration officials in Washington said Tuesday night they did not know enough about the proposal to react to it, although Secretary of State Madeleine Albright spoke by telephone with Primakov on Tuesday.

The United States proceeded with a slow military

Continued: Gulf/A7

Anti-Castro plots out of this world

By Mike Feinsilber
Associated Press

Blaming Cuba for possible NASA mishap among proposed tricks in early 1960s

WASHINGTON — In the early 1960s, U.S. military strategists offered their bosses a bagful of dirty tricks to harass or humiliate Fidel Castro. The schemes ranged from flooding Cuba with faked photos of an overweight Castro "with two beauties" to simulating the sinking of a U.S. warship in an exercise intended to provoke a war.

About 1,500 pages of newly released Defense Department documents show that the Pentagon even considered squeezing anti-Cuba propaganda from a space disaster.

The "Operation Dirty Trick" memo — written just before John Glenn left Earth on America's first orbital space mission in 1962 — proposed blaming a Cuban impediment in case of a mishap.

"This would be accomplished by manufacturing various

Continued: Castro/A14

Hidden cameras help parents check on nannies

Some feel guilty for spying, but say ensuring safety is worth it

Maggie Jackson
Associated Press

The baby was cranky and sleeping poorly. The boy's mother, who works, had a hunch. So the father left the camcorder running all day — and confirmed their worst fears on videotape.

"The nanny was yelling at the baby, 'You're miserable! You're miserable!' " recalls Glenn B., the father. "She ignored him while he cried. We were shellshocked."

More and more parents are using hidden cameras to find out what goes on when the baby sitter is alone with the children.

Despite the murky legalities and ethics of such spying, detectives and electronics shops are expanding into the business. Specialized agencies with names like Nannyvision or Baby-Safe are springing up.

And after each new headline involving an abusive nanny — most dramatically, the trial of English au pair Louise Woodward — fretful parents turn to spying.

"Do you have to have your kid really hurt to find out the facts?" asked Glenn B., a New York City-area financial adviser who last week bought a $1,500 miniature camera, partly because of the Woodward case.

Continued: Spying/A14

INSIDE

115th Year, No. 161
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Spokane, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and the Inland Northwest

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Scientists begin to understand how the brain triggers a fear response/A2

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From the Front Page

Ice storm: Some fear replay

Continued from A1

inside their houses and prized trees crashed to the ground and through roofs.

Memories of cold sandwiches and "Viking showers," as Spokane Mayor Jack Geraghty called those frigid morning splashes, still linger.

"People I know are laying-in industrial generators, and we're buying a wood stove," Newman Lake resident Jeff Clark said last week. "And we're buying two more snowmobiles. That's how we got around up here last year."

Clark and his neighbors were without power for nearly two weeks as ponderosa pines blanketing the slopes around Newman Lake snapped in half, ripping down electric lines and blocking roads.

Clark estimated he lost 100,000 board-feet of timber from his 160 acres. "After the ice storm, we'll never log it again, at least in my lifetime," he said.

A salesman at Spokane Power Tool and Hardware said ice storm survivors are asking about generators as cold temperatures creep into the forecast.

"People are nervous, and they're preparing," he said. "Some people are preparing themselves because they think it's going to happen again."

That's a normal reaction to a traumatic event, said Bill Martin, a registered nurse and therapist who coordinates disaster counseling services for Spokane Mental Health.

"It's the animal, primitive part of us who needs to survive," Martin said. "I grew up around people who had been through the Depression. They used to horde their money. You've got to be prepared."

But some people, even those who were hard hit in the ice storm, yawn when asked about it today.

Lori Crowther also lives at Newman Lake and was without power for 17 days, trapped in a house with three sons who quickly grew bored in the frigid darkness.

"They argued some and fought more than usual," she said of her boys, ages 11, 14 and 15.

Crowther said her family discarded bad memories of the storm like the ice-shattered branches her husband and three sons spent four months cleaning up.

They still have the generator they purchased during some of the dreariest days of the storm, but the Crowthers haven't stocked up on candles, batteries or canned food.

"I think the weather is so nice today, I totally forgot about it," she said. "Besides, we'll never see a winter like that again. That's what I figure, and that's what I'm counting on."

Also a normal reaction, according to Martin.

"I'm one of those yawners, too," he said. "I heard of a study of elderly people who claimed to be happy, and most of them said one of the reasons was they never let losses get to them. Losses happen, it's bad, now let's move on."

Predictions of a mild winter caused by the weather phenomenon El Nino also have blunted fears about a repeat of the ice storm, according to purveyors of winter gear who were swamped last year at this time.

But disaster officials in Spokane and Coeur d'Alene warn against a complacent attitude.

Spokane County officials have spent the past year rewriting a comprehensive emergency management plan and forming volunteer teams that could scour neighborhoods in the case of a large disaster.

"Ice storm was good for us in a lot of ways," said David Byrnes, deputy director of the county's emergency management services.

Sandy Von Behren, operations supervisor for Kootenai County's disaster service department, agreed.

"I'd never say never," Von Behren said. "It happened to a whole lot of people out there last year."

Von Behren suggested residents pack a box with items such as a flashlight, radio, batteries, food and water for 72 hours, a first-aid kit and other items like prescription medicines. Diapers are a good addition for families with babies, she said.

"I'd rather be prepared than not," Von Behren said.

Bridge: New survey finds public skeptical

Continued from A1

sion. After that, the council must decide what to do with the recommendation.

"Personally, I'm willing to abide by the decision of the committee," Geraghty said. "But, quite frankly, the decision on going ahead with the bridge may be made by the next City Council."

Colliton said he hopes that's not the case.

"This is the council that inherited the decision," he said. "We need to stand up and make the decision."

The advisory committee's vote took place the same day Metropolitan Mortgage and Securities Co. Inc. released results of a weekend survey on the bridge.

Public Opinion Strategies of Virginia asked 300 registered voters how they feel about the project. More than half said the bridge is either "not a very good idea" or "a bad idea."

More than two-thirds said they want the proposal put to a public vote.

So far, Councilwoman Cherie Rodgers is the only current council member who outspokenly favors that option. The committee's close vote only makes her more adamant, she said.

> *"The idea that we vote on everything, heck, we might as well not have a council if we're going to do that."*
>
> **Councilman Orville Barnes**

"The public is sharp. I'll trust their opinion," Rodgers said.

Talbott also has said he wants the project put to a vote. He and Higgins, who will take office in January, could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

But at least two council members oppose a public vote.

"The idea that we vote on everything, heck, we might as well not have a council if we're going to do that," Barnes said.

"That's what the people elected us to do," Colliton said.

The chance to vote on the bridge proposal wasn't a big draw for the citizens committee.

Chairman Barbieri said he was afraid to call another meeting because of sagging attendance. Eight members missed the first meeting and 10 missed the second, he said. By the final meeting, only 19 people showed up.

"Several people let me know they couldn't work it into their schedule," he said. "It was evident we were going to lose more of them."

Monday's vote came almost immediately after reports from traffic and air-quality experts and a landscape architect. The only discussion centered on whether the vote should take place — not the merits or shortcomings of the project.

"We had very little discussion," said Margaret Watson, a former supporter of the bridge who switched sides earlier this year. "That was a disappointment to me."

Barbieri said he was concerned that if the committee postponed the vote, fewer members would show up or they might come just for the vote, which wouldn't be fair to those who'd sat through 10 hours of reports.

He said he isn't sure committee members fulfilled their mission, but they did what they could in short order.

"Unless you're willing to give several months, it's a difficult subject to absorb," Barbieri said. "I suspect if they are going to put in a committee that would redo all the information, they'd need to appoint a new committee."

Another plea for Atlanta bombing aid

Associated Press

MARIETTA, Ga. — In yet another plea for the public's help in solving three Atlanta bombings, investigators on Tuesday displayed a bombmaker's buffet of components identical to those used in the attacks, including nails, duct tape, steel plate and windup alarm clocks.

Members of the federal-state task force investigating the bombings hoped that the display, spread out across three tables, would jog people's memories.

"You might have thought it was unusual when you saw someone with more than one alarm clock in a workshop or garage, along with some of the other components," said Woody Enderson, the FBI agent who heads the task force.

"Or, you may remember something as seemingly innocent as a customer asking you for some scrap pieces of steel plate shortly before the Olympics."

It was the fifth public appeal since the July 1996 blast at Centennial Olympic Park that killed one person and injured more than 100.

The task force is also investigating two explosions at a suburban abortion clinic in January and a blast at a gay nightclub in February. A second bomb at the club was detonated by police. A total of 12 people were injured in the last two attacks.

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WITH CHARLES ROWE & NADINE WOODWARD
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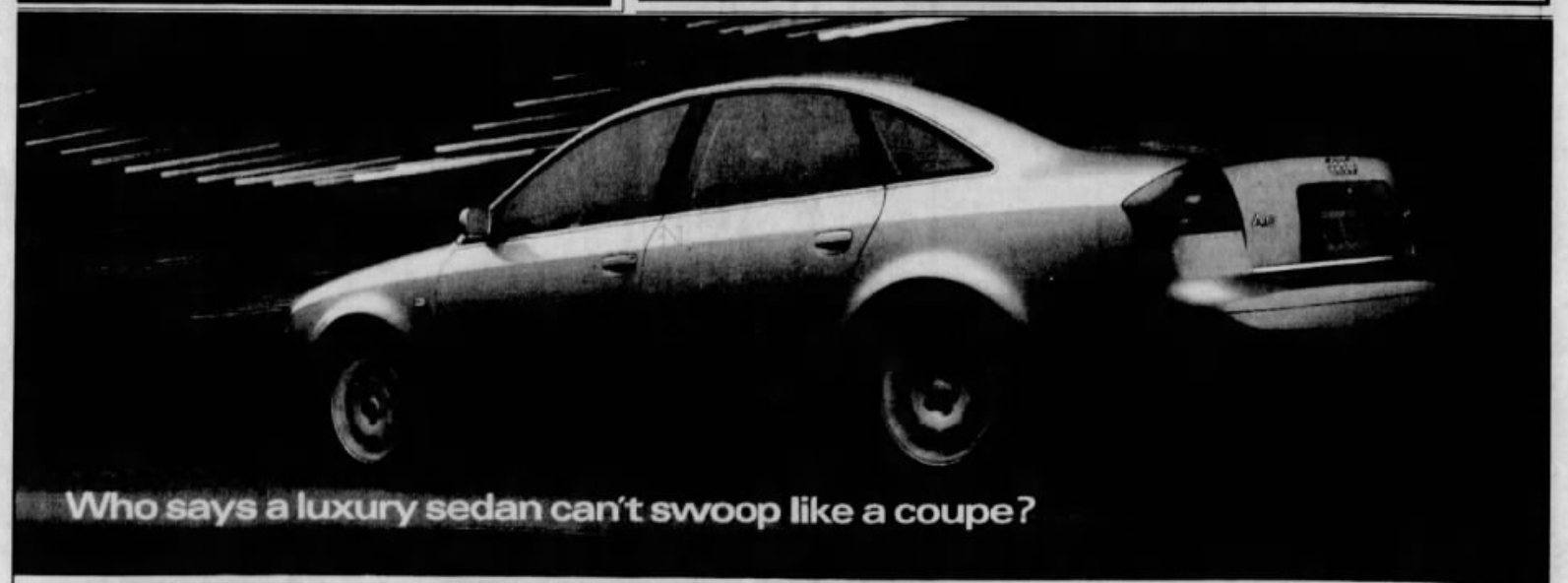

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OPINION

To submit a letter by phone: (509) 458-8800, code 4853

From both sides

Would the Lincoln Street bridge benefit Spokane, its gorge and its downtown or create a damaging raceway?

Build this bridge to Spokane's future

Platform for pride

People will drink in the sights from its viewpoints.

The rapids and falls at the heart of Spokane are a treasure. Around them we've built a beautiful park and a downtown that needs investment to stay healthy and attractive. Over them, of necessity, we have built bridges.

One of those — Post Street's — has to be replaced. The bridge was built in 1917. Steel reinforcing it has rusted and chunks of concrete have rotted away. "Seats" where its vertical support beams meet the bridge deck have fallen off. As a result, heavy trucks and buses have been banished from the bridge.

Should the millions required to replace this bridge be spent on the current alignment? No. To keep the number of bridges to a minimum, we ought to make maximum use of each crossing.

That, and more, is what the Lincoln Street Bridge would do. It would begin on the north bank just where the old bridge begins. But instead of carrying traffic into Riverfront Park and the lightly used Post Street corridor, soon to be closed, the south end of the new bridge will connect with heavily traveled Lincoln Street.

The new bridge, higher and slimmer in design, will help handle traffic growth that the future will bring. Traffic backups caused by Lincoln's contorted path through the city center will be relieved. The core will become more accessible for drivers, pedestrians and bicyclists.

Traffic lights and speed limits can make sure the bridge is not a raceway. Indeed, the bridge's design anticipates sightseers and foot traffic from nearby hotel and residential developments. It will open new vistas of the gorge. Wide sidewalks and viewing platforms will overlook the falls to the west and east of the bridge. There will be a commuter lane for bicyclists.

On the route now taken by Post Street, cars will disappear and a new footbridge will carry the Centennial Trail across the upper falls (now hidden under Post Street). Riverfront Park will grow to the west, following the trail in a spectacular route above the falls.

This project, on which millions of dollars already have been spent, will be good for Spokane. Once it's built, people will drink in the sights from its viewpoints, paint its contours in images of the city, use it daily and wonder why in the heck it was controversial.

John Webster/For the editorial board

Take into account our changed needs

Beware inertia

Enthusiasm should be tempered with prudence.

A decade ago, perhaps, building a Lincoln Street bridge was a good idea. The bridge was intended to alleviate poor air quality and congestion in downtown Spokane.

But once a good idea doesn't mean forever a good idea. Things change and construction plans don't seem to gracefully accommodate these changes. Ambitious renovations of our city's core have opened a window of opportunity for reinventing the downtown neighborhood. The heart of these renovations — River Park Square — is adjacent to the proposed Lincoln Street bridge corridor.

These opportunities don't come along even every decade. Enthusiasm to charge ahead with any plan, regardless of its historic roots, should be tempered with prudence and we should have the civic courage to postpone, even abandon, plans that won't contribute to our central goal. A vital downtown neighborhood is essential to the city's cultural fabric. And much work has been done to define what would constitute vitality: shopping, foot traffic, restaurants, entertainment, public and residential spaces — what urban planners term mixed use.

Planners James Kunstler and University of Washington Professor Douglas Kelbaugh say there are ways to create the ambiance of this kind of city neighborhood with promenades, good lighting, sidewalk plantings and parallel parking as a buffer between traffic and pedestrians. They also agree that multi-lane arterials tend to carve up neighborhoods, creating psychological barriers for pedestrians, and one-way streets result in higher vehicle speeds. The bridge could create both threats to the dream of a downtown neighborhood rich with varied activities.

The original reason for the new bridge was alleviation of downtown air pollution by moving traffic quickly through and out of downtown. The air quality has improved. Now, there are compelling reasons to want people to come downtown, linger, shop, go to a movie. The new bridge could be an impediment to our dream if motorists view the Lincoln Street corridor as a fast track straight through downtown.

Susan English/Staff writer

Correction

The last name of Major Thomas Brigham, who was shot to death at Fairchild AFB in 1994, was misspelled in Wednesday's editorial.

Editorial board

Members of the editorial board are Stacey Cowles, publisher; Chris Peck, editor; Scott Sines, managing editor; John Webster, opinion editor; Rebecca Nappi and Doug Floyd, interactive editors; Jamie Tobias Neely and D.F. Oliveria, writers; and Mill Priggee, cartoonist.



For **Leonard Pitts, Jr.**, *the real shock of the new is discovering so much that's described that way is just overhyped, underperforming foolishness.*

We're putty in marketers' hands

Knight-Ridder



Leonard Pitts, Jr.

Was there really a crying need for baking soda toothpaste and gender-specific disposable diapers? Will the tub truly sparkle more from using a cleanser that contains citrus fruit?

Today we're going to play a little word-association game. I'll give you a phrase, you tell me the first thing that pops into your head. Ready? Here it is:

"New and . . ."

To those of you who did not instantly reply "improved," I can only say, welcome to our country. I hope you enjoy your visit.

The rest of us know that "new" precedes "improved" like "peanut butter" does "jelly," like "I Love" does "Lucy," and like "special" does "prosecutor." It's a phrase, a faith that Madison Avenue has sold us with a vengeance. Sold us until we sometimes seem to accept it without question.

I boarded this train of thought last week after hearing a segment on a radio show wherein a medical expert was discussing the latest advancement in, ahem, bandage technology. Namely, antiseptic in the gauze pad.

But the expert was not impressed. Extra antiseptic is unnecessary for most wounds, he said, and for those few where it might be needed, it's cheaper and more effective just to keep a tube of ointment on hand. A little dab'll do ya.

Made sense to me. But I must confess: If I'd seen antiseptic bandages on the supermarket shelf before I heard this guy, I'd have snatched them up and marched them to the register.

Oh, don't roll your eyes at me like you wouldn't have done the same thing. We're American consumers. We're programmed to seek out the new. Sure, we fancy ourselves too hep to the wiles of Madison Avenue to get caught paying something for nothing. But who is it who spent all that money for shoes with air pumps in them?

In a commercial culture, "new" is a magic word. We children of the space and information ages were raised smack in the middle of one of the greatest periods of innovation and transformation the world has ever known. We have lived on the very crest of New — from transistor radios to Pentium processors. And New always brings with it the implied promise of improvement — work that is less worklike, play that is more playful.

Small wonder Mad Avenue learned to slap "new and improved" on all its wares, always promising a cleaner toilet, a brighter shine, better wetness protection.

But that old incantation has become increasingly transparent. Even desperate. Was there really a crying need for baking soda toothpaste and gender-specific disposable diapers? Will the tub truly sparkle more from using a cleanser that contains citrus fruit? And how, exactly, does one improve a bandage?

Frivolous questions, granted. Yet they cut to the core of the pitchman's creed: They who stand still are lost. The business of business requires relentless forward motion, unceasing headway, unending advance. From good to better to best to beyond. New new new.

Thing is, there inevitably comes a time when forward motion leaves you no place to go. What do you do when there's no more progress to be made?

Why, you fake it, of course. Roll out the new model whatzis with all the pomp and pageantry you can muster. Let the din of bells and whistles and the ka-ching! of cash registers drown out the fact that the new model is essentially the old model in a new box.

Pity the poor consumer.

We bring it on ourselves, though, when we let them get away with their shenanigans. And nothing says we have to. Remember the compact disc was introduced 14 years ago? Drawn by its pristine sound, buyers rushed to embrace the new technology. A few years ago, a cynical music industry tried to duplicate that success with something called the mini-disc — essentially a smaller version of the old CD.

It sold like snow boots in Hawaii. Which reminds me that the public fertilizer detector works pretty well sometimes. Just not well enough, apparently, to keep antiseptic bandages off the market.

Unfortunately, said detector is about all the defense we have. Truth in advertising will happen right after truth in politics. Of course, it'd be nice if we could at least stop them from using that magic incantation which has such unfair power over us. They'd never agree to that, though.

"New and useless" doesn't have quite the same ring.

■ Leonard Pitts is a columnist for the Miami Herald.

Those who contentiously claim the mantle of Reagan heir exhibit none of the former president's deference to the people or native good sense, says **Tony Snow**.

Paltry pretenders not in same league

Creators Syndicate



Tony Snow

WASHINGTON — Normally, political movements don't indulge in orgies of nostalgia until shortly before their demise. Not so with contemporary American conservatism. Right wingers, just entering their moment in history, have almost nothing good to say about each other, so they've bucked up their spirits by penning odes to Ronald Reagan.

Long hosannas have appeared in such places as Forbes, National Review and The Weekly Standard. Bored columnists have repeated the mantra. The gist is that Reagan made possible everything good and decent in America today, from the strength of the economy to the outbreak of relative peace around the globe, and that his successors got lucky because they were able to travel in his wake.

To his credit, Reagan never made such boasts. I know for a fact that he let others take the bows for speeches made great only through his editing skill, and he was content throughout his public life to let minions race to the microphones and claim they were responsible for achievements that rightfully were his.

A little dollop of kindness goes a long way in this affection-starved town, and Reagan's public selflessness helped him unite the three unhappy factions of the GOP — economic conservatives, religious activists and patrician snobs. He tamped down their enmities by presenting an agenda that was practical and popular: cut taxes, restrain government growth and beat the commies.

These promises provided the skeleton of a discernible agenda. One could predict in advance what Reagan would do on any given issue: no focus groups, no poll-driven shifts, no triangulation.

Ironically, agenda-free right wingers now want to cash in on Reagan's legacy. There's a tremendous squabble on the right to claim Reagan as a forefather. It consumes everybody from Christine Todd Whitman to Pat Buchanan. Yet, as if to expose the folly of the exercise, someone recently released a video of the ex-president making his way into the office. The tape exposes the inheritance feud as not merely unlovely but cruel.

Time and Alzheimer's have erased the old Reagan. Only a shadow remains. The ex-president's hair has greyed. He has added a few pounds. He shuffles when he walks, stooping forward.

The video depicts a man oblivious to the attention around him, who moves not out of purpose but trust. Friends doubt he remembers he once was president or that he presided over the conquest of communism. These days, he goes where he is told, sweetly clutching the hands of those who lead him.

Talk about a ghastly basis for comparison! Today's inert right wingers have more in common with today's Reagan than yesterday's. If they want to make an imprint, they ought to stop squabbling over patrimony and study his record instead.

Reagan bridged the chasm between social conservatives and libertarians by constructing a hierarchy of values with freedom at the pinnacle.

These days, Republicans bicker about "culture" and "values," as if either were a fit subject for government action. But no sane society would let lawmakers define and enforce virtue. That chore is more properly reserved for the public, which in its daily affairs is far more likely to produce a sensible and nuanced definition of "goodness."

Reagan also trusted people like no other president this century. He made that clear in his final public address: "My fellow citizens . . . I want you to know that I have always had the highest respect for you, for your common sense and intelligence, and for your decency. . . . I hope (history) will record that I appealed to your best hopes, not your worst fears, to your confidence rather than your doubts."

Unlike the growing band of conservatives who see the path to national greatness as paved with high moral sentence and taxpayer money, Reagan refused to preach. He knew there is nothing more dangerous than a self-styled holy man with an army at his disposal. Any zeal-filled president — conservative or liberal — has the potential to become an ayatollah. A government devoted to freedom thus must stick with mundane stuff — from building roads to preserving peace — and leave the moralizing to you and me.

As for the use of power, the Gipper avoided most of its corrupting tendencies, including the temptation to hog the limelight. These days, conservative pundits vie for attention by slaughtering their foes in order to amuse their enemies — particularly big media bosses. Surveying the carnage, an old Reagan pal sighs: "It's the TV mentality. They've got to be stars."

But Reagan showed that real stardom comes not to those who assassinate their patrons. The secret of success is to tend to the most important chore in our government of ideals: restoring power to the people — rather than grabbing it up for yourself.

■ Tony Snow is a Detroit News columnist.

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

Bridge threatened by lack of funding

Council members express new doubts about project

By Kristina Johnson
Staff writer

Spokane is probably too financially strapped to build the Lincoln Street bridge and fix an ailing road system, at least three City Council members say.

When Mayor-elect John Talbott replaces Jack Geraghty next month, the project may not have the majority support it needs to proceed.

"We cannot build this bridge on prayer and hope and smoke and mirrors," said Councilwoman Roberta Greene. "You can't build a bridge when you have hamstrung everything else in the future."

"If we were to have a vote today, I would have to vote against it because there aren't the funds available," said Councilman Jeff Colliton. "We haven't a clue as to the total cost of this project."

The bridge project's total cost has been

Continued: Bridge/A11

Also today

■ River Park Square plan will go ahead with or without bridge/A11





Dan Pelle/The Spokesman-Review

With River Park Square demolition under way in the background, the Monroe Street Bridge stands in need of repair. Officials fear they lack funds to fix it and build a Lincoln Street bridge, too.

Lee gets job over Senate objections

Clinton chooses middle course by filling civil rights position with acting director

By William Neikirk
and Naftali Bendavid
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Clinton sought Monday to prevent a full-scale war with Republicans on his legislative agenda when he named the controversial Bill Lann Lee to be acting director of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

Though he still defied Senate Republicans who have blocked Lee's nomination, Clinton chose a middle course by giving Lee the job in an "acting" capacity rather than making a "recess appointment" that the GOP warned would have soured relations with Congress on many fronts.

A recess appointment, so named because Congress is in recess until next year, would have enabled Lee to serve a year in the job with the full title and the responsibilities that go with it but without Senate confirmation.

With the "acting" designation, Lee can perform all the duties of the job for as long as Clinton wants. The distinction is more political and symbolic than real.

While the decision to make Lee acting assistant attorney general was meant to be somewhat conciliatory, it still had an in-your-face quality that upset many Republicans who oppose Lee's strong support of affirmative action.

"I do not believe Bill Lann Lee should be assistant attorney general — even in an acting capacity — because of his positions advocating racial preferences and timetables," said Senate Majority Leader Trent

Continued: Civil rights/A10



Associated Press

Bill Lann Lee is acting director of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

Pentagon to inoculate troops against anthrax

Defense Department to protect 2.4 million servicemen and women against most common germ-warfare agent

By Marlene Cimons
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon announced Monday it will inoculate an estimated 2.4 million of its uniformed personnel and reservists against deadly anthrax — the first time the U.S. military has conducted such a vaccination program to protect against a germ-warfare agent.

Defense Secretary William Cohen said he made the decision to launch the $130 million program after a three-year study showed that vaccination is the surest way to guard against an almost universally fatal agent.

"This is a force protection issue," Cohen said. "To be effective, medical force protection must be comprehensive, well-documented and consistent. I have instructed the military to put such a program in place."

Anthrax is caused by a lethal bacterium believed among those found in the standard biological arsenals of at least 10 nations, the Pentagon said. It did not name the countries, but they are believed to include Iraq, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Russia and China.

The vaccine first will be given next summer to 100,000 troops in the high-threat areas of the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia. Within the next several years, it will be given to all troops — numbering about 1.5 million — as well as those reservists who routinely train and are likely to be called to active duty in an emergency.

The Pentagon has increased its scrutiny of the danger of biological weapons since the 1991 Gulf War in which U.S. troops were threatened by unconventional weapons for the first time since World War I.

Anthrax is a spore-producing organism that can be stored in dry form indefinitely and then released into the atmosphere through detonation or spray. Once breathed into the lungs, the spores germinate, producing a massive infection; this is followed by bleeding in the lungs, shock and then death, often within days.



Commissioner changes stand on sheriff's pay

With Democrat Goldman not running again, Harris has second thoughts about salary cut

By Dan Hansen
Staff writer

Less than two years after proposing a 22 percent pay cut for the sheriff, Spokane County Commissioner Phil Harris now says he opposes an 8 percent cut as unfair.

About the only thing that's changed is that Sheriff John Goldman has announced he won't run for re-election. Mark Sterk, a Spokane police sergeant and Republican state legislator, is the odds-on favorite to replace Goldman.

"Regrettably, this tends to confirm the political overtones of county government," said Goldman, a Democrat, who accused Republican Harris of playing partisan politics during the salary talks last year.

Now, Harris wants to leave the sheriff's salary untouched at $90,344. This afternoon, commissioners will consider lowering it to $82,000.

"It's not a political thing with me," Harris said Monday, while admitting his stand this year contradicts last year's.

"I got voted out on that one, so maybe I'm being obnoxious."

Although he argued vigorously against the pay cut during a staff meeting last week, Harris said he may change his mind again before today's vote.

Commissioners John Roskelley and Kate McCaslin have indicated support for the cut.

Neither Harris' proposal last year nor the one this year would take effect until Jan. 1, 1999, the day after Goldman's term expires. State law prohibits counties

Continued: Sheriff's pay/A10



Goldman



Harris

INSIDE

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TODAY'S FOCUS

What's organic?: New federal rules give consumers food for thought./A2

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Our cup of kindness is only half-full

More than 900 people ask for help at Christmas Bureau

By Beverly Vorpahl
Staff writer

Instead of sugarplums, I have visions of trouble dancing in my head. It's too close to Christmas for comfort. There's so much to do — on all fronts, including The Spokesman-Review Christmas Fund. It's almost overwhelming.

On Monday, exactly $26,000 arrived for the fund, making a total of $205,227.58 in donations — not quite half of what we need to help our low-income neighbors have a happy holiday.

To meet the goal of $425,000, a whole lot of money must be raised in nine short days before Christmas.



Also today

■ List of additional donors to fund/B6

More than 900 people applied for help on Monday at the Christmas Bureau — the most yet in one day, said Mike Ryan, bureau director.

Won't you please examine your hearts and pocketbooks? If you can help at all, send in a contribution today.

Employees and management of Excell Foods of Ranch Markets Inc., 1220 N. Mullan Road, gave $2,500, with a note from owner Terry Sparrow: "Each year, the Christmas Fund provides an outstanding vehicle to help those in need during the holiday season."

Bob Runkle, Jack White and Ed Miller, partners in the advertising firm of White Runkle Associates, 505 W. Riverside, sent $2,360 from the employees and management and a wonderful letter.

"One of the most important local holiday traditions is The Spokesman-Review's Christmas Fund. The fund both inspires and challenges the people in our office to discover the real meaning of the season.

"We're proud of our employees and proud of The Spokesman-Review for doing such good work in the community."

Continued: Christmas Fund/A10

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From the Front Page

Bridge or no, River Park Square a go

By Kristina Johnson
Staff writer


Artist's illustration of the main entrance to River Park Square on Post Street.

River Park Square's $100 million redevelopment will forge ahead with or without the Lincoln Street bridge.

But the bridge is the key to making downtown Spokane thrive, says Betsy Cowles, president of the two companies that own the shopping center.

"The last thing you want to do is create all these exciting reasons for coming downtown and make it impossible to get there," Cowles said. "You want to make it easy to get to downtown Spokane . . . the arena . . . the shops on Monroe."

Last week, Cowles urged City Council members to make good on past assurances the bridge would be built. She and other downtown developers based their plans on the city's guarantees, she said.

River Park Square's final design includes the Lincoln Street bridge, Cowles said.

"The issue is one of reliance and being done with plans. We're under construction," Cowles said. "Our flexibility is done. We've . . . spent millions of dollars in design of the (parking) garage and the project with the bridge in mind."

At least one council member wasn't swayed by Cowles' argument.

"To say that we need to fulfill commitments, that is not an argument that holds a lot of water in every single situation," Councilwoman Roberta Greene said. "It's like I'm committed to do 'X.' Things change, so therefore I'm not supposed to look at it again?"

Cowles thinks the council needs to look at future traffic patterns to understand why the bridge is needed.

"If you know a problem is going to be there, you don't wait," she said.

The second-story entrance and exit ramps to the project's parking garage come off Spokane Falls Boulevard. The entrance is to the east of Post Street, while the exit is to the west.

Without the Lincoln Street bridge, drivers heading out of the garage who want to travel north would have to circle around the block to get on Post or use the Monroe Street Bridge.

The River Park Square project has closed off the one-block section of Post from Spokane Falls to Main Avenue, making the Post Street bridge a "bridge to nowhere," Cowles said.

That means traffic coming south on Post Street must turn west at Spokane Falls, forcing more traffic into the three-way intersection at Monroe, Main and Spokane Falls.

Cowles said the environmental study of the shopping center's redevelopment was based on current traffic conditions, so the project can be built with or without the Lincoln Street bridge.

"But that's not looking at 2005 or 2010," Cowles said. "Our project will bring in at least three times the number of people to downtown Spokane, and that doesn't include the Davenport, the old Lamonts . . . Add all those things in and look at what the demand is going to be."

The redeveloped River Park Square is expected to open in mid-1999. It will include a new Nordstrom, a multiplex theater, expanded parking, an atrium over Post Street and numerous shops and restaurants.

River Park Square is owned by Citizens Realty Co. and Lincoln Investment Co., affiliates of Cowles Publishing Co., owner of The Spokesman-Review.

On the bridge

Here are excerpts from what City Council members said during their most recent deliberations about the Lincoln Street bridge:

■ **Jeff Colliton:** "Maybe the need for the bridge will really surface . . . after River Park Square is constructed, the convention center is up, downtown is alive . . . Then maybe our community will tell us it's time to build the bridge. To me, that time is not now."

■ **Orville Barnes:** "The problem with most ideas is that if they're around long enough, we can usually find a reason they aren't any good. I think that's what's happened here."

■ **Mike Brewer:** "I'm going to support moving forward tonight because I am tired of being bashed and pushed and told that I'm not looking at the future 'cuz damn it, I'm a futurist, and I'm not a look-behinder."

■ **Phyllis Holmes:** "We can talk about enhancements. We can talk about park expansion. We can talk about transportation . . . but the bottom line for the council is really two things. First, cost, fiscal management. Second, reliance. Reliance on our commitments."

■ **Cherie Rodgers:** "Let's take the issue out, let both sides debate it out. I'm never afraid of putting issues to a public vote."

■ **Roberta Greene:** "The key to me here, is I don't know if we really need this bridge. If I had to vote on the bridge tonight, I would vote no."

■ **Mayor Jack Geraghty:** "What really concerns me most of all is the reliance that people have had in this community that this project is going ahead. This is an 11th hour deferral of a project . . . There are commitments that were made a long time ago."

— Compiled by Kristina Johnson

Bridge: Pupo due to report in February

Continued from A1

estimated at $36 million but may still rise.

Earlier this week, council members asked City Manager Bill Pupo to draft a detailed financial analysis of Spokane's street needs. That report must include the amount of city money needed to complete a six-year arterial street plan, which includes building the Lincoln Street bridge.

The report also must specify the cost of replacing the deck on Monroe Street, as well as how urgent those repairs are.

Pupo is due to complete the report in February, when design work on the bridge is expected to be done. The council likely will use the analysis to decide whether to move ahead with the Lincoln Street project.

Councilwoman Cherie Rodgers and Talbott have been outspoken in their opposition to the project and said they doubt the cost analysis could do anything but reinforce their position. If Colliton and Greene remain dissatisfied with how the money adds up, that could mean four "no" votes — enough to leave the bridge dead in the water.

"Now you're down to the bare knuckles," Rodgers said.

But not everyone on the council is so skeptical about the bridge's future.

"I'm optimistic enough to think that somewhere along the line we'll solve this problem of funding," said Councilwoman Phyllis Holmes.

"It (the project) is less dead than what some people would like to think," said Councilman Orville Barnes.

The city's arterial street fund is used to match state and federal dollars for big projects such as widening streets, building bridges or improving intersections.

While the city gets about $4.35 million in state gas taxes each year, more than two-thirds of that must be used for street maintenance and repairs. The balance — about $1.35 million — is all the money the city currently has to provide matching dollars for large projects.

The city had planned to use at least $7 million of those gas tax dollars on the Lincoln Street bridge project. About $5.6 million of that would be used to repay a state loan over 20 years.

Building the Lincoln Street bridge, repairing the Monroe Street bridge and completing a handful of other projects on the six-year plan will "use up all the match money we have available for the next six to seven years," said Brad Blegen, the city's point man for the Lincoln project.

That's based on current estimates to build Lincoln and redeck Monroe. The cost of both may increase.

Blegen said he thinks $36 million for the Lincoln Street bridge is "still a good number." But that could change.

The city needs easements from both Washington Water Power and Steve and Leslie Ronald. It also must pay to relocate WWP's electric distribution lines and make sure the company can maintain its water intake area beneath the new bridge.

Rough estimates say putting a new deck on the Monroe Street bridge will cost $8 million to $10 million. But the city plans to hire a consultant to determine the true cost.

Several council members — as well as Talbott — say they aren't sure they're willing to dedicate so much of the city's matching money to build the Lincoln Street bridge. Not including the bridge, the city needs at least $10 million to pay the local share of other projects on the six-year plan.

In addition, the city needs an estimated $50 million for long-deferred street resurfacing projects.

"I'm not going to put us into any fiscally restrained situation," Greene said. "If it's resurfacing the Monroe Street bridge versus the Lincoln Street bridge, I would resurface Monroe."

"I don't believe building a bridge will bring quality jobs to Spokane," Talbott said. "But I do believe fixing streets will influence a potential corporation thinking about moving to Spokane."

City officials had counted on proposals for a $37.3 million street bond and a 2.3-cent-per-gallon local gas tax to free up money for the bridge. But voters shot both down.

The city also counted on the state Legislature to boost gas taxes to send more money for streets to cities and counties. That effort failed last year and isn't likely to gain favor this coming session.

Colliton wanted the council to indefinitely shelve the bridge last Monday so the project would stay alive during a dollar search. But the council asked instead for the financial analysis.

Now, the council is in a "go/no-go situation," Colliton said, adding that either officials nail down money by February or the project likely will die.

Councilman-elect Rob Higgins said he wants to see the report before he makes up his mind. He lauded the council's decision to take a closer look at financing.

"I thought that would have been pretty well explained by now," Higgins said. "You don't want to jeopardize the whole street program."

Holmes said Pupo's report will help the council prioritize projects. She still thinks the bridge will be built. But, she added, "Obviously, no money kills it."

Outgoing Councilman Mike Brewer remains a project fan.

"We have to do something to get across that ditch," he said. "I hope the city can get its act together."

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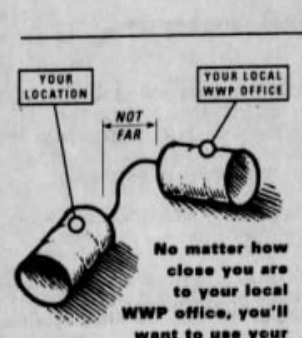

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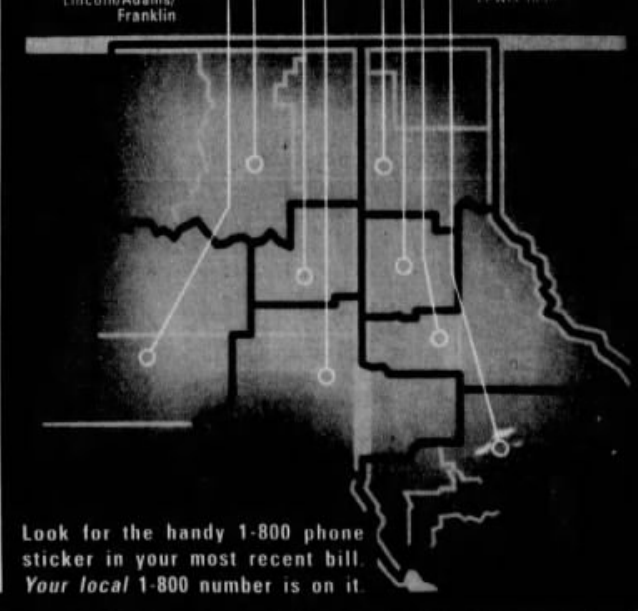
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Sports, C1



THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

AIDS traced back 50 years

HIV evolved from a common viral ancestor in central Africa

By Huntly Collins
Philadelphia Inquirer

Using sophisticated genetic testing techniques, scientists have determined that the AIDS virus that has spread to more than 40 million people worldwide since 1981 got its toehold in humans in the 1940s or early 1950s in central Africa.

The findings, announced Tuesday at a scientific conference, stem from a tiny scrap of HIV found in the blood of a man who lived in Kinshasa, the capital city of Congo in central Africa. The sample was taken from him in 1959.

The work represents a major step forward in the effort to unravel the mystery of how and where the worst epidemic of modern times got started.

"This is, to date, the oldest known HIV case," said David D. Ho, director of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center at Rockefeller University in New York, who presented the data at the Fifth Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections in Chicago.

The findings suggest that all 10 subtypes of HIV-1, the viral type that has fueled the global AIDS epidemic, evolved from a common viral ancestor, which likely jumped from a nonhuman primate to a human some 50 years ago, scientists said.

Scientists still don't know whether it was a chimp or some other primate that passed the virus on to a human. And they don't have any answers to the more puzzling question of what might have

Continued: **AIDS/A8**

Earliest HIV

The oldest specimen of HIV was found in blood collected in 1959 from an adult Bantu man in what is now the Democratic Republic of Congo. Comparison of its genetic material to current strains suggests that HIV first crossed from monkeys to humans shortly after World War II, according to Dr. Tuofo Zhu of the University of Washington.

Voters approve District 81 bond and levy

Includes funds for computers, LC remodeling

By Jeanette White
Staff writer

Voters overwhelmingly approved a $74.5 million bond Tuesday to remodel Lewis and Clark High School and put new computers in every Spokane District 81 school.

They also supported the district's routine maintenance and operations levy for ongoing programs and teacher salaries.

Educators were jubilant. "This is just a great place to live, where the community supports education like that," said Superintendent Gary Livingston.

"That is exciting. Gee whiz!" said teacher Nancy Wolfrum, who has been training other teachers to use the new computers.

Early on, educators were worried too few people would vote to validate the election. A turnout of nearly 26,000 was needed, and at least 60 percent had to vote "yes."

Unofficial final results show the bond passing with 77.9 percent approval. The levy did even better with 81.7 percent approval.

Wolfrum suspects more people voted "yes" Tuesday because the district made sure parents and school employees had input into how the money would be spent. "That made a difference," she said.

A few years ago, voters turned down a technology levy.

The Lewis and Clark project is expected to cost about $41 million, including state grant money.

Educators say the plan will retain the Gothic-Tudor style of the 86-year-old school, while fixing numerous defects. The interior will be

Continued: **Schools/A8**

Victory at polls

Spokane School District 81's levy and bond issue won voter support at the polls Tuesday

Capital improvement bond
Unofficial results
Needed 60 percent approval and voter turnout of 25,929

	VOTES	PCT.
Yes	23,372	77%
No	6,794	23%

Operating levy
Unofficial results
Needed 60 percent approval

	VOTES	PCT.
Yes	24,625	81%
No	5,665	19%

Staff graphic

Inside

- **Central Valley** wins two-year levy and school bus funds. **/B1**
- **Outside Spokane County,** school measures win voter approval. **/B1**

City looks at bridge options

Officials taken aback by timing and content of Ecology ruling

By Kristina Johnson
Staff writer

Spokane resident Mike Page stood before the City Council this week and asked a simple question with a complicated answer:

How did officials manage to spend more than $9 million on the Lincoln Street bridge project before learning the plan ran afoul of the city's own shoreline protection laws?

"I'd like to have an answer . . . to get people like me back believing in what the city can do," Page said.

After paying for a design and buying land for the project, city officials learned last week the state Department of Ecology had turned down an application for the shoreline permit needed to build the bridge over the Spokane River gorge.

While Page didn't get an immediate response from the city, he isn't alone in asking the question. Those inside City Hall want to know the same thing.

"It's a Pandora's box bringing that up," Councilwoman Cherie Rodgers said Tuesday. "No one wants to admit that it fell through the cracks, that somebody dropped the ball."

"It's an interesting question to pose on both sides," said Councilwoman Roberta Greene, referring to staff members for the Ecology Department and the city.

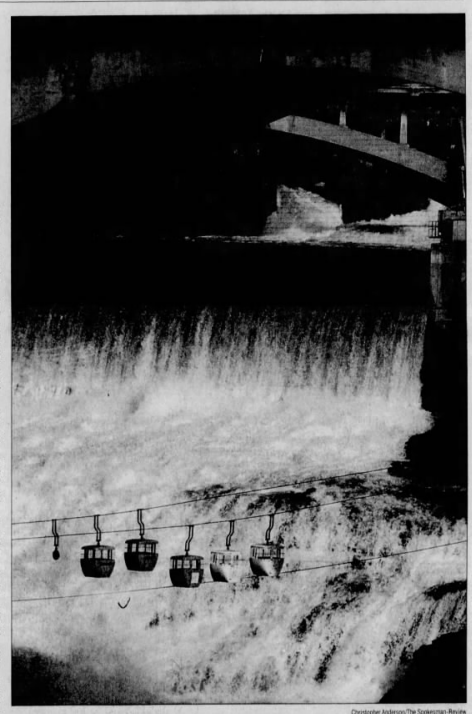
Ecology Department and city officials point at each other when asked how the project got this far without the shoreline issue being tackled.

City Manager Bill Pupo said building the bridge is like building a house: You can't ask for a building permit until the design is done.

"You have to present a reasonable drawing of what the bridge will look like," Pupo said.

Project manager Brad Blegen maintained there were ample opportunities for the state to raise the shoreline issue during several meetings about the project that included

Continued: **Bridge/A8**



Christopher Anderson/The Spokesman-Review

With the Spokane River falls as a backdrop, gondola cars hang beneath the Monroe Street Bridge. Citing a provision in the city's shoreline master plan, the Ecology Department has denied a permit to build a Lincoln Street bridge above the falls.



Associated Press

Iraqi soldiers march past U.N. arms inspectors' headquarters Tuesday in Baghdad.

Cautious lawmakers slow resolution on Iraq

Some fear giving Clinton too much leeway on military action

From wire reports

WASHINGTON — Lawmakers, worried about giving President Clinton open-ended authority to mount air strikes against Iraq, are slowing efforts in the Senate to muster bipartisan support for military action.

Defense Secretary William Cohen said Tuesday that if diplomacy fails to persuade Iraq to allow international weapons inspections, the United States would wage a "significant" military campaign against Iraq.

"It would be far more than what has been experienced in the past, certainly since the Persian Gulf War," Cohen told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Cohen; Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Sandy Berger, national security adviser, trooped to Capitol Hill to meet with lawmakers and rally support for possible air strikes aimed at suspected nuclear, chemical and biological weapons manufacturing and storage sites.

But some senators are voicing fears a resolution sponsored by Republican leader Trent Lott of Mississippi and Democratic leader Thomas Daschle of South Dakota gives President Clinton too much leeway to conduct military operations against Iraq.

"This resolution is an expression of political support for any action the president contemplates in Iraq," said Sen. Max Cleland, D-Ga., who lost three limbs in the Vietnam War. "I just want to make sure it doesn't expand the power the president already has, under a 1991 law, to do what he might be thinking to do."

Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., a Medal

Continued: **Iraq/A8**

Woman convicted of rape found with victim

Violation of her suspended sentence could mean jail time for former teacher

By Dave Birkland
Seattle Times



LeTourneau

SEATTLE — Mary Kay LeTourneau, the former elementary school teacher who pleaded guilty to child rape after admitting she had sex with a 13-year-old boy, was arrested by police Tuesday after being found in a car with the boy.

LeTourneau's attorney confirmed that the boy in the car was LeTourneau's juvenile lover whose child she bore last year. Police questioned the boy, now 14, Tuesday morning. He later was released.

LeTourneau, 35, was arrested near her residence in south Seattle about 3 a.m. Police were in the area looking for a car whose driver earlier had attempted to run down a police officer. Officers came upon another car with its parking lights on and stopped to question the occupants.

They identified the driver as LeTourneau, who was with the teenage boy. Police would not say why LeTourneau and the boy were there at 3 a.m. or what they were doing.

Released last month after spending six months in jail, LeTourneau was to begin a three-year treatment program as a sex offender. Being with a juvenile is a violation of her release.

Last August, LeTourneau pleaded guilty to the rape of the former student, whom she had known since he was in her second-grade class. LeTourneau was sentenced to about 180 days in jail and given a 7½-year suspended sentence.

The sentence, issued by King County Superior Court Judge Linda Lau, included the provision that she have no contact with the boy — whose baby she gave birth to last May.

If Lau determines that LeTourneau has not complied with the guidelines set down by the court, her sentence could be extended by 7½ years — the time she would have served had she gone to prison.

LeTourneau's sexual involvement with the boy came to light last year. LeTourneau, married at the time, was then the mother of four children.

At her sentencing hearing, a tearful LeTourneau promised the judge she would not offend again.

INSIDE

115th Year, No. 238
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Spokane, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and the Inland Northwest

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Texas executes woman pickax killer despite pleas for clemency/A3

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Lottery winner could end up big loser

Los Angeles Times

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Somewhere a lucky person is in danger of letting a fortune slip away. A $20 million fortune.

That's the California Super Lotto jackpot that was won Oct. 11 by someone who purchased a $1 ticket at a bowling alley in Moreno Valley, east of Los Angeles.

But ever since the winning numbers — 9-20-34-4-15-44 — were announced with much fanfare, there has been silence. No one has claimed the prize.

First one month passed. Then two. Then three. Now lottery officials say the 180-day deadline for collecting the winnings is fast approaching, and the biggest unclaimed prize in lottery history may have to be turned over to the state's public schools.

"This is unusual," said Norma Minas, a spokeswoman for the lottery. "Mostly everyone comes forward within the first couple of weeks. Sometimes a week or so goes by, but that's all."

At Brunswick Moreno Valley Bowl, where the $20 million winning ticket was purchased, the missing millionaire has become an object of speculation.

Linda Miller, the bowling center's program director, figures that the winner must be one of the regular customers from the surrounding neighborhood.

"I think the ticket's been thrown away," she said. "I can't imagine anyone hanging on to it this long. If someone knew they won, you would just think they would be so excited they would want to get their money. I just think it has to be lost."

Under state law, schools win big whenever a lottery prize goes unclaimed. The money is distributed to the school system, like the rest of the lottery's profits.

AIDS: Blood was drawn by UW geneticist

Continued from A1

happened in central Africa to fuel the virus' spread from one person to another after it entered the human population.

Ho speculated that the virus might have been spread by contaminated needles used in a mass vaccination campaign against other disease or by social changes, such as the construction of roads.

"This is the only bona fide fossil case (of HIV) we have," said Beatrice Hahn, a virologist at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and an expert on the evolution of HIV. "It may help explain what is actually responsible for the epidemic."

The research that led to Tuesday's announcement spans more than 40 years, and provides an object lesson in persistence and the value of unfettered inquiry into basic scientific questions.

It began in 1957 when Arno G. Motulsky, a young geneticist at the University of Washington, began investigating the genetic basis for an inherited blood disorder that is common among people of African origin. He wanted to find out whether the trait, which involves a growth factor deficiency, evolved because it conferred partial resistance to malaria, thereby providing its carriers with a survival advantage.

Motulsky drew 1,213 blood samples from Africans of different origins, including hundreds from what was then known as Belgian Congo. After they were analyzed in his own laboratory, they were sent to a collaborator at Emory University in Atlanta.

In the mid-1980s, shortly after French and American scientists announced their discovery that HIV was the cause of AIDS, the Emory scientist told a colleague that he had a freezer of blood plasma samples drawn from central Africa in the late 1950s.

"I said, 'Oh, boy,' " recalled Andre J. Nahmias, an infectious disease specialist at Emory.

Nahmias, who discovered a genital herpes virus, had never worked with HIV. But he knew the blood samples might provide valuable clues about how the AIDS epidemic might have begun.

He was able to confirm the presence of HIV antibodies in just one sample. That sample, labeled only L70, came from a healthy Bantu male in what was then known as Leopoldville, the capital of Belgian Congo. Nothing else was known about the man because of Motulsky followed standard scientific protocol in not identifying test subjects by name.

In 1986, Nahmias published his astonishing finding in the Lancet, a British medical journal. If correct, the blood sample from the Belgian Congo represented the oldest known case of HIV infection.

"One would have thought that people would believe us, but the timing was wrong," Nahmias recalled.

In the mid-1980s, many governments in Africa were officially denying that AIDS was a problem in their countries, even as the virus was wiping out entire villages.

Nahmias' work was eclipsed in 1990 when British scientists announced that they had isolated HIV from a 25-year-old sailor who died in 1959 in Manchester, England.

Now scientists were regarding the sailor as the oldest known documented case of HIV infection.

But in 1995, Ho changed all that. Writing in Nature, he reported genetic tests raised "serious doubts" about the authenticity of the Manchester sailor as the first documented case of AIDS. Tests indicated that his tissue samples had been contaminated with HIV of more recent origin than 1959.

Nahmias asked Ho if he would like to perform the same sophisticated genetic tests on his Leopoldville sample.

Ho agreed.

Using a technique called polymerase chain reaction, or PCR, Ho's team, which included researchers at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and the University of Nottingham in England, took a tiny piece of viral RNA and amplified it so scientists could study the sequence of its genes.

The amount of material was infinitesimal — four short sequences of just two of the nine genes that make up HIV.

But by comparing it to existing sequences for the different subtypes of HIV-1 around the world, the scientists were able to find the probable place of the viral sample on the HIV family tree.

The findings suggest that the man in central Africa was infected with an HIV that was close to the center of the HIV-1 family tree. It was almost certainly an ancestor to subtype B, now the dominant strain in North America, and subtype D, one of the dominant strains in Africa, Ho said.

For Nahmias, the finding represents a vindication. His main hope, he said, is that the new findings assist researchers in tracking down how the virus jumped from a primate to a human.

"That's now the missing link," he said.

And in Seattle, where he is still a medical geneticist at the University of Washington School of Medicine, Motulsky is marveling at the findings stemming from a single vial of blood he collected as part of a different research project almost four decades ago.

"I may be the first person who drew blood from an HIV positive person," he said.

Bridge: City disagrees with ruling

Continued from A1

Ecology officials.

Besides, Pupo and Blegen said, Ecology's decision was clearly a misinterpretation of the law. The city's hearing examiner approved the permit last fall based on the same shoreline criteria.

Ecology denied the permit based on a provision in the shoreline plan that prohibits any activity that "will tend to lessen or obliterate in part the falls and rapid areas."

"What does 'obliterate' mean? What is 'lessened?' " Pupo said. "It's really a definitional interpretation. It's qualitative, not quantitative."

Tony Grover of Ecology said the city could have asked his department years ago to look at preliminary bridge designs in light of the shoreline plan. In addition, city officials should have taken a closer look at their own plan, he said.

"That should have had a red flag brought up to them," Grover said, adding that Ecology couldn't make a final decision until it had seen the "complete bridge package."

Grover said his department offered to have an environmental specialist oversee the permit application. Ecology also offered to let the city attend the application review meetings, Grover said.

"I don't know what else we could have done," he said.

Blegen said he never heard about Ecology's offers.

As for misinterpreting the law, Grover said the state attorney general's office agreed with Ecology's decision. "We felt sufficiently unsure that we thought we needed a legal opinion," Grover said.

Council members have raised concerns that Ecology's reasoning could threaten any plans to repair the Monroe Street Bridge or rebuild Post Street Bridge. But Grover said such worries are unwarranted.

"The issue we have with this particular (bridge) design is that it goes right over the falls," Grover said. "I have a hard time imagining this issue coming up with another bridge design."

Council members went behind closed doors on Monday to discuss their three options: Withdraw the permit application and walk away from the project; appeal to the state shorelines hearings board, which is appointed by the governor; or change the city's shoreline master plan, which could take several years.

At the time, City Attorney Jim Sloane said the closed meeting was justified under the Washington Open Meetings Act because "pending litigation" would be discussed.

During the executive session, several council members decided the public should know what was being discussed. They asked Pupo to report on the three options when they returned to an open session.

Greene said she felt uncomfortable when the closed-door talk ventured beyond possible litigation to the city's options. She then asked that the information be discussed in public.

Rodgers, too, said she felt uncomfortable. "It wasn't an executive session topic," she said.

Sloane elaborated on the "pending litigation" Tuesday. If the city appeals the shoreline ruling and loses, it could sue Ecology, he said.

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Schools: 'It's long overdue'

Continued from A1

largely gutted, and new electricity and plumbing systems added.

"It's long overdue," said Scott Jones, an LC alum. "It's needed something like this to happen. We're just so excited."

The campus will also be expanded by purchasing blocks to the east and southeast of the campus.

The remodel work is expected to go to bid in July 1999 and be completed by 2001.

The vote also firmed plans for about 4,000 new computers and accessories that will be divided among all schools.

Some of the updated equipment will go into labs, while some will be placed in individual classrooms. All will help kids get up to speed on technology, educators say.

Other projects include additional classroom, locker and library space at North Central High School. Rogers High School is slated to get a remodeled auditorium and office, along with more classrooms.

All high school science rooms will be renovated, and Garry Middle School will get a ventilation overhaul and more P.E. space.



Shawn Jacobson/The Spokesman-Review

Char Russell, Joy Mewhinney and Cindy Malmquist get out the vote at 14th and Bernard on Tuesday afternoon.

The bond will raise taxes for the owner of a $100,000 home from $99 to $146 per year. The debt will be paid off by 2009.

The two-year maintenance and operations levy will renew a levy that expires in December, and won't increase taxes.

The new levy will raise $36.1 million in 1999 and $37.6 million the following year. It will pay for basic instructional programs, including teacher salaries and classroom materials.

Iraq: Lott says it's time to act

Continued from A1

of Honor winner in Vietnam who also lost part of a leg there, also has raised questions about the scope of the Lott-Daschle resolution.

The proposed resolution calls on the president "to take all necessary and appropriate actions to respond to the threat posed by Iraq's refusal to end its weapons of mass destruction programs."

Lott said the resolution is intended to send a clear message to Saddam that the United States is determined to enforce a U.N. mandate to search out and destroy any technology or stockpiles of Iraqi mass-destruction weapons.

"It is time to act," Lott said, "multilaterally if possible, unilaterally if necessary."

Cleland said Tuesday he would be willing to support the resolution if it mirrored language contained in a 1991 law that gave former President George Bush a blank check to wage war against Iraq.

That law, which is still in effect, required the president to consult closely with Congress while committing U.S. forces to combat and to report regularly to Congress on the process of the campaign.

"I'm insisting on four basic points," Cleland said. "That any resolution we pass now be consistent with the U.S Constitution (on declarations of war), consistent with the War Powers Act (which restrains a president's authority to wage unfettered war), consistent with the U.N. Security Council's resolution of 1991 (curbing Iraqi aggression), and consistent with Congress' 1991 resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq."

He said Senate leaders have taken his views under consideration and appear likely to incorporate them, at least in part, in a new resolution supporting military action against Saddam.

Daschle said Democrats have submitted a new draft of the resolution to Lott and are awaiting his response. "If we can work it out," Daschle said, "we might be able to move on it this week."

Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn., also voiced reservations about handing the president unconditional authority in Iraq.

"I'm all for sending Saddam a strong message," he said, "but I don't want to give the president carte blanche power to do anything he wants without some congressional consultation."

House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, said leaders there are waiting for the Senate to act before bringing a concurrent resolution to the floor.

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by Murry L. Broach - Staff Writer

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Judge reduces jury award to $1 in child sex-rings case/B3

SECTION B
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THE REGION

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Downtown plan
Draft offers glimpse of city's potential, hedges controversial topics/B2

Opinion/B6

Doctors balk at health plan's proposal

Physicians concerned contract gives insurance officials power to make medical decisions

By Kim Barker
Staff writer

A fight is brewing over a contract proposed by the state's largest health plan that doctors say reduces their decision-making authority.

Regence BlueShield insures 1.1 million Washington residents, mostly on the West Side. In the past couple of months, doctors statewide have grown increasingly frustrated with a contract proposed in April by the company.

The contract is with the thousands of doctors and other providers who treat patients covered by Regence.

The Washington State Medical Association is concerned that the contract gives the power to make medical decisions to insurance administrators instead of to the doctors. It also hinders doctors' ability to treat patients as individuals and restricts what doctors can say to patients, association officials say.

"We feel that's unacceptable," said Dr. Mark Adams, the president-elect of the association, which has 8,000 members.

"Doctors want to take care of their patients. That's their job. That's what they're there for."

State Insurance Commissioner Deborah Senn put the Regence contract on hold this week and asked the company to review it and make changes by the end of the month.

Senn makes sure contracts comply with state law. She can reject a contract if it doesn't.

Doctors have publicly lined up with Senn — something that's never happened before. The medical association and Senn announced their concerns at a press conference Thursday morning in Seattle.

"We have never heard this level of outrage, of outcry, about a contract," Senn said after the press conference.

But Dr. Donald Storey, the associate medical director of Regence, said the contract is almost the same as in the past. He said the company is willing to work individually with doctors to fix any problems. About half the company's 12,000 providers already have signed the contract.

But Adams said frustrated doctors may leave the Regence network, leaving their patients looking for new doctors.

The outrage hasn't yet directly affected the Spokane area. Regence insures people in 16 Washington counties, the nearest being Walla Walla and Yakima.

A tiny subsidiary, Regence Northwest Health, moved into Spokane in the spring and now insures about 1,700 people. Providers haven't yet been sent a new contract.

Continued: Insurance/B8

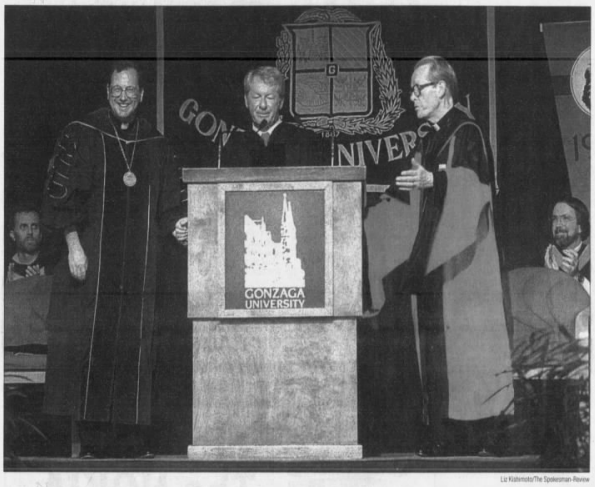
What's next

State Insurance Commissioner Deborah Senn put the Regence BlueShield contract on hold this week and asked the company to review it and make changes by the end of the month.



Deborah Senn

New GU president



Liz Kishimoto/The Spokesman-Review

■ **The Rev. Robert J. Spitzer,** left, was installed as the 25th president of Gonzaga University during an inaugural ceremony at the Martin Centre on Thursday afternoon. With Spitzer are James J. Jundt, center, chairman of the school's board of trustees, and the Rev. Patrick J. Ford, academic vice president.

Locals back Clinton fund

About 17,000 nationwide have contributed to defense

By Jennifer Pierson
Staff writer

WASHINGTON — Retired Spokane teacher Carl Schleer isn't a staunch Democrat. He voted for Ronald Reagan.

But Schleer gave money to President Clinton's Legal Defense Fund because, he said, public officials can't handle the country's business while being subjected to taxpayer-financed investigations.

"I make my assumptions on the health and well-being of the economy," Schleer said. "I have never lived in a decade, and I'm in my 60s, when we had a more solid economy."

Schleer is one of 23 Inland Northwest residents listed as a donor to the fund, which pays some of the legal expenses the president owes from his time in the White House.

Of the 13 donors who could be located and contacted by The Spokesman-Review, Schleer was the only one willing to talk about the donation.

Most of the contributors are retirees. Spokane's largest donor is retired teacher Helen Mills, who gave $200. She declined to comment. Robert Quinn, a $50 donor, said only: "I did, but I'm done with it now."

The fund has raised about $2.2 million since it was created in February. The investigation by independent counsel Kenneth Starr has cost about $40 million.

Schleer, who gave $50, got the address for the fund from a radio talk show. Most donors were contacted through a letter sent to previous Democratic Party contributors.

The letter ended with a plea: "If you are disturbed by the way politics is conducted today then what better response than to make your own gesture of decency and generosity?"

About 17,000 people nationwide have contributed, with the average amount being $130. Several Hollywood figures, including Tom Hanks, Steven Spielberg and Ron Howard, gave the maximum of $10,000.

That's more than all donations from Washington state, which totaled $9,001. Donations from Idaho totaled $1,595.

Schleer said he stands behind his decision to contribute and would do it again.

"I think if the American people stand by him and give him a high, strong approval rating, he could stand and govern until the end of his term."

Inside

Challenger Linda Smith attacks Sen. Patty Murray on trade issues/B4

Deutschesfest offers taste of culture

Lincoln and Adams counties celebrate their German heritage

By Kyp Graber
Staff writer

As the leaves turn, descendants of Russian-Germans in Lincoln and Adams counties roll up their sleeves and celebrate their heritage with sausage, pfefferrnuss and sauerkraut. The food is good . . . and profitable.

"What else can we do that raises this much money?" asks Dale Ramm, an Odessa native. "All of the churches and civic groups put together this one event, and it funds them throughout the year."

That event, Deutschesfest, will attract several thousand visitors to Odessa this weekend, a spit and polish town of 985.

West of Ritzville meanwhile, the Menno Mennonite Church expects to raise more than $100,000 for its missions and world relief fund through its annual Country Auction and sausage extravaganza Oct. 3.

In Odessa, residents have gathered for weeks to prepare vats of homemade sauerkraut and pounds of spicy pickles.

Are pickles German?

"Well not exactly," laughed Kim Ramm, the self-proclaimed Pickle Princess of Deutschesfest. "Someone told me once that a spicy pickle will make people drink more beer, so we add a little extra garlic to the recipe."

Used as a topping for the juicy German sausage sandwich, the pickles are made the old-fashioned way — in large ceramic crocks with a family recipe handed down from the late Art Schimke. A new twist to that recipe would be the addition of Ramm's washing machine.

"With 340 pounds of cucumbers, we found the delicate cycle not only washes 20 pounds at a time, but it rubs the nubs off too. It beats scrubbing them by hand," she said, noting she labors over 17 loads each year.

Her husband, Dale Ramm, gets together with buddy Bruce Finkbeiner to head up the sauerkraut crew. Eight people wash, cut and shred more than 60 pounds of cabbage to create huge vats of, well, rotting cabbage.

"The secret to our 'kraut is we don't use vinegar," said Ramm, noting authentic sauerkraut is vinegar-free. "We use 15 pounds of pickling salt, massage it in and pack it down with a plastic cutting board and some big rocks. We store it at room temperature for five to 10 days, and when it quits bubbling, we know it's done."

Continued: Festivals/B5

Getting there

Deutschesfest activities run from 10 a.m. Friday to 11 p.m. Sunday in Odessa. From Spokane, head west on I-90, take the Odessa/Lind exit, go north for 19 miles. The Country Auction and sausage extravaganza at Menno Mennonite Church on Oct. 3 features breakfast foods starting at 7:30 a.m., with the main booths opening at 10 a.m. Go west on I-90, take the Odessa/Lind exit, turn north and follow the signs.

Libraries to split up catalogs

Community colleges to join statewide electronic system

By Grayden Jones
Staff writer

An 18-year marriage of Spokane's community colleges and county libraries will end this year.

The Community Colleges of Spokane plans to drop its $50,000 annual contract to buy automation services from the Spokane County Library District, ending a merger of electronic catalogs that began in 1981.

The change will occur Jan. 1, an official said Thursday.

The CCS — which includes Spokane Community College, Spokane Falls Community College and the Institute for Extended Learning — is forming a new statewide community college electronic library, said John Thompson of Spokane Falls.

The dean of instructional resources and telecommunications said the CCS needs to increase online access to scholarly materials, not the general-interest holdings of the county. In addition, access to other community college libraries will help students stay competitive in the six-county region served by the CCS.

The change will not restrict free user access to either the college or county electronic libraries, Thompson said.

"This is a major change in how

Continued: Library/B8

Lincoln Street bridge hearings to focus on necessity

The board

The Shorelines Hearings Board has six members. Three are full-time and are appointed by the governor to serve six-year terms. They are:
Robert Jensen of Lacey, presiding member of the board.
James Tupper, Seattle, chairman.
Ann Daley, Olympia, member.
Part-time alternate board members serve on a rotating basis. They are:
Robert Schofield, Anacortes, represents the Association of Counties; Phyllis Shrauger, Hoquiam, represents the Association of Cities; Dean Foster, Olympia, represents the state Department of Natural Resources.

By Kathy Mulady
Staff writer

Attorneys will start today trying to prove the Lincoln Street bridge is "absolutely essential" to the city of Spokane's transportation system.

On the other side, Friends of the Falls and the state Department of Ecology will argue that the bridge is not necessary and would be detrimental to traffic and air quality.

Over the next several days, the state Shorelines Hearings Board will listen to testimony from transportation experts on both sides of the Lincoln Street bridge proposal.

The hearings start in Spokane with a tour of the proposed bridge site. They will continue Monday and Tuesday in Lacey, just east of Olympia.

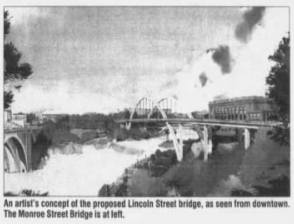
Last month, the hearings board ruled that the proposed bridge doesn't violate the aesthetic aspects of state or city shorelines plans. The cultural aspects or beauty of the gorge won't be debated.

The only issue remaining is whether the $36 million project is necessary to the city's traffic plan.

The idea of a Lincoln Street bridge was first raised almost 30 years ago.

"When the (Lincoln-Monroe) couplet was first conceived it was compatible with the transportation plan of that era and was never revised," said Laurel Siddoway, an attorney who will represent Friends of the Falls at the hearings.

Continued: Bridge/B5



An artist's concept of the proposed Lincoln Street bridge, as seen from downtown. The Monroe Street Bridge is at left.

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The Region

Chenoweth version of record disputed

'She's not telling the truth,' Idaho Democratic chairman claims

By Betsy Z. Russell
Staff writer

BOISE — Idaho's Democratic chairman charged Thursday that U.S. Rep. Helen Chenoweth misrepresented her voting record and positions on Social Security in a questionnaire that will go out to nearly 179,000 Idaho senior citizens.

"The state Democratic Party feels that it's time to put an end to misrepresentations of the record, put an end to telling people what they want to hear when it's convenient," party Chairman Tony Park said Thursday. "She's not telling the truth with respect to her own record. We believe that bears directly on her integrity."

Chenoweth's campaign said the two-term member of Congress stands by her responses to the American Association of Retired Persons candidate questionnaire.

"They're splitting political hairs," Chenoweth's campaign spokesman, Graham Paterson, said. "The big picture is Helen has voted for a balanced budget, she has voted to make Social Security financially viable."

The answers are included in voter guides that are going out to AARP members in Idaho, and also are being posted on the Internet and distributed through libraries and senior centers. This year, for the first time, the AARP printed the full voter guides in its Modern Maturity magazine.

Debra Maas, of the AARP's regional office in Seattle, said the group doesn't check up on candidates' answers. "Our objective is to get the candidate to respond to specific questions and share their responses with voters," she said. "Hopefully, people will use a variety of sources to determine where the candidates do stand."

ELECTION 1998

Park pointed to what he said was a series of inconsistencies in Chenoweth's answers:

■ She said she opposes raising the retirement age. But in a 1996 Lewiston Tribune article, Chenoweth was quoted saying that a radio show caller's suggestion to raise the age to qualify for Social Security to 68 or 69 was "a very wise suggestion, because people are living longer, they're a lot healthier and they should be able to work longer."

Paterson said there's no inconsistency. Chenoweth opposes raising the retirement age now, he said, but might consider it in the future. "You cannot, in those questionnaires, put in every possible conditional statement to cover a changing environment. Helen stands by her statements, and says it's still good to take a look around and see what other solutions might be forthcoming."

■ Chenoweth said she opposes reducing cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits, but she voted for the 1996 Republican budget resolution, which would have reduced growth in an index used to calculate such increases.

Chenoweth's campaign said the two-term member of Congress stands by her responses to the American Association of Retired Persons candidate questionnaire.

Paterson said the budget bill was a huge package that worked toward a balanced budget, which should eventually help Social Security.

■ Chenoweth said she opposes increasing Medicare premiums, but she voted for a budget resolution in 1995 that could increase recipients' out-of-pocket costs. Park said it increased 37 million seniors' costs "in order to finance a tax break for the wealthy."

Paterson said he didn't know whether out-of-pocket costs actually increased, but said the resolution was aimed, again, at working toward a balanced budget.

"That's the Republican plan, is that we'll have a healthy economy, so that we can pay Social Security back," he said.

Park also called Chenoweth's latest television ad, which touts her support for protecting Social Security, misleading.

Park said Chenoweth voted on June 5 against a proposed budget that would have done exactly what she advocates in her ad: protect Social Security by saving all of the surplus. Instead, she went for an option that would use the surplus to finance a $101 billion tax cut in violation of the Balanced Budget Agreement.

In the ad, Chenoweth says, "We must use the new federal surplus to pay back hundreds of billions of dollars taken from the Social Security trust fund. You can count on me to protect your Social Security. Where do you stand, Dan?"

The question is directed toward Democratic opponent Dan Williams. The same question is asked at the end of 11 different short issue ads Chenoweth began airing last week.

The first of those ads attacked President Clinton over his sex scandal, declaring, "We must affirm that personal conduct does count, and integrity matters."

That ad stopped running last week. The others, which include ads on gun rights, public lands, partial-birth abortion, and roadless areas, are now rotating on stations throughout the 1st Congressional District, including the Spokane market, which covers North Idaho.

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On September 18th thru the 30th, we will be having a special sale on the Coeur d'Alene inventory in our downtown Spokane location. Please join us for fantastic savings on St. John, Daree and resort wear just to name a few!

Thank you for your patronage and friendship.

Sincerely, Maria N. Crick, Owner

Post Falls chiropractor denies sexual misconduct

By Brian Coddington
Staff writer

COEUR d'ALENE — Post Falls chiropractor Jeffrey Schwartz pleaded not guilty Thursday to allegations of sexual misconduct with two patients after attempts to reach a plea bargain with prosecutors fell through.

Schwartz had been expected to plead guilty to two counts of sexual exploitation by a medical care provider. According to the written agreement filed in 1st District Court, prosecutors would have recommended against jail time or fines in exchange for a guilty plea.

A sentencing hearing had been scheduled to immediately follow Schwartz' plea.

Post Falls City Prosecutor Joel Ryan said that agreement was withdrawn and attempts to reach a new agreement were unsuccessful. He did not elaborate.

Charles Lempesis, who represents Schwartz, faxed Magistrate John Luster a copy of Schwartz's written not guilty plea less than two hours before the hearing. Neither Schwartz nor Lempesis appeared in court Thursday.

Bridge: Critic will respond from Florida

Continued from B1

"Our ideas on transportation have changed since then."

In February, the Department of Ecology stunned city officials by denying the city a shoreline permit needed to build the bridge.

The city appealed the decision.

"We are just trying to preserve the decision-making opportunity for the City Council," said Stanley Schwartz, assistant city attorney who will be presenting the city's case to the hearings board.

The city is expected to start presenting its case today with testimony from transportation experts including Don Ramsey, the city's traffic engineer. Also testifying will be Glenn Miles with the Spokane Regional Transportation Council, and Brad Blegan, a city engineer and manager of the Lincoln Street bridge project.

Randy Hammond from CH2M Hill, an engineering firm, is expected to testify Monday, along with Ted Trepanier from the state Department of Transportation.

John Covert and Rick Hastings, members of the third citizens advisory committee appointed by former Mayor Jack Geraghty in 1997, will testify for Friends of the Falls, along with Doug Schneider from the Department of Ecology.

On Tuesday, Walter Kulash is expected to offer a rebuttal to the city's transportation experts in a video conference from Florida. A nationally recognized expert on transportation and planning, Kulash has lectured in Spokane several times and is a harsh critic of the Lincoln Street bridge plan.

He argues that traffic flow would not be improved by the bridge, but actually would be made worse. Kulash says a high-speed, high-capacity corridor through the heart of the city would be detrimental to downtown revitalization efforts.

■ Kathy Mulady can be reached at (509) 459-5431, or by e-mail at kathymu@spokesman.com.

Festivals: Smoke from sagebrush sets sausage apart

Continued from B1

To fund its annual trip, the Odessa High School senior class sells pfefferneus. Thousands of these tiny licorice squares are packaged for the big weekend.

The Catholic Church provides kraut runza and kuchen, while Christ Lutheran sells apple strudel. The Heritage Church offers up simmering cabbage rolls and pies, and ladies of Zion Emmanuel Lutheran slave over bratwurst. The Baptist Church runs a Reuben sandwich and borscht booth.

Then there's the beer and sausage.

Provided by the Chamber of Commerce, the beer garden typifies the German love of a good party. While imported beer is sold by the bottle, it's the 20-ounce pulls from 140 chilled kegs that people clamor for. Chamber of Commerce Treasurer Judy Scrupps reports beer sales from the 1997 fest brought in $33,783.

"Add to that the sausage sale and the door charge for entertainment, and we totaled $57,306," Scrupps said.

Fifteen miles south of Odessa is another German stronghold — the Menno Mennonite Church. With pews of German-Russian descendants, the annual Country Auction is a great way to taste the secrets of German culture, without the beer.

Gene Claassen has been making the sausage for 21 years. He's proud of the applewood smoked links, but it's the sagebrush smoked variety that sets this festival apart.

"This is the only place in the world you can get sagebrush smoked sausage," he said. When the Mennonites originally settled the area, sagebrush was free and plentiful. Claassen uses the Franz family recipe to mix this garlic-free, all-pork sausage. "It smells funny when you cook it, but it really tastes good," he promises.

Claassen will make 2,400 pounds of sausage for the one-day event. Bulk sales alone will raise $10,000 for world missions. "That's what makes it all worthwhile," he said.

Kraut runza maker Diane Gering agrees.

"If I can't charge $1.50 for a runza, I don't make them," Gering threatened, with a chuckle. "If people pay $2 for a good hamburger, I say $1.50 for a kraut runza or not at all!"

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Prosecutor won't retry couple in Wenatchee child sex rings case/B3

SECTION B
Wednesday, September 23, 1998
The Spokesman-Review
Spokane, Wash./Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

THE REGION

To contact the City Desk, dial (509) 459-5400; Fax: (509) 459-5482; E-mail: news@spokesman.com

Great debates
After winning spot on ballot, John Beal fights for place in debates/B4

Opinion/B6

$19.25 million going to Fairchild projects

$7.6 million squadron operations building part of package

By Tracy Ellig
Staff writer

Fairchild Air Force Base will get $19.25 million for construction projects under an appropriations bill signed into law by President Clinton on Tuesday.

The money is part of the 1999 Military Construction Appropriations bill, which will provide more than $160 million for projects across Washington state.

The money appropriated to Fairchild is the result of a compromise between a $25 million Senate proposal and a $17.5 million House proposal.

The House and Senate proposals had three identical construction projects — all of which were funded under the final bill and which were originally in Clinton's budget:

■ A $7.6 million squadron operations building. This will be the fourth and final such facility built since 1995 at Fairchild to handle an increase in KC-135 tanker squadrons at the base.

What's next
The projects could be bid out to contractors by next summer, with construction following soon after.

■ A $1.7 million housing office to replace a World War II-era wooden building.

The new building would hold furniture and other family items for base personnel.

■ A $2.3 million project to replace some 1952-era housing on the base, the final leg of a project that has replaced or removed 958 houses.

In addition to these three projects, $3.95 million will be spent on a survival school academic training support complex that will consolidate the school into one facility. This project was in the Senate proposal.

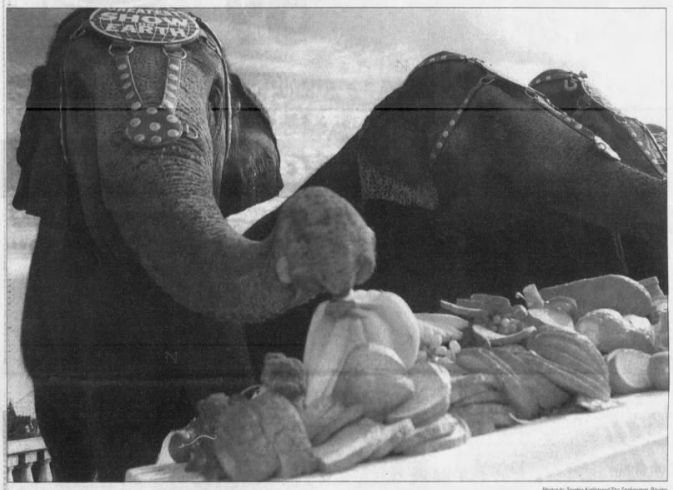
Another $3.7 million will build a washing facility for the base's KC-135 tankers. This project was part of the House proposal.

The projects could be bid out to contractors by next summer, with construction following soon after, said Fred Zitterkopf, of the base civil engineering office.

Construction time could range from five months for the housing units to 10 months for the squad operations facility, Zitterkopf said.

■ Tracy Ellig can be reached at (509) 459-5489 or by e-mail at tracye@spokesman.com.

Picky eater



Photos by Torsten Kjellstrand/The Spokesman-Review

With great delicacy, Karen reaches for a bunch of bananas during the elephant brunch Tuesday afternoon.

Elephantine appetites

Circus in town and its biggest stars have brunch in Riverfront Park

By Robin Rivers
Staff writer

Tom Wheaton is a clown.

It's always been that way. Fat chance that will change.

That's because when the green-haired, red-nosed Big Top performer puts on his face and turns on his charm, kids like Mitchell Foley and his sister, Kimmy, can't help but come out of their shells.

As soon as Wheaton met the shy pair, ages 5 and 3, they were nearly gasping for breath as their giggles consumed them.

Wheaton was unrelenting in his search for smiles on Tuesday. But then, that's his job.

"I actually wanted to be a doctor or a lawyer," the 23-year-old joked. "But my parents made me become a clown."

The Baltimore native joined 124 performers — from snake charmers to the human cannon ball — Tuesday at the Spokane Arena as part of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

The Greatest Show on Earth kicked off its two-day run in Spokane with parades, food and fun. Performances continue at 3:30 and 7:30 p.m. today.



Elephants take their handlers for a walk to the elephant brunch in Riverfront Park on Tuesday.

Although the big show started at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Spokane was treated to a more intimate look at circus life earlier in the day — lunch with a few 10,000-pound friends.

Four Asian elephants named Karen, Susan, Lutzi and Jewel were treated to a brunch of fruits and vegetables by Spencer's restaurant, better known for its beef.

Continued: Circus/B5

Company issues recall of turkey franks

Stores in Spokane, North Idaho pull 3-pound packages from shelves

By Hannelore Sudermann
Staff writer

Several Spokane stores heeded a U.S. Department of Agriculture warning and pulled what may be tainted turkey from their shelves Tuesday morning.

Three-pound packages of Mr. Turkey Jumbo Franks with a sell-by date of Oct. 1 were removed from Tidyman's stores in Spokane as well as Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston.

Consumers who have purchased the 24-frank packages are asked to return them to the store.

Food processor Bil Mar Foods of Michigan recalled about 15,000 pounds of the product from stores in 13 states including Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon because some of the meat had been improperly prepared. The turkey franks could have been on store shelves as early as August.

The problem was first spotted by a salesman in Washington who represents Bil Mar.

More information
Consumers with questions can telephone Bil Mar Foods at 800-537-7328 or the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline at 800-535-4555.

"One of our salespeople was on a routine store visit, and he noticed that one of the packages had more moisture in it than what would be considered normal," said Diane McNulty, spokeswoman for Bil Mar. The worker pulled all packages of the product and sent a sample to the company's lab in Michigan, where it was determined that some of the franks had not been cooked properly.

"Luckily, it was a fairly small lot," McNulty said. "The company decided to conduct a voluntary recall to get the product back."

Continued: Recall/B5

Expert says new bridge not essential

Traffic planner speaks for Friends of the Falls

By Kathy Mulady
Staff writer

LACEY, Wash. — A nationally-recognized traffic planner testified Tuesday that he sees no proof the Lincoln Street bridge is necessary to handle increased traffic.

He suggested improving traffic signals at intersections might be a better place to start.

But witnesses for the city quickly countered his testimony, saying they were short-term solutions.

Walter Kulash was called on Tuesday by the state Department of Ecology and Friends of the Falls to put a dent in the city's effort to prove the controversial Lincoln Street bridge is "absolutely essential."

What's next
Attorneys have until Oct. 6 to submit their closing arguments in the Lincoln Street bridge case. The Shorelines Hearings Board is expected to issue a written decision before the end of October.

Kulash told the state Shorelines Hearings Board that Spokane's bridges "aren't even breathing hard" when it comes to carrying traffic.

"The Lincoln Street bridge is not essentially needed for traffic. That's the clear conclusion we've drawn," Kulash said.

With a comfortable favorite-uncle sort of delivery, Kulash sparked laughter with folksy comments as he testified via satellite from Orlando, Fla.

Kulash, paid by bridge opponents for his testimony, was the first traffic expert produced by the citizen's group Friends of the Falls to counteract the city's witnesses.

City attorneys argue that the bridge is crucial to Spokane's transportation system over the next several decades.

Whether Kulash's testimony had the impact Friends of the Falls counted on remains to be seen.

The city is appealing the state's denial of a shoreline permit necessary to build the bridge.

Robert Jensen, presiding member of the hearings board, has given attorneys until Oct. 6 to submit their closing arguments in the case.

Jensen said he expects the board will issue a written decision before the end of October.

Either side can appeal an unfavorable decision to

Continued: Bridge/B5

CdA Tribe gives lessons on cleaning up

Northwest Indians study how tribe gained foothold in Superfund case

By Ken Olsen
Staff writer

COEUR d'ALENE — Forget gambling, health centers and lake ownership.

With the largest and most comprehensive environmental claim going on reservation land, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is becoming a field model for tribes throughout the Northwest.

On Tuesday, 10 tribal scientists, leaders, professors and students from throughout the Northwest came to the Silver Valley to learn how the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has fought to have a say in cleaning up a century of mining contamination.

Two hours into the trip, instructors from two tribal colleges were so impressed they proposed setting up a live interactive video course that would be broadcast to 1,200 colleges nationwide and feature Coeur d'Alene scientists working on the Silver Valley contamination.

"Some of the tribes have Superfund sites nearby," said David Dzurec Jr., of the Northwest Partnership for Environmental Technology Education and backer of the tour. "What the (Coeur d'Alene) tribe can

Continued: Tribe/B5

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Tribe: Many face similar problem

Continued from B1

provide is a model."

The Environmental Protection Agency asked Dzurec's organization to help tribes get firsthand experience with Superfund sites.

"What is it you look for, what do you do if you find it, what are some of the hoops you have to jump through to find the solutions?" Dzurec explained. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is the perfect teacher "because they've been doing it for five to six years."

The tour took tribal students across the Cataldo flats, where mine tailings run 30 feet deep for four miles, explained Phil Cernera of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Up the river, Cernera pointed out vegetative reclamation that's worked and where it's failed, as well as erosion control work that hasn't stopped tailings from getting into the water.

They wound along the course of Canyon Creek, in a high-walled canyon toward the old mine site at Burke. It's a classic example of one of the tribe's worries — where state restoration work has started near the bottom of the creek.

"One of our concerns with restoration is always start at the upper end of the drainage and work down," Cernera explained, so upstream contaminants don't wash down and render earlier work useful.

He was flooded with questions about ground water pollution, ways to stop the pollution, who was an ally and who wasn't.

The group's bus stopped outside the gate at the Bunker Hill Superfund site, where the class piled out to take photographs of a nearby mine-entrance sign. It read "Notice, No EPA officials allowed. Courtesy Required." A "Bad EPA" bumper sticker also was affixed to the sign.

The students chuckled.

On a more serious note, Randy Christopher, a lab technician for the Salish-Kootenai College in Montana, came to find out what it's like to deal with the EPA, how they deal with tribes, "how difficult it is to get people to listen."

The Flathead Reservation, where he works, has a Superfund site, now cleaned up, where a wood treatment plant once was located. Christopher also was looking for ideas on how to monitor what the cleanup experts left behind.

James Swierc, who works for the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana, found plenty of common ground. It sounds like home, on a smaller scale, because of the remains of cyanide heap-leach gold mining, he said.

"We have the same problems — tailings filling the streams, issues between historical mining and more recently trying to find somebody to pay for cleanup and nobody wanting to take responsibility," Swierc said.

Even those without mining contamination in their back yard, other participants found nuggets to take home.

"The tribes always have specific problems with land use around them," explained Amy Owen, a hydrologist with the Nez Perce Tribe. "We have a lot of basic common goals.

"We are truly interested in seeing there aren't just quick fix remedies."

■ Ken Olsen can be reached at (208) 765-7130 or by e-mail at keno@spokesman.com.

Bridge: Better signal timing recommended

Continued from B1

Superior Court. The case would be heard in Thurston County.

Kulash testified that the trend nationwide is away from one-way streets, which are designed to move cars quickly. Some cities are beginning to dismantle their couplets, he said.

The city of Spokane is planning the Lincoln Street bridge and the Lincoln-Monroe couplet in an effort to move a growing number of vehicles more efficiently, with fewer delays at intersections, improving air quality.

Kulash said the city could achieve the same effect by improving the way signals operate at those intersections.

He said he randomly chose the intersection of Monroe and Boone and asked his staff to improve the timing of the signals there.

He said with just a short time at the computer his staff improved the level of service dramatically. Cars delayed 65 seconds were now waiting just 15 seconds.

Don Ramsey, city traffic engineer, disputed the "fix," noting Kulash's staff had also made changes in turn lanes that were physically impossible at that intersection.

Ramsey said improving signal operations at intersections is a short-term solution to a long-term problem.

"Growth is constantly occurring, signal improvements can only go so far," Ramsey said.

Rick Hastings, president of Friends of the Falls, said he is optimistic the board will rule in their favor.

He also was pleased with Kulash's testimony.

"I think his reputation, his ability to address very specific questions lent to his credibility," Hastings said.

"I didn't hear anything from the other side to indicate the city absolutely has to have a bridge," he said. "Just show us something to prove the bridge is necessary."

But Glenn Miles, Spokane Regional Transportation Council manager, who testified in Spokane Friday and attended the hearings in Lacey on Monday and Tuesday, said the city made its point.

"The city demonstrated it is absolutely essential that Spokane residents have the ability to get back and forth across the river," he said.

"The City Council decides, through its legislative process, how it wants to accomplish that," Miles said.

■ Kathy Mulady can be reached at (509) 459-5431, or by e-mail at kathymu@spokesman.com.

No salmon remain for commercial fleet

Columbia River sport anglers nearly doubled catch estimate

Associated Press

ASTORIA, Ore. — Sport anglers on the Columbia River may have been allowed to catch too many wild salmon, and state officials admit the river's commercial fishing fleet may be deprived of salmon this fall.

Officials discovered last week that recreational anglers caught nearly twice as many endangered Snake River fall chinook as biologists had predicted they would.

Tribal fisherman were allotted the rest of the catch, leaving no wild fish for the commercial share.

Exasperated gillnetters are calling for a new system that shares salmon equally when officials map fishing seasons around endangered fish.

"This thing has a strong sense that it's gone from biological management to political management," said Steve Fick of Astoria, president of Salmon For All Inc., a trade group representing 600 salmon fishermen and processors.

State fish managers meeting Tuesday probably won't approve a commercial gillnet sturgeon season this week to avoid catching wild salmon moving upriver through local waters.

By the time the state allows gillnetters on the water — perhaps next week — to catch the 8,000 sturgeon that remain, most of the more valuable salmon they are also allowed to catch will be gone.

Commercial fishermen have a "legitimate concern," said Ray Beamesderfer of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Snake River salmon have been protected as threatened by the Endangered Species Act since 1992, and returned this fall in the highest numbers in 10 years.

Last Friday, the ESA limited fishing for Snake River wild chinook caught by all fisherman to 741 out of an expected 3,000 returning this fall.

The tribes were allotted 570 of the Snake River wild chinook, said Beamesderfer, who also sits on the Columbia River Compact's Technical Advisory Committee.

Circus: It's just a short stroll to big brunch

Continued from B1

The four guests trotted from their temporary home in the back parking lot of the Arena to the Carrousel at Riverfront Park, followed as always by Dave the wheelbarrow guy.

Past The Flour Mill and over a bridge across the Spokane River, two cases each of apples, lettuce, broccoli, bananas, grapes, 20 loaves of bread and four watermelons, awaited the diners.

After their massive munching, the elephants rested full bellies while Benjamin and Shirley, two baby Asian elephants, showed off for kids in the Three-Ring Adventure, which starts an hour before every show.

As a wide-eyed Thatcher Givens anxiously hugged the edge of the animal ring, he made sure folks knew what he came to see on Tuesday.

"Elephants!" the 2-year-old squealed while a Scottish cow munched on carrots in his hand. Thatcher's 4-year-old brother, Gil, unmistakably preferred the cow's company.

Across the room, Tong Tang Thang and his wife, Tina, signed autographs and showed off bite scars from the eight pythons they perform with.

"They're difficult," Tong Tang Thang said, smiling. "They come from the jungle. They're very wise."

In the minutes before the big show began, it was the clowns who enchanted the audience with a version of the shell game.

The idea was to pick the can that Tom Wheaton was hiding under.

"We're going to make it very, very simple," a plump clown called out with a glint in his eye. "Just keep your eyes on the clown in the can."

Somehow, Wheaton eluded even the sharpest eyes in the crowd.

But, then again, Wheaton is a clown, and he always will be.

"There's always a little twist," he said with a grin.

■ Staff writer Torsten Kjellstrand contributed to this report.

Recall: USDA helping inform stores, customers

Continued from B1

Working with the USDA, Bil Mar is notifying stores and consumers that the product should be returned or destroyed.

"Because of the potential foodborne illness hazard, we urge consumers who have purchased the suspect product to return it to the place of purchase," said Thomas Billy, administrator of the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service.

The franks also have been recalled from the IGA in Brewster, Wash., Mattawa Grocery in Mattawa and Canned Foods in Boise, Vancouver, Lewiston, Chubbuck, Burien and Monroe.

"We pulled them from the stores immediately," said Patty Kilcup, director of consumer and governmental affairs for Tidyman's. She said the company also prepared employees to answer consumer inquiries about the recall.

■ Hannelore Sudermann can be reached at (509) 459-5419 or by e-mail at hannelores@spokesman.com.

Ecology submits plan to clean up Yakima River

Associated Press

YAKIMA — A state Department of Ecology plan to clean up the most polluted stretch of the Yakima River sets a 15-year schedule for reducing agricultural runoff.

The plan was submitted Tuesday to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for approval under terms of the federal Clean Water Act, Ecology officials said.

The plan establishes daily limits for pollutants that enter a 116-mile stretch of the river from just above the city of Yakima to the river's confluence with the Columbia at Richland.

State officials expect to know within a month whether the EPA will accept the proposed limits.

The Clean Water Act requires states to establish quality standards and implement an improvement plan.

The Yakima River is one of the most polluted rivers in the state and faces competing interests — chiefly salmon and irrigation — for its water.

The goal of the Yakima River plan is to reduce sediment runoff that clouds water and interferes with fish spawning, migration and feeding, Ecology officials said.

Target levels for sediment and water clarity have been set for five-year increments over a 15-year period.

The plan includes restrictions on runoff from irrigation drains and streams during the agricultural irrigation season from March through October.

"Already, farmers, irrigation districts and conservation districts have begun implementing better irrigation practices, recognizing that the area's future depends on a viable multi-use river system," said Bob Barwin, Ecology's water-quality manager in Yakima.



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Activists plead case for funding anti-tobacco programs/B3

SECTION B
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The Spokesman-Review
Spokane, Wash./Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

THE REGION

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State negligent
Jury finds for woman in rape case but awards no damages/B2

Opinion/B4

City will loan funds for a garage consultant

Firm will determine if bonds can be refinanced

By Jim Camden
Staff writer

The city of Spokane agreed to loan $60,000 to the agency that runs the River Park Square parking garage to hire a consultant who will review the financially-strapped facility.

On a 5-2 vote, the council agreed the Spokane Parking Public Development Authority could borrow that amount, if necessary, from the city's parking meter funds. The parking authority will use the money to hire Keyser Marston Associates of San Francisco, a nationally known real estate, redevelopment and accounting firm, to determine whether some $31 million in bonds can be refinanced.

If the agency issues a new set of bonds, the cost of the consultant would be added to that total; if not, the parking authority would need some other source of money to pay the consultant.

Councilwoman Roberta Greene and Mayor John Talbott said the parking authority should look for other sources of money to pay at least part of the consultant's fees.

They didn't name any sources, but council members noted that the other part of the River Park Square development, the retail, theater and restaurant mall, is exceeding projections while the garage is lagging behind.

The developer of the mall, River Park Square LLC, is involved in a dispute with the city over the last portion of the money the city secured through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development loan. The development company is an affiliate of Cowles Publishing, which also owns The Spokesman-Review.

Because of that dispute, the city is holding onto some $1.5 million in "retainage" funds; the developer is withholding payments from leases of the mall's chief tenant, Nordstrom.

"I would appreciate it if the developer would meet its obligation to us," Councilman Steve Corker said.

Duane Swinton, an attorney for the developer, said last week the dispute was not endangering the loan for the project and he hoped to work it out in discussions with city officials.

"We have a legitimate dispute . . . it's not one that threatens the HUD loan," Swinton said. "The developer doesn't intend to allow the HUD loan to go into default."

Councilman Rob Higgins said the dispute over retainage, and the need to readjust projections for the garage, are typical prob-

Continued: Garage/B2

Council withdraws Lincoln Street bridge appeal

By Oliver Staley
Staff writer

The Lincoln Street bridge is dead.

By a 7-0 vote Monday night, the Spokane City Council officially put to rest a bridge proposal that was born in the 1970s and has consumed more than $7 million in federal dollars.

The council voted to support a resolution to withdraw the city from an appeal of a state shorelines hearings board decision that blocked the bridge.

It also required the city manager to try to mitigate the financial impacts of the decision, which could include returning the $7.2 million.

The vote drew applause from the audience.

"I'm so pleased," said Councilman Steve Eugster, who was involved in numerous legal challenges to the bridge before his election to the council. "I'm absolutely delighted that the city of Spokane and its people are bringing an end to the Lincoln Street bridge project."

Much of the opposition to the bridge came from its location near Spokane Falls. In 1998, the Department of Ecology ruled against the project, citing aesthetic concerns and noting that the north end of the bridge would cast a shadow over the falls.

Continued: Bridge/B2

The Jazz Conspiracy even better with age, **Doug Clark** *says.*

Band's reunion blast of jazz from the past

The Spokesman-Review



Doug Clark

Nostalgia can be a painfully deceptive drug. Exposed to the harsh glare of today, many of our treasured memories look about as timeless as a lime-green leisure suit.

Then there are the blessed exceptions. Some golden oldies are as 24-carat solid now as they were back then.

The Jazz Conspiracy and singer Robert Vaughn, for instance.

On Sunday night, these musicians from Spokane's nightclub scene of yore lived up to their reputations with a reunion concert to a near sellout crowd downtown at the Met.

No, scratch that. These guys exceeded everyone's already revved-up expectations.

Conspiracy members are Danny McCollim on keyboards, Steve Barranco on sax, Clipper Anderson on bass and drummer Mark Ivester.

Vaughn sang with the band until 1987, departing to take a solo gig at The Coeur d'Alene Resort Hotel. He's still there.

The Conspiracy has always been great. But this reunion — the first in 10 years that all the original members have played at — showed that they have matured into consummate professionals.

Anderson, for example, has always stunned audiences with warp-speed solos on a stand-up bass. But now in his mid-40s, he plays as if he has nothing to prove. His solos, while still pyrotechnic, are more lyrical and well-thought out.

McCollim and Barranco are as polished as jazz musicians get. Watching Ivester play is like watching someone put on a percussion clinic.

And Vaughn, what can you say? His pitch is always perfect. His range is wide. He can deliver a song as stylishly as a big-time performer.

Sunday's concert showcased these skills with hot jazz numbers like Dizzy Gillespie's "Groovin' High," and "Good Feeling," a soulful tune written by McCollim.

"When they share a stage it's magical," gushed a fan during intermission. "Simply magical."

Throughout most of the hard-partying 1980s, the Jazz Conspiracy was a fixture at Ankeny's, the Ridpath Hotel's top-floor dancing and drinking venue.

"I know a lot of these faces," quipped a ticketholder at the Met show. "I've been in treatment with most of them."

The scene was wild. Night after night, the Conspiracy packed Ankeny's with revelers who sometimes were stoked up with not just alcohol.

The music was jazz-based and high energy. Vaughn's extraordinary voice covered Stevie Wonder and Al Jarreau tunes to perfection.

"Jazz Conspiracy was kind of the musical fabric for a very noisy generation," explained Josh Burrows, a longtime fan.

When the '80s ran out of steam, Conspiracy members went their separate ways.

Barranco moved to Florida. He plays beach clubs in the Jacksonville area. Anderson is now perhaps Seattle's most sought-after bassist. Ivester teaches and performs in the Seattle area.

McCollim remains in Spokane, playing with a number of bands like All Fall Down. He recently released "Way Live," his own CD.

The Jazz Conspiracy formed in 1981. McCollim and Barranco graduated from Boston's Berklee College of Music and came back to their hometown of Spokane.

The band was supposed to be an outlet for McCollim's songwriting. But Spokane is a tough sell for original music.

So the Conspiracy adapted, covering popular songs as well as introducing audiences to jazz classics. As seen Sunday night in the Met, quite a loyal following was developed.

"It's something to see all the familiar faces from 15 years ago," said Barranco, gazing out at the crowd. "I'm in awe."

Jazz Conspiracy never got signed to a major label. It never achieved much fame outside Spokane.

But it had its moment here and McCollim can live with that.

"Jazz players don't have stars in their eyes," he said. "They just want to go out and play."

Bus fails the grade



Christopher Anderson/The Spokesman-Review

■ **Icy roads** at 17th and Glenrose contributed to this school bus catching a wheel and sliding into the ditch Monday morning. There were no injuries, and students eventually reached school without much delay.

Bill extends benefits for locked-out steelworkers

Republican opponents say measure will lessen urgency to negotiate

By Craig Welch
Staff writer

OLYMPIA — Kaiser Steelworkers locked out of their jobs would receive unemployment benefits until the dispute is resolved under a measure passed in the state Senate on Monday.

The bill would allow workers locked out during any labor fight to keep receiving unemployment benefits. Under current law, benefits ran out for most of Washington's 2,900 Steelworkers late last summer.

"They're poor, they're hungry, they're suffering . . ." said Sen. Mike Heavey, D-West Seattle. "It's time for us to come to their aid. If we're not here to help people, what are we here for?"

Earlier this month, a group of Steelworkers from Spokane rallied in Olympia. They told lawmakers they're relying on food banks and financial assistance from other unions to pay their mortgages and feed their families.

But Republican opponents of the bill argued that providing unemployment benefits would lessen the urgency on the part of workers to negotiate an end to the 16-month dispute.

Bargainers for both sides are meeting in Pittsburgh this week.

"If they have unlimited benefits, why should they end the dispute?" asked Sen. Harold Hochstatter, R-Moses Lake.

Sen. Lisa Brown, D-Spokane, the sponsor of the bill, said the difference was that Kaiser risked losing money and the workers risked not making ends meet.

"Right now, the balance of power is overwhelmingly against the workers," Brown said. "What's the company face? Bad financial reports? Shareholder unhappiness? It's not the same as losing your house."

All of Eastern Washington's Republicans — like most GOP senators — voted against the measure.

"It was a very difficult no — one of the hardest votes I've had to take," said Sen. Jim West, R-Spokane. "My heart goes out

Continued: Steelworkers/B6

Holocaust survivors seek compensation

Claimants try to make insurers honor policies

By Ken Olsen
Staff writer

An elderly Holocaust survivor living in Spokane is one of 18 Washington state residents filing claims against insurance carriers that refused to honor their policies at the end of World War II.

The residents are part of a worldwide effort being launched today to persuade Eastern Europe's largest insurance companies to make good on policies owned by people who lost their lives or possessions in countries controlled by Nazi Germany. The International Commission on Holocaust-era Insurance Claims estimates the value of the unpaid policies is in the billions of dollars.

The Spokane man has not been identified. He and his family were living in Warsaw, Poland, when Germany invaded.

His father was a jeweler who worked from home, according to the Holocaust Survivors Assistance Office, a branch of the Washington insurance commissioner's office. The family buried its important docu-

Continued: Holocaust/B6

Taking heart



Kathy Plonka/The Spokesman-Review

■ **"Age doesn't matter** if you're young at heart," said Mary Calhoun, who along with Pete Korn was crowned the king and queen of hearts Monday at Pinewood Care Center in Coeur d'Alene.

Six people accused in murder, arson plot

Man allegedly killed ex-wife, boyfriend

By Andrea Vogt
Staff writer



Staff map

MOSCOW, Idaho — Six people have been arrested for their alleged roles in an elaborate murder, arson and coverup conspiracy that left Donna Fontaine and Fred Palahniuk dead last May.

The bodies of Fontaine, a Missouri attorney, and Fred Palahniuk, the Newman Lake man she was dating, were found in a burning building near Kendrick in north-central Idaho.

A Latah County grand jury convened for at least three weeks in January on the case before handing down indictments late Friday. That led to a series of arrests over the weekend.

The indictments allege that Dale C. Shackelford, Fontaine's ex-

Continued: Murder/B6

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State negligent, but victim gets no money

Jury says sex predator on parole wasn't adequately monitored, but refuses to award damages to woman he raped

By Kevin Blocker
Staff writer

A jury ruled the state Department of Corrections was negligent in monitoring a sexual predator who was on parole when he raped a Spokane Realtor.

But the predominantly male jury refused to award monetary damages to Barbara Bell on Monday.

Bell and her attorneys sought $3.8 million from the state. They accused state officials of ignoring warning signs that convicted rapist Byron Scherf should not have been released from prison.

Janet Rice, one of Bell's attorneys, plans to appeal.

Scherf raped Bell in October 1995. He met her when he found her picture in a Spokane real estate agent's catalog, then called her, saying he was looking to buy a home.

After the verdict, Bell sat in silence by herself long after the courtroom of Spokane County Superior Court Judge Linda Tompkins had cleared.

Rice discussed the verdict with the jury after it was handed down.

"They told me they were unanimous that the Department of Corrections was negligent," Rice said. "But they didn't know if negligence was the cause of attack."

The jury told Rice it didn't understand why Scherf was paroled. During the two-week trial, state attorney Paul Triesch said Scherf was a model inmate.

But filing a claim against the parole board was not possible because like a judge, the parole board is immune from lawsuits.

Scherf spent 12 years in prison for kidnapping a Pierce County woman, raping her, dousing her with gasoline and setting her on fire.

He was paroled at the end of 1993 and attended classes at Eastern Washington University a month after his release from prison. Scherf is behind bars for life now after raping Bell.

In closing arguments Thursday, Triesch said the state did its job monitoring Scherf.

"They (Bell's attorneys) say with a little more supervision this attack wouldn't have happened," Triesch said. "But there's no proof of that.

"The Department of Corrections is not responsible for decisions made by the parole board," he said.

After being paroled, Scherf was given a lie detector test. He failed a portion of the test that asked if he was using pornography, which was a violation of his parole.

Bell's attorneys argued that that made Scherf a continued threat to the community.

But Triesch brought corrections officer Steven Holmes to the stand to testify that he recommended to the parole board before and after Scherf's release that he undergo mandatory sex-offender counseling, which the board denied both times.

Knowing that Scherf failed the polygraph, however, Mark Leemon, another attorney for Bell, wondered why Holmes allowed Scherf to drive his wife's car.

Leemon said a vehicle gave Scherf more mobility and allowed him to look for potential victims. One day, when Scherf was supposed to be at class, Holmes testified he watched Scherf leave a Hastings store.

"This man never should have been allowed to drive by himself, period," Leemon said. "They knew he was a time bomb but they treated him just like another guy."

Snowmobilers lose fight over ban

Decision means machines still not allowed in Great Burn area of Lolo National Forest

By Dan Hansen
Staff writer

Snowmobilers have lost their bid to reopen 14 Western Montana roadless areas to their sport.

Citing a management plan adopted in 1986, the Lolo National Forest last year closed about 400,000 acres to motorized uses.

Among those areas is the Great Burn, 94,000 acres of proposed wilderness south of Lookout Pass. Until its closure on Jan. 4, 1999, that area was popular with snowmobilers from North Idaho and Eastern Washington.

The Montana Snowmobile Association challenged the closure in court, saying the Forest Service should have held public hearings before implementing the ban. They were joined by the Blueribbon Coalition, an Idaho organization that champions motorized access to forests. The town of Superior, Mont., which counts on snowmobilers to boost its winter economy, was also involved in the suit.

Judge Donald Molloy noted that snowmobilers participated in public hearings when the forest plan was adopted. It's too late to appeal the plan, he ruled.

"We thought that was a little unfair," since snowmobilers had no need to appeal until the plan was actually enforced, said Alan Brown, snowmobile association president.

"We don't understand how we can lose the ability to do something because of a decision made 13 years ago."

The decision means national forests can't ignore management plans written with public input, said Bob Decker, executive director of the Montana Wilderness Association. His group sparked the snowmobile ban by threatening to sue if the Lolo National Forest didn't enforce the 1986 plan.

Molloy, too, noted that Forest Service enforcement of the ban was "overdue."

The Lolo National Forest covers 2.1 million acres. In addition to the 400,000 acres affected by the ban, the forest includes about 130,000 acres of designated wilderness areas where mechanized travel is prohibited.

ATTENTION: SMOKERS and NON-SMOKERS
What They're Not Telling You About
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Bridge: Council voted to fund visitors bureau

Continued from B1

The bridge became an election issue last November, with challengers accusing incumbents of supporting the proposal. All six candidates said they opposed the bridge.

The proposed Lincoln Street bridge was also the subject of a successful ballot initiative, which required that the issue be put to popular vote.

At the time, City Attorney James Sloane, who battled for the bridge in the courts, said the project had advanced too far to be derailed.

On Monday, he sounded resigned to having backed a losing horse.

"The reality is that public support for the bridge has seriously eroded," Sloane said. "Litigation would extend for several years and the construction costs associated with the delay would put it beyond the city's ability to pay its share."

Before the council voted, the resolution was amended to include language at the request of Friends of the Falls, a grass-roots group involved in fighting the bridge.

The amendment said the city would vacate a 1998 summary judgment of the shorelines hearings board. The board upheld the city's position that aesthetics were an invalid basis for Ecology's ruling against the project. Friends of the Falls attorney Doug Siddoway said the decision could act as a precedent unless the city requested that the ruling be dismissed.

The council voted to approve the change, which Sloane called the "wording of the obituary."

Also Monday, the City Council voted to continue funding the Spokane Area Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The council had flirted with denying the visitors bureau about $478,000, the city's share of its $1.3 million budget. Mayor John Talbott had suggested that the services of the nonprofit agency could be put out to bid to a private company in order to save the city money.

However, testimony from numerous business leaders, plus the show of support from dozens in the council chambers, helped convince the council of the bureau's value.

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Garage: Earning projections higher than revenues

Continued from B1

lems that businesses encounter in construction and project start-ups.

"To save downtown, we need to get behind this project," Higgins said.

Councilman Steve Eugster said spending money for the consultant was necessary. But he said continued payments from parking meter money to cover the garage's operations and maintenance expenses may meet with greater resistance.

"The PDA may not be in a position where it can borrow money — we may not be talking about a loan because there's probably not going to be the possibility of a repayment," Eugster said. He said the city should give the parking meter money to the agency if it can't be repaid.

Next week, the parking authority will ask the city to contribute $80,000 toward a $280,000 advertising campaign designed to bring more people into downtown to shop and park. That, too, could meet with skepticism from some members of the council. Talbott said the city has financial problems of its own.

"We can't even fix our streets," Talbott said at a morning briefing. "We can't even support our human services."

The parking authority should get money for the consultant and the ad campaign from the Spokane Downtown Foundation, Talbott said. The foundation is a nonprofit corporation which issued the bonds and bought the garage.

"The foundation doesn't have any money," said Greene, who serves on the parking authority board. The parking garage lost an average of $15,000 per month during the last three months of 1999, Terry Novak, chairman of the parking authority board, said. Consultants who studied the need for parking in Spokane before the garage was renovated estimated the garage would generate $1.5 million in revenues last year.

The parking authority believes the garage is not meeting revenue projections because fewer shoppers than expected are parking in the garage and the average stay is only two-thirds of what was expected. Although the garage renovations are complete, the River Park Square mall renovations are only 65 percent finished.

LAUGH LINES. Dave Barry
The Spokesman-Review



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Aide drops legal claim against Montana senator

By Jim Abrams
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A former senior aide to Sen. Max Baucus has dropped a legal claim that the senator fired her after she rebuffed his sexual advances.

The Montana Democrat, in a statement Monday, said the decision of former chief of staff Christine Niedermeier to abandon the case backed up his assertions that "her accusations were completely false.

Niedermeier maintained that she was telling the truth but had decided that she could not afford the emotional and financial toll that a lawsuit would take.

Niedermeier, 48, made her complaint last September to the Office of Compliance, an independent legislative agency created in 1995 in the wake of the sexual harassment scandal that forced former Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., to resign.

Niedermeier had charged that Baucus, 58 and married, had made repeated sexual advances during the 15 months she was chief of staff, and that had Baucus fired her last August for rejecting those advances.

Baucus said he fired her because her abusive treatment of staff affected office operations.

Niedermeier indicated she rejected an offer of money and the "prospect of a job" in exchange for recanting her accusations.

Spokane-bound plane detoured to Yakima

Associated Press

A Horizon Air plane flying from Portland to Spokane was diverted to Yakima on Monday evening because of a report of smoke in the cabin.

Flight 2496 landed safely in Yakima about 9:25 p.m., the Federal Aviation Administration said.

There were no reports of injuries.

The plane was a Fokker 28, FAA operations officer Debbie Taylor said from Renton.

She did not know how many people were on board and additional details were not immediately available.

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW
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OPEC to up output, but by how much?

U.S. call to Vienna angers Iranians locked in dispute with Saudis

By David Ivanovich
Houston Chronicle

VIENNA, Austria — OPEC oil ministers stumbled Monday in their bid to reach a quick agreement on how much more oil to pump to world markets.

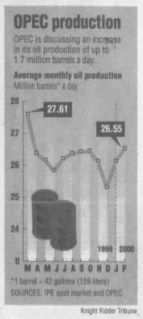
And U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson's office aggravated an already tense situation by calling Qatar's oil minister in the middle of a sensitive negotiating session, rankling an Iranian delegation already annoyed by a heavy lobbying campaign by the United States.

The 11-member Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries remained divided Monday, with Iran leading the opposition to accepting a Saudi proposal to raise the group's output ceiling by 1.7 million barrels a day.

Joining Iran in opposition to the Saudi proposal was Algerian Oil Minister Chakib Khelil, who had arrived in Vienna preaching "consensus" and "solidarity." He left the official opening round of the talks, however, saying his country wants to limit any production increase to 1.5 million barrels a day.

INSIDE
■ Greenspan tells OPEC high oil prices will hurt OPEC as much as they hurt the United States. Story, A6

Continued: OPEC/A10



Knight Ridder Tribune

Business group gets one-on-one with planners

But commission reluctant to give others a say on land-use plan

By Adam Lynn
Staff writer

Spokane County planning commissioners will meet one-on-one with a business group to discuss the county's proposed 20-year land-use plan.

Whether other organizations will have similar opportunities remains to be seen.

The Planning Commission decided earlier this month to allow the Traders Club of Spokane to make a 30-minute presentation at this Thursday's commission meeting.

The Traders Club wants to lobby planning commissioners for inclusion of more business districts in the county's new comprehensive land-use plan.

The plan will regulate growth and development in unincorporated areas of the county for the next two decades. County commissioners hope to have the plan in place by the end of this year.

The Traders Club is made up of business owners and developers who are active in local politics and other civic activities.

"This group asked to talk to us," planning commissioner Mike Schrader said during the commission's March 16 meeting. "You going to tell them 'no'? I'm not going to tell them 'no.' "

The Planning Commission reached a consensus, according to a taped recording of the March 16 meeting, which was open to the public but not attended by media representatives.

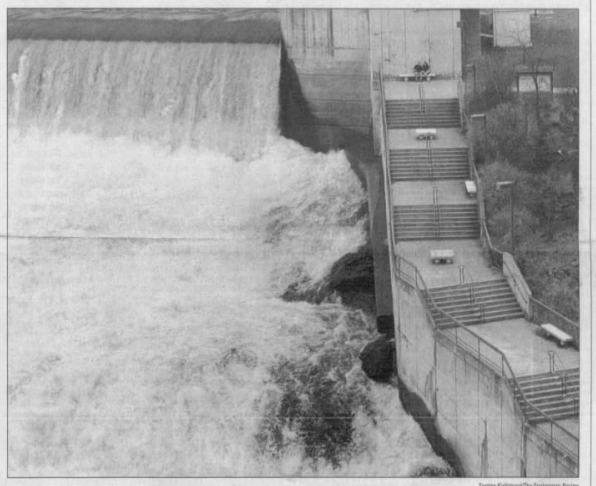
"We have to be receptive to the people who come to us in good faith," planning commissioner Tom Hargreaves said during the meeting.

At the same time, planning commissioners were fearful about setting a precedent that could bog down adoption of the comprehensive plan,

Continued: Planners/A4

COUNTY PLANNING
Meeting
The Spokane County Planning Commission will meet Thursday at 9 a.m. in Conference Room 2B of the county Public Works Building, 1026 W. Broadway. The agenda includes a presentation by the Traders Club of Spokane on commercial land-use availability in the county's draft comprehensive plan.

Accentuating the positive


Torsten Kjellstrand/The Spokesman-Review

With plans for a Lincoln Street bridge dead, there's talk about a park downstream from the Spokane River falls.

Time ripe for 'Gorge Park'

After 87 years, Spokane may be ready for green space below the falls

By Kristina Johnson
Staff writer

The death of the Lincoln Street bridge proposal is resurrecting a nearly century-old plan to turn river land running west from the Spokane River falls into a park.

Two renowned landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers, urged the Spokane Park Board back in 1913 to turn the wild riverbanks stretching between the falls and Latah Creek into "Gorge Park." While the idea has attracted bursts of interest over the years, it never has drawn a strong following.

> *"There's very little to dislike about it. . . ."*
> **Gavin Cooley,** *Friends of the Falls board member*

Until now.

A group formed three years ago to defeat the Lincoln Street bridge proposal is rallying efforts to turn the Olmsteds' vision into reality.

Gavin Cooley, a Friends of the Falls board member, says the timing couldn't be better.

Last month, the City Council withdrew its appeal of a state board's denial of a permit for the controversial bridge project. In November, voters resoundingly approved a measure known as the "Lincoln Street bridge initiative," which requires a public vote on bridges across the Spokane River.

And several groups, including Spokane parks officials and the Friends of the Centennial Trail, have voiced interest in the proposal.

"I don't think it's going to lose momentum," Cooley said. "There's very little to dislike about it. . . . There can't be a more interesting landscape than this gorge area."



Staff map

Continued: Gorge park/A4


Associated Press

Armando Sotolongo rallies demonstrators Monday outside the Little Havana neighborhood where Elian Gonzalez is being kept by relatives.

Feds step up pressure on Elian's relatives

Family hasn't promised to surrender Cuban boy if it loses appeal

By Mildrade Cherfils
Associated Press

MIAMI — The Justice Department said Monday night it would revoke Elian Gonzalez's parole to remain in the United States by Thursday unless his Miami relatives agree to promise to surrender the boy if they lose their court fight.

"Without a specific written commitment, . . . we have no choice but to move forward with the termination of Elian's parole as of Thursday, March 30, 2000, at 9:00 a.m," the government said in a letter to the attorneys representing the relatives.

The agency also said it has called the relatives to a meeting today to discuss the ramifications of the parole termination and an orderly return of the boy to his father in Cuba. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said it was not necessary to bring the 6-year-old Cuban boy to the meeting but that Lazaro Gonzalez, the boy's great-uncle, should attend.

There was no immediate reaction from a group of about 50 people gathered outside the boy's Little Havana home Monday or from his Miami relatives.

Attorney General Janet Reno has demanded that the relatives pursue any court appeals rapidly and promise to surrender Elian for return to his father in Cuba if they lose.

Earlier Monday, an appellate judge granted requests by the rela-

Continued: Elian/A4

Inside
117th Year, No. 292
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Spokane, Wash., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and the Inland Northwest



Partly cloudy skies
High 49.
Low 28.
Details, **B8.**

For a complete index, see "Today's paper" on page A2

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Paternity leave a real Labor issue

Britain's Blair pressed to take time off for baby

By Kevin Cullen
Boston Globe

LONDON — It's not as if Prime Minister Tony Blair doesn't have enough on his mind, what with the peace process in Northern Ireland stalled and his handpicked candidate in the upcoming London mayor's race trailing badly in the polls.

But it all pales compared with the pressure Blair is feeling at home as his wife, Cherie, pregnant with their fourth child, approaches her May due date.

Under government policy, Blair is, like any other new dad, entitled to take paternity leave — as much as 13 weeks off without pay. His wife wants him to take at least some of it, and many in his Labor Party say it is incumbent on the incumbent of 10 Downing St. to show that what's good for the people is good for the prime minister.

"Taking leave would be an excellent signal to other men and other employers that no job is so important that you can't afford time off to spend with a newborn child," said Mary-Ann Stephenson, director of the Fawcett Society, a group that lobbies for gender equality in Britain.

Continued: Blair/A4


File/Associated Press

Tony and Cherie Blair are expecting their fourth child in May.

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From the Front Page

Blair: Tories ready to pounce on New Age dad

Continued from A1

But Blair is, like his hard-charging lawyer wife, something of a workaholic and doesn't exactly relish the idea of relinquishing the reins of power that he worked his whole life to grasp, no matter how many brownie points he can score with the public, especially women voters.

The British public isn't of one mind on the matter, anyway. For someone who gets accused of making policy with one eye on the polls and one finger testing the prevailing winds of public opinion, Blair is in a pickle.

The opposition Conservatives and their cheerleaders in the right-wing, anti-Blair press, led by the Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail, are poised to pounce if Blair gives the slightest indication he wants to become the New Age Dad of British politics.

So far, Blair is keeping his options open. He acknowledges that his wife wants him to take some time off, but as he put it, "I have got to make sure that the country is properly run, too. I have got a country to run, and I think people would expect me to be doing my job."

Speaking from a European Summit in Lisbon to the ITN television network, Blair said, "I'm going to have to sit down and discuss it with the family first. That's the right place to start."

Some critics are gleefully suggesting part of the dilemma facing Blair is that he and his spin doctors are terrified at the prospect of leaving the day-to-day running of the country for any extended period to John Prescott, the deputy prime minister, who has a habit of, as the British say, making a bottle of things.

Blair said his hesitation has nothing to do with his confidence in Prescott.

"It's not a lack of confidence in anyone. I just haven't made up my mind," he insisted.

Blair told the BBC he needs more time to think about it.

"Of course I want to take some time with the baby when he or she comes, but I honestly don't know what to do. I will have to find a third way through," said Blair, lighthearted-edly referring to his vaunted "Third Way" philosophy of merging social spending and pro-business policy, which left-wing diehards abhor and right-wingers complain he stole from them.

While in Lisbon, Blair may feel the urge to give a dope slap to his Finnish counterpart, Paavo Lipponen, who hasn't made things any easier for Blair. Having just returned from his second paternity leave, Lipponen has become the poster boy for Europeans who want men to put family first.

Blair's wife spoke approvingly of Lipponen recently, saying, "I, for one, am promoting the widespread adoption of his fine example."

Those who know the resolute Mrs. Blair, who uses her maiden name, Cherie Booth, in her work as a lawyer, say her praise of the Finnish prime minister means this is a done deal and that her husband will have to take at least part of his allotted 13 weeks.

Female parliamentarians in the Labor Party say the first child born to a sitting prime minister in some 150 years will help them in their campaign for paid paternity leave.

Blair's political enemies will make considerable hay if he betrays even the slightest sympathy for it.

As he ponders the next two months, Tony Blair may be forgiven for asking why someone once dubbed all this "the blessed event."

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Planners: 'I hate public hearings,' says Hargreaves

Continued from A1

which has been under development for more than two years.

They decided to keep as quiet as possible about the Traders Club meeting so they don't face a glut of requests from other groups who would like to lobby them.

"I wouldn't go out and say, 'Hear ye, hear ye,' " Schrader said.

Another commissioner whose voice was not recognizable on the tape agreed: "Make no notification whatsoever to the entire universe," he said.

That sentiment doesn't sit well with some people interested in the county's comprehensive plan.

Moran Prairie neighborhood activist Greg Sweeney said Monday the commissioners violated the spirit of the state's Open Public Meetings Act when they decided to keep their action quiet.

"You can't do that," Sweeney said. "I wouldn't object if they would create another 30 minutes for people with other viewpoints to come in and make their pitch, too, but this is unfair. If there's equal opportunity for other people to rebut the Traders Club viewpoint, I think that would be fair."

The planning commission did advertise the Traders Club presentation on its agenda for Thursday's meeting, but there has been no other public announcement.

Sweeney's criticism is just what worried county planners who attended the March 16 meeting.

Senior county planner Paul Jensen told planning commissioners he was concerned "about the fairness issue," according to the taped recording.

The Traders Club and other organizations already have opportunities to make their views known to planning commissioners, Jensen said. The county is hosting a series of open houses on the comprehensive plan, and formal public hearings are scheduled in April and May.

In addition, citizens and groups can submit comments in writing, he said.

Laura Rumpler, the public information specialist for county public works, warned commissioners that they could be opening themselves up to other requests by granting the meeting.

"Worst case scenario is you might get 50 (more requests)," Rumpler said.

But Hargreaves, Schrader and planning commissioner Sandy McCauley argued that the Traders Club should be be given the opportunity to address the planning commission on a one-on-one basis.

McCauley pointed out that at least one other business group, the Growth Management Impact Committee, has been given the chance to address the commission on the comprehensive plan.

"In fairness, during a working session either prior to or after the formal hearing process, we need to give these guys (Traders Club) an opportunity," she said.

Hargreaves agreed. He also said he preferred meeting with groups on an individual basis.

"I hate public hearings because 90 percent of the information is worthless to me personally," he said.

Schrader said he felt obligated to listen to the club, even if it put in jeopardy the planning commission's schedule for passing the comprehensive plan on to county commissioners.

"You know how many timelines we've broken in this process?" Shrader said. "Dozens of them. So if we have to break another timeline, so what? The main thing is if they want to talk to us, we have to let them do that."

Planning commissioner Bill Evans said he was worried about what would happen if the media found out about Thursday's meeting. The commission could come off as hypocritical if it denied similar requests, Evans said.

"If we do not listen to everyone, the media is going to tear us apart," he said.

Hargreaves dismissed Evans' concerns, saying most area reporters are "not bright enough" to uncover the commissioners' decision on the Traders Club request.

Gorge Park: Could close gap in trail

Continued from A1

Native Americans fished at the falls for centuries. In the 1870s, the falls so enchanted James Glover he founded the city nearby. Forty years later, John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. considered building Gorge Park a priority for the city.

"Nothing is so firmly impressed on the mind of the visitor to Spokane . . . as the great gorge into which the river falls near the centre of the city," the brothers wrote in a 1913 report to the Park Board.

"It is a tremendous feature of the landscape and one which is rarer in a large city than river, lake, bay or mountain. Any city should prize and preserve its great landscape features . . ."

No definite plans exist for how the park would look, but early ideas include trails running about 1.5 miles along both riverbanks through native foliage. No barriers or buildings lie along the river to block the trails' eventual paths.

Rick Hastings, Friends of the Falls president, said he'd like to see something dramatic, like a "grand staircase," leading to the falls.

The park gets enthusiastic support from several groups, especially Friends of the Centennial Trail.

Member John Rascoff said that group for years has wanted to close the gap in the Centennial Trail between Riverfront Park and Riverside State Park. The Gorge Park proposal may provide the missing link, he said.

"This is something that would blend in perfectly with our plans," Rascoff said. "I'm certainly hopeful that it will happen."

The Cheney Cowles Museum is expanding and definitely interested in "sharing ideas" with Friends of the Falls about the gorge project, said Maurine Barrett, the museum's director of operations and administration.

The Park Board for years has listed building Gorge Park as a goal, which has led the board to buy any land that comes up for sale along the river's bank.

The city owns about 75 percent of the south riverbank and a "considerable portion" of the north bank, said Mike Stone of the Parks Department.

"We've always been pretty strong advocates of the Olmsted plan," said Dennis Hession, a Park Board member.

For now, Hastings and his group intend to keep the proposal alive, meeting with various groups in hopes of drafting a more definitive proposal. From there, they plan to look for both public and private dollars, he said.

They also will look to places such as Boise and Chattanooga, Tenn., where leaders' investments in green spaces along the river have given the cities an economic boost, Cooley said.

"When you create interesting landscapes, interesting people, talented people are drawn to it," he said. "Innovative business opportunities follow."

Elian: He says he doesn't think mother is dead

Continued from A1

tives and the Justice Department for an expedited appeal, giving the relatives' attorneys several days more to prepare their arguments than the government would have preferred.

But the relatives had not addressed the government's other demand.

"That being so, the INS is under no obligation to maintain the current arrangement," the government wrote in response, referring to the deal giving Elian's great-uncle custody in the meantime.

The government has made it clear it would not want to do anything to traumatize the boy or provoke Miami's large Cuban community.

A small group had spilled into the streets outside the relatives' home earlier Monday, waving a large Cuban flag but did not block traffic. Someone put a 15-foot banner in front of the house with a drawing of Elian and a message: "I just want to live in freedom."

Many of the protesters responded to a call by the Democracy Movement, an anti-Castro group, to be prepared to form a human chain around the home if the government tries to remove the child and send him back to his father.

"There are a lot of people who aren't willing to kill but are willing to die only for the child's rights," said Ramon Saul Sanchez, head of the Democracy Movement.

In an apparent effort to increase American support for their battle to keep Elian, the child's relatives last week allowed ABC's Diane Sawyer to spend two days with Elian. The result was his first extended interview. The first of three segments aired Monday on "Good Morning America."

In the segment broadcast Monday, Elian was not asked whether he wants to return to Cuba. He described how the boat that was bringing him and his mother from Cuba sank, and he said he doesn't believe his mother is dead.

Elian drew crayon pictures of the voyage in which his mother and 10 other people drowned. He was found clinging to an inner tube on Thanksgiving and placed with his relatives in Miami.

"My mother is not in heaven, not lost," he said in Spanish through his cousin Marisleysis Gonzalez. "She must have been picked up here in Miami somewhere. She must have lost her memory, and just doesn't know I'm here."

Marisleysis Gonzalez gently reminded him that he knows what really happened to his mother, and he continued gazing downward.

Elian remained home Monday, and family spokesman Armando Gutierrez said he won't return to school out of fears that Cuba might try to force him back to the communist island. On Monday, Castro mocked Cuban exiles who said they feared he would launch an armed raid to repatriate the boy.

Teacher Obdulia Copa left the boy's home at the end of the school day and confirmed that she will be teaching the child at home.

The family wants the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta to overturn a federal judge's ruling last week affirming the Immigration and Naturalization Service's decision to return Elian to Cuba.

The family asked that the case get a speeded-up handling. The court responded by asking for the family to file briefs by April 10 and for the government to respond by April 24. Response to the government by Elian's relatives must be filed by May 1.

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OPINION

To submit a letter by phone: (509) 458-8800, code 4853

Our view

A move to make the long held vision of Gorge Park a Spokane reality deserves everyone's support.

A green jewel fit for our collection

Gorge Park, Spokane. It's within reach. All we have to do now is make this magnificent dream a reality.

The idea of Gorge Park was introduced in 1913 by the Olmsted brothers, two renowned landscape architects with vision. Recognizing a great asset, they urged the Spokane Park Board to preserve the riverbanks between Spokane Falls and Latah Creek as a public green belt. That brilliant idea makes even more sense today than it did 87 years ago.

Throughout the years the Spokane Park Board has been working toward this goal, buying land as it became available. As a result, the majority of needed riverbank land is city owned.

Gorge Park has all the earmarks of a win-win-win creation. Area residents would enjoy enhanced quality of life. For example, citizens who regularly gather for lunchtime runs at the Spokane Club could head down the trail directly behind their facility and avoid busy streets. Tourists would find Spokane an even more interesting place to visit (and spend money in). Businesses would have another reason to locate here; others would gain a lure for recruiting workers. It's exactly the sort of perk that creative, active people seek when looking for a place to live and play.

In terms of economic return for dollars spent, parks — particularly ones in unique geologic settings — show an excellent investment return.

By all indications, this is a project for the public to embrace. After all, the people value Spokane Falls so much they have demanded the right to vote on any proposal to put a bridge over it.

Given the popularity of Riverfront Park and the Centennial Trail, there's little doubt this downriver area — arguably the most beautiful section of the river — would attract heavy use, perhaps easing the crowding of the Centennial Trail to the east.

Another advantage would be its beneficial impact on People's Park at the confluence of the Spokane River and Latah Creek. The two riverbank trails would merge there by way of a footbridge, for which old pilings are in place. From there, the Centennial Trail would eventually connect with the rest of the trail to the west.

People's Park is a naturally gorgeous piece of park land, only minutes from downtown yet off limits to many people due to safety concerns. Isolated, frequented by nude sunbathers and heavily littered with trash left by partiers and transients, it's currently not as appealing as it could be for families or women alone. Gorge Park and resulting foot traffic would make it a more visible, usable part of our park system.

Friends of the Falls and other Gorge Park proponents are gathering input from all concerned parties: Native Americans, Peaceful Valley residents, Avista and other property owners. Historic concerns are being given a high priority. Stand on the Monroe Street Bridge and visualize the potential. With all of us working together, we can make this happen. Let's do it. It's going to be a jewel.

Fern Christenson/For the editorial board

Historic Letter

Can Not Use Her Fruit Because Sugar is Lacking

From The Spokesman-Review, Aug. 3, 1946

To the editor of The Spokesman-Review:

I would like to add my voice to the protests against sugar rationing. It is time that the American people wake up to the fact that we are being exploited by the the rest of the world. We are doing without, while the sugar and wheat that we need lie in musty warehouses or go to feed our former enemy as well as the little which goes to the "needy children of Europe." I too would like to see these needy people of Europe fed, but surely not at the expense of providing for so many unworthy ones first.

The President has made the statement that he would rather see livestock starve than people. He will see both starve if we have to continue slaughtering our livestock to feed the grafi in Europe. I do not mean to say that we should not play an important part in the rehabilitation of the world, but let's use some common sense about it. Our own people come first.

This last spring we bought a little place out in the country and for the first time in our lives we are able to raise an abundance of our own fruit but can not make full use of it due to lack of sugar. We have two growing boys who need it. We are encouraged by the government to can fruit. Perhaps the government will also tell us how, without sugar. Let's try to do something about this by uniting.

Mrs. Bernt Melum
Chattaroy

■ Historic letters to the editor from early editions of The Spokesman-Review and Spokane Chronicle appear on the Tuesday Opinion page. Perhaps your family scrapbooks contain a letter from one of these papers. If you'd like your letter considered for this feature, mail a copy of it, with date of publication, to Historic Letter, Editorial Dept., The Spokesman-Review, 999 W. Riverside, Spokane WA 99201.

News of the day

Headlines from Aug. 3, 1946:

- Atoms for Bomb Join Cancer War
- Many Truman Proposals Die With Session; May Recall Members
- Crowd In Station Sees Train Wreck
- Million Booms, Population Four

Editorial board

Members of the editorial board are Stacey Cowles, publisher; Chris Peck, editor; Scott Sines, managing editor; John Webster, opinion editor; Rebecca Nappi, Doug Floyd and Ken Sands, interactive editors; D.F. Oliveria, Fern Christenson, Gary Crooks, writers; Jackie Van Allen, newsroom guest writer; and Andrea Paljant, community guest writer.



Idiomatic or idiot speech? **Elizabeth Schuett** *withstands the stunted small talk of someone who wants to communicate in the worst possible way – and does.*

So you, like, just had to be there

By Elizabeth Schuett
Cox News Service

GIBSONBURG, Ohio — This morning, by popular demand and in accordance with Village Ordinance 2791-3 (enacted to keep ugliness off the streets), I went to the beauty parlor. It was a bust.

The hair came out OK but it made the rest of me look bad. I keep telling Karen it must be the lights. I've begged her to ditch the daylight fluorescents and screw in some of those nice pink bulbs — the ones that softly shave 10 years off the face in the mirror. She says if she did that, hair colors in our town would turn freaky — fast.

Occasionally, conversation helps to divert my attention from the mirror, but I'm not big on talking with hair in my mouth. That's why it's almost impossible not to overhear nearby chat.

"So he goes, like, "Wow! That dress is like, blue!" and I go like, "So? Yeah" and he goes, "Take it back." "

What was passing for conversation in the next booth was interfering with my concentration on an article explaining the problem of presidential candidates and soft money.

Worst of all, the person on the other end of that babble responds, "Really?" which encourages the monosyllabic raconteur.

"So I go, like, 'You stupid or something? What do you hate about blue?' and he gets all crazy like I'm badmouthing his mother or something, ya know?"

The operator says she fully understands — which puts her way ahead of me.

Idiomatic speech based on geography is nothing new. I've lived in many places and actually come to enjoy and understand much of it. But this is different.

The jarring voice in the next booth rattles through the lattice partition. "So I'm like, 'It's just a dress,' and he goes, 'So take it back.' I'm like, 'OK.' Then I go, 'I'll take it back.' "

In Chicago, I met storytellers with a rapid-fire, third-person delivery I've never heard anywhere else.

Sez him, "Get away from my sister." Sez me, "Your old lady chews!" Sez him, "Who ya yellin at monkeymouth?"

When I moved to Georgia, back to the land of the soft drawl of my southern coastal ancestors, I thought I'd have no trouble speaking like a native. I was wrong.

"He-eeey, Libuth," friendly souls would greet me on the street. "Howyermommerenem?"

I remember spending a lot of time standing in front of the hardware store looking stupid and grinning, which I imagine left some folks with the impression I was on heavy medication.

One day the florist lady noted my confusion and explained. "They're asking about your health. What they're saying is, 'Hi, Elizabeth. How is your mother and all the rest of your family?' "

Then she taught me an answer:

"Jessfinethankeehowboutyessef?" Which translates to: I and mine are well, thank you, and how about yours?

The jarring voice in the next booth rattles through the lattice partition.

"So I'm like, 'It's just a dress,' and he goes, 'So take it back.' I'm like, 'OK.' Then I go, 'I'll take it back.' Like I don't really mind taking it back cause it like . . . a . . . don't fit good across the boozums anyway. Ya know?"

I stick my fingers in my ears. This is not dialect. This is laziness. This woman with the ugly blue dress and the oversize bosom surely has to know more of the half-million English words available to her than the handful she's using in her tedious attempt to communicate.

"*What?*" I want to shout, "are you trying to say?"

But I don't. Instead, I amuse myself with thoughts of how a historical document such as The Declaration of Independence might have read had Thomas Jefferson had as little grasp of syntax and vocabulary as the woman in the next booth.

"So, like, um . . . when in the course of . . . like human events, it like becomes necessary for one people to like a dissolve the . . . a . . . political bands which have like connected . . . ?" See what I mean?

At this rate, Great Britain would never have figured out what it was the colonists were griping about and Jefferson and his buddies would still be trying to find words for "usurpation" and "unwarrantable jurisdiction."

One thing for sure: the lady with the ugly blue dress couldn't have helped.

■ Elizabeth Schuett writes for Cox News Service.

In the mood for some spring fun? **John Leo** *is. Help him out by filling in this mock government form – especially if you even know someone of Hispanic descent.*

Common census leads me to ask . . .

Universal Press Syndicate


John Leo

The census questionnaire you are holding, 4923.AX3, combines the "short" form previously mailed to all Americans with the traditional "long" form sent to selected households.

This resulting "fairly long" form retains the most important of the 13 long form queries about toilets in your home while adding new questions about the religious beliefs of your plumber.

Remember, filling out this form is quick, easy and immensely helpful to us, your government. We know you will be happy to comply. If not, you will be punished.

Start with the name of one person living here and call that person "Person One."

1. How many people, Person One, would you estimate are living or residing in your domicile as of April 1, 2000? (DO NOT include students away at college, pets, family members currently in correctional facilities, people of the opposite sex who visit when your spouse is at the office, or contractors who are in the third year or more of redoing your kitchen.)
   a. One
   b. Two to seven
   c. More than seven
   d. Can't be sure
2. Are you Hispanic?
   a. Yes
   b. No
3. If you answered Yes on 2, are you:
   a. Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
   b. Mexican/Mexican-American/Chicano
   c. Puerto Rican or Salvadoran
   d. Chicano/Cuban with a dash of Venezuelan
   e. Hispanic but Portuguese, not Spanish
   f. Hispanic but you haven't listed me yet
   g. Anglo but feeling positive about Ricky Martin
4. If you are not Hispanic, are you an Aleutian-American, Guamanian or a Chamorro-American?
   a. Definitely
   b. Only on my wife's side
   c. What's a Chamorro-American?
5. Never mind what a Chamorro-American is. If you are neither Hispanic nor a member of the Aleutian/Guamanian/Chamorro complex, which ethnic/racial box shall we put you in?
   a. Black/African-American/Negro
   b. Japanese
   c. Korean
   d. Asian Indian/Sri Lankan
   e. Chinese/Tibetan/Taiwanese
   f. Non-Hispanic native Filipino
   g. Native Hawaiian/Polynesian/Easter Islander
   h. Laotian/Thai/Hmong/Vietnamese
   i. Non-Aleutian native American
   j. Samoan/Pacific Islander
   k. Burmese/Nepalese/Sherpa
   l. Native of Quemoy or Matsu
   m. White
   n. Other
6. As of April 1, what was your sex? (Mark M for male, F for female, O for other.)
7. Are you sure you're not Hispanic? We're really looking for Hispanics
   a. Still Hispanic
   b. Still not Hispanic
   c. OK, you convinced me. I'm Hispanic.
8. Was Person One, or were additional persons (for example, Persons Two or Three), living at this address (Address One) five years ago? If not, explain why you felt you had to move.
9. Is anyone in your household diabetic, a resident of New Jersey or otherwise disabled?
10. Please check two or more of the following so we can count you as disabled:
   a. Do you ever have trouble remembering or concentrating?
   b. Do you sometimes get tired or really thirsty?
   c. Have you ever had bleeding gums or sprained an ankle?
   d. When Person Two speaks, do you sometimes not hear her at all? (situational auditory disability)
11. How much money did you make in 1999? Why so little? Explain.
12. How many toilets do your have in your household?
   a. None
   b. One to five
   c. Six or more
13. How often would you say you flush?
   a. Nearly every time
   b. Often but not sure
   c. Why are you asking me this?
14. Sen. Trent Lott has alleged that there are flaws in this census. Would you agree? (Note: Be careful here.)
   a. Flaws? You must be kidding.
   b. This census is perfect. Loved the toilet questions.
   c. It's truly a representative federal program.
15. Do you feel that these questions are in any way intrusive? (Remember, if you check d. (Yes), several bulky men will show up at your door to ask why.)
   a. Not at all. Glad to help.
   b. Intrusive? My government? You make me laugh!
   c. A bit, maybe. No, wait. Better make that no.
   d. Yes, intrusive. Send bulky men now.

■ John Leo is a columnist for U.S. News & World Report

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Jury convicts man of killing neighbor during fight about dog/B4

SECTION B

THE REGION

Wednesday, November 1, 2000
The Spokesman-Review
Spokane, Wash./Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

To contact the City Desk, dial (509) 459-5400; Fax: (509) 459-5482; E-mail: news@spokesman.com

Costly campaign
Money being spent on Cantwell-Gorton Senate race shattering records/B3

Opinion/B6

Humane Society seeking new director – again

Latest hires last 18 months; reasons for leaving disputed

By Adam Lynn
Staff writer

For the 11th time in the last decade, the Spokane Humane Society Board of Directors is searching for someone new to run its animal shelter.

The two people hired in March 1999 to lead the Humane Society have left the organization in the past month, at least one of them under pressure.

Joe O'Shaughnessy, who was in charge of raising money for the nonprofit animal welfare group, said this week he was forced out as executive director by the board.

Lynne Brown, who was hired at the same time as O'Shaughnessy to manage the day-to-day operation of the shelter, quit in early October, said Lois Richards, vice president of the Humane Society board.

O'Shaughnessy claims he was fired for no good reason.

"They said they felt I placed the shelter in jeopardy and was ineffective and incompetent," he said. "In the meantime, we were working toward having the first balanced budget ever."

Richards said O'Shaughnessy wasn't fired and that the shelter is running at a deficit.

"The board and Mr. O'Shaughnessy decided together that it was time for him



O'Shaughnessy



Brown

to explore new alternatives," she said.

In addition, O'Shaughnessy had been apprised of the board's displeasure with his work during a performance evaluation last summer, Richards said.

"Certainly, there were concerns about his performance, and those concerns shouldn't have come as a surprise to him," Richards said.

Attempts to reach Brown for comment this week were unsuccessful.

According to O'Shaughnessy, Brown had conflicts with the board and left in a huff. "They micro-managed a lot," he said.

Richards disputed that as well and said she wasn't sure why Brown left.

"It wasn't very clear from her letter," she said. "Certainly, the board had not considered firing her before she resigned."

The shelter is now being run by an interim director — former state corrections worker Jim Fox — with help from longtime Humane Society employee Diane Rasmussen, Richards said.

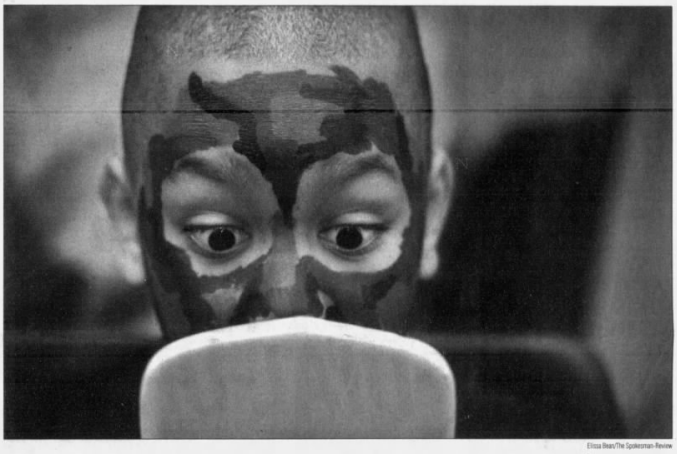
In the meantime, the board is trying to determine how it will recruit a permanent director to run its shelter on Havana.

Board members realize they have their work cut out for them because of the shelter's recent history of leadership turnover, Richards said.

In December 1997, then-director Susan Canterbury was fired after only five

Continued: Humane/B2

Spooky sight



Elissa Bears/The Spokesman-Review

■ **"Oh my goodness,** you're an artist!" exclaims Kelvin Grant, 8, as he checks out the finger painting on his face done by Caroline Wilson, a senior at Lewis and Clark High School. Students in the Senior Studio Art Class went to Roosevelt Elementary to paint children's faces on Halloween.

Gorge Park plan gets some help

National Park Service assigns planner to assist in creating park in river gorge

By Oliver Staley
Staff writer

It doesn't mean Spokane's proposed Gorge Park will be a national park or monument.

But the fact that a National Park Service Community Planner has been assigned to help create a park concept does mean the proposal is gaining momentum.

Friends of the Falls announced Tuesday that its application had been accepted by the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program. As a result, 400 hours of Park Service time will be devoted to helping create a park in the Spokane River gorge.

"Think of me as a consultant that goes out and works with you to do what you want to do," said Community Planner Sue Abbott. "The key to remember is that the National Park Service isn't coming here to designate a national park in Spokane. This is assistance. This is a partnership."

Abbott spoke to members of two dozen "stakeholder" organizations at a meeting held at the Spokane Intercollegiate Research and Technology

GORGE PARK

As it stands now, the Gorge Park plan is nebulous at best. All its proponents know is that it will stretch from the lower falls to the confluence with Latah Creek and will be primarily a natural area.

Continued: Gorge/B2

Lease altered to sell garage bonds, lawyer says

Lawyer hired by City Council says wording change promises parking meter funds to investors; city bond attorney says that's nonsense

By Oliver Staley
Staff writer

Was the River Park Square garage lease improperly altered in order to guarantee buyers for garage bonds and make the downtown redevelopment project work?

The attorney hired by the City Council majority says, tentatively, yes.

The city's bond attorney who helped put together the deal says, emphatically, no.

A report prepared by O. Yale Lewis Jr., the city's special counsel for its River Park Square litigation, lays out the case for why and how the city's own law was circumvented.

The report, labeled preliminary and subject to revision, was given to the City Council on Monday and released to the public Tuesday, amid accusations that the majority was playing politics in the week before the election.

"The timing is interesting," said Councilwoman Phyllis Holmes. Holmes said majority members Mayor John Talbott, who is running for strong mayor, and Councilman Steve Corker, a candidate for council president, hope to benefit from the report.

Councilman Steve Eugster said the report confirmed what members of the council majority had long suspected, that the people of Spokane have been defrauded by a "clever scheme."

Lewis denied that his delivery of the report to City Manager Hank Miggins this week was politically motivated. Rather, he said, Miggins had asked for an update on several occasions and he began preparing one last month.

"I pressed fairly hard the last couple of weeks to comply with that request," Lewis said.

Lewis, however, did label the report "confidential." It was the City Council's decision to release the report to the public.

Councilman Steve Eugster said the report confirmed what members of the council majority had long suspected, that the people of Spokane have been defrauded by a "clever scheme."

The report says, in essence, that a lease was reworded in a way that indicates city parking meter revenue could be used to pay off garage bonds, in violation of a 1997 city ordinance. Lewis speculates it was necessary in order to convince potential bond buyers that there would be enough money to pay them back and reward their investment.

City bond attorney Roy Koegen says the theory is ridiculous.

"There was no conspiracy, their reading of the documents is wrong, parking meter revenue cannot be used for debt service on the bonds and no one is asserting that except Yale Lewis and Steve Eugster," Koegen said.

It's not clear what role Lewis' report plays in the city's lawsuit against the mall developer and

Continued: Garage/B5

S-R forum to visit East Central area

Editors, writers want to hear about issues

The Spokesman-Review's next neighborhood forum will be held Thursday from 5:15 to 6:30 p.m. at the East Central Community Center, 500 S. Stone.

Editors and writers for the newspaper will be on hand to hear from community members about the issues that are on their minds. S-R staffers are especially interested in hearing citizens' suggestions about news coverage of their neighborhoods.

This is the third in a series of monthly forums. Previous sessions were in the Spokane Valley and West Central Community Center. The fourth forum will be Dec. 6 at the newspaper's North Idaho building, 608 Northwest Blvd., Coeur d'Alene.

Admission to the forums is free and light refreshments will be served. Seating is limited, so people interested in attending should register by calling 744-5666.

Initiative would effectively end commercial trapping in Washington

Vote-yes campaign's funds come mostly from out of state

By Dan Hansen
Staff writer

In an age when Washington is best known for its aerospace and software industries, Roy Breeden participates in a far older trade.

Each year, he and about 600 other state residents head into the woods and marshes to trap animals for their skins. It is a pastime that is both romantic for its image of the solitary and self-sufficient outdoorsman, and startling for its undeniable brutality.

Trappers in Washington last year legally captured more than 11,000 fur-bearing animals in devices designed to grip, crush, choke or drown. Opponents call the traps barbaric and archaic. Trappers and ranchers call them indispensable.

On Tuesday, Washington voters will make the final call when they vote on Initiative 713. It would ban the most productive forms of trapping.

Oregon has an identical proposal on the ballot, and four other states have passed anti-trapping initiatives since 1994.

"If Oregon and Washington pass these measures, it will give momentum to the national effort to ban these traps," said Wayne Pacelle, senior vice president of the Humane Society of the United States.

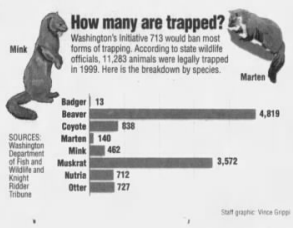
That's why Pacelle's Washington, D.C., group has donated $135,000 to Protect Our Pets and Wildlife, the group promoting Washington's initiative. The International Fund for

Continued: Trapping/B5

FAST FACT

Initiative 713

I-713 would outlaw steel-jawed leg-hold traps, neck snares and other body-gripping traps to capture animals for commerce in pelts or recreation. It also would ban two types of animal poison, only one of which is registered for use in the state.



Hunting coalition targets initiatives

By Dan Hansen
Staff writer

After 10 years of ballot-box losses, a group representing hunters and trappers is striking back.

Virginia-based Ballot Issues Coalition is sponsoring pro-hunting referendums in four states. An Alaska proposal would ban future initiatives affecting wildlife management. One in Arizona seeks to require a two-thirds vote to pass future wildlife initiatives. Constitutional amendments in North Dakota and Virginia

Continued: Coalition/B5

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Region

Gonzaga gets $2 million for natural resource center

By Virginia de Leon
Staff writer

Gorton, Nethercutt helped win passage of bill

An appropriations bill pushed through Congress by Sen. Slade Gorton and Rep. George Nethercutt will grant Gonzaga University $2 million to start a natural resource center.

The Energy and Water Appropriations Bill, which included the money for GU, was signed last week by President Clinton. It was vetted at first because the original bill included regulations for the Missouri River.

"I'm ecstatic," said GU's president, the Rev. Robert Spitzer, in an interview earlier this month. "This center will be a key player in the economy and the natural resources of the region."

Plans for Gonzaga's Inland Northwest Natural Resource Research Center were made about a year and a half ago, said Robert Prusch, a biology professor and acting dean of GU's College of Arts and Sciences.

The Inland Northwest has many environmental issues that are specific to the area, he said. Some of these concerns include field burning and pollution in the Coeur d'Alene basin due to mining.

"There's a concern here for the environment," Prusch said. "Eventually, we have to go beyond saying there is a problem and start addressing the solutions."

That's where the resource center comes in, Spitzer said.

The center will address the needs of the area, he said. It will encourage environmental protection while promoting the "wise use" of natural resources. To do this, Gonzaga will provide research and work in partnership with local industries involved in mining, forestry, energy generation and agriculture.

"Economic vitality is going to occur with the enhancement of our natural resources," Spitzer said.

The center will cost $23.8 million to build.

Although the $2 million from Congress jump-starts the project, GU still needs money from other sources such as private foundations. The university proposes to provide $14.8 million of its own money.

Nethercutt and Gorton were instrumental in getting the $2 million, Spitzer said.

"Frankly, I couldn't have done it without them," said Spitzer, who asked the two congressmen for federal support. "As a constituent, they helped me with every step."

This isn't the first time Gonzaga has received federal dollars for local projects.

In 1994, then-Speaker of the House Tom Foley attached $10 million to an appropriations bill to build Gonzaga's library. It was named for his parents, Ralph E. and Helen H. Foley.

GU's Inland Northwest Natural Resources Research Center will develop experts in the various sciences, Prusch said. These people will do research and serve as environmental consultants for the community.

The university already has faculty members with expertise in many fields, including insect biology and plant ecology.

The center also will add two full-time faculty members — one in environmental science and biology, and the other in the area of analytical and environmental chemistry. A staff person also will be hired to coordinate outreach activities between Gonzaga and industries within the Inland Northwest.

In addition to faculty, the center also will train students who will go out and work in these scientific fields, Prusch said.

The center will be housed in Hughes Hall, which will be renovated and expanded. One new addition will be a greenhouse for plant biology.

Construction for the center should begin in the summer and is expected to be completed by 2003, Prusch said.

From staff reports

BRIEFLY

Man found guilty in shooting death

A man involved in a January home-invasion slaying was found guilty of first-degree murder Tuesday by Spokane County Superior Court Judge Richard Schroeder.

Marquis Jones, 25, is expected to be sentenced in December for his role in the murder of Michael J. Guilbeault, 21, in his 10921 E. Nixon house.

Cases against four others accused of participating in Guilbeault's killing remain open. Investigators said Jones and Randy Powell pushed through Guilbeault's door after Tiffany Herbold got him to answer.

Two other men, Joshua Campbell and James Smith, were also charged in Guilbeault's death.

The five were apparently looking to rob Guilbeault of cash. He was shot by Powell while being searched, court documents said.

The home where the murder occurred was also the scene of a fire over the weekend. The fire may have been started by candles burning on the porch, investigators said, but a final report is pending.

Two men sought in drive-by shooting

The Spokane County Sheriff's Office is searching for two males involved in a drive-by shooting in the Spokane Valley on Monday evening, Sheriff's spokesman Cpl. Dave Reagan reported.

No one was injured.

A car described as a maroon Nissan 280ZX pulled alongside another vehicle with four passengers at about 9 p.m., Reagan said.

The cars were traveling north on Pines near Marietta.

A man in the Nissan's passenger seat fired a pistol at the victims' car, which had recently passed the suspect vehicle.

Four bullets hit the car, including one that shattered the right rear window, Reagan said.

The suspects fled north on Pines.

The victims, who are from Usk, Wash., Cusick, Wash., and Montana, said they believed the driver and gunmen were white, said Reagan. They also said the Nissan had Washington license plates.

Anyone with information is asked to call Crime Check at 456-2233.

Eastern State Hospital names new director

Hal Wilson has been named chief executive officer of Eastern State Hospital in Medical Lake.

Wilson had been acting CEO since Jan Gregg was named the head of Western State Hospital, Washington State's other mental hospital, in July.

Wilson has worked as business manager and chief operations officer since his hiring in 1981. He was previously in the Air Force for 30 years.

Wilson said he plans to work to maintain a safe working environment and boost employee morale and to maintain patient care standards required by federal and national accreditation agencies.

Coroner says man's death was overdose

■ *Pullman*

After investigating the victim's apartment and reviewing autopsy results, the Whitman County Coroner determined that student Scott McDermid, 24, died of an accidental multiple drug overdose.

The Washington State University student was found by his roommate in their apartment about a mile from campus on Oct. 25.

Apparently, McDermid died around 1 p.m. that day after ingesting a deadly amount of alcohol, tranquilizers and narcotics.

Studded tires legal on state roads

Starting today, Washington drivers may use studded tires on state roads.

The state bans the use of studded tires from April 1 to Oct. 31 to minimize damage they cause to roads.

Drivers can get road condition reports from the transportation department at (800) 695-7623 or on the Web at wsdot.wa.gov/traveler.

Humane: Board eyes new shelter

Continued from B1

months on the job. The board gave no reason for Canterbury's dismissal, and six shelter workers quit in protest.

After a year of temporary leaders, the board hired Doug Raper as executive director in January 1999. He quit a month later.

Then came O'Shaughnessy and Brown.

"We know it's going to be difficult to fill the position," Richards said. "But it is a good job. It offers an interesting challenge in dealing with animal population issues."

In addition, the board hopes to build a new shelter in the next three or four years, and the new director would be heavily involved in that, she said.

The board may launch a national search for a director this time, Richards said. "We only advertised locally last time."

O'Shaughnessy said board members are going to have to change their attitude if they want to find someone good.

"I just wish they'd stop throwing people away like cordwood," he said. "I have my shortcomings like anyone else. But . . . when you go through 11 directors in 11 years, something's wrong and it's not necessarily always with the directors."

Gorge: Backers envision landmark

Continued from B1

Institute.

Those stakeholders — groups that have an interest in the park proposal — include the Peaceful Valley and Latah Creek neighborhood associations, the Convention and Visitors Bureau, the city's park department and the Spokane Tribe.

As it stands now, the Gorge Park plan is nebulous at best. All its proponents know is that it will stretch from the lower falls to the confluence with Latah Creek and will be primarily a natural area.

While it may be joined to the city's existing parks, it will be its own entity, said Mike Terrell, chairman of the city's Design Review Committee, who facilitated Tuesday's meeting.

"It's not going to be Riverfront Park," Terrell said. "It should be something else. It needs to be something else."

Abbott cautioned the park's supporters that the something else may not include a national designation.

"It's probably highly unlikely that you could be a national park," she said. "It's probably highly unlikely that you will be a national monument."

Abbott did say that the project's organizers could pursue a National Heritage designation, although she said "it tends to be a very political process."

None of that has dampened the enthusiasm of the project's backers, who see the park becoming a major landmark for Spokane.

"This will help this community's identity, its place in history," said Rick Hastings of Friends of the Falls. "If you look at successful communities in the United States, they've done a great deal with their rivers. And we've got the best river I've seen."

Most amendments update City Charter

Measures remove sexist, old language, clarify other areas

By Oliver Staley
Staff writer

City of Spokane voters will have a chance to vote Tuesday on five amendments to the City Charter.

Most are housekeeping measures required by the change to the strong mayor form of government or are efforts to remove sexist and antiquated language from the charter:

Amendment 1

Would remove a section of the charter that gives hiring preferences to married men and men with children. The section, which dates to 1910, is unconstitutional and has been ignored for years.

Amendment 2

Would establish the Neighborhood Council program as a permanent part of the City Charter. The amendment, brought forward by members of neighborhood councils, would give more permanence to the program, which currently could be abolished by a simple 4-3 council vote.

ELECTION 2000 MAKING A CHOICE

Amendment 3

Would replace masculine nouns and pronouns with gender-neutral terms. The amendment would add "or her" to references to "him," and change "chairman" to "chair."

Amendment 4

Would clean up and clarify language referring to the Civil Service Commission. The current language makes reference to the old city commission form of government, which has not been in place since 1960 and would clarify that the Civil Service Commission's budget allocation is to be based on the previous year's payroll.

Amendment 5

Would clean up language that resulted from conflicts in the districting and strong mayor initiatives that passed last year. It would also establish one-year residency requirements for candidates for city government and restore the right of the council to require reports from the mayor and hire its own staff.

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OPINION

To submit a letter by e-mail: editor@spokesman.com

Our view

Thanks to help from National Park Service, Spokane at last may be able to showcase, more fully, its gorgeous river.

Plans for river gorge park put into action

Spokane without its river gorge would be like Seattle without Puget Sound or San Francisco without the bay.

The Spokane River is our city's single most important piece of geography. It's the reason James Glover founded the city here. And it was an important gathering spot long before there was a city. American Indians fished at the falls for centuries.

The river has been used and sometimes abused over the years.

For Expo '74, the community cleared away decades of industrial neglect and reclaimed a substantial portion of the river in the downtown area.

Now, with help from the National Park Service, Spokane has an opportunity to preserve and protect a section of the river from the falls to Latah Creek.

Acting on a request from Friends of the Falls, one of many groups interested in protecting the area, the Park Service will devote 400 hours to help plan a park in the river gorge.

The idea is almost as old as the city. As early as 1913, landscape architects John Olmstead and his brother Frederick urged the Spokane Park Board to turn the wild riverbank into "Gorge Park."

The idea surface several times over the years, but really gained momentum during discussions of the proposal for a Lincoln Street Bridge.

Interest in a park has continued to grow.

Friends of Centennial Trail member Jon Rascoff said that group for years has wanted to close the gap in the Centennial Trail between Riverside State Park and Riverfront Park. The Cheney Cowles Museum has expressed an interest in sharing ideas with park proponents.

Likewise, the Spokane Park Board has kept the gorge in its sights for years, buying up parcels along the riverbank as they became available. The city owns about 75 percent of the south riverbank and a large portion of the north bank.

But for all the good efforts over time to preserve the area, the vision of what the park would be remains nebulous.

At least two dozen groups have expressed a specific interest in how the gorge plan turns out. And the city park department is one of those stakeholders.

That's where the National Park Service comes in. The park service is an outside entity with no stake in the project, but with loads of expertise. Its planners are uniquely situated to work with the various groups to develop a plan that can be widely accepted.

This isn't the first time the park service has helped with natural area development in the area. It also helped citizens plan a system of trails in the Liberty Lake area that is now being implemented.

This doesn't mean the area would become a national park or a national monument. The park service is only here as a consultant.

Back in 1913, the Olmsteads had high hopes for the gorge. "It is a tremendous feature of the landscape and one which is rarer in a large city than river, bay or mountain. Any city should prize and preserve its great landscape features . . ."

The potential for the gorge was evident even then.

Now, with a little help from the National Park Service, Spokane has the opportunity to display this natural jewel in a way that it can be fully appreciated.

John Kafentzis/For the editorial board

Golden Pen

Fulfill our libraries' fine potential

Letter of the week
■ From Oct. 25

In 1990, Spokane citizens were asked to approve a $28.8 million bond issue to replace the Spokane Public Library system with new facilities and an updated automation system. The voters said yes, and the library board and administrators delivered on the promises. Spokane has a new downtown library (its reading room acknowledged as one of the 10 best in the country), five new neighborhood branches, a state-of-the-art automation system and the expenditure of an additional $3 million on library materials.

Spokane has the first-class library voters agreed to build and support, but access to it will be limited unless funds cuts from the library budget are restored.

Citizens are currently paying for the project; the bonds have not yet been retired. However, with the current schedule of open hours, library users will not be able to enjoy the full benefits of their investment.

Libraries are a public good, essential to a democratic society.

Jane Jacobs, author of "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," describes libraries as people places that bring people downtown, that provide "eyes on the street" and bring activity and movement.

The downtown library should be open on Saturday and all library facilities should have evening hours. Libraries are an important part of downtown and neighborhood life.

We voted for the new system. We are paying for it. The City Council can make it possible for us to make maximum use of it.

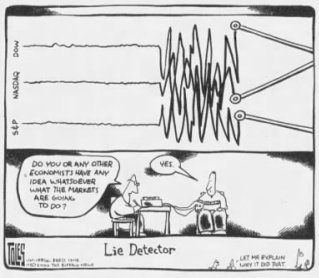
Toni Savelli
Spokane

■ The Golden Pen is a feature of the Monday Opinion page. Each week The Spokesman-Review editorial board nominates one piece of artwork or a published letter to the editor for its **Golden Pen** award. At the end of each month, the board will choose one of the nominees to receive a 10-karat gold Cross pen. At the end of the year, the monthly winners will be honored at a reception at The Spokesman-Review.

Editorial board

Members of the editorial board are Stacey Cowles, publisher; Chris Peck, editor; Scott Sines, managing editor; John Webster, opinion editor; Rebecca Nappi, Doug Floyd and Ken Sands, interactive editors; D.F. Oliveria, Fern Christenson and Gary Crooks, writers; Jackie Van Allen and John Kafentzis, newsroom guest writers; and Monica Hilliard, community guest writer.





Monday Gallery

This week's Gallery features Tom Toles of the Buffalo News, Signe Wilkinson of the Philadelphia Daily News, Wayne Stayskal of the Tampa Tribune and Times, Walt Handelsman of the New Orleans Times-Picayne and Nick Anderson of The Louisville Courier-Journal.







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Marines killed in crash honored in San Diego

Among those killed was Wilbur, Wash. soldier Nathan Hays

By Seth Hettena
Associated Pres

SAN DIEGO — Marines gathered Thursday to remember seven fallen comrades — including a Wilbur, Wash. man — who died when their refueling plane crashed in Pakistan in the largest single loss of life for American troops in the U.S.-led war on terrorism.

In dress uniforms and camouflage fatigues, grim-faced troops stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar in San Diego passed quietly into the base movie theatre for a solemn service with relatives of those who died in the crash.

Among the dead that were honored was Sgt. Nathan P. Hays, 21. Hays attended Wilbur High School, was a stand-out athlete and an Eagle Scout. His parents, Jim and Kim Hays live in Spokane.

On the grass outside the theater, the Marine Corps arranged seven pairs of empty black combat boots, M-16 rifles, six flight helmets and one combat helmet, for the radio operator, to honor their fallen colleagues.

On the stage inside were framed photos of the seven Marines, each adorned with a set of military dog tags and a bouquet of flowers.

"All the things we take for granted, these guys aren't going to do again," a base spokesman, Maj. T.V. Johnson, said of the Marines who died when their KC-130 crashed last week.

The service was set to begin with an invocation from Rear Adm. Louis V. Iasiello, the head chaplain of the Marine Corps, followed by the hymn "Amazing Grace," readings from the Bible, and remarks by commanders of refueling squadron VMGR-352, also known as the Raiders.

Among the dignitaries in attendance were Gov. Gray Davis, members of Congress, and the assistant commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Michael J. Williams. There were seats in the front row for 22 immediate family members.

Eulogies were to be given by friends of the six men and one woman who died in the Jan. 9 nighttime crash on a mountainside in southwestern Pakistan.The closing of the ceremony was to include a 21-gun salute, and the playing "Taps" by a bugler. Lt. Col. Carl Parker, the squadron's commanding officer, was to present flags to the victims' families.

The crash, the cause of which remains under investigation, was felt deeply in the tight-knit squadron that provides critical supply and aerial refueling support to the war effort. An all-volunteer crew left the base last week to take the place of the lost crew.

Those killed in the crash included radio operator Sgt. Jeannette L. Winters, 25, of Gary, Ind., the first woman killed since the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan began in early October.

In addition to Hays and Winters, those killed were Capt. Matthew W. Buncroft, 29, of Redding; Capt. Daniel G. McCollum, 29, of Irmo, S.C.; Gunnery Sgt. Stephen L. Bryson, 36, of Montgomery, Ala.; Staff Sgt. Scott N. Germonen, 37, of New York City; and Lance Cpl. Bryan P. Bertrand, 23, of Coos Bay.

The bodies of all seven crew members have been recovered from the crash site and sent to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware.

REGIONAL NOTES

County Lines

IDAHO

Benewah County

■ *Plummer*

Heyburn State Park is planning to purchase a **cruise boat** this spring for tours on Heyburn's waters and into Harrison. The park had several test cruises last summer on a rented boat with park rangers educating guests on the plant and animal life on Lake Chatcolet and the St. Joe River. Some of the trips included a meal. The public response suggested the need to purchase the park's own boat.

Bonner County

■ *Priest River*

Four students from Bonner County recently earned degrees at the **University of Idaho. Tara Cook**, Priest River, earned a bachelor's in political science; **Sharon Reed**, Priest River, earned a bachelor's degree in elementary education; **Dustin Lungo**, Priest River, earned a bachelor's in physical education; and **Darren Thomas**, Laclede, earned a bachelor of science degree in history.

Boundary County

■ *Bonners Ferry*

The junior high must build a covered fire escape to meet safety requirements in order to have more than 49 people in the gym at one time. Since 1999 the school has been trying to raise the necessary $20,000. Recently the school received a $5,000 donation from the Idaho Community Foundation, $3,500 from the Mount Hall Auction and a $1,000 matching funds grant from Wal-Mart. To make a donation, call Principal Sharon Wiseman at (208) 267-5852.

Kootenai County

■ *Post Falls*

There will be two community meetings regarding the use of the **Old Church in Post Falls**: 6:30-8:30 p.m. Jan. 22 and noon to 2 p.m. Jan. 24 at the Post Falls Library Community Room, 821 N. Spokane St. The Old Church is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is being restored to serve as a community and arts center. Also, an open house is planned for Monday, from noon to 1 p.m., at the church located at William and Fourth Avenue, so residents can see the renovations. All interested individuals and groups are welcome to share their ideas for the church. The meetings are being organized by Community Building Partners, a nonprofit organization which purchased and is restoring the building.

Latah County

■ *Moscow*

For senior citizen organizations to be assured they'll have a senior center at the 1912 Center, they must help pay for it, according to city officials. **The city hopes to open a senior center** at the building in April, **but hasn't budgeted money** to furnish it or pay for heat. City leaders want to know what organization, if any, will take responsibility for the senior center. The proposed senior center would be a 23-foot-by-32-foot space with a kitchenette, hookups for computers and access to restrooms. It will connect with a wellness room and a private space to take blood pressure.

Shoshone County

■ *Wallace*

Gov. Dirk Kempthorne will visit the Wallace Junior/Senior High School at 10 a.m. today to commend the community for its efforts in passing the plant facilities levy and to thank the community for dropping out of a lawsuit against the state regarding school construction. Mayor Ron Gantone will be directing the event.

Pend Oreille County

■ *Newport*

The birthday of **Martin Luther King Jr.** will be celebrated at CREATE Place. **The Rev. Percy "Happy" Watkins and the New Hope Baptist Choir will perform** an inspirational speech in King's honor, followed by several musical selections. The 15-member New Hope choir features the vocal talents of Aletha Everette and violinist Kiranda Marshall. The celebration begins at 4 p.m. on Sundaylan. 20.

Whitman County

■ *Pullman*

A real estate developer has told Pullman's City Council he was considering building a **$2.5 million eight-theater multiplex.** Developer Duane Breisford said he wanted to pursue the project only if the city would exempt the theater from an admission tax on tickets. He said the city of Moscow doesn't have such a tax, and he would have trouble competing with prices if he had to pay it in Pullman. The council said that the city attorney would look at the legality of exempting the theater from the tax. The city currently gets more than $150,000 a year from its admission tax. Most of that money comes from Washington State University athletic events.

MONTANA

Lincoln County

■ *Libby*

Additional elk hunting opportunities for youth 12 to 14 years old is being considered by the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission. It's proposed that youth could obtain an antlerless elk permit in certain hunting districts. This and other proposals will be discussed at the annual northwest Montana FWP Commission hearing.

■ Some of the information in County Lines comes from readers' tips and from community newspapers. Send your tips by fax to County Lines at (208) 765-7149; by mail to County Lines, The Idaho Spokesman-Review, 608 Northwest Blvd., Suite 200, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814; or by e-mail to news@spokesman.com.

Missing fuel rods may be buried at Hanford

Associated Press

WATERFORD, Conn. — Officials in Washington and South Carolina are considering digging up casks of radioactive waste as part of the search for two missing fuel rods from a Connecticut nuclear plant.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials said this week they believe the rods from the Millstone One plant were sent by mistake to low-level waste sites at Barnwell, S.C., or Washington's Hanford Nuclear Reservation, or both.

Highly radioactive spent fuel is not supposed to be buried at those sites.

Fuel rods have never before been lost by the commercial nuclear industry in the United States, according to the NRC.

It is up to the states involved to decide whether to dig up casks, John Hickman, NRC licensing project manager for Millstone One, said Wednesday.

"It's dangerous and cost-prohibitive, but they haven't ruled it out," Hickman said.

Contractors in South Carolina and Washington are using computer models of their sites to determine whether the pencil-thin fuel rods pose a significant hazard.

"We are following the state's lead on this. If they want to look for the fuel rods, that's their decision and we will assist them in that," said Chad Hyslop, a spokesman for US Ecology, which operates a commercial low-level waste disposal site at Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

Treetop view



Tyrone Kahlstrand/The Spokesman-Review

A bald eagle sits in a tree over the Spokane River near downtown Spokane on Thursday. The area the eagle overlooks is proposed as a park where people and creatures could enjoy the river.

River Gorge park taking shape

Area near falls could be left as it was hundreds of years ago

By Jim Camden
Staff writer

Tags hung on the "tree" offered visions for a place that could someday be the Spokane River Gorge park and conservation area.

Visitors who walked around the room at the YWCA Thursday evening studied a map with possible locations for trails, lookouts and interpretive centers in the gorge. They thumbed through histories of the falls and the city, and marveled at the artifacts on display from the Spokane Tribe.

And they paused to fill out tags with their wishes for what the area could become, and hang them on some curving branches anchored in the center table.

The end of a series of workshops designed to shape a concept for the Spokane River gorge's future produced some strong themes to match the impressive displays set up by The Great Gorge Group.

As in past meetings, the themes of preservation and restoration were strong on the tags, and among the people studying the displays.

That meshes with the Spokane Tribe's hopes for the area, said Brian Flett of the tribe's Culture Department. The Spokanes have been working with the Gorge Group on developing a plan, and like the latest design that has most of the trails along the cliffs, with viewing areas for visitors to look down into the gorge.

That could disappoint some who have offered suggestions at past workshops. A common suggestion was to get better access or more access to the water level. But building trails along the river in the gorge would require heavy equipment and moving earth and rock, which could scare off the wildlife and damage historically significant areas, Flett said.

"We should use (the gorge area) as an educational tool, to let the community of Spokane know that history did not begin in the 1800s, that this was the Inland Empire's hub for thousands of years," he said.

Under the current plan, visitors would get to the water level where a trail would cross the Spokane River on a foot bridge, linking the north and south trails in a loop.

The south trail could connect the Centennial Trail with the Fish Lake, John Wayne and Columbia Plateau trails.

Interpretive centers could be set up at the old Sally's Restaurant, which the city owns, at the Downtown Library, and at the Peaceful Valley Community Center.



Staff map

Blood center draws interest via e-mail

By Tom Sowa
Staff writer

Agency goes online to seek donations from past donors

Kirk Wood-Gaines opened his office e-mail program and expected the usual mix of company messages and digital blather.

Instead, what popped up with an "Urgent" subject line was a request from the Inland Northwest Blood Center.

It said his blood type, B-positive, was in extremely short supply. Would he donate at least one pint?

The message gave him a direct Web site link that would have let him schedule an appointment with one more mouse click.

Instead, Wood-Gaines, the human resources director at Hollister-Stier Laboratories, called the center and told them he would be down the next morning.

Like other nonprofit agencies, the Inland Northwest Blood Center has embraced the use of e-mail to reach busy people.

"This is a lot less intrusive for me," said Wood-Gaines of the blood bank e-mail request. "Most of my day I'm getting round-the-clock phone calls. This contact method is effective for me."

The blood center didn't find his e-mail address by accident. Like the 9,500 other residents in the blood center's e-mail database, he had already donated blood during a blood drive and had volunteered his e-mail address at the time.

The Inland Northwest Blood Center has found e-mail a simple way to identify and reach people when a need arises.

Many nonprofit groups have used e-mail to send out targeted fund-raising pitches. Others find people with key skills, such as computer fluency or carpentry, and seek their volunteer help on a project.

Blood banks have relied almost exclusively on replenishing its blood supply through phone calls — or telerecruiting.

The Inland Northwest Blood Center, the primary provider of blood for 28 hospitals, clinics and transfusion centers in Washington and North Idaho, keeps a database of 174,000 people who have made donations in the past. Those with e-mail make up 18 percent of that group.

As the number of people owning or using computers increases, blood banks around the country have shifted some of their recruiting to e-mail, said Brett Johnson, the Spokane center's marketing coordinator.

The Spokane center started using e-mail in May, after hiring an outside computer programmer to build an application for the job.

The results have been positive, said Stephanie Etter, a recruitment specialist at the blood center in Spokane.

"People don't feel pressured by e-mail. Phone calls remind people of telemarketers calling them at home," she said.

Etter is also the e-mail manager at the center. Her busiest day occurred two weeks ago when she sent out 1,200 urgent e-mail requests.

That day the center found itself short of three blood types. Etter sent a memo to the center's tech group and told it she needed the e-mail addresses of people matching that description.

In 90 minutes it gave her a list of 1,200 people who matched the three blood types.

She merged the names into an existing form letter, then clicked "send."

Beyond emergency shortages, the center sends e-mail when it needs to remind donors of an upcoming blood drive.

To build that database, the center asks donors to provide e-mail addresses.

The feature Wood-Gaines appreciated was the one-click option for scheduling a donation. For now that option isn't fully automated; a blood center worker who sees the scheduling message then has to check for a best time and call or e-mail back the would-be donor.

Etter said blood banks are moving toward using totally automated scheduling programs that send the donor to a Web link that actively tracks all available time-slots for donations.

Donors could then find the available time slots and choose among them.

After a donor chooses a slot, the program calendar updates that information, then routes a confirmation e-mail to the donor without anyone else needing to intervene.

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SECTION B
Sunday, March 24, 2002
The Spokesman-Review
Spokane, Wash./Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Region

Waste woes
Highway crews dread spring crop of urine-filled bottles /Page B3

Opinion/B6 Roundtable/B7

Competitors log in some great efforts

Contestants focus on friendship and camaraderie



Spokane Community College forestry student Dalton Fry, 19, uses all his strength as he saws through a 16-inch log during the Logger Sports Competition on Saturday.

Dan Pelle/The Spokesman-Review

By Kristen Kromer
Staff writer

Justin Taylor's ax blade winked in the sun. As he planted his feet in the footholds of his log, he touched the ax head to his lips briefly before hefting it high above him.

"One, two, go!" the starter called, and Taylor chopped with hits steady as a metronome, first this side, then that, slicing a perfect V into the wood.

The crowd yelled: "C'mon Justin! Faster! Like a beaver!"

And 30 seconds and 34 hits later, the log yawned and split in two.

Chopping, sawing, climbing, throwing and racing were the actions of the day at the 29th annual Logger Sports Competition at Spokane Community College Saturday. About 70 students from seven schools in Washington, Idaho, Montana and California came to compete in a variety events.

Logging competitions started back when men worked in isolated logging camps. For bragging rights, they'd challenge each other to see who could chop fastest, throw farthest and climb highest.

Today, it's more about the team.

"Logging sports are about friendship and camaraderie, instead of us against them, like other sports," said Tom Rieger, natural resource instructor at SCC.

That's one thing that's kept SCC student Kristie Bretz at it. She's one of three women on SCC's nine-person logger sports team.

"Everyone is real supportive, and it's a team sport. If we had to depend on my individual ability we'd be up a creek without a paddle," she said.

As she took her turn at the ax throw, she placed her left foot forward, raised the ax above her head and rocked it toward the target once, then twice before letting go. After several lazy revolutions, the ax planted itself in the target.

"That's only the fourth time I've hit the bull's-eye," said Bretz, 20.

Besides an interest in logging or natural resources, many are drawn to logger sports simply because of the novelty. Some need only see a man scramble up a 50-foot pole in 15 seconds using two spurs and a rope to be hooked for life.

Daniel Calkins, 19, just recently joined SCC's logger sports team. After attending a competition with a friend, he was smitten.

"I was one of those guys not good at sports that require a ball," he said. "So this is ideal for me."

Washington State University student Catlynn Swan also was thrilled to find how well she was suited for logger sports. During the vertical hard-hit, competitors worked to split a 10-inch-diameter log

Continued: Forestry/B8

Hands-on learning



Colin McAvany/The Spokesman-Review

Christy Burns, 21, at left, learns to defend herself as her sister Kim Cruz, 19, attacks with a rubber knife on Saturday.

Class teaches art of a quick getaway

Defense expert shows students how to put some hurt on attackers

By Tracy Ellig
Staff writer

In every violent attack, the predator has a weakness — a tipping point, a soft spot, a vulnerability to be exploited.

Bruce Ward knows them all and on Saturday he revealed them for free during a two-hour self-defense class at the YWCA in downtown Spokane.

A second-degree black belt in Shotokan karate, Ward works as a civilian at Fairchild Air Force Base and teaches a martial arts course there on weekday nights. He'll teach a basic self-defense course for free to any group that asks. On this day, 11 women and two men showed up to learn the power of a slap to the face, a twist of the wrist and a well-placed kick.

The emphasis of his class is escape. "Your head and your feet are your two best friends," he said at the outset.

He teaches how to escape from a brutish grab of the hair, a choke hold, a full nelson, a clench on the wrist, even a knife at the throat.

It's not just theory. Ward tells his students of a drunk who tried to headbutt him in a Spokane bar. As the man's head arced toward him, Ward slapped it aside and the man tumbled into a wall.

Ward is a big man. In his black belt and white martial arts uniform, he makes it look so easy. His blue-belt assistant for the classes, David Brown, always falls just the right way, always gives up the hold when Ward twists his arm or turns his weight.

The students are skeptical.

"No matter how strong the guy is?" asked Carol Flummer, a single mom who wanted her 11-year-old son Josh to know how to defend himself. "I can't believe it."

This gets Flummer special attention. Ward grabs her by her shirt. He tells her what to do. Then grab-twist-turn and she has the big man in her power.

"It's real simple, everyday stuff," she said later. "It's all hands and feet."

She seems hooked. So does everyone else. In 30 minutes Ward has them laughing — laughing about breaking free from someone trying to rob, murder or rape them.

But no one seems to be thinking about

Continued: Defense/B2

Gorgeous new park envisioned

Proposal for 'Great Gorge Park' to be officially unveiled Thursday

By Amy Cannata
Staff writer

For thousands of years, people from all across the Inland Northwest gathered to catch fish at the base of the Spokane falls.

Native Americans from the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Kalispel and Colville tribes, among others, would work together to harvest the salmon spawning in the Spokane River.

But with the construction of dams, the salmon stopped coming, and so did many of the people living in and around Spokane as the falls and the Spokane River gorge were swallowed up by development.



Staff map

Now the Spokane River's grand falls are bringing together people — city officials, conservation advocates, the Spokane Tribe, businesses and neighborhood groups — in pursuit of a "Great Gorge Park" to honor and protect the downtown resource.

Park supporters, led by Friends of the Falls and the Great Gorge Group, will unveil their master conceptual plan Thursday for a park centered on the Spokane River falls and the surrounding river gorge.

The area in question runs from Riverfront Park on the east to High Bridge Park on the west.

The public is invited to review the plan from 5:30 to 8 p.m. at the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, 2316 W. First Ave.

The museum will be open free of charge after the presentation.

Goals of the plan are preservation and conservation of the landscape, access to the falls, educating the public about the area's historical and cultural importance and connecting the park to nearby green areas.

The final plan likely will include a terraced staircase connecting Riverfront Park and a falls viewing area, a footbridge over the river to connect the western portion of the Centennial Trail to the Gorge Park, and an

Continued: Park/B8

Backers of Valley city begin short campaign

They hope Yardley dispute stirs interest in incorporation election

By Lorie Hutson
Staff writer

Yardley's fame is fading fast.

After a swift reversal last week, a fight between Spokane and a possible sister city in the Valley suddenly no longer is the issue.

Now, Spokane Valley city backers will have to refocus their campaign. They have a little more than eight weeks to convince voters that cityhood is right for the Valley.

An unexpected state Supreme Court ruling that annexations based on petitions are illegal cleared the way for a vote on Valley incorporation. The Spokane City Council dropped an appeal over the boundaries of the new city on Monday. By Thursday, incorporation was on May's ballot.

But the city's appeal and the ensuing outcry stirred interest in what had been a quiet incorporation campaign. Valley city backers are hoping the momentum will carry through to the polls, said Cary Driskell, an attorney and campaign director for the new city effort.

Continued: Valley/B2



Jesse Tinsley/The Spokesman-Review

Cree Warriors Pistol Bullet, of Colville, dances Saturday in the casino.

Tribal gamboling

CdA tribe celebrates anniversary of casino with traditional dances

By Thomas Clouse
Staff writer

WORLEY, Idaho — The dancers circled the floor, honoring their elders and heritage.

They stepped with the pageantry of ages, seeking to preserve the future.

But the grand entry dance didn't parade into the center of the main camp, as custom dictates. Instead, it entered a huge building that hosts boxing events and concerts.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe on Saturday hosted a powwow to mark the ninth anniversary of the tribe-owned Coeur d'Alene Casino.

"This facility started as an empty field that flooded every year," event coordinator Cliff SJohn said. "And now it's a complex that includes a 110-room hotel and over 180,000 square feet of gaming and entertainment."

Last year, the event attracted about 180 tribal dancers. SJohn estimated the Saturday turnout at about 600 dancers.

The casino generates between $14 million and $18 million in profits a year. The tribe spends 5 percent of that on local education programs.

"The Coeur d'Alene Tribe does an awful lot of good for this area," said spectator Martin Nellor of Windy Bay. "When they get the golf course done, we'll be back for sure."

Contact the City Desk: (509) 459-5400; fax (509) 459-5482; e-mail news@spokesman.com Online regional news: www.spokesmanreview.com

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Man arrested in cross-burning

Associated Press

MOSES LAKE, Wash. — Grant County sheriff's deputies on Saturday arrested a 37-year-old Moses Lake man for investigation of malicious harassment in a cross-burning episode.

Accompanied by FBI agents, the deputies executed a search warrant at the home of Leonard Knigge, who then confessed to burning a cross on the lawn of a local mixed-race family March 3, said Chief Deputy Mark Mann.

Lisa Holman, who is white, was cooking a meal when she saw the 4-foot-tall cross, soaked in lighter fluid, burning in the back yard. She and her husband, Charlie Holman, who is black, ran outside to extinguish the flames.

About an hour later, a brick came hurtling through their window, nearly striking one of their two boys. They found an obscenity written on the windowpane.

A neighbor chased a man in a white hooded sweat shirt down the street until the man hopped into a white, older-model, two-door car and sped away.

Mann said interviews with witnesses led authorities to Knigge.

He is being held in the Grant County Jail for investigation of two counts of malicious harassment and could face federal hate crime charges as well.

"The FBI went through the door with us this morning, and we're hoping the FBI will follow up on some sort of civil rights violation, but it's up to them," Mann said.

Mann said he expected Knigge's first court appearance to be on Monday. It was not known whether he has a lawyer.

Park: City won't play lead role in financing

Continued from B1

interpretive center — possibly at the site of the former Salty's restaurant.

The Spokane Tribe likely will take a lead role in developing the interpretive center, said Bryan Flett of the Tribe's cultural department.

"I think the best part for the Spokane Tribe is having the opportunity to tell the history to the community. History here didn't start in the 1800s, it started at the beginning of time," Flett said.

The concept of a gorge park has been around since Spokane has had a city park system.

The idea languished for years, then was resurrected when a group of residents joined to fight plans for an automobile bridge spanning the falls.

That fight grew into plans for a place that Spokane could use to reidentify what makes it special, said Rick Hastings, who helped found Friends of the Falls.

"Where else can you shop at Nordstrom and walk two blocks to where bald eagles are soaring?" Hastings asked.

Creating the park will go a long way toward helping Spokane's self-image, said Gavin Cooley, who also has been working on the project.

"It could cure this whole inferiority complex we have," he said.

Still unclear, however, is how to pay for park development.

"The city's not in a position at this time to take a lead role in the financial development of this park," said Spokane Mayor John Powers, who added the city Parks Department staff will help with the project.

The park likely will be paid for by a variety of sources, including the federal government, state grants and private contributions, said Cooley.

Forestry: Often good technique most important

Continued from B1

with the fewest hits possible.

Swinging her ax like a major league slugger, Swan finished with 41 hits. Her strong upper body gives her a powerful slice that makes the wood fly.

"Its cool when you find something that fits your body type," she said.

Power and strength are great assets for those who compete in logger sports, but it is often the one with better technique who wins.

In the obstacle pole race, for instance, participants run catlike up an inclined log with chain saw in hand. At the end of the pole, they saw off a disk of wood with two cuts, wood chips flying like sparks, before running back down.

Although speed helps, it is more important to have good balance and be precise with the cuts.

"You don't have to be a big jock," said SCC's Taylor. "It's more technique than brute strength. Everyone can do it, if they practice."

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Opinion

OUR VIEW

Spokane Gorge park could enhance a natural treasure of our region's history.

Great Gorge Park needed, possible

The Spokane River Gorge, stretching from Riverfront Park to Latah Creek, remains largely in a natural state.

The fact that this scenic treasure has been preserved despite a city growing up around it has little to do with visionary land-use planning. The truth is that it's impractical to run bulldozers up and down such steep, rocky slopes.

Nonetheless, a grass-roots organization has been working diligently for the past two years to create a "Great Gorge Park" to honor and protect the area. The Friends of the Falls' conceptual plan for the gorge was unveiled Thursday.

The plan calls for conservation of the landscape, greater public access to the falls, historical and cultural displays and connections to other nearby trails and parks.

It is an ambitious, but necessary, plan. The biggest unresolved question is where to get the money to implement the changes.

Fortunately, the costs of preservation are not great, and there is no known threat to the resource that would require a greater sense of urgency. The city already owns 80 percent of the land in question.

Mike Stone, city parks director, said the city supports the project philosophically if not financially. Official city recognition is crucial when it comes time for Friends of the Falls to apply for grants.

The first step is to hire a consultant to conduct more detailed planning and analysis and to acquire permits. That could cost somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000. The money must come from state grants, federal grants, private donations or foundations.

Other community organizations have joined Friends of the Falls to form the Great Gorge Group. Friends of the Centennial Trail and the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture have expressed direct interest in development of the plan. Companies such as Avista and Metropolitan Mortgage have neighboring properties and are involved, too.

"We've gotten to this point as a grass-roots organization on $12,000 a year," said Sara Ellerd, a member of Friends of the Falls and the city park board. "Now we've set a goal, and we've just got to do it. I don't think any one of us is willing to admit failure on this. The legacy is worth it."

It helps that the project has gained universal acceptance. "Nobody disagrees on this," said Gavin Cooley, Friends of the Falls board member. "We even had Bryan Flett talking about bringing the salmon back, and the people at Avista were smiling and nodding."

Flett, heritage coordinator of the Spokane Tribe, said the tribe wants to highlight the historical and cultural significance of the gorge.

For thousands of years, Indians gathered along the river banks to fish for salmon. Hydroelectric dams, from Grand Coulee to Avista's, closed off the river to salmon.

"It is our goal one day to get the salmon back to these falls," Flett said. "Some day the dams will reach their 'shelf life.' If we don't start laying the groundwork now to bring back the salmon, they won't come back."

That's an ambitious goal. So is the development of a "Great Gorge Park." It takes tremendous vision and leadership for such goals to become reality.

The Friends of the Falls and the Spokane Tribe should be commended for their wisdom and their work. They also could benefit from more community involvement. The next meeting of the Great Gorge Group is scheduled from noon to 1 p.m. on April 16 at the downtown Spokane Public Library.

Ken Sands/For the editorial board



The revelations of child molesting by priests and cover-ups by their bishops could lead to a meltdown of confidence in Catholic Church leaders, **John Leo** *says.*

Church needs immediate reforms

Universal Press Syndicate


John Leo

Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston was on CNN last week talking about his feelings in the wake of the scandal over sexually abusive priests. He feels vulnerable, weak, pained. Another report says the cardinal hopes to ride out the storm the way Teddy Kennedy rode out Chappaquiddick.

But nobody cares about Law's feelings or his prospects for a personal comeback. That is the sort of inward-looking clerical thinking that produced the crisis in the first place. Catholics care about the church's complicity in sexual assaults on their children, sometimes repeated assaults that went on for years. And they are repelled and enraged by the protective clericalism that rallied around accused priests and did little or nothing for their victims.

The church commits its moral authority (correctly, in my view) to the protection of the most vulnerable among us, the not-yet-born. Yet it clearly failed to protect the vulnerable victims here. "If this isn't a pro-life issue, then there are no pro-life issues," said Eugene Kennedy, a prominent Catholic psychologist. An American priest in Rome added this: A bishop's "heart and soul and power should be unambiguously on the side on the abused."

The sad truth is that church officials treated sexual assaults as if they were administrative problems or celibacy violations to be covered up by offering hush money and shifting priests from parish to parish. It doesn't seem to have occurred to them that these are classic "sins of omission" in Catholic terms, and possible cover-up crimes in the eyes of the state. A Catholic bishop in France was recently convicted of such a cover-up. He drew a three-month suspended sentence.

This is Round Three of the debate over sexually abusive priests, with very little positive change, despite the explosions of scandal and promises of reform that hit the media in the mid-1980s and again in the early 1990s. The bishops have no coherent national policy to deal with clerical sex abuse.

The church has not even defined the crisis correctly. The "pedophile priest" problem is actually two problems blurred into one. True, pedophiles are rare. Most sexual victims of priests are teenage boys, perhaps 95 percent, according to one estimate. A study of Chicago's 2,200 priests identified 40 sexual abusers, only one of whom was a pedophile. Abusers of teens are generally treatable. Pedophiles aren't. But the church is reluctant to mention the distinction, most likely because opening up the issue of sexually active gay priests is itself explosive, even apart from charges of abuse.

That distinction should be part of the debate and should inform any action the church takes. But it's hard to focus on this complex issue when stories of abuse keep pouring out. In New York last week, a local priest accused of raping an altar boy five years ago, and allegedly on leave, turned up in the city saying Mass and filling in occasionally as a teacher in a Catholic school. A suit accuses him of blackmailing the boy into more sexual encounters, yet he is still appears to be on active duty as a priest. In another report last week, a former altar boy who allegedly was abused more than a hundred times said the church promised to keep his abuser away from children, but the priest was later discovered doing youth work in Westchester County.

Amazingly, the bishop of Palm Beach, Fla., named to clean up the sex abuse scandal of his predecessor, turned out to be an abuser himself. The fact that he accepted this role of the reassuring reform bishop in 1999, only two years after his own molestation case was settled, is just mind-boggling. So is The Hartford Courant's recent report on New York's Cardinal Edward Egan. While Egan was bishop of Hartford from 1988 to 2001, the Courant said, he permitted suspected abusive priests to maintain contact with children and didn't investigate complaints against them.

The rage sweeping through the church over stories like these is likely to have a long and profound impact. Confidence in the integrity and basic honesty of church officials is suddenly gone. "We are witnessing the unraveling of the clerical culture," said the Rev. Donald Cozzens, a Cleveland priest and author of "The Changing Face of the Catholic Church." He means the assumption that church leadership is an elite corps, exempt from criminal proceedings, working in secrecy, with the expectation of silent deference from the lower clergy and ordinary Catholics who pay the bills.

Cozzens thinks the church is entering a long and painful meltdown of the old order, with priests gradually learning to speak respectfully but firmly to their bishops, and lay Catholics insisting on an accounting of how their money is spent and how their priests perform.

At a recent meeting in Boston with Cardinal Law, a group of Catholics vehemently kept insisting he resign. "It sounded like a call to revolution," said one woman who was there. Maybe it was.

■ John Leo is a syndicated columnist.

HISTORIC LETTER

Union members need this right

From The Spokesman-Review, March 23, 1957

You express the opinion editorially that the current congressional investigation into union racketeering points up the responsibility of rank and file union membership to demand proper accounting of their funds as a means of ending the racketeering.

Would you care to suggest just how such a demand would be implemented? Will you suggest a course of action for the union member who is ordered to "Sit down, you — you're out of order" when he demands such an accounting? Will you offer an effective plan to be followed by members of unions which have held no election for as long as 30 years?

The only truly effective weapon which these captive union members can employ to ensure that their union will be honestly and democratically run was denied them here in Washington last fall when Initiative 198, the "right to work" measure, was defeated.

That weapon was to have been the individual's right to withdraw from union membership without losing his job.

Until that right is restored, the union member, either as an individual or collectively with other members, is going to be pretty helpless to clean his own house. What a pity that so many exploited union members themselves could not have been made to understand that that and only that was and is the purpose of a right to work law.

Thos. F. Meagher
Spokane

NEWS OF THE DAY

Headlines of the day
■ Earthquakes spread injury, damage in San Francisco; Buildings crack; windows break; bridges sway
■ Top Teamster pleads innocent to charges
■ Whitworth eyes sports cutback
■ Sand removing crews are busy
■ Air record set by sky warrior

At least four major pharmaceutical companies and several smaller ones are helping needy seniors obtain affordable medications through drug card plans, **Grace-Marie Turner** *says.*

Drug firms acting to cut seniors' bills

By Grace-Marie Turner
Knight Ridder

Washington politicians are in a bidding war over how much the federal government can — or should — spend to create a prescription drug benefit for Medicare, even though few believe that any legislation actually will pass this year.

But while Washington talks, the private sector is acting. At least four major pharmaceutical companies and several smaller ones have established programs to provide help to needy seniors in obtaining affordable medications through drug card plans.

And these companies are themselves competing with each other. For example, Pfizer announced a plan earlier this year to give lower income seniors a month's supply of any of Pfizer's drugs — including Viagra — for just $15 per prescription, with no limits. Recently, Eli Lilly announced a similar program, but with an even lower $12 a month cost per script. Novartis and Glaxo-SmithKline had earlier unveiled their own cards offering discounts of 25 percent to 40 percent on their products.

Clearly, competition works. And to make it easy for seniors to sort all of this out, the National Association of Chain Drug Stores is creating a way to give eligible participants easy access to most or all of the company drug cards through its "OneCard" program.

The Bush administration tried last year to launch a program that would offer Medicare's endorsement to existing drug discount plans organized by pharmaceutical benefit managers and other health plans.

However, that program is struggling to get it off the ground because it is embroiled in court battles with pharmacists who fear the discounts will come out of their dispensing fees. Clearly the government lags.

Michigan Attorney General Jennifer Granholm recently conducted a statewide survey of retail prescription drug prices and found that prices for identical drugs varied as much as 400 percent among Michigan pharmacies. In Detroit, for example, surveyors requested price quotes for 60 pills of Alprazolam, which treats anxiety and depression. One pharmacy quoted $8, and another, $41.22 to fill the same prescription.

Research-based pharmaceutical companies can do little about what retail pharmacies charge consumers for their products. Nonetheless, their futures would be on the political chopping block if legislators were to decide the solution is to pass a Medicare drug benefit that would allow government to buy the drugs.

Pharmaceutical companies are creating their drug card programs at least partly to show Washington that such draconian action isn't needed, especially the inevitable price controls that would come with a government-controlled benefit.

The threat is very real. Under the Medicare drug benefit program proposed by Democrat Senator Bob Graham of Florida, seniors would pay a monthly premium to Washington for a drug benefit. The government, through various agents, would purchase prescription drugs for seniors, likely setting one nationwide price for the drugs it purchases. Government would become a monopoly buyer since it could account for more than half of all U.S. prescription drug spending.

Why would this be bad? Because government has no idea what the right price should be. Monopoly buyers are just as bad as monopoly sellers.

So what is the answer? There are alternatives for Washington to consider if it ever does get past its political battles. Free-market advocates are developing proposals to provide a subsidized drug benefit that would allow seniors to choose from among private drug plans. As the drug cards show, it is more agile and therefore able to respond to consumer demand much more quickly than government. And without the deadly consequences of destroying the pharmaceutical industry's quest for tomorrow's cures.

■ Grace-Marie Turner is president of the Galen Institute, which focuses on free-market solutions to health policy problems.

The editorial board: Members of the editorial board are **Stacey Cowles**, publisher; **Scott Sines**, managing editor; **John Webster**, opinion editor; **Rebecca Nappi**, and **Ken Sands**, interactive editors; **D.F. Oliveria**, **Gary Crooks**, **John Kafentzis**, **Jackie Van Allen**, **Fern Christensen**, writers; and **Vijaya Pavani**, guest writer.

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West Hills seeks support for river gorge park concept

By Isamu Jordan
Staff writer

Excitement for creating a "Great Gorge Park" has been rising since grass-roots groups started soliciting citizen input two years ago.

Now the issue is being considered by Spokane neighborhoods.

The city's 25 neighborhood councils were asked to sign a certificate of support for the conceptual plan for a park to honor and protect the Spokane River's grand falls and the surrounding river gorge.

The conceptual plan for the park calls for conservation of the landscape, greater public access to the falls, historical and cultural displays and connections to other nearby trails and parks.

Mike Gifford, West Hills Neighborhood Council representative, made a presentation inviting other councils to support the "Great Gorge Park" concept at a Community Assembly meeting in March.

The certificate encourages cooperation and participation from citizens as well as city government and endorses the goals of developing a gorge park.

The Community Assembly also will vote on signing a certificate of support once neighborhood councils have submitted their certificates.

Eight neighborhood councils have already signed the document. Gifford said he has heard verbal support from more than 20 councils.

A few councils wanted more information about plans for the park before signing anything.

Gifford is working with members of Friends of the Falls, the group driving the gorge park concept, to make presentations to individual councils over the next several weeks.

Rick Hastings, founding member of Friends of the Falls, is scheduled to present at the Chief Garry Park Neighborhood Council meeting next Thursday.

Hastings said his group has already given presentations to the councils that would be most affected by the development of a gorge park.

Some neighborhood councils had concerns about parking, an official name for the park and funding. Those issues will be addressed in the master plan, which should be completed within the next 18 months, Hastings said.

The conceptual plan for the park calls for conservation of the landscape, greater public access to the falls, historical and cultural displays and connections to other nearby trails and parks.

Members of Friends of the Falls encourage continued citizen input on the future of this cultural and historical centerpiece of Spokane.

"This is a collaborative way to look at the future of the river gorge," said Sandee Buss, secretary for the Friends of the Falls and North Hill Neighborhood Council representative. "Citizens are invited to voice their desires for how the river gorge is preserved with reverence for cultural heritage and linkages to neighborhoods."

Gifford said the West Hills council is interested in a Gorge Park that will deter illegal activity in People's Park.

"We do not like the illegal activity that goes on in People's Park. We'd like to see the same behavior that is promoted in Riverfront Park promoted in People's Park," Gifford said. "We think the conservation will improve the area. It also helps protect the river, which is the west boundary of the council area."

The gorge park conceptual plan does not set formal boundaries, however, the Spokane River Gorge stretches from Riverfront Park to Latah Creek.

For more information on the plan, or if you would like the Friends of the Falls to make a presentation to your neighborhood group, leave a message for the Friends of the Falls, at 979-2874.

PRESENTATION

To learn more

For more information on the Great Gorge Park plan, or if you would like the Friends of the Falls to make a presentation to your neighborhood group, leave a message for them at 979-2874.

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Raceway lawsuit could be expanded

Shareholders allege fraud, profiteering and tax evasion

By Bill Morlin
Staff writer

A group of minority shareholders is seeking to significantly expand its lawsuit against Orville Moe, the general partner of Spokane Raceway Park, alleging fraud, criminal profiteering and evasion of state and federal taxes.

The modified suit asks a Superior Court judge to dissolve the partnership and replace Moe with a court-appointed receiver to control assets of the racetrack and drag strip in Airway Heights.

It asks the court to slap Moe with a civil penalty and a damage award that could be tripled under Washington state law.

It also asks the court to order Moe to "provide a full and complete accounting" of his activities as general partner back to 1974.

Plaintiffs in the action, filed Monday in Spokane County Superior Court, are Spokane businessmen Donald Materne and Ed Torrison, who are among 250 "limited partners" who bought shares of interest in the track in the 1970s but haven't seen any return on their investment.

At a hearing scheduled for Nov. 5, the plaintiffs will ask Superior Court Judge Robert Austin to let them amend their original suit filed in October 2003 against Moe, who has operated the racetrack since the mid-1970s. The initial suit was fairly limited in scope but did seek a full list of investors.

Moe's attorney, Carl Oreskovich, said Tuesday he will resist the motion to allow the plaintiffs to amend their lawsuit.

If the motion is denied, the plaintiffs could file their amended complaint as a new suit, but that would start the clock and the motion-hearing process all over again.

Moe steadfastly denies claims made by the investors and contends he has not turned a profit at the racetrack, Oreskovich has said.

In their amended suit, the "limited partner" investors allege Moe is using money from the partnership to defend himself.

In their initial suit, the plaintiffs were successful in getting the court to order Moe to turn over a list of several hundred people who invested more than $2 million in the racetrack in the 1970s.

Moe produced some names on a mailing list but said he couldn't produce the "partnership register" showing individual "limited partner" investors and the amount of the stock each bought.

At the last hearing in August, the judge said he was ready to hear arguments by the plaintiffs to add new defendants and for a court-ordered audit of Spokane Raceway Park.

But instead of pushing ahead on those fronts, the plaintiffs regrouped and hired a new team of attorneys in late summer.

Spokane attorneys John Giesa and Roger Reed, working with Portland attorney Mike Esler, drafted the amended suit and now jointly represent the plaintiffs.

Among other things, the amended suit accuses Moe of violating the state's criminal profiteering law.

Moe, the complaints alleges, "has led organized crime by intentionally organizing, managing, directing, supervising or financing three or more individuals with the intent to engage in a pattern of criminal profiteering."

The suit alleges Moe has commingled and underreported gate receipts at Spokane Raceway Park and used his own subsidiary companies to sell concessions and souvenirs at the facility and provide advertising and media promotion.

It also alleges that as general partner of Washington Motorsports, Moe has "reported only a fraction of the admission and participant revenues" to state tax collectors and the Internal Revenue Service.

"By signing tax returns with the knowledge of the underreported revenues, Orville Moe has violated federal criminal statutes of the Internal Revenue Code," the suit alleges.

Further, by not paying excise taxes and workman's compensation insurance to the state, Moe has exposed the limited partners to "significant interest and penalty assessments," it contends.

The limited partners also are exposed to further liability because Moe allows minor age drivers to participate in Friday Night Street Racing at the drag strip without providing "minor waivers" signed by their parents.

Moe also "has recklessly allowed the racetrack facility to deteriorate into a condition that poses critical industry safety concerns for racing participants and spectators alike," creating further potential liability for the limited partners, the suit said.

Moe uses unqualified individuals masquerading as "decoy" emergency medical technicians at racing events, the suit also alleges.

River plan calls for trails, park

Organizers say projects would draw recreationists

By Mike Prager
Staff writer

The Spokane River from the lower Spokane Falls to High Bridge Park would become a magnet for a variety of recreation uses under a master plan unveiled Wednesday night.

"I like the concept of the whole park," said Jesse Hansen, of Spokane.

The Great Gorge Strategic Master Plan calls for creation of trails, overlooks, a whitewater park and habitat restoration through 15 specific projects.

A Centennial Trail footbridge over the river at High Bridge Park was recently completed and is open for joggers and other users. It provides a new recreation crossing and is a focal point for a number of improvements envisioned in the plan, including a play area for whitewater enthusiasts.

The plan takes advantage of existing public amenities upstream as well. A key project involves construction of two trails beneath the southern arches of the Monroe Street Bridge, providing a new pedestrian connection between downtown and the Peaceful Valley section of the river. One trail would descend from Main Avenue while another trail would extend from Huntington Park next to the lower falls.

Signe Swenson, of Peaceful Valley, said some of her neighbors may oppose the improvements because they don't want crowds descending on the quiet valley. "I think it's great," she said, "but I don't think people understand it."

She recommended that proponents meet with Peaceful Valley residents to explain their ideas.

"This is still very much a work in progress," said Daniel Iacofano, a park design consultant who was hired to prepare the master plan through a $250,000 state economic development grant.

Work on the concepts dates back three years, although the impetus to create the park arose from grass-roots environmental opposition to a Lincoln Street bridge over the Spokane Falls.

Friends of the Falls was formed in 1997 to fight construction of the bridge connecting the two ends of Lincoln Street above the river. The bridge project was eventually abandoned by the city in the face of the opposition.

After beating back the bridge proposal, Friends members turned their attention to creation of a gorge park, in part to fulfill a longstanding recommendation for a gorge park in an early-1900s master plan written by Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects of Brookline, Mass.

CONTACT

How to comment

Additional public comments can be made through Friends of the Falls, which has a Web site at http://friendsofthefalls.org/index.asp. Click on "featured projects" and then find the "contact us" icon to submit comments by e-mail.

John Moyer, a former state senator and a leading member of the Friends organization, said the proposed projects within the gorge area would be developed through a partnership between government, business, various organizations and neighborhoods. He said the state could establish a trust fund for managing finances. "We are pretty much on the way," he said.

The public was asked Wednesday night to comment on the master plan, and citizens' ideas will be incorporated into a final document.

Linda Wolcott, who lives along the river near the proposed park, said in an interview she believes the improvements would be a great addition to Spokane. Even though the river is relatively quiet near her home, Wolcott said she would welcome more visitors to her neighborhood.

"I think the river hasn't been paid attention to for a very long time," she said.

Projects include construction of a boulevard along the north bank on the Ohio Avenue right of way; creation of an overlook area at an abandoned railroad bridge abutment above the newly constructed Sandifur Bridge for the Centennial Trail; and development of an access "gateway" near the intersection of West Clarke and West Riverside avenues.

Other projects involve creation of as many as two kayak "whitewater" park areas, as well as a launch area; development of a tribal cultural center at any of three possible sites; encouraging a commercial gateway at Sunset Boulevard and Government Way; improvements to Avista Corp.'s Huntington Park; restoration of grasses, trees and shrubbery in various locations; and undertaking a new master plan for the city's High Bridge Park.

Mike Edwards, president of the Downtown Spokane Partnership, said the master plan will be finalized in December through a committee of about 30 active participants in the planning process. The Friends group will then take the plan to City Hall and ask officials to incorporate its provisions into the city comprehensive land-use plan, as well as goals for park future development.



Christopher Anderson/The Spokesman-Review

Spokane police Officer Ken Applewhalte, left, focuses a laser speed gun at a car on Rockwood Boulevard on Wednesday morning. Applewhalte and Sgt. Rick Dobrow were trying to encourage drivers to slow down. Spokane has increased its traffic force and has seen the number of injury crashes decrease.

Stormwater fee could increase in Valley

Charge could go to $24 a year

By Megan Cooley
Staff writer

Spokane Valley residents could see their annual stormwater fees jump from $10 a year to $24 in 2005.

Depending on the size of their properties, business owners could face an even bigger leap.

The City Council is considering the fee increase to cover the cost of managing the stormwater system, cleaning the streets and paying for the upkeep of dry-wells and swales, among other needs.

Stormwater systems help prevent flooding and protect the water quality of rivers, streams and the aquifer.

The city contracts with Spokane County for stormwater management, but that arrangement will expire Dec. 31, and the county told the city it won't have the staff next year to fulfill another contract.

Spokane Valley decided to provide stormwater service in-house, but it needs to increase the fee to cover the cost.

Residents in unincorporated areas also will see a rate increase. The county's fee will jump to $17 from $10 for most residents and then will increase to $20 and $21 in 2006 and 2007.

Two Spokane Valley businessmen told the council Tuesday that the fee is unfair. Homeowners would be charged a flat rate of $24 for their property, regardless of the size of their lots. Businesses, however, would pay $24 for every 3,160 square feet of impervious, or hard, land they own. Asphalt parking lots are an example of impervious land.

And businesses are prohibited from dumping stormwater into the city's system anyway. They must contain all runoff on their own property.

"This is an unfair fee on businesses because they pay the majority of it," businessman Dick Behm said.

Behm also argued that it's illegal to use stormwater funds to sweep streets clean, but council members have said it's a valid use for the money because debris and sand put down during the winter contribute to stormwater problems.

The higher fee will raise $1.8 million for the city's stormwater needs, finance director Ken Thompson said.

Spokane charges a monthly $3.19 stormwater fee.

The Spokane Valley council likely will set the stormwater fee at its Nov. 9 meeting.

More troopers to hit highways

By Trinity Hartman
Staff writer

State patrol concentrates on making roads safer through holiday season

Washington State Patrol troopers race to the scene of injury crashes nearly every day – many of them caused by drivers who speed, drink alcohol and drive aggressively.

So, in recent years, troopers have focused on those problems. Data show they've been able to decrease the number of fatal crashes and injury crashes significantly on roads they patrol.

WSP Chief Lowell Porter was in Spokane on Wednesday to announce that starting Monday there will be even more troopers on state highways. The holiday emphases – financed in part by grant money for overtime – will continue through the end of the year.

Porter said he expects the emphasis, which at certain times will mean eight additional troopers on the road in the Spokane area, will reduce the number of crashes this holiday season compared to past years.

"The public expects it and deserves it, and we're going to do everything we can to make it happen for them," Porter said.

The WSP went through an organizational shakeup three years ago. Agency brass decided to focus on core areas – speeding, drunken driving, seat belt use and aggressive driving.

In the past 32 months statewide, the WSP has increased its drunken driving arrests by 42 percent and written 57 percent more speeding citations than during the previous 32-month period. Fatal crashes decreased by 10 percent and injury crashes by 13 percent.

Other agencies have also seen their crash statistics tied to how officers approach traffic enforcement.

The city of Spokane has increased its traffic force and has seen the number of injury crashes decrease. Spokane Valley has moved traffic officers to more general patrol duties, and the department has seen the number of crashes it deals with increase.

The Spokane Police Department added eight officers to its swing shift midway through 2002. From 2001 to 2003, the number of injury crashes in the city dropped 16 percent. Traffic Sgt. Joe Walker said his officers are slowing people down. The Spokane Police Department will transfer eight officers and a sergeant from patrol to its traffic force on Dec. 5, Walker said. The late-night officers will respond to calls as needed, but they will focus on catching drunken drivers and drag-racing teenagers. Walker predicts a further decrease in collisions.

Spokane Valley has seen more crashes since the city formed in 2003 and contracted with the Spokane County Sheriff's Office for police protection. The city wanted more patrol officers on the streets. To do that, it decreased the number of traffic officers. Patrol deputies were supposed to pick up the slack and write more tickets for speeding and other infractions. It's been a hard sell for officers who are already busy with other tasks, Spokane Valley Police Chief Cal Walker said.

As a result, the number of crashes in the Valley city limits has gone up by 46 percent, said Chief Walker and Traffic Sergeant Martin O'Leary.

Yet tickets remain unpopular and people often question whether law enforcement always has altruistic intentions of improving public safety when writing them. While the WSP and local agencies claim they do not have quotas, some drivers said they think officers still feel pressure to write tickets to make money.

Robert Zangar will go to traffic court next month to argue his ticket. A Washington State Patrol trooper pulled him over after Zangar finished working a late shift in Spokane Valley. The trooper said that Zangar didn't signal to change lanes and that he went across the lanes too quickly.

Zangar said he did signal and contends the trooper did not care about public safety, because East Sprague Avenue was largely empty at 2 a.m.

"He needed a ticket and I was it," Zangar said. "I thought he was way off base."

■ Trinity Hartman can be reached at (509) 927-2164 or by e-mail at trinityh@spokesman.com.

Police seek man in beating at hotel

Boise businessman robbed, assaulted in room at Lusso

By Thomas Clouse
Staff writer

Spokane police identified a man Wednesday who detectives believe severely beat a Boise businessman last week in his room at the Hotel Lusso.

Major Crimes detectives seeking Erik R. Dickson, 26, on charges of second-degree assault and robbery, Capt. Bruce Roberts said.

"We believe he is in the Spokane area," Roberts said. "We are asking for any information about the whereabouts of Mr. Dickson."

Roberts said he couldn't be specific about physical evidence from the hotel room that detectives used to identify Dickson.

The incident began the night of Oct. 20 when a 49-year-old businessman from Boise went to The Satellite Diner to catch the final inning of the Red Sox-Yankees baseball game.



Dickson

There he met and started talking with a man police believe is Dickson, police spokesman Dick Cottam said.

After midnight and visiting another bar, the two men went back to the businessman's room at the Lusso, 1 N. Post St.

Two other strangers, who had been at the first bar, showed up unexpectedly at the hotel but left when the businessman paid their $20 cab fare.

According to the victim's business partner, who asked not to be named and was not in Spokane at the time, the two went back to the room so the victim could give the young man a business card. The businessman had been impressed with his new acquaintance and suggested he apply for a job in Boise.

As the victim "opened the hall door, he was struck in the head and dazed," Cottam said. "He said he was then kicked in the face and said the attacker held a knife to his throat and repeatedly threatened to kill him."

The victim suffered a broken bone around his eye, a split lip and cuts on the back of his head, Roberts said.

The attacker took the victim's laptop computer, some cash, a cell phone and several items of clothing.

After the attacker left, the victim was able to yell loudly enough to alert another guest, who alerted hotel management.

"When officers found him, he was bleeding profusely about the head and face," Roberts said. "He was still tied to the chair. They found him tipped over."

Dickson was recently arrested on a burglary charge. He stands about 5 feet 10 and is 180 pounds with a shaved head.

Anyone with information on Dickson's whereabouts is asked to call Crime Check at (509) 456-2233.

Level III sex offender moves downtown

From staff reports



Pardee

A man convicted of first-degree child molestation has moved to downtown Spokane, Spokane police reported.

Michael Raymond Pardee, 43, was convicted in 2002 for possession of child pornography, said police spokesman Dick Cottam. Ten years earlier, he was convicted in Kitsap County of molesting a 6-year-old girl and a 7-year-old girl. Pardee is not wanted by police. He is a Level III offender, the group most likely to commit more sex crimes.

Pardee is 5 feet 11 and 205 pounds with brown hair and blue eyes. He is not allowed to be around minors or use computers, Cottam said.

Man allegedly failed to tell partner of HIV

By Kevin Taylor
Staff writer

A former North Idaho man was summoned to court Wednesday on the felony criminal charge of having sexual intercourse and not disclosing that he is HIV-positive.

The court filing by Kootenai County Prosecutor Bill Douglas charges Mark Arnold Crawford, 36, with "transfer of bodily fluids which may contain the HIV virus."

The criminal complaint lists one sexual partner, identified as Jane Doe and one consensual sex act July 30.

Crawford, now in Olympia, court documents show, has cooperated with a Kootenai County sheriff's detective and with prosecutors, Douglas said. His first appearance in Kootenai County 1st District Court is scheduled for Nov. 10. Crawford, 36, could face a maximum prison sentence of 15 years and the possibility of a $5,000 fine.

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OPINION

EDITORIALS • COMMENTARY • ANALYSIS • DEBATE

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EDITORIALS

Not so complicated

Our View: It's time to put city's ethics ordinance to work

If the city of Spokane's director of public works can join a private engineering firm and immediately direct its contract work with the city, then what's the point of adopting a new ethics ordinance and forming a commission, as the city did in January?

In fact, this case seems tailor-made for such a commission.

Roger Flint has announced that he is leaving the city to join CH2M Hill, which has held more than $8 million worth of contracts with the city. Flint was the city's watchdog on some of those jobs.

Flint says he doesn't believe the city's ethics ordinance prevents him from jumping the fence and getting to work. His job will include management of municipal contract work.

However, the ordinance is straightforward on the matter: "No former officer or employee shall, within a period of one year after leaving city office or employment, participate in matters involving the city if, while in the course of employment with the city, the former officer or employee was officially involved in the matter, or personally and substantially participated in the matter, or acted in the matter."

Flint maintains that the one-year prohibition doesn't apply to him. But, as a Spokesman-Review article from January states, "Spokane's ethics law will govern the conduct of the mayor, City Council, appointed members of boards and commissions and about three dozen top city employees who are not covered by collective bargaining union contracts."

Mayor Dennis Hession has kicked the issue over to the city attorney, but that's missing the point. This isn't a legal matter; it's an ethical one. Thus, it ought to be submitted to the Ethics Commission, which was established in January after city voters booted a mayor over ethical misconduct. Plus, a finding by the city attorney that Flint is exempt would call into question the value of the ordinance.

It just shouldn't be the case that a top city official can oversee private contractors one day and then work for that contractor the next. Flint supporters can say that he is an upstanding employee of strong character. He may very well be, but that also misses the point. If city officials can view private contractors as future employers, that can have an effect on decision-making. The point of an ethics ordinance is to avoid such conflicts of interest.

A salient example is the unraveling of the Air Force tanker-lease deal with Boeing. The Air Force procurement officer, Darlene Druyun, was negotiating a job offer from Boeing while overseeing the bidding process. In the end, she had procured jobs at Boeing for herself, her daughter and future son-in-law, while tipping the scales in favor of her future employer. That bit of corruption has jeopardized a deal that is very important to Fairchild Air Force Base and this region.

An immediate ethics inquiry into the Flint matter isn't possible, because the city has been slow to select members of the Ethics Commission. It needs to get moving on that, because that's the body that should decide this case. In the meantime, the city should ask CH2M Hill to provide a different liaison for city contracts.

Time for energy

Our View: Brodie, Tondee best choices to shake lethargy

In the past, Kootenai County has been fortunate to have county commissioners who tackled big problems and embraced big ideas.

Frank Henderson was largely responsible for the successful push to replace the inadequate old county jail with the current one on Government Way and to adopt a countywide 911 system. Henderson, Dick Compton and Dick Panabaker were commissioners with business backgrounds who streamlined government, fostered economic development, made tough decisions and provided vision. Even after he lost in the Republican primary in May 2004, Panabaker fought to change the state's local-option sales tax law to preserve open space on the Rathdrum Prairie, albeit unsuccessfully.

The late Ron Rankin was another commissioner who made an impact by stumping for the local-option sales tax as the best means to expand the county jail and provide property tax relief.

At best, the current county commission is utilitarian; at worst, uninspiring and mediocre. The three commissioners are cautious rather than visionary, reactionary rather than agenda-setting, shrinking violets rather than cheerleaders for important causes, such as the local-option tax. Unfortunately, challengers in the May 23 Republican primary don't offer a clear difference. And Democrats failed for the second straight county election to field candidates to press the Republican nominee on such issues as growth, property taxes and jailhouse expansion.

Of the four candidates running for two seats, incumbent Katie Brodie and Post Falls Councilman Todd Tondee offer the most potential to shake the commissioners' office from its lethargy of the last two years.

Brodie is an example of unfulfilled potential after serving only 16 months of her two-year term as a commissioner. She can't be blamed for the previous commissions that have failed to update the comprehensive plan for 11 years while the county was undergoing significant growth. Her expertise as a former county planning commission chairman can still be important as the county launches the update now. She has a firmer grasp on the elements involved in good planning than challenger Rich Piazza, although she hasn't been able to shake the image of being too pro-development. As a Jobs Plus assistant, she also understands the importance of economic development. It's time for her to live up to her potential.

Commissioner Gus Johnson has vastly more local government experience than Tondee, after serving as a mayor and a councilman at Post Falls and almost two terms in the courthouse. But he has yet to make a significant mark as a commissioner. Tondee has potential to offer a thoughtful voice that asks tough questions of developers proposing major projects in the county's rural areas. Tondee believes correctly that Kootenai County has grown big enough for a full-time administrator.

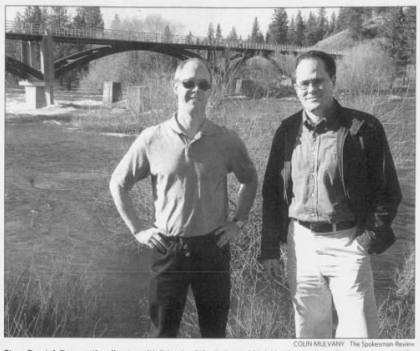
Dynamic Kootenai County is transforming rapidly into a prosperous urban center. It needs a decent team in the courthouse to guide that growth and keep property taxes in check. Brodie and Tondee are the best prospects to form that team.

PAT OLIPHANT



SPOKANE RIVER DIALOGUES

A monthly Q-and-A with The Spokesman-Review Editorial Board



COLIN MULVANY · The Spokesman-Review

Steve Faust, left, executive director with Friends of the Falls, and Rick Hastings, a founding member of the group, helped develop a master plan for a whitewater park and recreation area at the Sandifur Bridge.

"People take it into their heart and connect with (the river gorge) and after that, it's sacred ground."
Rick Hastings

Completing a vision for the gorge

As you walk down the hill on Riverside Avenue on the Bloomsday route today, take special note when you approach Sandifur Memorial Bridge. The pedestrian bridge spans the Spokane River near the intersection of Riverside Avenue and Clarke Street. Two years from now, when you once again walk Bloomsday, you'll see beneath that bridge dozens of kayakers doing some water magic in a state-of-the-art whitewater park.

One hundred years ago, the Olmsted brothers, landscape architects from the East, envisioned a greenbelt, with parks and promenades, running the length of the river gorge. Friends of the Falls is a group working to implement a modern version of the Olmsteds' vision.

Recently, **Rick Hastings**, 46, a founding member of Friends of the Falls, and **Steve Faust**, 49, the group's executive director, talked with editorial board member Rebecca Nappi.

Q: Describe your group.

Faust: We are a nonprofit membership organization that has developed a strategic master plan for the Spokane River gorge area that runs from lower falls to Hangman Creek. We've proposed a number of projects that we feel will elevate the river and the area in the public eye and highlight the incredible history and cultural connections.

Q: How do you explain the master plan in a sound bite?

Hastings: It's intended to connect people with the river. There are a lot of people who have grown up here their entire lives who have never been to the lower falls. Or haven't been down to Glover Field or People's Park. Or they hear things about those places that keep them away.

The projects that we've proposed – or rather what the community proposed through this very lengthy and progressive public participation effort – are fairly low impact. It's not about turning the place into a theme park but about ways people can stand by the river and listen, get into the river and swim, get into the river and paddle, walk circuits around the river, do a jogging loop. That's how you begin to turn the tide on apathy. People take it into their heart and connect with (the river gorge) and after that, it's sacred ground.

Q: Talk about the Olmsted brothers. What was their vision?

Hastings: The Olmsted brothers were the sons of Frederick Law Olmsted, considered the father of the profession of landscape architecture. They were invited to most of the major cities in California, Oregon and Washington, and Spokane didn't want to be left out.

They laid out a master plan (in 1907) that by today's standards was a master plan for the whole community. They talk about boulevards. They talk about some of the great areas on the South Side. Some of the major arterials that go through the town are the legacy of the Olmsted brothers' plan.

They really described two parks – regular parks and then they talked about large parks that were undeveloped, wild, scenic. The Olmsteds always had in mind that the (river) gorge would be the centerpiece that would connect all of the other park areas that Spokane would acquire.

Q: How does the Friends of the Falls master plan honor the tradition of the Olmsted brothers?

Faust: As I understand it, part of the context of why cities in the West were bringing the Olmsted brothers out from New York was something called the City Beautiful Movement. The idea was that if you were a city in the West trying to attract industry and jobs to your community, what did you have to work with?

Well, you were probably on a river and you probably had a railroad. But apart from that, what was going to distinguish one dusty prairie town from another? It was parks and civic amenities that would be used to beautify your city and attract people who would start businesses and create jobs. And 100 years ago, that was true. And we feel strongly that's true today.

So how does a community now compete for those businesses? You have the natural, open spaces that Spokane has. And the kind of river that Spokane has. We really need to take care of those assets and think carefully how we are using open space in this community.

Q: The whitewater park. How did the idea start?

Hastings: We had folks from the rafting community who said, wouldn't it be great? We wanted to be careful, because we were worried about cultural issues and neighborhood issues, but as the dialogue continued we discovered that there really didn't seem to be anybody who didn't feel like it couldn't be done well for all parties concerned. And again, we were looking for a way to connect the river with the community, a way to activate the area.

Q: Describe the whitewater park as if it exists now.

Faust: When people think of a whitewater park, they may primarily think of kayakers in colorful boats doing tricks and stunts in the river. That certainly is an activity you will see. When you see videos of these parks in other cities – Denver is an example – you'll see people swimming or wading. You'll see little kids wading on the shore. You'll see people sitting on the sides of the banks watching. So these parks are not just a place for kayakers to play.

Q: How much money do you need and how much have you raised so far?

Faust: Our estimates are that we need $625,000 to finish the design, do the permitting and construct the park. The actual construction will probably take about a month. We have a $400,000 grant from the state of Washington. We actually raised $40,000 which we spent on engineering and design, including a topographical study of the river.

We have pledges of $10,000. And in our recent fundraiser, we raised another $10,000. We need to raise about $210,000. And we'd like to raise that money in the next two months so that we can begin the permitting process, which we anticipate will take eight to 10 months. That would put us in a position to be able to begin the construction in 2007.

Q: How much of the Olmsted brothers' vision, interpreted 100 years later by the Friends of the Falls, will become reality?

Hastings: We hope all of it. They were about big visions. They were about looking at a comprehensive view of the resources a community has. If we've failed in the last 100 years, we haven't taken a comprehensive view of the river. It is not a county property. It is not a city property. It doesn't belong to a neighborhood or a developer. It doesn't know boundaries or jurisdictional lines.

If we're going to do the kinds of things we need to do to make the most of this resource and, in turn, to elevate our own fortunes here, we need to look at that comprehensive view. We're talking about large and small projects in the gorge, but we want to see this play out as a model and a means to connect some of the larger things we've done well – Riverfront Park, Riverside State Park. The gorge park could connect to all of that. I'm hoping the community will look at a comprehensive way of funding all these things.

The Olmsteds were famous for having a populist approach to the outdoors. It was something the typical American could enjoy and cherish as life in the West. The river gorge can do that. It's not just economic development. It's not just respecting cultural history or geologic history. It also has a strong capacity to improve the lot of people who live here today.

Find it online

To view the strategic master plan for the Spokane River gorge, go to the Friends of the Falls Web site, **www.friendsofthefalls.org.** To see the entire transcript of this interview, and view Colin Mulvany's river videos, go to **www.spokesmanreview.com/sections/riverdialogues**

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The Spokesman-Review (Spokane, Washington) · Fri, May 30, 2008 · Page 69
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River gets the attention it deserves

Falls shouldn't be taken for granted



REBECCA MACK
HARD 7

We tend to be a little blasé about the river that runs though the heart of our city. Even the falls, for which the city was originally named, get barely a glance most of the year. No big deal.

The old adage rings true – familiarity breeds contempt. We drive back and forth over those falls which most of the time are stumbling quietly over the basalt below, and grouse when we're stuck on the bridge. Oh, look, there's the river down there. How nice.

But not now. It's not nice anymore, it's a spectacle of raw power. Even this week, coming down from its crest of flood-level volumes, the Spokane is putting on quite a show.

If you haven't made the trip downtown to see it, do it now. This is one of those rare and awesome events that cannot be taken in a virtual mode. You can't get wet on the internet, you can't hear the roar of the falls in a blog, and you can't feel the temperature drop ten degrees by watching it on television. You actually have to show up.

What is especially cool is that legions of folks have taken the trouble to go downtown, get out of their cars and actually walk on those narrow little paths and bridges that criss-cross the river. What's inspiring them? News about the flood stage of the river, of course, and word of mouth. People are sharing excited exclamations about how this could be a once-in-a-lifetime event. They're bringing grandma, holding up babies, and posing for pictures.

Whatever got them motivated, people have been streaming downtown for days to witness what's happening to the river and the falls. And these are just ordinary people coming out, not scientists or politicians or people with agendas about the river. They're just regular people with strollers and dogs and cameras moved to have a little adventure, and find a path down to the water (this takes some commitment, because the pathways aren't very well-marked and half the time you wonder if you're on private property).

I am excited about it because I have never seen so many people downtown ogling the river and the falls. In Spokane, I expect there to be crowds at the Bighorn Show or when the Orange County Choppers come to town, but I have never seen such a spontaneous outpouring of curiosity and wonder over a natural event.

People have flocked to the river because they know the current surge of swollen water is temporary, and they don't want to miss it. There's an urgency that drives them to make the effort.

There is another kind of urgency about the river, though, that has nothing to do with the climactic show of flood crests.

The Spokane River looks healthy



LARRY REISNOUER The Spokesman-Review

Observers check out the downtown falls as they cascade through Riverfront Park.

right now as it barrels down through the falls, partly because of the sheer power of its volume. Although it looks robust, it isn't. I don't want to end this tribute to the river with a depressing litany of its ailments, but the Spokane is in serious jeopardy from phosphorous pollution, heavy metals, PCBs and other toxic contaminants. Much of this is due to the legacy of mining, dam-building, logging and development in our region.

The abuse of the river isn't confined to the water. The banks of the river through downtown are largely inaccessible to ordinary people, as evidenced by how the crowds literally had to squeeze together to witness the falls. There are only three structures that seem integrated into the environment and fit the scale of the landscape – the Flour Mill, the old Washington Water Power building and the Monroe Street Bridge.

The Spokane River is not a lost cause, however, and there are stories in the news frequently about emergent issues that affect the health of the river and its banks – dam-relicensing, clean-up plans, water quality permits, water rights and shoreline plans. We all need to pay attention and become engaged with these issues if we want to protect the gem in our midst.

There are plenty of ways to get involved. Friends of the Falls (www.friendsofthefalls.org) has long sought to protect and improve access to the river gorge, and is the guiding force behind creation of Gorge Park. The Center for Justice (www.cforjustice.org) has made the Spokane River the focus of its environmental protection efforts, and has lots of useful links on its Web site.

I hope that this community-wide recognition and reverence for the river will not fade away with the receding of the big waters. I hope that all those people who heeded the call and made the pilgrimage to see the river these last few weeks, will not turn out to be just flood-level friends.

Hard 7 is a weekly opinion column on local politics and culture. Rebecca Mack can be reached at mackhard7@gmail.com. You can also comment on this column at spokane7.com/blogs/hard7.

She didn't tell, so why did the Air Force ask?

Case highlights policy's absurdity



JILL WAGNER
OUT ON THE TOWN

Air Force Maj. Margaret Witt's life was forever altered by an anonymous tip that she was gay. Two years short of retirement, the Spokane resident learned she was under investigation by the military.

The word "tip" in this case is so odious. Countless news reports about the decorated flight and operating room nurse use the phrase, perhaps innocently, but still, it smacks of insensitivity.

A restaurant server, valet or hair stylist is honored with a "tip" for work well done. Magazines are flush with "tips" for losing weight and feeling great. The implication is that tipping off Witt's superiors to the possibility that she was a lesbian was somehow good and honorable.

"Tips" reported to law enforcement can lead to the capture of criminals. Are we in the media, by using the phrase "anonymous tip," implying that the 18-year veteran of the Air Force is a criminal?

Under the authority of the "don't ask, don't tell" ban against gays in the military, the investigation was launched in 2004; her pay and benefits were halted that same year. Witt filed an injunction in 2006, seeking to force the Air Force to let her stay on the job. The case was dismissed.

Last week, a ruling from the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Witt's claim to be reinstated and that more facts be gathered in order to weigh Witt's rights against the Air Force's rationale for the need to ban gays and lesbians from serving.

The military says sexually active gays and lesbians jeopardize morale. Does that mean non-sexually active gays and lesbians can be out and serve? If sex is really the issue, that is, engaging in sex, why isn't it an issue for all personnel?

What exactly is so distracting or demoralizing about gay men and women having sex? No other workers in the United States are considered a threat to the workplace environment because they're getting a little something something when they go home at night.

It's a matter of common decency, not to mention human nature, to keep certain things private. I have no doubt Witt was keeping her private life perfectly quiet. So then, how can morale be compromised if the person in question is remaining mum?

Perhaps this is more to the point – Maj. Witt didn't "tell." It's true that she is lesbian, and for six years shared a home with her partner; yet, when the investigation started, they had split up. It seems to me that what actually happened is that the Air Force "asked." The "tip" was considered worthy enough to warrant questions about a life that in no way was being flaunted, paraded, displayed, or even talked about in violation of the noxious "don't ask, don't tell" policy.

This new ruling from the circuit court says that the government must prove that an important government interest is at stake in order to intrude into a person's private life.

It looks to me like the defense is going to have a tough row to hoe.

Jill Wagner's column about the region's gay community appears weekly. She can be reached at outonthetown7@yahoo.com.

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THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW.COM

Our view

Maximizing potential will take lots of work and money.

Gorge master plan a fine start

Online

You can view the master plan at the Downtown Spokane Partnership's Web site, www.downtown.spokane.net.

January 16, 2005

Sometimes, a supermodel is discovered in an accidental way. She is eating with her family at the hometown fast-food joint when a talent scout sees her from across the room and soon the girl is on her way to the fashion runways in Milan. The 400-acre Spokane River Gorge is a super beauty. But the river's been so much a part of hometown life that it's sometimes taken for granted here.

The Great Spokane River Gorge master plan sees the beauty and dreams of the future. The plan outlines 15 projects that would bring the people to the river in ways unimagined before. For instance, convention-goers of the near future might desire a whitewater rafting experience during a free afternoon in Spokane. So they call up a rafting outfitter who picks them up at their hotel and drives five minutes into Peaceful Valley where they launch into the river and float down it for four hours. Then they are picked up by the outfitters and returned to their hotel in time for dinner.

The master plan allows the imagination to roam. It features scenic river overlooks, trails at river's edge, a Tribal Cultural Center, a whitewater kayaking park and an extreme makeover for High Bridge Park. It could take years to realize all the components of the plan. But the master plan is a giant step forward into the future. And an example of civic work at its best.

It builds on history and tradition. The river gorge was a sacred fishing and meeting grounds for the ancient Indian tribes. In 1908, the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architecture proposed that the city preserve as green space the land along the river.

In the decades since, other visionaries acted on the Olmsted Brothers' vision. Acres of land along the river's banks were preserved as green space. Expo '74 reclaimed Spokane Falls, and the Centennial Trail opened up the river's beauty to walkers and bikers.

The master plan came about through collaboration. Friends of the Falls took the lead pulling together groups with differing ties to the river. Then, with grants from several different sources, interested folks from government, business, economic development, the Indian tribes and outdoor recreation groups worked together to collect facts and feedback. More than 100 citizens also articulated their visions for the river gorge.

The master plan does not gloss over the difficulties in realizing a vision of this magnitude. The river is already under stress due to wastewater treatment and other discharges. The plan will mean even more people will interact with it.

Though the plan potentially generates economic development and growth, it needs a variety of funding sources to meet its multimillion-dollar price tag. It will require lots of community support, and money, to move forward now.

Nearly 100 years ago, the Olmsted Brothers marveled at the rare beauty of a river running through the heart of a city. The challenge for the next 100 years is figuring out how to share the river gorge's beauty with multitudes of people without destroying its unique beauty in the process. This is a civic responsibility. With the master plan, it is off to a good and promising start.

THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW August 31, 2014

Obituary: Moyer, John Arthur, Md

Age 92

The Spokesman-Review

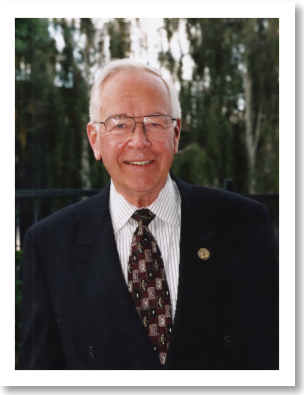


MOYER, John Arthur, MD (Age 92) John Arthur Moyer died peacefully late on the evening of Wednesday, August 27, 2014, at age 92, of complications from Parkinson's Disease. John was born in Glendive, Montana to Art and Julia Moore Moyer on February 25, 1922. His mother died when he was six. At the time he was to start the upper grades his father married Elvera Howell and the family moved to Fargo. From the beginning, John looked on Elvera as his mother, and honored her as such until she died. After high school, he began studies at North Dakota State University until drafted into the Army. Early in his service, he received high marks on a qualifying exam for medical studies, and was sent to Washington and Lee College in Virginia. These were pleasant memories for him as the students were on the honor system and he learned how to be a gentleman. These qualities were paramount the remainder of his life. John attended the University of North Dakota and received his medical degree from the University of Illinois School of Medicine in Chicago, and did his residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cook County Hospital. He often joked that he was thirty two years old before he even earned a dime. John moved to Spokane in 1955. During his 30-year medical career he delivered over 7000 babies from Spokane and the outlying areas. He also consulted in the outlying areas of Othello, Deer Park, Colville and Newport. He introduced the Lamaze method of prepared childbirth in Spokane, introduced fathers to the delivery room and hired the first nurse midwife for his practice. John represented Spokane in the State Legislature for ten years, serving the 6th and 3rd districts, working tirelessly for his constituents. He was president of the Spokane County Medical Society and the Washington State Medical Society, Spokane Ob/Gyn Society and was on staff at Sacred Heart, Deaconess, Holy Family and St. Luke's Hospitals. John's creed was, "if you live in a community for a major part of your life, or even a minor part, it is vital that you make some sort of contribution to community effort." A man of his word, he

served on many boards: Advisory Board Washington State Basic Health Plan; St. Luke's Rehab; Community Development, City of Spokane; Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture (MAC); MAC Foundation Board; Spokane Chamber of Commerce; Children's Home Society of Washington; United Way; Allegro Baroque and Beyond; founding member of the Leah Layne Foundation in Othello; founding member of the Spokane Family Birth Center; founding member, Friends of the Falls; steering committee for Historic Cannon Addition neighbor-hood, among many others. He was especially honored to serve on the board of the now Providence Adult Day Health; he co-chaired their capital campaign to build the facility. On his fund raising calls he would say, "We need this as you never know if you may need it". He was privileged to attend one or two days each week in his later years and to receive care from their wonderful staff. John was preceded in death by his first wife Caroline Atkinson Moyer and his sister Geraldine Viel of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He is survived by his wife of 27 years, Joanne. He is also survived by his ten children: Nora Laughlin, Jay Moyer, Julie (Bill) Nesbitt, David (Cathi) Moyer, Mary (Mark) Janci, Tim (Cheryl) Moyer, Susan (Tom) Hurst, Jim (Penny) Moyer, Peggy (Stephan) Crooks, Chris (Andren) Moyer, and two step-children Lisa (Drew) Thatcher and Jeff (Deb) Halstead. He is also survived by three brothers: George (Kathryn), Fresno, California, Gerald (Bev), Fargo, North Dakota, Bill (Julie), Minneapolis; and his nephew Bob Kirk (Tammi), Sioux Falls, South Dakota; thirty-three grandchildren and several great-grandchildren also survive him. John was a consummate gentleman and will be remembered for his graciousness, his dry wit, and his love of jokes. As one of his physican friends said, "John was able to see the face of Christ in everyone he touched". We will miss his smiling face and the grace with which he faced the devastating effects of Parkinson's. Thank you to Dr. Bill Sayres for his long years of concerned care and friendship, Dr. Stuart Cavilieri, Dr. Salil Manek, caregivers Suzi Becklund, Bonnie Blanton, Trevor Ribic, Gloria Glorfield and Lawanda Smith for their dedicated and loving care of John, the staff at Hospice House for their compassion during his final days, and all of our wonderful friends, too numerous to name, who were there to support John the past five years. Memorial service for John will be held at Hamblen Presbyterian Church on Friday, September 5, at 3:30PM. Reception will follow at the Spokane Club. Memorial gifts may be made to Hamblen Presbyterian Church, Parkinson's Resource Center, Providence Adult Day Health, Friends of the Falls, or Hospice of Spokane.

Get more news and information at Spokesman.com

State Sen. Dr. John Moyer



Summary Information

Ten years in Washington State Legislature

OB-Gyn practitioner

Past President	Spokane County Medical Society
	Spokane OB-Gyn Society
	Washington State Medical Society
Member	Advisory Board Washington, State Basic Health Plan *(many years)*
	Community Development Board, City of Spokane
	Foundation Board, Museum of Arts & Culture (MAC)
	Founding Member, Board, Friends of the Falls
	Founding Member, Board, Leah Layne Foundation
	Founding Member, Board, Spokane Family Birth Center
	Spokane Preservation Advocates
	Steering Committee, Historic Cannon's Addition neighborhood *(many years)*
	Board of Trustees, St. Luke's Rehabilitation Institute
	Board, Holy Family Medical Center *(now Providence)*
	Board, Children's Home Society of Washington
	Spokane Chamber of Commerce
	United Way of Spokane

Activities/Achievements

- Instrumental while in Legislature to obtain funds creating Polly Judd Park, Spokane South Hill
- One of the principal authors for Washington State "First Steps" program, providing obstetrical care for low-income women
- Authored Washington State "Shaken Baby Syndrome" legislation
- Co-chaired the capital campaign for building the new Museum of Arts & Culture facility
- As founding member of the Leah Layne Foundation, assisted deserving applicants in attending Big Bend Community College in Nursing
- Ob-Gyn Consultant, Community Health Clinic, one day/week volunteer *(20 years)*
- Medical Consultant, Medical Quality Assurance Commission, Washington State Department of Health
- Received "Sioux Award," University of North Dakota for Distinguished Service and Outstanding Achievement

Other

- Staff member, all four hospitals in Spokane

- Medical Director, Booth Memorial Hospital
- Volunteer, Salvation Army Home for single mothers, delivering babies
- Started the Lamaze Technique of Prepared Childbirth in Spokane
- First Spokane physician to allow fathers in the delivery room
- Hired the first nurse midwife in Spokane in private practice
- Instrumental in planning and implementation of the single-unit delivery system (first designed and developed at Holy Family Hospital)

Education

North Dakota State

University of North Dakota

University of Illinois

Residency: Cook County Hospital, Chicago

Spokane's Falls and River Gorge

Evolving ties between a Community and its Wellspring

- By Richard B. Hastings

Disconnect

"I was enchanted -- overwhelmed -- with the beauty and grandeur of everything I saw. It lay just as nature had made it, with nothing to mar its virgin glory… I determined that I would possess it."

> *- James Glover, "Founder" of the City of Spokane Falls, recalling his first visit to the river in 1873* [1]

In the center of the City of Spokane flows a river and falls unlike any in the United States. Especially during Spring, when the pace of the river is at its peak, the falls provide a scenic and sonic backdrop as captivating as any one might find in a wilderness setting; yet they boil beneath curtained City Hall windows, and flow unacknowledged below a glistening new shopping mall.



Figure 1: Spokane's Lower Falls, largely as Tribes knew them and as Glover found them in 1873. The flour mill in the upper right marks the approximate location of City Hall today. ***(Eastern Washington State Historic Society)***

[1] Reminiscences of James N. Glover, p. 20, Ye Galleon Press, Fairfield, Washington, 1985.

In 1974, the Falls were the centerpiece of the first environmentally themed World's Fair, drawing the unwavering praise of over 5 million visitors. Yet despite the accolades, the civic gains, and economic salvation derived from them, the Falls in 1992 were to be spanned by a new 90 foot-wide concrete bridge. As one city councilman put it: "We've got to find some way to get across *that ditch."* [2]

Here, in the year 2002, Spokane's relationship with its river – at least as expressed through the built environment – continues on uneven footing. The city that helped mainstream the environmental movement still struggles to engage its most spectacular resource. What many define as a Western mindset – that nature's subjugation is an essential task for humanity – built the city of Spokane, but if time and circumstance have undermined the foundations of that city, attempts to rebuild in celebration of the river still struggle.

This chapter will first outline Spokane's largely exploitive relationship with its river; this to provide backdrop for a description of a process currently underway that may indicate - or at least foster – evolutionary growth in that relationship. In 1908, the sons of Fredrick Law Olmsted proposed a "Great Gorge Park" for Spokane's falls, and today, efforts are underway to realize some version of that idea. By all input thus far, the outcome will not attempt to shape or remake the land, but will instead simply facilitate use and access to an already captivating place. The initiative could signal, at long last, Spokane's "coming to terms" with its defining landscape. If culture and land truly are intertwined, such an outcome will be more than mere park: it may symbolize a growing resolution in a city's century-long struggle with its sense of self.

[2] Councilman Mike Brewer, "Bridge Threatened by Lack of Funding," *Spokesman-Review*, December 16, 1997. *(Emphasis added)*

Historic Backdrop: The Battle Ground

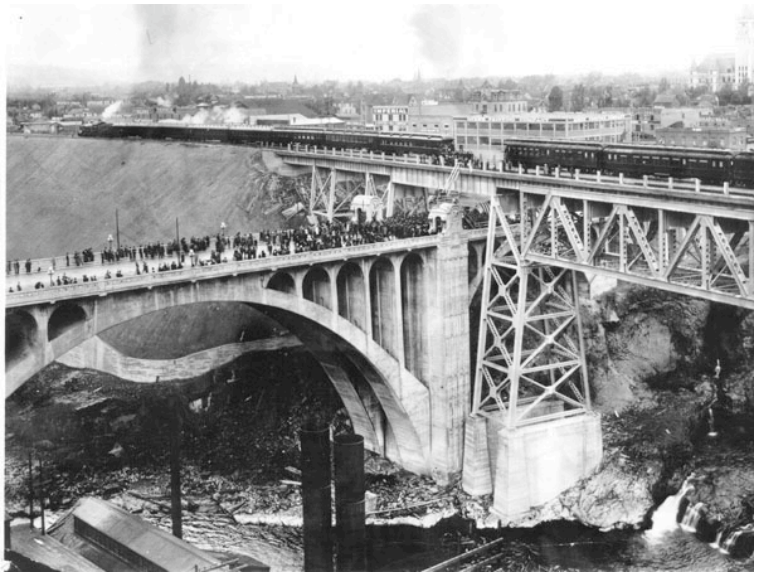


Figure 2: Spanning the bridge that spanned the falls. By 1912, the Union Pacific Railway bridge was constructed over the hydro station, the Monroe Street Bridge, and the falls, barely visible in the lower right corner. Note the extensive backfill placed to accommodate the rail grade. *(Eastern Washington State Historic Society)*

As scenic as Glover may have found them, the falls and gorge area were destined to suffer massive alterations. The young city had been established at the confluence of a number of resource streams, including mining and timber to the east, and vast agricultural income from the north and south. The presence of waterpower to process these no doubt ensured the arrival of rail in 1881, and also ensured that tracks would be laid as close as possible to factories along the river banks. Each fed the city's frenzied growth, which, already at 104,000 by 1910, made Spokane the second-largest city west of the Rockies without a seaport.

The industrialization of Glover's scenic wonder was accomplished with breathless pride. Much of the gorge below the falls was backfilled on both north and south banks to accommodate street and rail grades. In 1890, a dam was constructed above the cataract, and some of the falls' basalt features were blasted away to make room for hydroelectric penstocks. A large circular pool above the falls, itself the location of the city's first power station in 1885, was completely backfilled by 1934. The south bank west of the main falls was altered when Little Wolf Gulch, which led from the river to approximately Post

Street, was filled in with debris from fires and construction projects. In the two-block area around the falls, the river was bridged no less than four times. By 1911, this count included a third iteration of the Monroe Street Bridge – the first two had succumbed to the power of spring runoff – which for a short time was the largest concrete-arch span in the world. The symbolism of the powerful falls finally sublimated by the engineering feat of the bridge was by no means lost. A political cartoon published that year cast Spokane as a young girl being complimented by a grandfatherly globe figure, admiring the bridge as "most impressive, for someone so young." The city logo to this day features the falls, wholly contained and framed by the concrete span.

The city's exuberant despoiling of the river shoreline quickly affected the treatment of the river itself. Water quality, once prominently featured in civic advertising, fell victim to the irreverent dumping of industrial waste, storm runoff, and raw sewage. By 1909 - fewer than 30 years after Spokane was incorporated - the State Health Department issued a "cease and desist" order, forbidding the city from dumping sewage into the river. In 1938, a state list of problem waterways ranked the Spokane River as the foulest waterway in the state of Washington.[3]

Preoccupied with profit, Spokanites nearly forgot about the river and the falls, so obscured were they by the railroads, bridges and industries lining the banks. Few ventured into the gorge to enjoy the river; the dirt, filth and garbage that filled the waters kept visitors to a minimum elsewhere along the shoreline. Salmon, which had arrived at the falls in staggering numbers only decades earlier became scarce even before dams eliminated them from the Spokane.

Where not forgotten, general disdain took over. Buildings rarely, if ever, took advantage of views of the river, and only the poorest residents – working class

[3] *Spokane, the City and its People*, American Geographic Publishing, Helena, Montana, p. 15. (Untreated sewage continued to be dumped into the Spokane River until 1958, when the City's first wastewater treatment plant was completed.)

and below – populated its banks. Below the falls, a "shanty town" for transient squatters sprung up, and remained until the mid-1940's. The "Peaceful Valley" neighborhood, which exists inside the gorge below the falls, has historically been the city's poorest. Across the river to the north, the West Central neighborhood, in Washington State's Third Congressional District, today has the lowest per-capita income in the State. By historic influence, it seems, Spokane's prime riverfront neighborhoods suffer economically not only in spite of their proximity to the river, but because of it.

This for a river that in 1908 captivated John Charles and Fredrick Law Jr. Olmsted, heirs to Fredrick Law's famous Landscape Architecture practice. In a report to the city's new Parks Board, they proposed the falls be made the centerpiece of a "Great Gorge Park," itself the prize of the entire parks system. "Nothing is so firmly impressed on the mind of the visitor to Spokane, as regards its appearance, as the great gorge into which the river falls near the center of the city," they enthused, "Any city should prize and preserve its great landscape features, inasmuch as they give it individuality..." The Olmsteds also lamented the placement of rail yards, factories and ramshackle development along the shoreline, observing that frontier opportunism had clearly arrived in advance of long-range planning or vision.[4] Though the city would choose to express itself in other ways, the concept did take root with the City's Parks Board, which began the slow process of buying properties as they became available. The Gorge Park idea would later foster a number of initiatives and proposals, including – indirectly – Spokane's 1974 World's Fair.

[4] "Spokane - Annual Report 1891-1913," Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, Brookline Mass., pp. 72-73, delivered 1908, pub. 1913.

Historic Backdrop: The World's Fair

Inevitably, the fuel for Spokane's industrialism began to run short. By the late 1940's, mines and timber companies had exhausted much of the region's resources. Passenger rail usage was on the decline, and the automobile was enabling many to escape the sooty confines of urban Spokane. The veneer of profit no longer hid the aesthetic realities of rail yards, bridges, and factories along the river; some even proposed the downtown channels be completely covered over and converted to parking.[5] Driven partly by fear for the life of its downtown, in 1961 the City adopted its first master plan, known as the Ebasco Report.[6]

Ebasco exerted a great deal of influence on the future of the city. True to its day, it proposed extensive "urban renewal" efforts aimed at restructuring the city into districts organized by function; these included a cultural district, a governmental district, a housing/residential district, and a commercial/service district. Significantly, Ebasco provided the first proposal for a grand city park, or green space, where rail yards then existed. This park was shown extending downstream past the falls and into the Gorge, much as the Olmsted plan had proposed. Ebasco also helped set the transportation objectives in Spokane for decades to come, proposing sweeping high-speed couplets in lieu of the two-way city grid then in place. It should be noted that Ebasco first illustrated a bridge over the river connecting the Lincoln Street alignment - though the plan razed the existing Post Street Bridge, as well as the Kirkland Cutter-designed Washington Water Power Substation - to ensure the path kept fully away from the Lower Falls area.

[5] *The Fair and the Falls*, J. William T. Youngs, Eastern Washington University Press, © 1996, p. 118.
[6] Ebasco, an acronym of the "Electric Bond and Share Company," once held ownership in Washington Water Power, now Avista Corporation.

The Olmsted and Ebasco proposals fed subsequent plans. In 1964, the city-adopted a statement on "Riverfront and Great Gorge Park Development." The statement urged park board and plan commission to compose:

> "...a feasible riverfront development plan which...reflects the people's desire to capitalize on the spectacular river and which may include landscaped areas, vistas, commercial, recreation, cultural facilities, parks, river-drives, business offices, perhaps space for apartments, retail business and selected public buildings. A plan that will insure that each small riverfront improvement will help achieve one overall theme of riverfront development coordinated with the surroundings and the development of the city as a whole."[7]

Necessity, if not desire, was beginning to demand that Spokane clean up It's mess. Necessity, if not desire, suggested that the community's prime resource – its river – be looked as a scenic resource, much as the Olmsteds had recommended. It was if the city had spent its formative youth in a type of drunken spree – and now bruised, dirty and broke - needed somehow to clean itself up and move forward. Yet how to undo what had been done? How to reverse the effect – if not the attitudes – that had so disfigured the city's point of origin? In the mid 1960's, long-held plans (the idea of a Gorge Park) joined with at least one example (St. Louis' "Gateway to the West" Arch project) - and driven by economic desperation, led to the conviction that Spokane could again profit from its river, even promoting it as a National Monument or "Gateway" to the region's parks and wilderness areas. So began the initiative for what evolved into the World's Fair of 1974, which cleared the central city rail yards in favor of a large urban park, and removed most of the clutter and bridges around the riverbanks.

[7] "First Report of Steering Committee - River Beautification Project, July 1964, King Cole Papers, Eastern Washington University.

Expo '74 was by all accounts a major milestone in Spokane's history. Largely cleaned up, the river and falls played extremely well on the world stage. The Fair drew over five million visitors, provided the community international recognition, and kept downtown alive at a time when most downtowns of similar size were being abandoned. The revival effort produced a remarkable civic landscape, with the river and upper falls made accessible once more.[8] An entire generation of residents saw the river as if for the first time at the fair. Even the waste to glory transformation was made part of the Expo theme. The official slogans of "Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment" and "Man Living in Harmony with the Nature" carried an important subtext: that the industrial archetype had failed, and that *sustainability* could return prosperity. In 1974, the celebration of the river itself – not of heavy industry, nor turbines, or concrete bridges – brought Spokane its dreamed-for stature as global wunderkind.

But circumstances and opportunity may have preceded popular sentiment. Twenty-eight years after Expo, Spokane has done little to further its purported ideals; indeed, if the Space Needle symbolized Seattle's 1963 World's Fair, Spokane's corollary, the Lower Falls, and much of the river itself, languish today in relative obscurity. At Expo, a few key players in a "top down" style had created the vision. In essence, these players drove - not responded to - community desire. That type of political ability largely disappeared following the Fair, and lacking crisis or popular outcry, Spokane seemed to find little reason to extend Expo's vision; lacking same, the pragmatism of the city 's industrial past began to resurface.

[8] "Expo's biggest show is its site: the crashing falls, the sound of water, the river overlooks." (The gondola ride over the lower falls)…was "the great thrill of the fair." *Sunset Magazine*, June 1974, Vol. 152, No. 6.

Catalyst – The Lincoln Street Bridge

In 1992, the Spokane City Council directed staff to begin the design and construction of a new four-lane bridge over the Lower Falls. The Lincoln Street Bridge, as it was called, was to extend the city grid across the gorge – completing a paired arterial system with the adjacent Monroe Street Bridge. The history of the proposal went back decades – at least to the 1961 *Ebasco* master plan, and perhaps even as far back as 1908.[9]

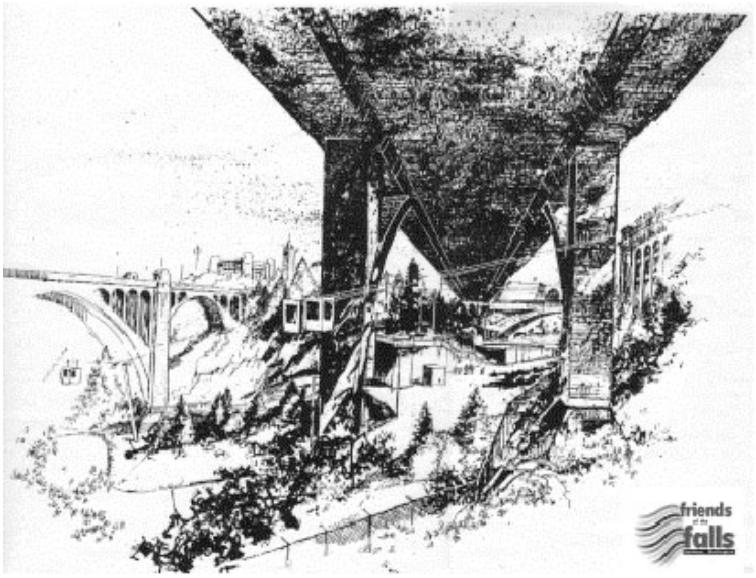


Figure 3: Artist's depiction of the Lower Falls area under the proposed Lincoln Street Bridge. Had the project been built, Spokane's point of origin would have featured three bridges, in addition to the hydroelectric facility's spillway, penstocks and power station. *(Frank Sanford, courtesy Friends of the Falls)*

The Lincoln bridge idea had been proposed and rejected for decades - but this time, engineers seemed to have compelling arguments for why the bridge *had* to be built: air quality, they said, would be improved if traffic were moved more quickly through downtown. One-way streets and couplets should replace "antiquated" two-way arterials, it was argued, and besides, most of the remaining infrastructure was already in place for a Lincoln Street/Monroe Street couplet - except a new bridge over the falls.

[9] The Olmsted Report, prepared in 1908 and presented to the city in 1913, carries brief mention of city plans for a future crossing on the Lincoln alignment. *Spokane – Annual Report 1891-1913, Board of Park Commissioners,* Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, Brookline, Massachusetts p. 82.

Many obstacles stood in the way of the project even from the outset. There were objections that it reversed the cleanup (and bridge removal) efforts undertaken for Expo '74. Civic activist and attorney Steve Eugster mounted an early legal challenge. There were uncertainties about the structural qualities of the underlying bedrock, and negotiations were required with Washington Water Power (now Avista), whose hydroelectric facility would be directly impacted. There were other issues as well – engineers had mistakenly placed the bridge alignment directing the southern landing onto property not owned by the city, and clearance issues over the hydro facility forced the bridge up so high that its northern terminus would have effectively buried an existing upscale restaurant behind a 16-foot concrete abutment.

Yet design on the Lincoln Street Bridge - and a companion new Post Street Bridge, as the project developed - was nearly complete by 1997. That spring, a series of editorials by then-Eastern Washington University Vice Provost Robert Herold appeared in *The Pacific Northwest Inlander,* a new alternative weekly. Herold was highly critical of the impacts the bridge and its associated traffic lanes would have on downtown. Significantly, the articles called into question the "necessity" argument forwarded by the bridge proponents.

Herold claimed the implications of the bridge and couplet was so severe that only extreme conditions could warrant it. He observed that other, larger cities like Washington D.C. and others were able to thrive with far fewer bridges per mile than Spokane. He pointed out that higher speeds and more one-way streets were contrary to the pedestrian-friendly environment then being promoted by local planners and citizen advisory panels associated with the *Spokane Horizons* process. In addition, he said, impoverished neighborhoods to the north would suffer additional stress if torn by an eight-lane arterial developed through them – serving little other than to carry commuters away from the city as quickly as possible.

The articles caught the attention of a number of people with similar reservations about the project. In fact, beyond city staff and members of a city-convened Citizen's Committee charged with mitigating the bridge design, it seemed hard for opponents to find bridge supporters. One Architect, Jeff Warner, suggested the "Abilene Paradox" was at work: that Spokane was agreeing to something contradictory to what individuals knew to be right. Given this, it was surprising that no serious review of the project's basis – air quality and traffic capacity need - had occurred.

Perhaps one reason for this had to do with the popular impression that the Lincoln Street Bridge project had arisen in support of, or was integral to, another project then being redeveloped by the city's powerful Cowles family: the River Park Square shopping mall. By most accounts, downtown Spokane was in serious decline in the early 1990's, and the rebuilding of River Park Square – the original had been built in 1974 - was widely expected to aid in reversing that trend. If bridge and the Cowles' mall were interrelated, it was understandable if many felt obliged to remain silent on the question of the bridge.

Certainly, it was easy to draw such a conclusion. Most obviously, the two projects shared nearly the same real estate – the downtown mall was to be situated adjacent to the southern terminus of the bridge, which was to carry northbound traffic from the mall's garage. Spokane's main east-west arterial, Interstate 90, already had a Lincoln Street exit ramp to funnel traffic northbound, where the mall's anchor tenant, Nordstrom's, was to be placed. Timing of both projects also seemed to coincide. As noted earlier, the bridge had been proposed and rejected on numerous occasions – once even blasted by the Cowles family newspaper, The *Spokesman-Review*, as late as 1985.[10] But

[10] "The council, commendably, is unwilling to clutter the view of Spokane's treasured falls, the centerpiece of it's newly beautified downtown, with an additional and expensive bridge." *Spokesman-Review* Editorial Board, November 6, 1985.

now, the paper was claiming the bridge was the right thing for Spokane, even going so far as to claim the concrete span would "enhance" the river and falls.[11]

But were the two interrelated? In 1997, just prior to finalizing the mall's design and financing, developer Betsy Cowles and mall manager Bob Robideaux hosted numerous public meetings to gather input and answer questions about the project. At one such meeting in March of that year, the development team was asked about the mall and bridge connection. Robideaux replied that not only were the two unrelated, but that traffic studies commissioned by the developer showed River Park Square's exiting and circulation might actually perform better *without* the Lincoln span.[12]

Later, when the bridge seemed threatened, the developer began to hint at "reliance" lawsuits before the City Council, claiming that the garage had been designed with the bridge in mind - but Herold's articles and Robideaux's 1997 claim had already set loose fatal opposition to the Lincoln Street Bridge.

In overview, the Lincoln Street Bridge project failed due to the City's own Shoreline regulations – borne in the wake of Expo - which prohibited such encroachment without proof of absolute necessity. For this reason and others, the Washington State Department of Ecology denied the special permit required for the project to proceed, and despite several appeals by the City, the denial was upheld by the Governor-appointed State Shoreline Hearings Board. Ironically, the aesthetic portions of Ecology's claims were dismissed. Instead, the permit was ultimately denied due to inflated traffic count projections, and air-quality conditions that could not be shown to benefit from the project. By a three-to-three vote – the barest of margins for Ecology – the board ruled the city had not shown "absolute necessity" for the span.

[11] "New Bridge Would Enhance Favorite Place," Chris Peck, Editor, *Spokesman-Review*, May 17, 1998.
[12] Author's own questioning at a March, 1997 meeting in the Downtown Spokane Library, hosted by Mr. Robideaux and Ms. Cowles.

Meanwhile, the threat to the falls generated hundreds of letters, phone calls, newspaper articles, prompted television coverage, became a radio talk-show staple, and developed into a litmus-test for political candidates. Many felt it to be the primary issue in the 1997 City Council and Mayoral races in which incumbent Jack Geraghty lost by only 433 of 57,337 votes cast to outsider and outspoken bridge critic John Talbott.[13] It may be seen as ironic that Geraghty, who had risen to prominence in the wake of Expo '74's bridge-clearing of the Falls, in 1997 was driven from office while voting resolutely in favor of placing another there.

As if to punctuate their disapproval, the citizens of Spokane voted overwhelmingly in 1999 in favor of an initiative banning all new bridge construction in the Central Falls area without voter approval. The measure, popularly referred to as the "Lincoln Street Bridge Initiative," prevailed by an unheard-of (for Spokane) 75% margin. Even so, the remaining council minority vowed to continue legal appeals, ostensibly to show "due diligence" to State funding agencies. But the project was sinking too quickly to be saved: on February 15, 2000, the Spokane City Council unanimously withdrew its support for the Lincoln Street bridge project.

Whether Robideaux's claim that the bridge and mall were completely independent enterprises was factual or not, politically, they played as inseparable twins. For many, the bridge may not have been as objectionable for its ecological insensitivity as it was for its political insensitivity. Here, much of an impoverished community's wherewithal was being leveraged to fund an upscale shopping mall in view of the poorest district in the state. Expending $40 million dollars for a bridge to the project – *over the falls*, no less – may simply have been a bigger political check than anyone could cash. Had Spokane finally embraced its river or simply rejected an expensive bridge? As with Expo, Spokane's motives for preserving its river seemed ambiguous

[13] "Candidates Back Away from Bridge Battle," Kristina Johnson, *Spokesman-Review*, October 27, 1997.

Confluence – The "Great Gorge Park"

> "Look, if you're going to do something for the City of Spokane, reclaim that river. Get the pollution out of it; get it back to its original state if possible. And it should be the feature of our city."
>
> *-Kenneth Brooks, AIA*

If the Lincoln Street Bridge project came to an end for reasons that only *included* a fuller appreciation of Spokane's river, those groups closest to it showed stronger affinities. In early 1997, the citizen's group *Friends of the Falls* held initial meetings to oppose the bridge, and quickly found that nearly all those close to the river – whether by ownership, business, cultural, or recreational affiliation – felt the bridge would undermine the river's potential.



Figure 4: The first public meeting for development of the Gorge Park concept, "The Great Gorge Discovery Workshop," drew over 200 participants on September 27, 2001. *(Courtesy Friends of the Falls)*

At the group's first meeting, Former State Senator Dr. John Moyer insisted that the bridge project should succeed or fail based on a larger definition of community merit; instead of opposing the bridge, he argued, Spokane should embrace its river, and let decisions about bridges fall into that context. Like King Cole had done prior to Expo, Moyer hoped the river could attain National Monument status.

The idea was pitched at scores of subsequent lunch meetings, breakfasts, and presentations, and seemed to receive unanimous support – though many expressed a desire to wait for the outcome of the bridge controversy. Few believed the bridge project would ever be stopped - regardless of need – given its momentum and strong political backing. If a theme emerged from those initial meetings, it was: "Great idea, but let's wait and see about that bridge first."

Research also led the group to a better understanding of the falls and river itself, including the area's rich geologic history, Native American history, and of the Olmsted Brothers' 1908 "Gorge Park" idea. Soon, the idea of promoting the river in lieu of a bridge seemed less and less like rhetoric and more and more like an idea whose time had finally come.

Friends of the Falls may have spent its first energies supporting the Department of Ecology permit denial, but when the Lincoln Street Bridge project was finally terminated in February of 2000, the group decided to initiate a meeting with the many organizations that had expressed an interest – albeit privately - in the Gorge Park idea. On April 10, 2000, Friends convened a meeting of key "stakeholder" groups – those with specific ties or interests in the Gorge area. That day, representatives met to see for themselves whether each, indeed, favored the concept. These included delegates from the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes, the Spokane Parks, and Historic Preservation Departments, Avista Utilities, the Downtown Spokane Partnership, the Spokane Centennial Trail group, Summit Properties (owners of undeveloped land bordering the gorge), the Spokane Convention & Visitor's Bureau, The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, the City Council, plus two adjacent neighborhoods (Peaceful Valley and West Central). As a group, support for the Falls and Gorge idea was again – at least in concept - unanimous. Given the contentious political climate of the time, the idea that organizations with such widely varying interests – businesspeople and environmentalists, civic promoters and preservationists - could come together on *any* subject seemed impossible, yet the Gorge question was doing

just that. Soon thereafter, the assembly adopted a name - the "Great Gorge Group," (abbreviated as "G3") - formulated a mission and vision statement, outlined a study area, and, facilitated by Friends of the Falls, began work on a Concept Plan for the Gorge Park.[14]

The group applied for, and received a grant for aid through the National Parks Service's Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program. A three-phase process was adopted – Phase One, the "Concept Plan" phase, would simply develop ideas and basic requirements for the Gorge Park. Phase Two would commission a planning or landscape firm to incorporate phase one concepts into a specific Master Plan, help identify the means for development of the plan, as well as engage the public more fully in the process. Phase three would fundraise, and bring the Master Plan work to reality.

Mike Stone, Director of the Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, suggested early on that the Concept Plan stage include at least three public meetings to inform the process. On September 27, 2001, just days after the September 11th terrorist attacks, the group hosted its first event: the "Spokane River Gorge Discovery Workshop." Held at the former Salty's Restaurant downtown overlooking the upper falls, the event drew over 200 participants – and a great many positive comments. Among the exhibits presented were artifacts from the Spokane Tribe, an interpretive display from the City/County Historic Preservation Office, sketch ideas developed by the Gorge Group, and a 16-foot-long map of the Gorge, on which participants were encouraged to jot down their own ideas for the area. Another popular feature of the event was the "Memory Tree," a centerpiece arrangement of bare branches with tags nearby that allowed people to write down a favorite thought or idea about the falls, and then decorate the tree with their concept.

[14] See Attachment No. 6 (Gorge Park Study Area map)

In January of 2002, a follow-up meeting was held, the "Great Gorge Concept Workshop," at the Downtown YWCA. Friends and the Gorge Group had spent time collating and incorporating the comments gathered at the September event and presented these findings back to the public, utilizing plan boards, charts and maps. The city's Public Radio station, KPBX, was present to conduct interviews with anyone who had "stories of the gorge" to share, and City Cable 5, a city-run cable television station, recorded the interviews on video. Questionnaires were prepared to help gauge support for specific items or ideas mentioned at the September event - from paths and interpretive signs, to suggestions of water-slides, and an extended cable gondola ride from Riverfront Park through the Gorge all the way to the newly-opened Museum of Arts & Culture. From these it was clear the most popular Gorge Park concepts were for "native vegetation/restoration" and "wildlife conservation/restoration." Natural surface paths in the Gorge were also favored. "Vehicular loop roads," "pools/water slides" and the idea of extending the Expo '74 gondola ride into the gorge were favored least. It should be noted that even among the "Gorge Park" participants, some found the word "Park" from the Olmsted working title bothersome; this through fears of association with common ideas about parks. It was clear that the majority of participants thought the Gorge should be left largely natural; groomed soccer fields and parking lots weren't part of the vision.

On March 28th, 2002, Friends of the Falls and the G3 concluded the Concept Plan phase of work with a "Roll-out" event for community. Held at the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, the occasion drew over 400 attendees, and featured Tribal drumming, and speakers including Mayor John Powers, Bob Brisbois of the Spokane Tribe, County Commissioner Kate McCaslin, and Parks Board Chair Steve McNutt. King Cole, out of town though still resident in Spokane, provided a letter of support for the Mayor to read.

Three of the "G3" participant organizations submitted specific proposals for inclusion in the Concept Plan: Friends of the Centennial Trail suggested their

"Westlink" pedestrian bridge be included[15], Friends of the Falls added a "Lower Falls Access Path" connecting Riverfront Park to the Lower Falls, and the Spokane Tribe incorporated the idea of a "Culture Center" near the falls. Other concepts included a loop trail to circumnavigate the Gorge area, better connections from adjacent neighborhoods to the river, connections to the Museum of Arts & Culture, historic research to help preserve the rich Spokane Tribal heritage once based in the Gorge, and relatively small, dedicated family recreation areas near the river.

As this is written, funding at both local and State levels is being sought to complete the Master Plan phase. Where words had sometimes failed to impress, the river itself helped demonstrate its value to jaded residents. The summer of 2002 found Friends of the Falls hosting a river float trip through the Gorge, taking legislators and opinion leaders from Peaceful Valley downstream to Riverside State Park just a few miles away. Through this, enthusiasm for the river as an economic driver seemed to take root – critical for a state and community facing economic downturn.

If crisis conditions prompted business owners to action in creating the 1974 World's Fair, then perhaps the Lincoln Street Bridge crisis prompted the realization within the community that the falls and river were the "common ground" for Spokane. In the Gorge, normally disparate interests came together for what was seen as common benefit. Metropolitan Mortgage, owner of the "Summit Property," an 85-acre undeveloped section of riverfront to the north, participated in part to aid its development opportunities.[16] Neighborhood support stressed the desire to forestall excessive gentrification. Downtown interests support the project for its economic potential. Centennial Trail

[15] The "Westlink" Centennial Trail bridge is proposed to utilize the existing High Bridge abutments, left over from Spokane's pre-Expo days. At the time of this writing, the project lacks only $200,000 of its $1.6 million price tag.
[16] As of this writing, Summit Properties was in negotiations with a purchaser intent on mixed-use development for the site, with expressed enthusiasm for the Gorge Park concept.

advocates hoped the project would speed existing plans for a riverside pathway. The Spokane Parks Board nurtured the Gorge Park idea for decades through property acquisition, and Avista Utilities participated for the sake of its Monroe Street hydro facility, and to inform its Federal re-licensing process. Most significantly, Tribal representatives stay to convey wishes and concepts rooted in thousands of years of living by the falls.

Conclusion

> "There is an historical moment in the development of every culture, and of every community, when that culture assigns a spiritual significance to their place...(it is) that moment when we name a place in our heart, and when we rename ourselves in response to our place."
>
> *- Clark Stevens, Roto Architects*

Spokane is a place already richly blessed with neighborhood parks. Why, it may be asked, add to a system with such strengths? The answer may be that the prime value of the Gorge won't be as a park at all, but as a civic emblem, a central landscape providing not only beauty but iconic value, and through that value, the growth of identity for a city sorely lacking in self-worth and pride. However cast, the Falls and Gorge define the heart of Spokane; when abused, they present an unsightly centerpiece; when cut off by dams, they convey disdain for nature; when celebrated, they may captivate the world. The condition of the river inescapably affects both visitor and resident.



Figure 5: A float trip through the Gorge, hosted by Friends of the Falls in the summer of 2002. Here, Rep. Jeff Gombosky and Gavin Cooley of NorthCoast Life discuss the river's place in community planning. Downtown Spokane is seen in the distance. *(Courtesy Paul Delaney)*

Much of Spokane's history – lessons learned for it and others - may be put on display in the Gorge. Many of the deformities and injuries to the river are present there – the heavily backfilled north and south banks immediately downstream from the falls, for example, and the pilings and abutments still in evidence in various locations within the gorge. This fact may be a source of some resistance to the notion of the park, though it should be seen as an opportunity to memorialize the city's prior conflict with nature. A version of such a memorial might involve the restoration of a swath of shoreline on the north bank to its former grade; perhaps a cut as wide as 200-300 yards removed from the rail grade, leaving a gradual, approachable connection to the river. In this cut, natural vegetation could be restored; here, a measure of the Eden the Tribes knew could be sampled in relative solitude. To hold back – and at the same time to illustrate – the incredible amounts of fill placed there during the city's railroad years, basalt, or perhaps an even more starkly contrasting material could retain the grade, expressing something similar to a Maya Lin incision into the earth, but actually an inverse – the revelation memorializing not a war not with other nations, but with nature; a descent not into death, but a revelation of life. Such a place could be appreciated for its utility in making the river approachable, for its qualities of refuge, for reflection on western expressions of power, and for the price we pay when so engaged.

Salmon once filled the Spokane River, and people with profound connections to both river and fish once populated its shores. Annual Chinook runs arrived in such quantities that tribes from throughout the region congregated near the base of the Lower Falls, able to put aside all rivalries in the face of plenty. For the tribes, the Gorge was at once home, sustenance, and sacred. Individual and tribal identities were bound fully in relationship to the river, and in turn, the river provided assurance, belonging, and direction.

The late Peter Campbell, a Colville Tribal leader widely credited with the formation of the Center for Plateau Cultural Studies at the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, was interviewed about the region's character shortly before he

died. After speaking about his habit of returning to the river for "his mental health days," when he'd stop along the shoreline just to listen, he added: "When you talk to non-tribal people, there is something they're looking for - security and a place where they can belong." What they seek exists here, he said.

> *"There is a history and a culture and a law and a way of life that has always existed in this place,"* he said. *"And they can link into that. All they need to do is listen."*[17]

[17] "Native Truths, " Rob McDonald, *Spokesman-Review*, March 28, 1999














IRS












Spokane Falls
Crown Jewel
of the Inland Northwest


VOLUNTEER




REDFISHING.COM


5TH ANNUAL
2007 SPOKANE
RIVER
CLEAN-UP




3. Bobcat






HALIFAX COMMUNITY COLLEGE


2663
ROAD
CLOSED
CATERPILLAR

13. Rattlesnake





10. Jack Rabbit




Moose


SPOKANE RIVER CLEAN-UP
WU

friends of the falls

www.friendsofthefalls.org spokane, wash

Old Growth & Community

Old-growth forests are the foundation of the Pacific Northwest's id
and heritage. At Conservation Northwest, we work with land mana
community members, and scientists to ensure the protection of our
ancient forest heritage—for endangered wildlife, for recreation, for
drinking water, and for our future. We also promote responsible for
in second-growth forests to restore old growth across the landscape
to create skilled jobs and a long-term and sustainable wood supply.

Wildlife & Habitat

Wildlife is the essence of what makes our region vibrant, and the
presence of wildlife is an excellent indicator of the health of our forests
and water. We work with local land managers to encourage practices
that benefit threatened wildlife such as bears, wolves, lynx, caribou, and
salmon. We use existing laws to ensure better protection of habitat and
to return endangered animals to their home ranges.

Horizon 2008

CLAM A STEAK DAY


got milkweed?
SOCCER
SPOKANE RIVER CLEAN-UP


6. Osprey


3. Bobcat
BUS




SPECIAL
2663
SPECIAL
Shuttle Stop
2008
SPOKANE
RIVER
CLEAN-UP
Securing Your Bike is Your Responsibility
2663
WASHINGTON
82231C
Spokane Transit Authority



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KES
GOT
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ALT 20


RIVER
CLEAN-UP


PLEASE HELP RESTORE OUR
NATIVE REDBAND TROUT!


EXIT



PHASE I. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

INVENTORY

ANALYSIS

DIRECTION

CENTENNIAL TRAIL LINK

PROPERTY

PICKARD PARK

HIGH BRIDGE PARK

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

PARKS

LINKAGES

PUBLIC POLICY

PARKING

THURSDAY SEPT. 27TH, 2001

NORTH SPOKANE LINK

SOUTH SPOKANE LINK

NEW FOOTBRIDGE

DESTINATION POINT

VISUAL ACCESS POINT

POTENTIAL PARKING NEED

POTENTIAL INTERPRETIVE / EDUCATIONAL CENTER

Centennial Trail

STATION 3

STATION 3

DEVELOPING A PLAN

Ask Me about The Gorge

MARY JO FAULHABER

Ask Me about The Gorge

SANDEE BUSS

Friends of the Falls


Howard


EXIT
ING
AN
Trail Guide
"DISCOVERY
WALK"
USA


TRIBE


OVERALL THEME
SUMMIT PROPERTY
NORTH SPOKANE LINK
TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT
SPOKANE RIVER GORG
CONSERVANCY AN




IN
Ask me about The Gauge
MIKE STONE
Ask me about The Gauge
ALEX STONE
National Park Service


GE HISTORY & CULTURE


OVERALL THEME
BROWNES ADDITION
HIGH BRIDGE PARK
BOUNDARIES & OWNERSHIP
TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT
THE GREAT SPOKANE RIVER GORGE
CONSERVANCY AND PARK AREA



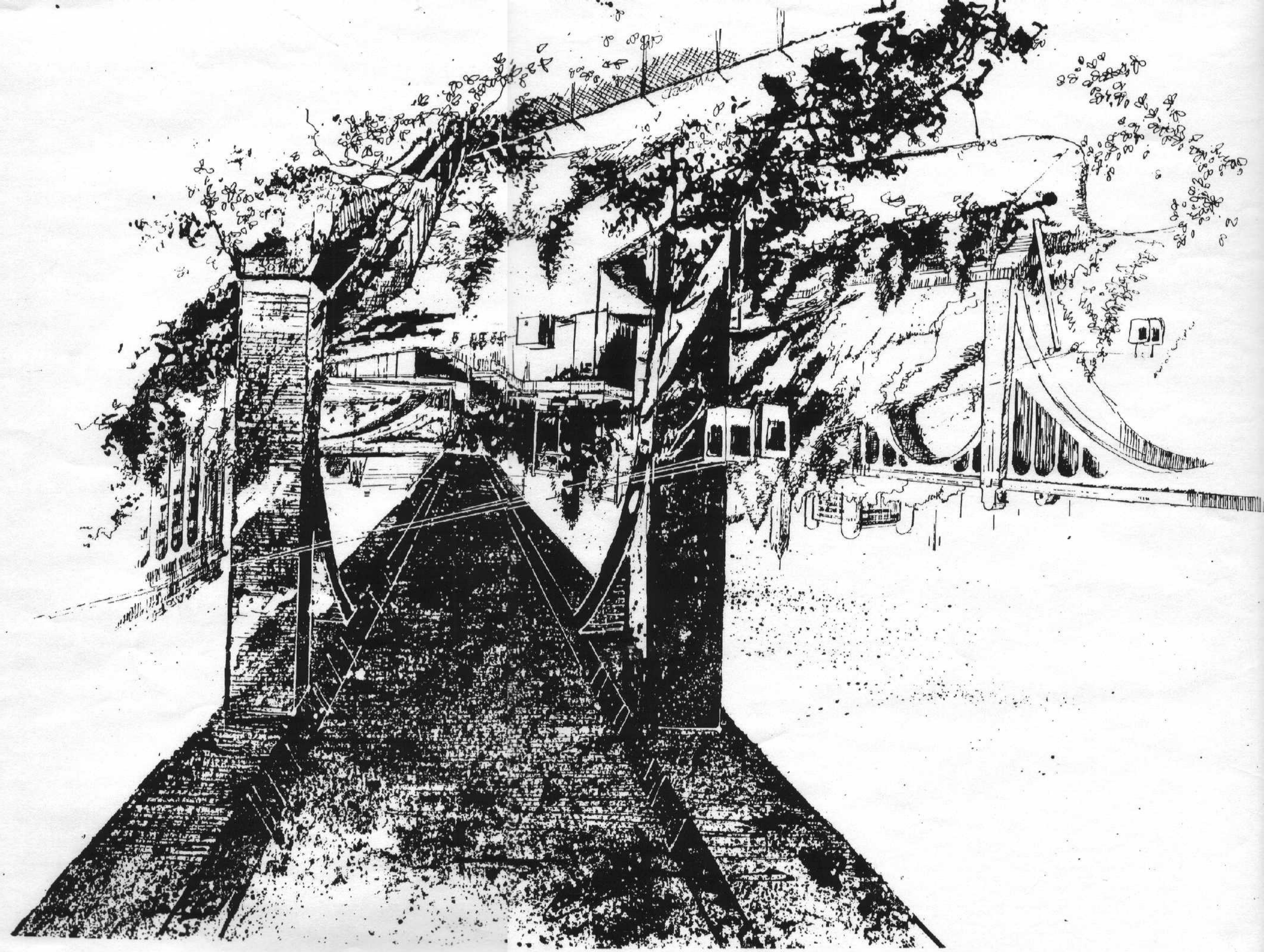


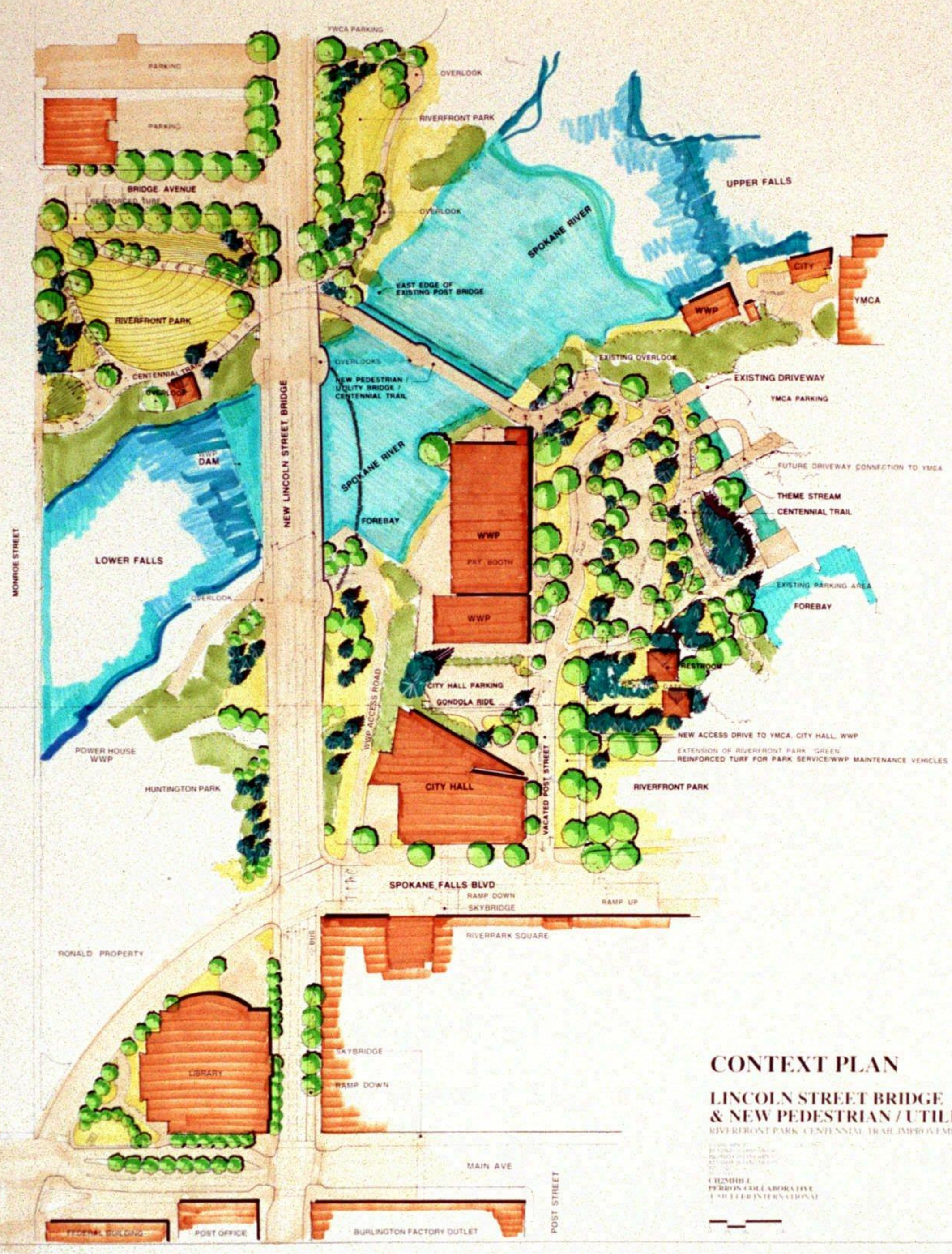

Concept Plan Survey

PERRON
COLLABORATIVE

VIEW UP RIVER FROM MONROE BRIDGE

THE LINCOLN STREET BRIDGE PROJECT



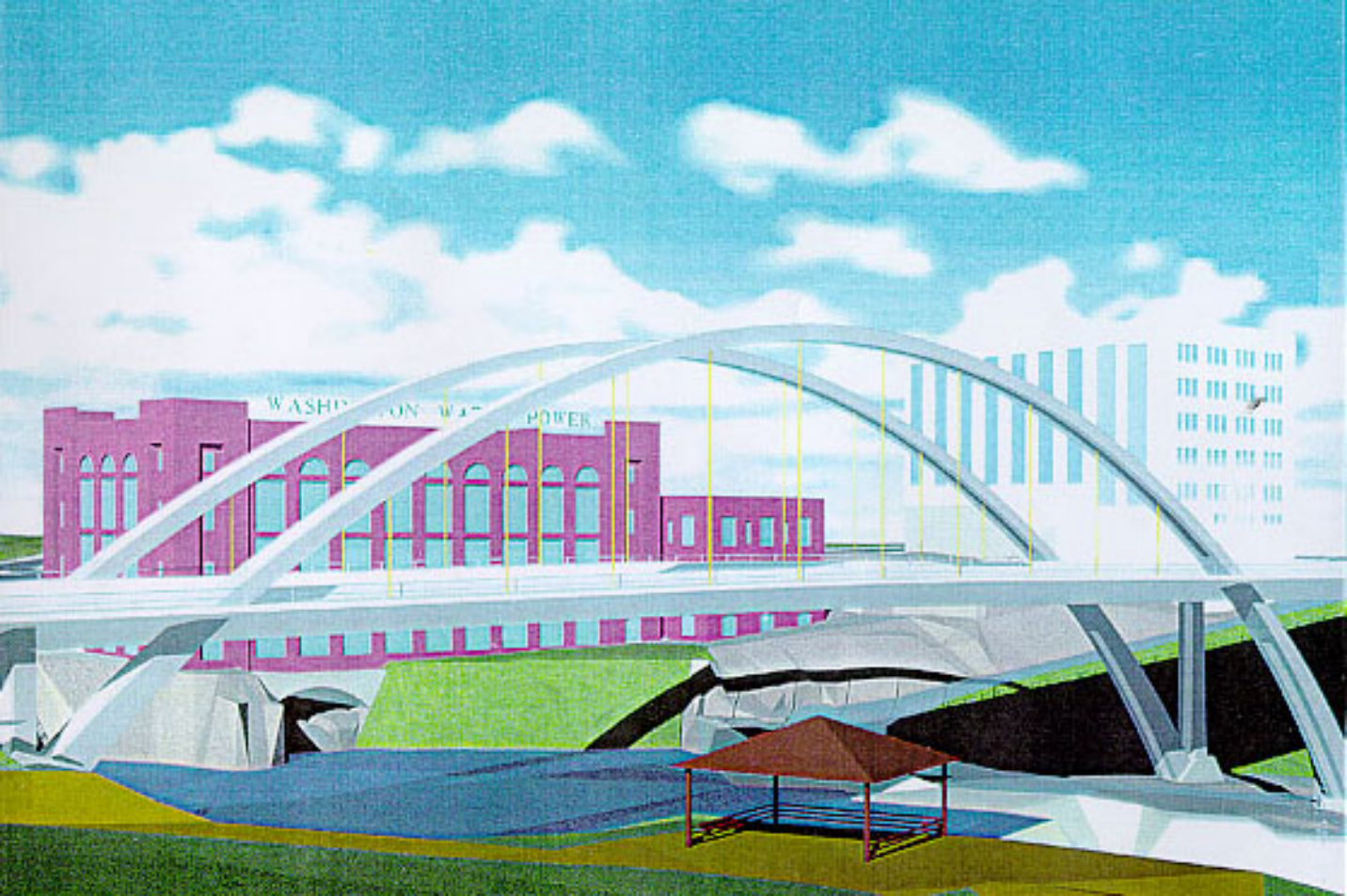


CONTEXT PLAN

LINCOLN STREET BRIDGE & NEW PEDESTRIAN / UTILITY BRIDGE

RIVERFRONT PARK CENTENNIAL TRAIL IMPROVEMENT

CH2MHILL
PERRON COLE ABORATIVE
CASTELLER INTERNATIONAL








John Moyer Plaza

The Great Spokane River Gorge

Master Plan



P1 Interpretive and Wayfinding Signage Program





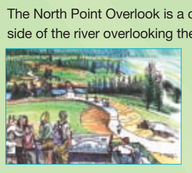
An extensive interpretive signage program will be developed to introduce and explain the Gorge area's diverse natural and cultural resources. In order to reinforce the cohesive identity of the Gorge area and to orient visitors on roads and trails, a comprehensive wayfinding signage program should also be installed at key arrival points and direction decision points. These programs will be coordinated with the efforts of local tourism, education, tribal, cultural, historic and business interests and will rely on further research by historians and other experts.

P2 Spokane Gorge Boulevard



The development of a panoramic boulevard on the north side of the Gorge area is vital to a variety of potential land uses and functions for this area. The creation of Spokane Gorge Boulevard from Monroe Street through the Summit site is a critical component of the overall transportation access and circulation to the Gorge area. The new boulevard must provide both usable and aesthetic value to the surrounding area, incorporating parking for the Centennial Trail, as well as appropriate connectivity features to the Summit site, the West Central neighborhood and the downtown core. The type of land uses and building densities along the Boulevard will require various road configurations and travel characteristics.

P3 North Point Overlook





The North Point Overlook is a critical location for a primary trailhead and viewpoint on the north side of the river overlooking the Confluence area and offering visitors a panoramic view of the Gorge area, Downtown Spokane, adjacent neighborhoods and the region. This overlook and trailhead could be constructed in the existing right-of-way and parkland at the top of the hill along the boulevard where it meets the Centennial Trail. Located on the Centennial Trail north of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the Overlook could be a destination point that is accessible to visitors from either side of the river.

P4 Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point



The Confluence area has long been a place of gathering and will be the first glimpse of the Gorge area for visitors arriving from the southwest. An orientation kiosk or modest visitor facility will introduce visitors to the regional network of trails, the historic, cultural, and natural resources, and the multitude of recreational opportunities in and around the Gorge area. This signage or small building should provide some covered space to display interpretive and orientation materials as well as bathrooms for visitors. The arrival point will be a low-impact structure that respects the sensitive natural and cultural location, maintains views, and integrates the extensive trail system.



P5 Confluence Area Restoration



The Confluence area is a very sensitive ecological and cultural site that is constantly reforming through the natural processes of erosion and deposition. Any restoration would require tribal participation to avoid disturbing sensitive archeological elements, and could involve reshaping some land at the water's edge to create more riparian wetlands, while reconnecting more floodplain to the river. The riparian areas could be improved by removing non-native species over time and establishing more native species to provide cover for wildlife as well as shade and nutrients for the river's ecosystem. Interpretive signage will help tell the story of this area and will be coordinated with the habitat restoration, future gathering areas and trails.



P6 North Point Overlook Restoration





The slope just below the North Point Overlook that was disturbed during the construction of the Centennial Trail down to the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge should be improved through re-vegetation with native species. Greater access to natural surroundings should encourage visitors to participate in the ongoing establishment of native species, primarily those of the Ponderosa Pine-Idaho Fescue plant community. The hard forms of the cut and fill slopes for the trail should be softened to fit in with surrounding landforms. Interpretive elements here and at other habitat improvements could highlight the native, fire resistant and drought tolerant aspects of vegetation for visitors.

P7 Great Spokane River Gorge Loop Trail



A viable and desirable mechanism to increase Gorge area access is a pedestrian and bikeway that makes a complete loop around the Gorge area, connecting to the downtown core and neighborhood centers along the way. This loop will have a variety of features and characteristics depending on the neighborhood or area through which it passes that range from the Centennial Trail to narrow, unpaved paths along the river's edge, and on existing sidewalks (for pedestrians) and streets (for bicyclists) in Peaceful Valley. The loop will incorporate several existing roads and smaller trails and informal pathways to provide direct access to the river's edge where appropriate. The shorter loop (across Monroe Street Bridge) would take advantage of a unique natural amenity in the urban core. The to-be-redesigned Post Street Pedestrian Bridge and the restoration of Monroe Street Bridge affords dramatic views of Spokane Falls, Downtown skyline, and is immediately accessible to Downtown.

P8 Centennial Trail Completion Throughout the Gorge Area

The Centennial Trail is a bi-state trail that runs from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho to Riverside State Park. The trail is over 37 miles in total length and will be accessible for use by people of all ages and physical capabilities. The portion of the Centennial Trail through the Gorge area will connect to the existing trail in Riverfront Park, traverse across the renovated Post Street Bridge, under the newly renovated Monroe Street Bridge, and follow the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard west along the north rim to the Sandifur Memorial Bridge and points beyond. Coordination between the Post Street Bridge renovations, eventual placement underneath the Monroe Street Bridge, the design of the Spokane Gorge Boulevard and the newly constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge is necessary to ensure that the Centennial Trail design features are implemented. The Visitor's Arrival Point in the Gorge area will act as a regional trailhead for the Centennial Trail and Fish Lake Trail with connections to the region's trails, Columbia Plateau Trail and John Wayne Trail.



P9 Southern Gateway Development Area



The Southern Gateway to the Gorge area will offer visitors a dramatic and easily identifiable entry just north of the I-90/195 interchange, diverting heavy traffic away from the southern neighborhoods and revitalizing an area of Spokane in need of reinvestment. Just south of High Bridge Park and less than a 3-minute drive to the Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point, the gateway will offer the majority of visitor-serving amenities and parking available to hikers, river users, bikers, and picnickers. In addition to improving the streetscape character and signage, creating a strong gateway south of the Gorge area will require a comprehensive reinvestment effort in the surrounding vacant and underutilized parcels.



P10 Peaceful Valley Boat Launches



The existing Water Avenue site and Clarke Avenue Pump Station were identified as strategic locations for improved launch sites for rafters and paddle-through users. The launches will provide a turn-around/drop-off for shuttles carrying rafters and paddle-through users. A small parking lot with approximately 15 parking spaces for time-limited use by kayakers and rafters will minimize on-street parking by non-residents. It is possible that Peaceful Valley residents could use the lot in the evenings so that it serves the needs of all users. Over time, as the parking demand for the river access increases, overflow parking can be accommodated in the Confluence area, near the 'A' Street and Government Way intersection; and a Southern Gateway shuttle service will provided to prevent heavy traffic within Peaceful Valley. By providing multiple launch sites, individual paddle-through users and rafters will find parking without congesting either location. Facilities that support use of the launch sites including a restroom, trash receptacles, and interpretive and wayfinding signage will be designed to have a minimal effect on the neighborhood.

P11 Whitewater Park





The primary location for a whitewater park will be just below the recently completed Sandifur Memorial Bridge with a secondary location possible at Glover Field. These locations individually or as a whole will create a regional recreational destination for kayakers and spectators. Natural rock-based structures that are anchored in the river will form drops and pools to create challenging features for kayakers and exciting traverses for rafters, canoeists and tubers. Various feature heights will assure an extended kayaking and rafting season despite the seasonal changes in Spokane River flows throughout the year. The natural rock drops and pool features will help fish habitat, making deep pools that become resting places for trout and waterfalls that increase oxygen supplies and support food sources.

P12 Tribal Cultural Center

The Spokane and other tribes have formed the United Native Americans of Spokane Public Development Authority to evaluate the sites and coordinate the development of a tribal cultural center close to the Falls. The cultural center would provide the region's tribes an opportunity to share their tribal history with visitors, as well as well as a place to celebrate and participate in the ongoing activities of the tribes. Arts, exhibits, performances and gatherings will be coordinated at this facility. Three sites currently being considered are:



Veterans Court Park



'A' Street just south of Riverside



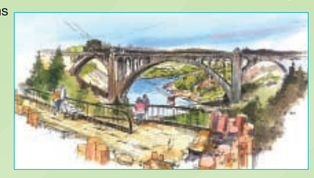
East Summit site - TBD

The center could be an anchor for interpretation whether located at the Confluence area or closer to Downtown and should be integrated with pedestrian and bikeways.

P13 Huntington Park Improvements



Huntington Park Improvements will consist of historic features and exhibits associated with the Spokane Falls, salmon harvest, tribal gatherings, and power generation. These themes will link to the other Gorge area interpretive themes of railroads, mills, and the rise of an industrial city at the Falls. Development of the interpretive plan will require a careful balance between linking the diverse history of the site with consideration for clarity of the major themes of tribal history and current use in power generation. An interpretive area centered in Huntington Park will further emphasize the evolution of the city at the Falls, telling the story of past uses, industries and current environmental issues. Future improvements may include improved pedestrian access, collaborative identification and preservation of viewsheds, connections to Downtown and Riverfront Park, artwork (spearfishing sculpture), interpretation of remnant foundations and future enhancements of the park including new circulation, plazas and amenities. Future design and implementation will require careful coordination with Avista Corporation to ensure compatibility with the Monroe Street Hydroelectric Development's operation and maintenance needs, and compliance with the FERC license.



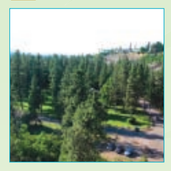
P14 Monroe Street Bridge South Undercrossing



There are currently no safe trail connections between Huntington Park and Peaceful Valley. There are two proposed trail alignments: The first trail alignment is from the new Monroe Street Bridge Overlook on Spokane Falls Boulevard, under the southern most arch of the bridge to the Spokane Club property and Main Street. The installation of the trail under the south arch of the Monroe Street Bridge will separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic at Monroe Street increasing pedestrian safety and improving vehicular travel. The second is from the base of Huntington Park under the Monroe Street Bridge along the southern edge of the river using slope modifications and retaining walls. The trail would be a dramatic connection between the Gorge area and Downtown Spokane. These crossings will provide a critical link of the pedestrian loop that is direct and safe. They will connect Peaceful Valley, Glover Field, Huntington Park, Riverfront Park and Downtown. These projects are separate from the rehabilitated Monroe Street Bridge, but will need to be integrated in a sensitive way that contribute to the use of the bridge.

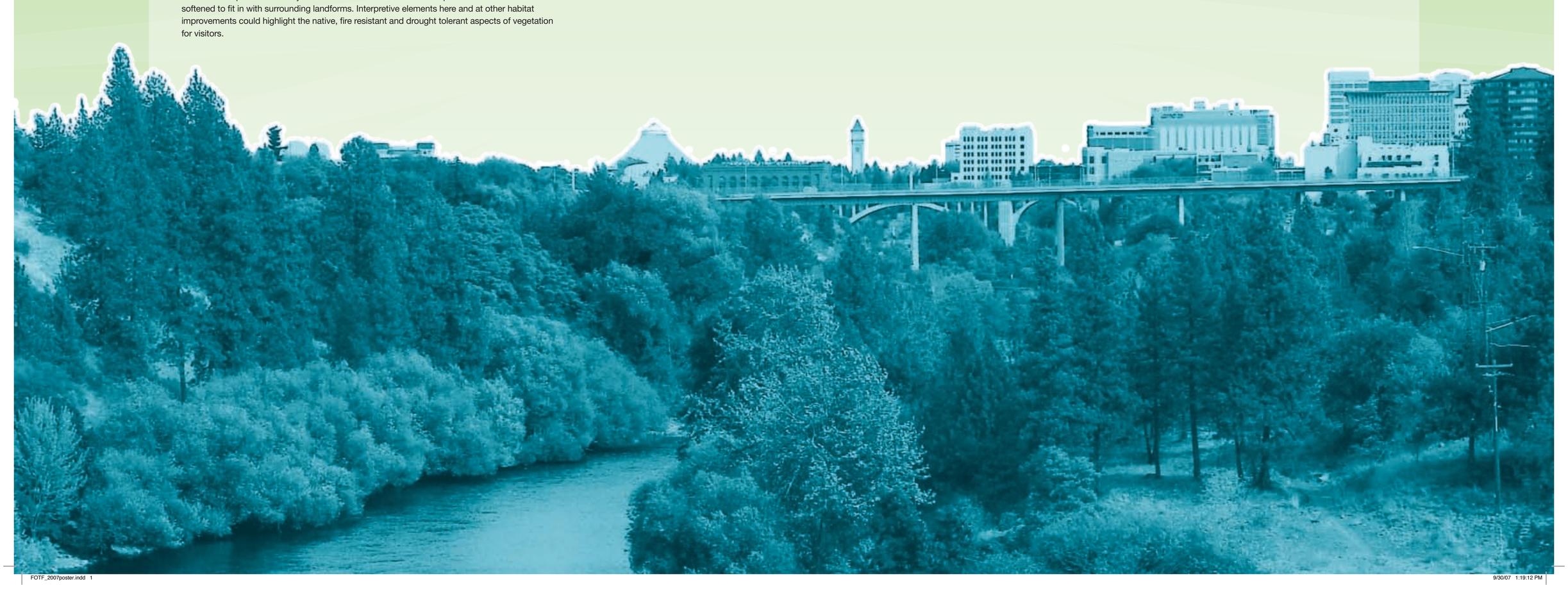


P15 High Bridge Park Master Plan Development



High Bridge Park is envisioned as a family-friendly park with both passive and active recreational opportunities for all age groups. Currently, High Bridge Park is relatively un-programmed. The majority of the park is used for group gatherings, passive recreation and conservation. Neighborhood concerns include improved trail access, maintenance, safety provisions and additional amenities for family outings. With input from the community, the Spokane Parks Department and Park and Recreation Board will be the lead agency to create a Master Plan for this 200-acre park.





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WASHINGTON WATER POWER

City of Spokane

2007 Mayor's Urban Design Awards

MAYOR'S CHOICE AWARD

The City of Spokane's highest honor for urban design excellence to recognize outstanding design that is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan and contributes to the City of Spokane's quality of life.

GREAT SPOKANE RIVER GORGE STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN

Awarded on this 24th Day of September to:

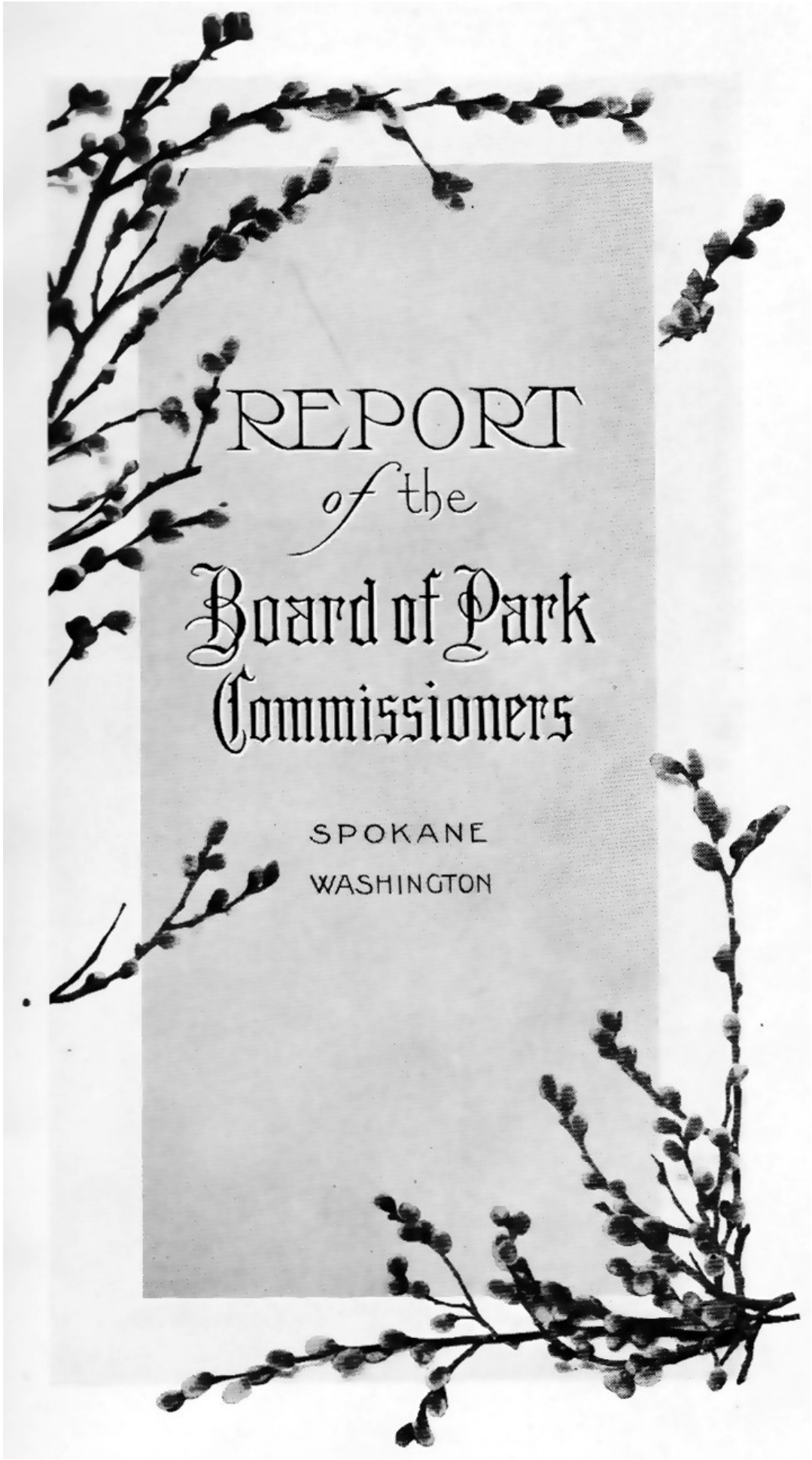
FRIENDS OF THE FALLS

Moore, Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., Michael Terrell, ASLA, Jones and Jones, Ltd., Robert Peccia, Economic Research Associates, Thomas, Dean & Hoskins, Friends of the Falls Board of Directors, Mayor James E. West, Spokane Park Board, Sen. Lisa Brown, Sen. Brad Benson, Rep. Timm Ormsby, Rep. Hans Dunshee, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Peaceful Valley, Browne's Addition, West Central, 2nd West Hills Neighborhood Councils, Downtown Spokane Partnership, Avista Utilities, City of Spokane, Numerous additional stakeholder groups, hundreds of citizen participants.

CITY OF SPOKANE

Mayor Dennis Hession

Grant Keller, Chair, Design Review Committee



REPORT
of the
Board of Park Commissioners

SPOKANE
WASHINGTON

OLMSTED BROTHERS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, BROOKLINE, MASS.

JOHN CHARLES OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED JR.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
JAMES FREDRICK DAWSON, PERCIVAL GALLAGHER

Mr. A. L. White, President,
Board of Park Commissioners, Spokane, Wash.
Dear Sir:

At various times we have examined the City of Spokane with reference to its needs and opportunities in the matter of parks, and we now submit our report on this subject.

NEED OF PUBLIC PARKS:

We have noticed that the need of parks is not greatly felt by the great mass of citizens in a city of this size, or at any rate it does not manifest itself so publicly as to attract attention. It should not be assumed, however, that the people do not need parks because they fail to clamor for them. The fact is that the great mass of the people are so engrossed in their daily work and domestic and social life that they do not feel the need of inquiring into those additions to municipal activities that a study of other municipalities would lead one to appreciate and to advocate in this city. In sanitary matters some progress has been made, yet, if we are to judge by what has been done in more advanced cities, additional provisions for the health of the mass of the citizens are needed. It is recognized that public baths and public gymnasia conduce greatly to the health, morality and well being of the people. They are mainly sanitary, but whatever increases the general health of the public also tends to improve the morality of the public.

It is well understood, by those who have studied the subject, that, public parks, while ostensibly undertaken for the pleasure which their beauty affords the people, are also very important aids to the improvement and preservation of the health of the people. City life, with its confinement during long hours to stores, offices, factories and the like, has a decidedly depressing effect on the general health and stamina of the bread winners. Even the home-keeping members of families living in the city are apt to be similarly depressed. This comes about mainly from the lack of invigorating exercise in the fresh air. Confinement and sedentary life tend to weaken the system to the point where it yields to diseases such as consumption, heart failure, apoplexy and diseases of the digestive apparatus and secretionary glands. What is needed as a counteractive is not stimulants, which sooner or later still further weaken the system, but exercise out-of-doors.

Parks constitute one of the best means of drawing people out-of-doors. Mothers resort to parks with their little babies and children under the school age, because they can do so with a feeling of safety and pleasure. School children are attracted to parks mainly for active play. Young men and young women go to parks for tennis, baseball, sociable walking together, or even for solitary enjoyment of the beauties of nature. It rarely is a sense of duty that leads young people to take exercise and fresh air in the parks, but they get the exercise and fresh air incidentally to enjoying themselves. Older men and women find an inducement to walk in the parks for golf or tennis or to watch others play, or to see other visitors and their clothes and horses, automobiles, and the like, or to study birds, flowers, or other attractive details of nature, or for the more refined and artistic satisfaction to be derived from the contemplation of landscape and of the sky and clouds.

Then again, city life involves a continual strain of the nerves, through the need of avoiding dangers of the factory and street and owing to the multitudinous harsh noises and the vivid and eye-tiring sights and through having to give attention to so many things and to talk to so many people. Even to the well, this is tiring to the nerves, but to those who are delicate, it often becomes a torture. After all, at is to those whose nerves are tired – and they are a large proportion of the dwellers in a city – that the parks are most immediately beneficial.

LARGE PARKS:

When we have gone more often and more deeply into the enormous benefit which parks are to the health of the people of the city, we come to realize not only the importance of having parks conveniently accessible, which is a very obvious requirement, but also the reason why they should be large. For those who

are going to play field games, the sport itself affords abundant exercise in the fresh air, but the vast majority do not care to indulge in these more or less vigorous games. They are content to look on, or they want to see or hear something else that is interesting—something that they don't see every day of their lives, things especially that will bear being seen frequently without losing all interest. All those who wish to play baseball want is a level field of a few acres, surrounded, in case of match games, by rows of benches and a high fence, and they want it handy to the street cars and to their homes. They do not particularly want a half mile of walk through beautiful groves and meadows. Therefore, from their point of view, a baseball field in a small park conveniently situated is better than one in the remote part of a large park two or three miles from the centre of the city. The same holds true of many other recreation features such as are commonly introduced into parks.

But those who take part in field games are a small minority. Parks are for the greatest good of the greatest number. The greatest good parks can do in the direction of exercise for the mass of the visitors, is to offer inducements for the people to walk reasonable distances amid agreeable, nerve-resting surroundings. In this respect large parks are much more worth while than small parks, because in them the attractions can be more numerous and more varied and can be so scattered as to lead to nerve-soothing walks amid pleasing surroundings. The visitor need not see the same attractions at each visit, though many of the interesting features will bear being seen at frequent intervals. Also, a large park which is wide and varied in topography will offer several alternative routes to the more distant features, thus affording variety in the walks, and one route can be differentiated from another, not only in scenery, but in steepness, indirectness, and adaptation to hot, sunny days, when shade is a desideratum, or to cool days, when the sun is grateful, or to dull, cloudy days, when bright colored flowers are especially good for their cheerfulness.

But, aside from their direct relation to public health by inducing to exercise in the open air, outlying large parks are needed, in addition to conveniently located, numerous small parks, in order to preserve or provide landscape for the enjoyment of the people. Well-to-do people can go during the summer to the lakes and mountains or to beautiful country residences, amid woods, farms and pastures, for a change from the more artificial and nerve-tiring city life, but the majority of the people can hardly do this.

So long as the mass of the people are living in cottages on large lots, with plenty of land, temporarily vacant, scattered all about them, they do not so much suffer from not living out in the country in summer; but this condition is rapidly changing, so that large parks—which are in effect reservations of country scenery—easily resorted to as often as desired, are becoming more and more necessary for the people who live all summer in the city.

It takes a long time for our people to learn to make full use of the large outlying parks after they have them. This goes to show how difficult it is for the majority to realize that they really need large parks. In some large cities where the people have had large parks for several decades, there are ordinarily from 25,000 to 50,000 visitors in the park of a pleasant summer afternoon or evening, and from 100,000 to 200,000 or more on pleasant holidays. The people of such a city could not be persuaded to sell its large parks and expend the money in public squares or small parks, much as they value these similar recreation grounds. The people of these cities, whether they realize it or not, are really in love with the landscape of their large parks. They find in the breadth and extent of the scenery in the large parks, a pleasure and satisfaction, a restfulness for the nerves, and a soul-inspiring quality, which they do not experience to anything like the same degree in a small park.

We therefore deem it our first duty to urge your Board to secure the land for several large parks as soon as may be, so that the existing opportunities for preserving beautiful natural landscape, conveniently accessible by the mass of the people, may not be lost by the spread of subdivisions and city improvements.

FOUR LARGE PARKS RECOMMENDED:

The City of Spokane has remarkable opportunities for preserving big and strikingly picturesque landscape features for its parks. Four localities especially commend themselves to our judgment as being most desirable sites for large parks.

Gorge Park: Nothing is so firmly impressed on the mind of the visitor to Spokane, as regards its appearance, as the great gorge into which the river falls near the centre of the city. It is a tremendous feature of the landscape and one which is rarer in a large city than river, lake, bay or mountain. Any city should prize and preserve its great landscape features, inasmuch as they give it individuality. Chicago has spent millions for its Lake Shore parks. New York has spent more millions on its great Riverside Park and Drive extending for many miles along the Hudson River. Many instances could be enumerated showing that the wisdom of preserving such landscape features has been recognized and acted upon by making them enjoyably accessible by laying out parks and parkways along them.

The river gorge within the built-up part of Spokane has already been partially "improved," as one might ironically say, but it is questionable whether any con-

siderable portion of the community is proud of most of those improvements. How much better it would have been if the gorge had been reserved from commercial development, except what was necessary to utilize the power of the falls, and if the cost of streets, sewers and houses down in the gorge had been put into developing other parts of the city better adapted for residence and manufacturing. Spokane should certainly preserve what beauty and grandeur remains of its great river gorge.

The precipitous slope of the right (north) bank of the river as yet remains almost unoccupied by expensive buildings, although its natural, wild beauty is rapidly being destroyed by dumps of earth and rubbish. The few buildings that encroach upon it are cheap, and the cost of ridding the slope of them would not be exorbitant. This whole north slope is exceedingly conspicuous to a great many people, and its preservation as a beauty spot would certainly be widely appreciated.

The bottom lands and less precipitous slopes south of the river, from the high bridge down to the junction of the valley of Latah Creek, a distance of about one and one-half miles, are already mostly occupied by buildings, mainly of a very cheap class.

The cliffs formed by street grading and the retaining walls not hidden by buildings, should be beautified by vines and masked by trees.

Most of the streets below the cliff should be curbed with narrow roadways, so as to leave ample space in the sidewalks. In these spaces trees should be planted with all needed soil. The object of planting in the streets is, of course, to mitigate, by means of the foliage of tall trees, the sordid effect of looking down upon the roofs of houses. This object could be still better accomplished if the residents there were encouraged to plant shade trees or even fruit and nut trees in their back yards and to grow vines over their porches, fences and outhouses. For the general good, the Park commission would be justified, in such a locality, in improving the landscape by planting trees and vines on private land by agreement with the owners. An ordinance should be passed, and always enforced, limiting the height of buildings in that section of the city so they would not overtop the trees. Such an ordinance, to be legally effective, would have to provide for payment of any damage the restriction could be proved to cause to the value of private property. A better way, if it can be worked, would be to buy the easement of each property owner and get a deed for it.

A narrow strip for a walk and some planting should be secured along the south shore of the river. At some points widenings should be made for little children's playgrounds.

A little further down the river, where the land becomes cheap enough to permit it, the park should widen out on the left bank to include land enough for lawns and playfields, a pleasure drive, walks, border plantations, and landscape gardening effects.

On the right bank the boundary should be on the top of the bluff, to include a boundary road, which, however, would be adjusted to the railroad about to be built there, and having two or more subway approaches under the railroads.

The spur in the bend of the river is not so steep as the side of the gorge further upstream (east), so it would be practicable to zigzag a drive down it to a low grade bridge to connect with the pleasure drive south of the river.

It is proposed to extend this park along the right bank of the river to the street railway amusement resort called ''Natatorium Park'' and along the left bank of the river to Fort Wright, U. S. Military Reservation.

From the spur referred to down the river to Natatorium Park, the right bank is so exceedingly steep that a drive could not be built along the river except at great expense for retaining walls. Even a walk will be costly.

It will tax the ingenuity of the landscape gardener to cover these great, precipitous slopes with verdure where the original wild growths have been destroyed or are too sparse, but we believe it can be done. While the aim should be to establish hardy, woody plants which will stand the drought and the intensely hot afternoon sun of summer, yet much effect can be obtained from wild flowers, which will bloom in the spring or early summer and then dry up, scattering their seeds for the next season.

The area of this park as shown on the plan is about 284 acres. Of this, about 167 acres downriver from Latah Creek and the spur north of the river, is far enough from the business districts of the city, and so excessively steep, that owners may very reasonably be expected to give it to the Park Commission.

The less steep portion of this park lying north of the river, is one and one-half miles from the centre of the city and is accessible by way of Cochran street from the electric street railway on Broadway, about one-quarter of a mile away. The less steep, broad portion of the park south of the river and downstream from Latah Creek, is one and three quarters miles in a bee line from the centre of the city and is accessible by the Fort Wright line of electric street railway near the southeast corner of Greenwood cemetery, about one-quarter of a mile away.

Upriver Park: This park would extend upriver from the footbridge below the waterworks dam. The footbridge is about four and a third miles in a bee line from the centre of the city.

On the south side of the river there is a large area of comparatively level land above the steep bank of the river. Enough of this should be included in the park to afford a good example of meadow park scenery, to provide for several ballfields and for outdoor gymnasia, lawns, gardens, and other features, as well as for drives, walks, groves, and border plantations.

As it is likely that the city may draw from this land an underground water supply of purer quality than that of the river, there is ample justification or taking an unusually large area of this flat land.

The hills immediately north of the river, although somewhat deficient in trees for shade, are bold and high, and the outcropping rock is extremely picturesque. Enough of this hill land should be taken into the park to include the nearby summit, some five hundred feet high above the river, and for a winding drive and walks up to it. From this summit there is a very fine view, which will afford sufficient inducement for many to climb the hill.

Shade can be secured on the hill and both sides of the river by planting trees in irregular masses along the drives and walks.

At first, no doubt, irrigation would have to be done on a comparatively small scale, but as the city grows, more could be afforded, and the power from the water flowing over the dam could be used for pumping water when the city gets its water supply by gravity from some mountain stream at a distance. Then the planting of trees could be done to any desired extent, and the irrigation could be made to work almost automatically.

Aside from the meadow, which would afford space for scores of baseball games, tennis, golf and the like, the river would provide a rare opportunity for the dwellers in the city to enjoy boating on the still water above the dam.

After the city ceases to draw water from the river, which would be as soon as the underground water supply has been made available in adequate quantity, bathing in the river could be arranged for.

The area of this park as shown on the plan is approximately 1952 acres, 440 acres of this being level land south of the river, of which the city already owns about thirty acres used in connection with its waterworks.

The hill portion of the park begins less than one-quarter of a mile from the terminus of the electric street railway at Minnehaha Park.

From the same electric railway terminus to the lower end of the level part of the park at the intersection of Third avenue with the county road north of the river, is about three-quarters of a mile.

The park extends up the river from Eastside Park, which ends at the footbridge at the intersection of Lafayette Avenue with Circle Avenue, a distance of about one and three-quarters miles.

Downriver Park: The gorge of the river below Natatorium Park affords a remarkable landscape feature of much greater natural beauty than that of the gorge above Natatorium Park and the Great Northern Railroad bridge.

From the top of the bluff along the right bank of the river there is an extended and very beautiful distant view.

It is hard to believe that the land on the steep bluff along the right bank of the river from Natatorium Park to the west line of Montesano subdivision, has any value to adjoining private landowners other than as a means of keeping the view open in front of houses which may be built on the bluff. For this purpose, it would be far better for the landowners to deed the steep slopes to the Park Commission, without price, than to take their chances of the bluff being left in private ownership and being disfigured by carelessness, ignorance or unwise commercial investments.

This stretch of the river has the very great advantage that more than three miles of the left bank is already preserved by being in Fort Wright U. S. Military Reservation.

It would be a most unwise failure to take advantage of extraordinary favorable conditions if the Park Commission should not seize this opportunity of preserving this large section of the river gorge free from further disfigurement, since it can be done by acquiring free, or at merely minimal cost, a strip of commercially useless land along one side only of the river.

While the preservation of the gorge is exceedingly desirable, it would not in itself make a wholly satisfactory popular park. It will be necessary to include some of the nearly level land on top of the bluff on the north side for field sports.

The river is fine as it is, although it dwindles considerably in summer; still the water would be more imposing in the landscape, as well as more useful for boating, if it were raised by a dam as high as might be without interfering with the water power at the centre of the city.

When the city could afford it, intercepting sewers could he carried to and below the dam, and then the still water could be used for bathing.

The portion of this park which embraces the bend across the river (north) from Fort Wright, affords a beautiful, well-wooded, rambling ground, well adapted for picnicking and games requiring only small, level area.

In addition to the bluff above, much of the cost of which can he equitably assessed upon private property benefited, a park drive and walk can be carried

close along the river, crossing by bridges where necessary. A walk can be built along the river elsewhere.

This park includes the boldest natural scenery of either of the large parks.

Having the river gorge and Fort Wright Reservation southwest of it, it will receive the prevailing southwest breezes of summer free from dust and smoke.

The area of Downriver Park is about 393 acres as shown on the plan, of which 167 acres is exceedingly steep and therefore almost without market value at present. Of practically level land above the bluffs, there is about 95 acres, including streets to be vacated. The remainder of the park, 131 acres, is fairly usable land on the slopes down to the river.

The upriver end of this park begins at the Pettet Subdivision, about one and one-half miles only from the centre of the city, but the broad, level portion south of Audubon Park, suitable for ball games, is about two and one-half miles from the centre of the city, and is accessible by the electric railway on Northwest Boulevard. The furthest end of this park is only three and one-half miles from the centre of the city.

Latah Park: This park lies south of the city on the northeast side of Latah Creek valley. The north end of this park, which is merely bluff, begins at 29th Avenue, two miles from the centre of the city; but the broad, level portion begins at Kings' Addition, three miles from the centre of the city.

It includes the wooded bluffs and a sufficient area of nearly level land above the bluffs for baseball and other field sports. Much of the plateau portion is wooded and suitable for rambling grounds and picnicking.

The principal drive and walk would follow the crest of the bluff. Another drive would wind through woods and border plantation surrounding the open meadow. Another drive would slant down the hillside and connect with country roads in the valley.

The bluff drive will command beautiful and extensive views from south to northwest across the valley of Latah Creek and over an extensive reach of picturesque country beyond. It will be open to the refreshing prevailing southwest breezes of summer, and will therefore be more free from smoke and dust than the smaller parks of the city.

The wooded ravines will give opportunities for delightful secluded walks and resting places. In the larger ravine a drive would descend to the valley of Latah Creek.

Along the east border of the park a speedway, over a mile long, could be constructed. This would be an ideal place for it, as the land is nearly level and there would be no necessity for driveway crossings of the speedway.

The Manito Park line of electric street railway at present ends on Grand Avenue, about three-quarters of a mile from the northwest end of the level portion of the park, but no doubt this gap will be eliminated by the extension of the street railway as soon as the level portion of this park is thrown open to public use.

The total area of this park as planned is 2,286 acres, of which 657 acres are on practically level land above the bluff, 557 acres are on very steep and almost valueless land, and the rest slopes moderately steeply and irreguary *[sic]* down to the creek.

LOCAL PARKS:

Rockwood Park: Among the medium-sized proposed parks, this park would be one of the most important in order to secure an equitable distribution of park benefits. It is on the irregular, cliff-like ledges at the north border of the table-land in the southeastern part of the city. It lies just between the two and a half and three mile circles and about one and one-third miles east of Manito Park. It includes a sufficient area of moderately level land for a ball field and for lawn games. It commands fine views over the city and across the Spokane Valley.

Although there are now few houses in the vicinity of this park, it is evident that it will, before many years, be surrounded by a large population. Part of it has been subdivided, but no streets have as yet been cut through it.

It is accessible at present by Southeast Boulevard, which passes along its west side. The nearest street railway at present is about half a mile north of it, but a projected line will probably terminate at its west boundary.

For the first few years a sufficient improvement of it will be to have a public shelter-house and a keeper's cottage, a few walks in the rocky portion, and a cleaning and grassing among the trees of the flatter parts of it, to fit it for strolling, picnicking, and lawn games. Later, a drive may be built, winding through it, and more walks may be added, and apparatus for various children's recreations, such as swings, seesaws, a wading pool, sand boxes and the like, may be installed. A little planting is desirable at the beginning to make the rough portions more interesting, but this should be of hardy varieties requiring little care and expense for irrigation after it is once established. It would be well to plant some hardy deciduous trees, particularly in the borders, to relieve the monotony of the pines; but not a great deal can he done in this way, with due regard for economy, until after the plans have been carefully studied, and even then some planting should be left until the drives and walks have been constructed.

Some small existing swamps can be turned into charming little lakes, if a sufficient supply of water can be spared from the city water mains. Water surfaces are always attractive in public parks, but particularly so in climates so dry in summer as Spokane.

The area of this park as proposed is 78 acres.

Queen Anne Park: This park is intended to occupy the valley within the large loop of the Medical Lake Electric Railway north of Queen Anne and some distance east of Garden Springs. It will include also the little wooded ravine down to Latah Creek.

The broader part of the valley can be drained and graded to form a field for baseball and lawn games. It can be made a beautiful small park, its chief landscape features being the grassy valley with borders of planting. The south side of the valley is rather steep, and can be left wooded, with walks for strolling; but the north border can be planted with deciduous trees and flowering shrubs.

The ravine will be a picturesque landscape feature. Here deep shade, with evergreen shrubbery and vines, ferns and the like, will be appropriate. Pools can be formed in such a way as to carry storm water, yet to retain water all summer with a very small supply.

In so small a park, it is undesirable to introduce drives, but visitors in carriages can see the park well from the bordering streets, some of which can be built and kept as park drives.

A valley like this is almost valueless to be subdivided for residences under present conditions, and, if subdivided, would be likely to be occupied by the poorest class of cottages, by stables, lumber yards, blacksmith shops and other commercial concerns requiring cheap land and comparatively indifferent to appearances and to sanitary conditions. Such occupation of the land would be a great detriment to the neighboring high-class residence properties. Nothing that can now be done would more surely and more greatly enhance the value of surrounding property than this park, nicely improved.

This park belongs to the class of local parks the whole cast of which might properly be assessed upon a special assessment district, because of the special benefits which would accrue from its accomplishments. If particular landowners should give the land, that circumstance should of course be taken into consideration in determining the assessments for improvements.

The area of this park as suggested is 73.6 acres. It is accessible by the Medical Lake Electric Street Railway. It lies between the one and a half and two and a half mile circles.

Ravine Park: This park includes the ravine up which the county road, called Greenwood Road, runs westerly from the city. This ravine lies east of, and partly in, Occident Addition.

It is hardly conceivable that much of this deep and steep-sided ravine can be profitably utilized in the near future for residence lots.

The plan should provide for relocating the county road higher up on the north hillside, with such curves as may be needed to fit the irregularities of the ground and to gain distance for a better grade. There should be a pleasure drive of very moderate width lower down on the same hillside.

High-up on the south slope, where the land is not so steep, there should be a broader road, upon which residence properties would face, but upon which no heavy teaming would be permitted. Thus the conditions would be provided for choice residence frontage.

There would be no opportunity for baseball fields, but tennis and other small lawn games could be provided for on the spur where the ravine branches. Above (west of) the tennis courts, there could be a public shelter-house, with apparatus for children's recreation, sand boxes and the like.

In the lower ravine pools could be formed to simulate a brook having rocky obstructions. Along this brook a walk could be carried. The steep slope on the south is already partly furnished with the wild syringa and other bushes and trees, and further planting should harmonize with the wild growths. On the sunny north slope vines must be relied upon, mainly, to clothe the raw banks which will result from the construction of the county road and the pleasure drive and the walks. Even on this sunny side, there should be an abundance of shade trees, but preferably of deciduous sorts, so there would be sunlight enough on the ground to enable the vines and wild flowers to flourish.

At one or two points bridges may eventually be needed. These should be concrete arches faced with the rough, picturesque rock of this vicinity. Retaining walls, if required, should be of similar appearance.

This park belongs to the class of local parks, the cost of which may be assessed on the district benefited.

The area of this park is 126 acres on the plan. It lies between the two-mile and three-mile circles. It is accessible at its east end, at the west end of First Avenue, by the Fort Wright line of street railway.

West Heights Park: This park is on the wooded heights west and northwest of Greenwood Cemetery. Part of the land is steep and broken by bold, picturesque ledges. As the slope faces the northeast, it is shady in the afternoon, and native trees and shrubs are growing abundantly and well upon it. There are also charming ravines and springs and running water. The plateau portion affords opportunity for drives which would command fine views over the city, and for walks in the woods, enough of which on the plateau can be cleared for ballfields, golf and the like. This park lies from two and one-half to three miles from the centre of the city. The Fort Wright electric railway line passes within less than a third of a mile of its lower end.

The area of this park as shown on plan is 190.9 acres.

Eastside Park: As there is every probability that there will be a large and dense population in the east side of the city, owing to its advantages for manufacturing establishments and business of all sorts, a moderate-sized park there, in addition to Upriver Park, may be regarded as essential. A park embracing both sides of the river above the D Street bridge would be as close in as it is now feasible to secure a park of adequate area.

This park would be very conveniently located with reference to the future population, but, above all, it would have the inestimable advantage of the river, both as a most enjoyable landscape feature and for use for boating and bathing. A low dam of moderate cost would be sufficient to make enough still water for these purposes.

This park is planned to be about one mile and a quarter long and about a quarter of a mile wide, the bulk of it being on the north side of the river, where there would be ballfields. Its area as proposed would be about 158.5 acres. Its west end is only five blocks from the electric railway at Illinois Avenue and B Street, and its south side is only one block from the Coeur d'Alene Electric Railway at the new city boundary. The lower (west) end of this park is three miles, and its upper end is about four and a third miles, from the centre of the city.

PARKWAYS AND BOULEVARDS:

To make the large parks, and such of the smaller parks as have notable landscape advantages, accessible, and to connect one with another by roads specially fitted for pleasure driving and walking, parkways and boulevards are necessary.

Broadly speaking, it is convenient to designate as boulevards such ways as are formal in character and as parkways such ways as are more or less informal. In both boulevards and parkways there must be a distinct quality of luxury and width and beauty of turf and trees, and in the latter there must be some landscape feature or naturalistic landscape gardening.

It is an abuse of language to call a street of ordinary width a boulevard. A street one hundred feet wide would be a street or avenue of handsome width, but a mean boulevard. As residence streets commonly have two rows of trees, a boulevard should have at least four rows, and should be wide enough to accommodate them properly. A width of 150 feet would generally be a minimum for a boulevard.

In the case of boulevards and parkways, the houses should be set back twenty-five feet or more from the sidewalk, and suitable legal methods for securing this should always be adopted at the time of laying out a boulevard or parkway.

This can be done by agreement with adjoining landowners, which agreement would be recorded like a deed.

In some cases the required setback is secured by right of eminent domain, with compensation for damages if any can be proved.

In some cases it is preferable to buy the adjoining strip outright, and then grant permits to adjoining landowners to use the strip in their front lawns under certain conditions controlling the use of their remaining land within a certain distance of the boulevard, or parkway, in such a manner as to insure a character of buildings and other conditions deemed suitable for a good-class residence neighborhood. Such restrictions would include, for instance, prohibition of advertising signs, the sale of liquor, trade and manufacturing, gravel pits and stone quarries, houses over two and a half stories high, tenement houses, houses of less than a specified cost, the keeping of swine or poultry and so on.

The cost of boulevards and most parkways may generally be borne by assessment districts.

Rockwood Boulevard: This boulevard is designed to connect Manito Park with Rockwood Park. It would follow the line of 21st Avenue, widening it equally on both sides in Manito Park Addition, but wholly on the north side in Houghton and Callahan's Addition, and then bending southeasterly to Rockwood Park. It is about one and one-third miles long. It would best have a driveway forty feet wide in the middle, parking strips forty-five feet wide on each side, each with two rows of trees, sidewalks eight feet wide, and a turf strip two feet wide next the fence lines, if fences are permitted. The building limit lines may vary in different parts. In land already subdivided they cannot well be more than twenty-five feet from the fence line, but in land not yet subdivided they may well be 50 feet from the fence line.

Highland Boulevard: This boulevard is designed to extend from the reservoir at 9th Avenue, by curving lines, to Rockwood Boulevard east of Manito Park Addition, a distance of one mile. It is intended to be 150 feet wide, with a central driveway 40 feet wide; reservations 10 feet wide for electric street railway on each side, separated from the driveway by curbing and covered with turf for the sake of appearance; parking strips 35 feet wide on each side; sidewalks 8 feet wide, and turf strips 2 feet wide next the fence lines. Where the land is sloping steeply crosswise, the sidewalks may be a few feet above or below the driveway, as the case may be. In special cases, interruptions to the formal arrangement may be made to preserve picturesque ledges. The setback of houses would be moderate in already subdivided land and more liberal in land to be hereafter subdivided, or whatever may be reasonable in particular blocks.

Manito Boulevard Extension: This extension of an existing boulevard two hundred feet wide would be from about 35th Avenue southward to Harlan Boulevard (so-called).

In passing through First Addition to Kings Addition, a replatting should be arranged for, if possible. It would be best to vacate Gandy Street, to turn the lots on its east side so they would face north or south, to have deeper lots facing the new boulevard, so as to permit of a fifty-foot setback, and to have an alley back of these lots. The owners of what are now corner lots on the east side of Gandy Street could be compensated by having lots a little wider than at present and with one side to the alley.

This boulevard is to have two roadways and a central parking strip.

It will connect Manito Park with Latah Park.

Its length will be about one and one-quarter miles, of which over three-quarters of a mile exists.

Moran Boulevard: This boulevard is designed to provide a continuation of the pleasure driving route by Highland Boulevard, Rockwood Boulevard and Rockwood Park to Moran Prairie and the level portion of Latah Park. It will run straight from Rockwood Park to Bismark Avenue at the south line of Section 33. It as proposed to take the whole of lots 3 and 12 in Dessert's 5-acre tracts and certain lots in Garden Park, making the width of this portion about 320 feet.

Turning westerly, this parkway would extend along the south line of Section 33 to Latah Park.

The width of this portion is proposed to be two hundred feet.

Its total length would be about two and one-quarter miles.

Adams Boulevard: This boulevard is designed to connect Manito Park with East Latah Parkway, and passes Adams Park. West of Lincoln Street it is designed to follow 21st Avenue widening equally on both sides. Its width is proposed to be 150 feet, and it would be two-thirds of a mile long.

East Latah Parkway: This parkway is to form a pleasant approach to Latah Park from Gorge Park and from the Cannon Hill district.

It begins at Pacific Avenue and A Street and runs southeasterly along the right (east) bank of Latah Creek, rising gradually to the bridge at 6th Avenue and Coeur d' Alene Street. It would continue thence along the creek, rising and descending to lessen grading and to connect with streets, southerly to Chestnut Street. Crossing that street, it would rise steadily to the crest of the bluff east of Latah Creek, crossing over or under the present Northern Pacific Railroad track. If this should remain after the main line has been relocated, this parkway would then follow the edge of the bluff to Latah Park at 29th Avenue.

Its length from Gorge Park or Spokane River to 29th Avenue on the bluff is two and one-third miles. Its area as planned is 163.9 acres.

Much of the land required for it is very steep and at present prices for good lots is practically worthless, except for the very cheapest little dwellings and, at a few spots, for small commercial buildings. In general, it is fair to assume that landowners could well afford to give the steep portion of their land required, in order to insure at first the preservation, and eventually the beautification, of the banks of the creek.

Where the slope above the proposed drive is very steep, it would not be desirable to plan for house lots facing the parkway. Owners of land in such cases should give as nearly as possible the whole height of the slope, in order that it may eventually be planted and cared for harmoniously and systematically by the Park Commission: that is to say, the great steep slope should be treated as a single consistent landscape feature.

Such a treatment would be far more enjoyable to landowners residing above the slope and overlooking it, than to have it cut up and treated in all sorts of ways, generally as a dump for rubbish, it is to be feared, by each resident.

Except in those limited stretches where the crosswise slope is so moderate as to warrant the erection of houses above the driveway, it is assumed that the construction of the expensive driveway would be postponed for many years; but where houses can be built so as to have access from the driveway, as would evidently be the case where the driveway follows the top of the bluff, the driveway might be constructed soon and at least half of its cost assessed on abutting land, or else suitable bargains can be made with the landowners concerned.

West Latah Parkway: The primary purpose of this parkway is to preserve and permit of the planting, where now bare, of the left (west) bank of Latah Creek, for the benefit of the view across the creek from East Latah Parkway and from the houses which exist, or will be built, on both sides of the valley and overlooking it.

Unless thus redeemed, the Latah Creek valley within the city is sure to become an eyesore and a detriment to all residence property in the vicinity.

It is not vitally necessary that there should be a continuous park driveway along the west side of Latah Creek, but it is most desirable that there should be a boundary road wherever it would act as a sufficient inducement to lot owners to face houses toward the parkway. The aim therefore should be to negotiate with landowners to so devise their subdivisions that there may be a broader road along the parkway land and that an equitable share of the cost of construction shall be borne by the lot owners. In general, the slopes on the west side of the creek, though often steep, are not so steep but that lots can be made to face to good advantage on a border road. The main thing is to secure and preserve and plant the land that is so low or so steep that it is not likely to be utilized for a good class of buildings.

The area proposed to be secured for this parkway is 123.7 acres, and its length 2.1 miles.

Upriver Parkway: A riverside drive is one of the most delightful of scenic parkways, therefore it would be a great waste of opportunity not to develop a pleasure drive along the river above the city. It would be valuable both for its own sake and as an agreeable approach to Eastside Park and Upriver Park.

Fortunately, the expense for land will not be large, because from Mission Street bridge up to D Street bridge the recorded subdivisions have provided streets along both shores of the river, so that along that portion of the river it will only be necessary for the Park Commission to acquire the narrow strip of land of varying width between the street and the river, and because the rest of the way to Upriver Park, with one small exception, would be through acreage property only.

The banks of the river are high and steep, so there seems to be no reason why the adjoining land should not, with the aid of an attractive parkway, become saleable for residences of a decent, if not of the most expensive, class, at as good prices as are likely to be paid for factory sites. If so, the individual landowners, especially the owners of acreage property, may be expected to give the land for this parkway.

The principal difficulty appears to be the possibility that parking the banks of the river above the Mission Street bridge may be objected to on the ground that it would hamper the growth of the city by interfering with possible factory sites.

This objection is somewhat more serious in Spokane than in many other cities having its advantage of a river, because the river below the city is so inaccessible, thus considerably reducing the amount of riverside factory site land.

This disadvantage as compared with some other cities on a river, can be overcome, if it is thought worth while, by means of one or more canals by which the water from the river could be carried through the comparatively level land east of the city and south of the river.

The principal inducement for locating a factory close to the river above Mission Street bridge would be to use the river water for condensers or for washing processes.

The district, including both sides of the river, above Mission Street bridge to the proposed Eastside Park, has already been platted with streets close to, and parallel with, the river, and the lots have been sold to many different individuals. Owing to the difficulty and expense of buying lots to make acreage, this section of the river is very unlikely to be in demand for large factories, even with the idea of using the river water for condensers or for washing processes. If, however, such should be the purpose in the case of any factory, large or small, either in the subdivided district or further up the river, where there is acreage property, the Park Commission could grant, under suitable restrictions, the right to lay pipes to draw water from the river, the pump being in private land on the side of the drive away from the river. Practically the only important objection to the arrangement would arise where the banks are so high that the suction pipe would have to be in a deep trench or tunnel and the pump in a well or pit, involving, perhaps, more expense than if the pumping plant were at the water's edge.

It does not seem reasonable that any such moderate additional expense to manufacturing concerns should be permitted to stand in the way of such a desirable riverside parkway.

Another objection that may be advanced against this parkway is that, even if it would not interfere with manufacturing plants, it would not be worth what it would cost, because it would be so crowded by manufacturing plants as to be surrounded by ugliness, which would quite destroy all enjoyment of the river.

The most obvious reasons, aside from the use of the river water, for locating factories close to this parkway, are that the land above the bank is fairly level south of the river and not so steep as to be unavailable for factories on the north

side, and that there are railroads near enough to enable spur tracks to be run in the streets from the railroads to factory sites.

The Great Northern Railroad is certainly near enough to riverside factory sites northwest of the river for a few blocks above the Mission Street bridge. Further up the river, however, the railroad rises so high above the river that spur tracks could not be easily brought to factory sites along the river, unless North Crescent Avenue should be given up to railroad tracks, and it is doubtful whether the owners of residence property would agree to that use of such an important street as this is likely to become.

But, even if the north side of the river from Mission Street bridge to D Street bridge, should be given over to factory sites, the pleasure drive could be on the south side of the river, and the factories could be made reasonably good looking, and they could be embellished with vines and partially screened by trees in North Riverton Street and on the bank.

South of the river the railroads are too distant from the river, from the Boone Avenue bridge to D Street bridge, to encourage the location of manufactories requiring a spur track. Above that point the pleasure drive might be carried along the north side of the river if the south side becomes occupied by factories.

The area of land required for this parkway, on both sides of the river below Eastside Park to Mission Avenue bridge, is 24 acres, and its length is one and one third miles.

PLAYFLELDS:

In addition to the playfields to be provided in most of the parks referred to, there should be several others distributed as evenly as possible in the already occupied parts of the city.

Generally, these playfields would have to be in subdivided land.

The blocks are usually either 270 feet square or 270 feet by 600 feet. The width of one block is not suitable for baseball, because the ball is liable to hit persons in the street not on the watch for it or to damage private property. The minimum size should therefore be four squares or 600 feet square.

This size should permit of a row of trees and a narrow belt of shrubbery around the playfield, so as to partially screen the necessarily bare playfield from the view of people in surrounding houses.

A ground of that size so fitted up would be neither as useful nor as attractive in appearance as such a playfield unattached to a park should be. It would be far better to double its size to 600 feet by 1,260 feet; that is, eight squares or four long blocks.

In such a ground there could be a lawn, with walks, and shrubbery, at one end, then a little folks' playground, then a women's outdoor gymnasium, then a public shelter-house, with toilet and dressingrooms, then a men's outdoor gymnasium, and at the other end a large, hard gravel playfield, with a border of trees and shrubbery. This boys' playfield can be slightly depressed, so it can be kept flooded for a few weeks in winter, when ice would form quickly, there being only a few inches of water to cool, and where parents could allow their children to skate without fear of drowning.

In connection with the shelter there could be a porch for a brass band, the audience being seated on settees on a hard gravel surface with shade trees, where any number could be accommodated without injury to the lawns and shrubbery. This hard gravel area can be used, when there is no concert, for a congregating and resting place and by little children for hoop rolling, skip rope, hopscotch, and such games.

It is not to be supposed that all these things can be afforded in the near future, but it is of the utmost importance that land for playfields of a size adequate to contain such provisions for health and recreation, should be secured now.

There is no question but that the land for playfields will be worth all its cost to the present generation, who will pay for it, even if it is only graded and smoothed to enable the boys to play ball upon it.

For this reason it would he reasonable to assess the cost of such playgrounds on all property within easy walking distance of it.

While we refer to these grounds as playfields, to distinguish them, it may be deemed better policy to call them parks, lest the owners of land to be assessed should get the impression that they are to be bare and ugly. As a matter of fact, they would certainly not be as bare and ugly as the streets, and no one object *[sic]* to streets on that score.

It is often a good idea, especially in the smaller parks and playfields, to extend the park to the curb line of the surrounding streets, or some of them, thus in effect considerably enlarging the park. In place of the regular sidewalk, a wide park wall, straight or curved as the design may require, is laid out in the park far enough from the curb to make it distinctly a park walk and not a regular sidewalk. This effect may often be increased by irregular masses of trees and shrubbery between the park walk and the curbstone. Usually the walk is not so indirect as to seriously discommode mere passersby, while they are given an enjoyment of the little park which they would not get in the same degree if they had to walk by outside the park.

A wading pool has been found to be a desirable feature in parks and playfields, especially in localities where there are a great many little children. That idea can be worked into either formal or informal designs. Not only is the surface of water a desirable landscape feature, but it is doubly useful since it can be used in winter to good advantage for skating. While intended primarily for wading and for sailing toy boats, the wading pool has in several instances come to be used by little children for bathing during warm weather. If bathing is permitted, suitable dressing rooms should be provided when they can be afforded. It is also necessary to have a walk all around the pool, so children sailing toy boats can reach the shore at all points without wearing out turf or shrubbery.

When it can be afforded, the main building in a playfield can be large enough to include indoor gymnasiums for men and boys and for women and girls, with dressing rooms, shower baths and even a swimming tank but, as a general rule, buildings for such purposes are so large as to be all out of proportion to the park and to the outdoor idea, and are more appropriately placed on lots bought for the purpose, and built with other than park funds, and managed by some other department of the city government than the Park Commission.

Hays Playfield: In Hays Park Subdivision the city already owns two long blocks, end to end. The two long blocks alongside of these, on the south, have only four houses on them, and should certainly be secured. In fact, it would be wise to add the next two blocks southward, which are entirely vacant.

With the area recommended, this playfield or local park could have borders wide enough to include lawns, little lakes, shrubberies, gardening and other features intervening between the bare playfield and the surrounding residences and affording rambling grounds for those not interested in the sports on the playfield proper.

By adding sixteen acres to the existing park, a total acre of about twenty three or twenty four acres, including streets to be vacated, will be provided for a playfield and park in the northeastern part of the city.

Lidgerwood Playfield: It would be desirable to secure three more blocks of land in Lidgerwood Park Addition to add to the block already continued by the Park Commission in that locality.

By thus adding 11.2 acres (including streets to be vacated) to the previously acquired block, the total size of this playfield would be 14.2 acres.

Longfellow Playfield: It is always desirable to have playfields adjoining, or, if that is not possible, near to, large public schools. For this reason, a playfield is recommended in connection with Longfellow School.

Considering that this playfield would not be so widely separated from Hays and Lidgerwood playfields as the average space between proposed playfields, two long blocks, less the lot occupied by the school, may be considered sufficient.

Adding 5.7 acres (including the street to be vacated) to the school lot would make the total area of this playfield 6.7 acres.

Logan Playfield: This playfield adjoins Logan School. It will include blocks 4, 3 and 6 of Conlan's Addition, and 3, 4, 9 and 10 of Heath's 5th Addition. It is important to have it as large as proposed, because it lies nearer the densely inhabited part of the city north of the river than any other contemplated playfield.

It may even prove necessary to prohibit baseball on this playfield, in order that it may be used by as many children as possible.

Adding 11.2 acres (including streets to be vacated) to the existing school lot, would make the total area of this playfield 12.7 acres.

Sinto Playfield: This playfield includes six squares and two half squares south of Mission Avenue, next to the former city east boundary. This land is almost free of houses, and the vicinity is thinly populated, but it is clearly going to be thickly populated.

Mission Avenue is destined to become a very important thoroughfare, and should be widened in anticipation of a street railway upon it.

The total area of this playfield (including streets to be vacated) would be 20.8 acres.

West Riverside Playfield: This is a triangular piece of ground north of Clark Avenue and west of Ontario Street, and lies along the south bank of the river.

There should be a shady promenade along the river. The rest of the park should be mainly devoted to a hard gravel play field, but there may also be provision for the very little children.

The area of this park is about 3.7 acres.

Underhill Playfield: This is an almost vacant tract of ground just outside the former city boundary and south of Hartson Avenue. It is less than half a mile east of Edison School. Its area would be 17.9 acres.

Jackson Playfield: This playfield is in the outskirts of the built up portion of the northwest quarter of the city. It lies north of Northern Boulevard and west of Cedar Street, and contains 10.4 acres.

Courthouse Park: To afford a dignified setting on the north for the imposing Court House, and to redeem the quality of its neighborhood from ugly commercial development, a couple of blocks of land equal to 4.1 acres should be acquired jointly by the County and City north of the Court House. The City could own the northern portion and develop it mainly for a playground for little children. The southern portion could be devoted to lawns and walks.

If the College can spare the block south of the Court House, that too should be bought by the County and made into a park, in order to afford a dignified frontage for the Court House. Counties acquire and improve and manage parks in other states, so it should not be hard to obtain the legal authority to do so in this state.

Spokane Falls Park: We strongly recommend the acquisition of the little promontory and the small rocky islet in the river north of the west end of the Great Northern Railroad lower bridge, adjoining the Post Street bridge, as a means of providing a good point from which the public can forever view Spokane Falls.

Considering that the City of Spokane owes its existence to these falls, it would be most fitting that this good viewpoint of the falls should be preserved for the public. Other ledges adjoining the falls should be preserved, if practicable.

If Lincoln Street is carried through from Broadway to Bridge Street this little park would lie east of Lincoln Street and north of the Great Northern Railroad.

By filling in from Lincoln Street to, and including, the rocky islet and northward to the south line of College Street (extended), an area of 1.7 acres would be secured.

River Banks: Wherever it is possible for the Park Commission to acquire control of the riverbed or of the banks by gift, or by purchase at a reasonable price, it would be a good thing to do. As the city grows in density of population, even the smallest areas of that sort will afford extremely valuable places where the people can go to enjoy the view of the river. Even a strip only wide enough for a walk from one street to the next would be sufficient to eventually warrant the expense of construction. Far too often valuable opportunities of that sort have been permitted to be lost by cities on rivers or other waters.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PARKS:

Manito Park: The city is fortunate in possessing already a local park so large, so well situated, and so accessible as this is.

No comprehensive plan seems to have been followed for the assignment of the various parts of this park for special uses and for the landscape treatment of those parts in harmony with the topography and with the assigned uses and at the same time in harmony with a pre-determined general landscape character for the whole park.

There is no adequate playfield in this park. The only low, level ground suitable for a good-sized meadow landscape has trees bunched in the middle instead of around the borders.

The picturesque, weather-beaten ledges, especially interesting to city people used to tidy, clipped lawns and grass plots, appear to be in process of being gradually covered over with a thin layer of earth followed by grass. Here and there, apparently pretty much at random, stiff flower beds have been formed. This scrappy method of procedure will result in many more or less isolated and ineffective little lawns, pleasingly irregular in outline and surface, but tending too much to extreme smoothness and stiffness of effect and involving a disproportionate expense for watering and maintenance as compared with first cost.

One of the most attractive characteristics of a lawn is that it is so inviting to stroll and sit upon in warm weather. Another pleasing feature of a large lawn is effect of breadth. An acre of lawn is more pleasing to the eye stretching in one expanse down a little glade, with ledges and vines and wild flowers, shade trees and groups of shrubbery bordering it, than the same extent of turf carried over knolls and over and among ledges. Besides, it is cheaper to maintain, as it is usually on better soil, requiring therefore less watering, and can be clipped with the horse lawn mower instead of by hand. That is to say, as a rule it would be a better plan to spend thousands of dollars for a fairly large, continuous lawn in a valley, even if it should require much grading, blasting, drainage and laying of irrigation tiles, than to extend clipped grass over or among ledges, where, it is out of harmony in appearance and costly in maintenance, if less costly to start with.

There is much rough, ledgy ground in this park. Doubtless that had something to do with its selection for a park. The land, that is to say, looked discouraging for low-priced suburban lots. In some degree it is discouraging and costly to fit it for use as a public park, yet it is worth more for a park than for fifty-foot lots.

The prominent ledges are decidedly valuable as picturesque landscape features. They should be carefully preserved and taken advantage of in designing all kinds of improvements. There are many areas of ledge, however, that are flat and uninteresting. Some, even, are rather suggestive of a bad piece of paving; that is, a surface one would trample over without thought of injury to beautiful lichens and rock plants. Where such is clearly the case, one may be pleased to have something more useful or more beautiful substituted. This would give rise in planning, to a variety of expedients.

In one such spot there might be a naturalistic rock garden, with clearly defined paths winding through it – not a blob or mound of loose stones and earth piled up in a most unnatural way.

Or, on a summit commanding a view, the ledge may be covered by a concourse for carriages or, on a smaller scale, by hard gravel congregating places for pedestrians.

Some other ledgy spots may be covered by summer houses or other buildings, especially such as could well have outlooks and would be picturesque to look at. If on flat ledges where there is no outlook, or if not intended to be conspicuous, such buildings can be covered by vines growing at spots where there is enough earth or growing in specially prepared earth.

Many uninteresting ledge surfaces can be readily covered by vines with good effect; others can be gradually covered with rockwort (Sedum), of which there are more than a score of kinds, all of which will grow on ledges with little or no earth and require no watering. To cover flat ledges with Sedum is slow and perhaps costly compared with spreading a few inches of earth and seeding it with grass, but when done, it is pleasing and appropriate and almost no expense for maintenance; while clipped grass is tame and commonplace, inappropriate and illogical in such places, and involves a large and disproportionate cost for watering and hand clipping, Sedum will not stand walking upon like grass, so it should be used on ledges only where it is not designed to have walking except on walks. Other little rock plants can be used in the same way more appropriately than clipped grass.

For a few years it may continue to be advisable to have the zoological show in Manito Park, but all arrangements in connection with it there should be made with the idea of eventually removing the show to a larger park.

In parks the zoological collection should always be regarded merely as an incidental attraction, and it should not be allowed to absorb an undue share of the park appropriation. A complete zoological show is a very expensive affair, particularly in maintenance. The principle should constantly be kept in mind that indoor attractions are not appropriate in parks. The people visiting parks should be kept out-of-doors as much as possible. Indoor attractions are not only contrary to the spirit of parks, but they are much more useful to the whole body of citizens if housed in buildings near the centre of the city, where they can be enjoyed with the least loss of time for getting to them.

It follows therefore that the zoological show in parks should be confined mainly to hardy animals, both because these can be seen out-of-doors and because they will need only unobtrusive, cheap, little buildings, without the expense of heating and with much less expense for food and attendance than tropical animals.

Many hardy animals are grazing animals, and such should have ample pastures, not only for their health, but in order that they may be seen under conditions approximately as closely as possible the natural conditions to which they are accustomed. Just as live animals are more interesting than stuffed ones, so animals acting naturally are more interesting than when they are in a cage or in a bare earth corral. Incidentally, this idea falls in with the general purpose of parks of providing healthful recreation in the open air, because to see herds of deer, elk, and the like, in pastures, instead of in corrals, leads visitors to walk further and so get more exercise.

The prime object is not that people should have a chance to see the greatest number of strange animals, and learn most about them, in the shortest possible time, but that they should find the parks interesting and worth coming to time after time.

To harmonize zoological shows with naturalistic park landscape, ingenuity should be exercised to make the necessary fences, shelters and winter quarters as inconspicuous as possible. If the walk for the public is on a sidehill, the fence can be wholly or in part in the form of a retaining wall. In any case, it is pleasanter to see the animals over a fence than through it; so, if the walk cannot be raised, it may be possible to set the fence in a little ravine. In other words, the walk should be designed, not as the shortest route between two places, nor as the cheapest route, but as the route which can be most fully adapted to showing the animals to the best advantage. Side and back fences can be set sometimes out of sight behind a ledge or hillock, or they can be planted out. If trees are objectionable, bushes of sorts that grazing animals do not browse on, can be planted.

Pastures should be of moderate size, lest the animals get too far away to be seen to advantage; but as small pastures wear out and get shabby, if used continuously, there should be enough of them so some can be left vacant so the grass will recuperate. There should be ample means of irrigation. The same applies to all the outdoor enclosures. There should be at least two paddocks for each group of animals which would wear out the turf.

The boundaries of Manito Park are not satisfactory. To make the park thoroughly useful as well as pleasing in appearance, more smooth, level land is needed for playfields. This indicates that a considerable addition should be made at the northwest corner. No doubt the study of a circuit drive in the park would show the need of other changes of boundary, especially at the re-entering angle on the west side.

The drives in Manito Park are too narrow and have in places too steep grades. They serve present purposes at little first cost, but, if the proposed parkways are carried out, the drives in this park should be regarded as part of a general system of drives, and should be as wide, as easy of grade, and as hard and smooth as other drives of the system. It is likely that it would sacrifice too much land valuable for other park purposes, to carry a drive north of the big ledges, unless considerable more land is added to the park there.

An examination of the present boundaries shows some of them to be jagged and unsuitable from the point of view of park design.

To improve the boundaries in this respect, as well as to provide a good play-field, would require additional land to the extent of about 31 acres (including streets to be vacated). Adding this to the present area of 85.6, would make the total area of this park 118.6 acres, which would be none too large to provide for the requirements of the growing population tributary to it.

Coeur d'Alene Park: This park does not appear to be in pressing need of modification and further improvement, but, when funds can be spared for the purpose, it can be made more convenient for short-cutting; suitable arrangements for the little children can be installed; a good bandstand can be provided, and a commodious and attractive shelter-house, with toilet accommodations, can be erected.

In any case, the wild pine trees may desirably be thinned out gradually and more variety secured by planting. As the city grows in size and density, the increased use of soft coal will gradually kill the pines, so it will be prudent to get deciduous trees which will stand the smoke started.

A larger amount of ornamental shrubbery and small-growing trees will lend variety and interest and, by concealing some parts of the park from others, will tend to make the park seem larger to those who stroll in it.
As the population increases in density, the amount of drives should be reduced and the number and width of walks should be increased.

A wading pool, although for the present, perhaps, too costly for puddling, would afford a pleasing landscape feature, as well as sport for the children. The area of this park is 9.78 acres.

Liberty Park: This park, with an area of 24.5 acres, is so much broken into hills and valleys with abrupt slopes and prominent projecting ledges that it is capable of uncommonly picturesque landscape gardening development. Unfortunately, however, these marked topographical features will make it difficult and costly to improve properly for the active sports of the constantly increasing numbers of children of the neighborhood.

The population in this vicinity is at present relatively sparse, so the wear and tear on the turf of the park so far has been very moderate. In devising a plan for the permanent improvement of the park, provisions must be made for accommodating thousands of children. For this purpose steep slopes of grass, narrow walks and flower beds scattered about are inappropriate.

We doubt the advisability of having drives in this park, because it is small and the land steep, so that drives will cut up the park badly and interfere unduly with its use by children. Visitors in carriages and automobiles can see the whole of the park and enjoy all the views perfectly well from the surrounding streets, so that it is not at all essential to provide drives for the relatively few visitors in vehicles.

The high, but rough, western part of the park would best be fitted up mainly for the little children by means of scups and swings and other apparatus. There may be a broad terrace walk along the east brow of this hill, well shaded, from which visitors may enjoy the fine distant views as well as the views within the park. In connection with such a walk, an abundance of settees should be provided. Any trees planted below it should be of small-growing sorts that will never grow high enough to obstruct the view.

It would be appropriate and pleasing to have a lake in the valley which occupies the middle of the park, and this lake may be made shallow enough for wading and for toy boat sailing in summer and for skating in winter.

It will be an expensive matter to make the whole bottom of the valley into a wading lake, because of the cost of clay puddling and of sand for the bottom, so it may be well at first to restrict the size to that of a moderate pool near the south circuit walk and to cover the rest of the low ground with turf.

The lower hill northeast of the main valley is so steep and so limited in area on top that it is hard to utilize. It is not at all worth while to have a drive up on to it. Perhaps its summit could be leveled sufficiently for a tennis court or two, with its enclosing fences covered by vines and masked by low-growing trees. Perhaps a broad-spreading shelter-house or arbor on it would be more useful and certainly more picturesque. The sides of this rocky knob would best be covered, for the most part, by vines and masses of low, hardy shrubbery, robust enough or prickly enough to resist fairly well the wear and tear of children, and at the same time generally not high enough to make policing difficult. If such a treatment were successful, the ledgy hill would be far more appropriately and more beautifully clothed than with clipped turf, as seems to be the interest at present.

The hollow at the east end of the park is concealed from the western part of the park by the intervening hill. It would therefore be adimissable *[sic]* as a matter of design, as it would certainly be useful, to grade as much as possible of it to a level, and have there a hard gravel playfield for the small boys. As a general rule, the use of ballgrounds in all the smaller parks should be limited to boys of the grammar school age. Bigger boys are more liable to hurt others, as they hit the ball so much harder, and, moreover, they are more apt to have money for car fares to the larger parks. Trees planted about this playfield would afford shade for onlookers and at the same time screen the bare surface from view from surrounding houses.

The parapet wall along the present narrow drive across the park, between the high hill and the low valley, is an ugly feature, as it seems intended to cut the park in two. No drive is really needed, so it would better be turned into a walk.

At present there is a noticeable lack of shade in this park. The few pines remaining cannot be relied upon, as they will eventually succumb to the city smoke. On the other hand, if many suitable deciduous trees should be planted in advance of grading, they would in time be large enough to seriously hamper the subsequent improvement of the park. Still, if a carefully studied plan should be adopted, there would no doubt be places where trees could be planted at points and on grades in accordance with the plan without interfering with subsequent improvements. Certain parts of the plan could be executed year by year, thus enabling more permanent trees to be planted in their proper positions; also filling required by the plan could be delivered gradually from street grading, sewers and cellar excavations in the neighborhood.

Stradacona Park: This is a small oval, cut out of the four corners of blocks at what would have been the intersection of Laura Street with 11th Avenue, S. E. It is only about 140 feet by 300 feet, or eight-tenths of an acre, or including border street 1.5 acres.

If the Park Commission in accepting this little park agreed to build and maintain the surrounding street, about 25 or 30 feet wide, it made, in our opinion, a bad bargain for the city. If there was no such agreement, what should be done would be best determined by conditions as to which we are not posted.

If the surrounding lots for the most part face on the regular streets, it would probably be best to get the assent of owners of the few lots facing on the park to some arrangement of alleys at the rear of their lots for delivery of coal, removal of ashes, etc., and to having a sidewalk only around the margin of the oval. If this is not feasible, it would be cheaper in the long run for the Park Commission to buy the few lots facing on the oval, and requiring street frontage, and to add them to the park, and so save the cost of building and maintaining boundary roads.

The shape of this little park being symmetrical, its design should be a formal one. In the centre there may be a little summer house, with high backed benches surrounding a small, oblong or circular tool room where the man in charge can retire in case of storm and to eat his lunch in during cold weather.

In addition to the elliptical marginal walk, there would have to be two straight walks, one on the long and the other on the short axis. These may have rows of ornamental shrubs, small flowering trees and flower beds. There might be small fountain basins interrupting the long axis walk, situated about on the foci of the ellipse. If the surrounding landowners should agree to pay half the cost, a uniform design of fence could desirably be built about the park to accentuate its formal shape, and in that case ornamental lich gates might be built at each entrance.

Corbin Park: This long, narrow park (about 300 feet by 1700 feet) contains thirteen acres of level land. We strongly advise against having any drive in this park.

In our opinion, such small, level parks in a residence neighborhood should be largely devoted to special provisions for little children to amuse themselves in. We advise that a pretty shelter-house be placed in the centre of the park on the line of Stevens Street. The middle of the house should he open at all times, so as to form a free passage paved flush with the walks. The east wing may be for girls and the west wing for boys. The north end of each wing would be devoted to retiring and toilet rooms, with a room for the woman in charge, for storage of refreshments and articles for sale and articles to loan or to rent on the girls' side and toilet and administration and tool room, with a little yard, on the men's side. Shrubbery should mask the toilet room and work room windows. At the east end of the shelter there may be a room and a yard, with sandboxes sad grass, for babies and very little children. Along the south side There may be a broad veranda, with swings and seesaws and other apparatus for use in inclement or hot, sunny weather. Further east there may be an outdoor gymnasium for girls and a hard gravel yard for little children. East of this there may be tennis courts. At the west end there would be a running track, with a baseball field or football field within it, if there is space enough, and an outdoor gymnasium and perhaps a swimming tank, with some cheap sheds for dressing rooms or even simply a yard with a high fence and benches conveniently near to the toilet room. If it should be desired to have a swimming tank for girls, it might be between the east end of

the building and the girls' outdoor gymnasium. The whole could be on a small scale to begin with, and a small charge could be made for use of bathing tights, suits, towels, etc. In warm weather many children could come from nearby homes with bathing suits on and partially dressed.

The idea is that such a park, devoid of hills and valleys, woods and ledges and other marked beauties of nature, should be made as thoroughly useful to children as funds will permit, instead of being wholly given over to ornamental landscape gardening.

The amusement apparatus in bare, hard gravel yards will of course be very ugly. If there were no remedy for that, we should, out of respect for the opinions of many neighboring householders as well as other citizens, hesitate to urge such arrangements in this park, considering the evident tendency to prettiness and neatness in the surrounding cottages; but we are confident that all this ugliness can be almost wholly concealed by beautiful planting. There is no reason why a high, fine-mesh, wire netting fence, covered with flowering vines, may not be as beautiful as a bed of colored foliage plants or other gardening decorations.

The enclosures would not occupy the whole width of the park, narrow as it is, nor half the length, and there would be space for ornamental shrubbery surrounding the high vine hedges and for pretty lawns with ornamental pools at each end, one of which might be fitted for wading, and the other of which might be used for ornamental aquatic and semi-aquatic plants; or the borders of the lawn at one end be decorated with garden plants and garden furnishings.

Lidgerwood Parks: These are two blocks of nearly level, pine-clad land about one-third of a mile apart. We have already recommended that the one between Mayfair Street and Lidgerwood Street and 12th and 13th Avenues, N. E., should be enlarged and developed as a playfield park.

The other block, between Standard and Cincinnati Streets and 17th and 18th Avenues, N. E., may be treated as a grove of trees on turf, with a few walks making a circuit and also providing for short-cutting, and there may be settees, swings and the like, a few masses of shade-enduring shrubbery, a small shelter-house and sand boxes.

The pines should be gradually thinned out and trees which will stand smoke substituted.

Hays Park: This double block, containing three acres, has already been considered under the heading "Playfield Parks," and its enlargement was recommended. If, for reasons of policy, it should be decided not to enlarge it, it would best be treated somewhat in the manner suggested for Corbin Park, with less space devoted to shelter building, outdoor gymnasia, swimming pools and tennis. Some space should be devoted to ornamental lawns at each end, to meet the ideas of those citizens who care only for landscape gardening in such a park. If a shelter and apparatus cannot now be afforded, a playfleld about 150 feet wide and 300 feet long may be cleared and graded in the centre, with walks leading to each corner of it.

Audubon Park: This park of 31.2 acres is in the woods northwest of the city, between Powell and Milton Streets. It is mostly on two nearly flat, gently sloping tracts of land, with a band of steeper land between.

Aside from cleaning up the ground and fencing it and keeping it neat and policing it, there appears to be no need of spending much on this park until surrounding lots come to be more or less occupied by houses.

It would, however, be well to gradually thin out the pine trees and to plant deciduous trees which will stand the smoke which must be expected in course of time.

This park is hardly large enough to warrant having a circuit drive in it, but if the owners of surrounding lands, or even those on one side, will agree to open alleys in the rear of their lots, for delivery of coal and supplies and removal of wastes, and to pay half the cost of macadamizing or otherwise paving the roadway in front, it might be made on curves further from the fronts of lots than it would be if it had to be kept in the street, and it should be restricted against heavy or commercial teaming and be maintained in park style.

In other words, the park, in effect, could be extended to within ten feet of the private property line on each side, and lot owners could be allowed to connect with what would appear to be a park circuit drive, by means of narrow private drives running in on curves to each pair of lots, or in some similar way limited in number.

By avoiding a direct connection with the streets at the corners of the park, making the driving entrance at the middle of each end, the park character of the drive would be so marked that there would be little difficulty in keeping out commercial wagons.

It would also be well to agree upon uniform restrictions adapted to develop a pleasant suburban neighborhood.

There will be need of a park shelter for use by visitors in case of showers or for shade while waiting for the electric cars in hot summer weather. As usual, there should be toilet accommodations, and these can be most economically taken care of by a woman with the privilege of selling refreshments and certain articles

to visitors. There will also be need of administration offices, of a modest sort, including a small stable, wagon and material shed, tool room, and store room.

If the joint drive idea is adopted, it will have to be lighted and kept open at night, and to economically control driving, it would be best to have two gate lodges with families living in them, one at each end.

In that case, the gate lodge at the north end might be for the stable man, who would also run the horse lawn mower, etc., and the other might be for the working gardener, whose wife could look after the public toilet and shelter.

Cliff Park: This is a remarkable little park of 4.2 acres of polygonal shape on the north side of 13th Avenue, S. W., in Cliff Park Addition. Its area is 4.2 acres.

It consists mainly of a miniature butte, or abrupt rocky knoll, with cliff-like sides. It is a particularly imposing specimen of the characteristic local rocky scenery of the hills south of the city.

The aim should be to preserve most of it in as natural a condition as possible. Vines may be planted to cover the ledge where it has been disfigured, and, a narrow rustic stone stairway may be made to wind up to the summit of the little butte, where a terrace-like concourse with a rustic stone parapet may be designed in such a way as to accentuate the cliff on one side, and in this terrace there may be a broad stone tower with open stairway, to afford a vantage point from which to enjoy the distant view.

At the foot of the butte a little space may be taken for a small shelter, with a yard for sand courts and little children's amusement apparatus. Special attention should be given to means for preventing children from clambering over the ledges and destroying the delicate lichens and other plants that add beauty to the picturesque rock.

Where the soil is thin over ledge, vines, flowering shrubs, and low, wild, perennial plants should generally be grown, instead of attempting to extend the clipped lawns over it. As the pines cannot be regarded as permanent, they should be thinned out and other trees that will stand smoke should be added, particularly small-growing trees, such as thorns, which will afford shade, while not growing so high as to obstruct the view from the terrace.

Adams Park: This irregular shaped piece of land is 13.18 acres in area. It is a worked-out gravel pit about fifteen feet deep, but sloping so only a portion can be flooded, as stipulated in the deed. A border street 100 feet wide is agreed upon.

The highest value to adjoining private lands would be attained, considering the circumstances of the case, by some such arrangement as that suggested for the borders of Audubon Park. The irregular shape and topography of this park would lend themselves still better to making a curvilinear drive, primarily intended to afford agreeable and dignified access to the fronts of houses facing the park, than the long, straight sides and flatness of the former park. Where grades of intersecting streets admit of it, the border drive should be a little below the lots, so as to have the effect of elevating them and at the same time lessening the difficulties of sloping down from the border road to the little lake.

The lake should be shallow, so as to serve as a wading pool and for safety when used for skating.

The upper or east side of the park may have a little shelter building, with sand boxes, etc., and sloping down from it to the lake there should be a lawn for little children.

The arrangements in this park should be refined and pretty and adapted to quiet recreation, on the assumption that the larger boys of the neighborhood can easily walk as far as Manito Park for ball games and other sports.

Eighteenth Avenue, if extended westward to Lincoln Street to connect with Eighteenth Avenue, would leave a narrow gore of land between the avenue and the park, and that land should be added to the park.

Mission Avenue Park: This is a narrow strip along the centre of a portion of Mission Avenue, and has roadways on both sides. Its area is 1.77 acres.

The character of the neighborhood is such that it is very difficult and expensive to keep it neat and attractive. For this reason it should either be simple clipped lawn, with trees regularly spaced and with short-cut paths where they seem inevitable, or else it must be fenced in and have gateways and paths only where absolutely necessary.

By a fence, in all such cases, is meant a fence merely far the support of vines, Japanese honeysuckle, for instance, —in other words, a vine hedge. The fence should be of strong steel piping, with top and bottom rail and with strong, small-mesh, galvanized netting stretched between.

With this protection, it may be possible to add, between the trees, beds of ornamental flowering shrubbery and small flowering trees, formally disposed. The aim should be to have neat, compact-growing shrubs that would be naturally pretty, neat and formal, but not such kinds as have flowers that would be too tempting to pick, like lilacs, syringas or hydrangeas.

If funds are lacking to build such a fence around all the plots, it would be better to do one each year than to use a cheap and weak fence.

It is hardly worth while to do anything at all unless at least one man with tact enough to deal in a friendly, yet efficient, way with the boys, while clipping and watering the turf, can be put in charge of these plots.

CITY PLAN REVISION:

You asked us to make some suggestions as to improvements in the city plan of streets and in regard to municipal esthetics generally.

The subject is a very large and complicated one and a comprehensive and complete treatment of it would be far beyond the limits of the present report. It well deserves to be investigated and reported upon by a commission of experts. They could only make definite and workable recommendations as a result of surveys and examinations of land values and of existing improvements and estimates of probable benefits.

With our limited knowledge of local circumstances, we can only state some principles of general application and make a few suggestions as to minor matters more or less at random, and to call to mind some example by way of illustration.

The most obvious defect of the city plan as a whole is its nearly complete limitation to the plain rectangular system of streets, which is a simple development from the original government land survey, done in a spirit of extreme economy of land and in a local and scrappy fashion, with little thought of the many and urgent requirements of a large city. Fortunately, it is not too late, if the citizens should be convinced of the importance of further improvement and development of the city plan, to make Spokane a well planned city, fitted to do the business that its situation, its good start and the energy and intelligence of its citizens combine to make almost inevitable in the near future.

Diagonal Avenues: The most urgent need of the city and one which will increase faster than the population and wealth of the city if not met, is for diagonal avenues.

Northwest Boulevard is an instance of such an avenue. In fact, it is almost the only one of importance in the city. Its enormous advantage has not strongly impressed itself upon the minds of the citizens because, in the first place, the territory which It benefits is as yet only thinly settled, and, in the next place, because, having it, those who use it do not realize how awkward it would be to have to get on without it. It is about two and one-fifth miles long. To drive between the same two points by the rectangular system would be about three miles.

So there is an avenue which saves everyone going the length of it four-fifths of a mile, or, going and coming, over one and a half miles.

In a city properly provided with diagonal avenues the aggregate saving of time and wear in all kinds of street traffic would amount to an almost incredible annual saving.

Crooked Street Railways: The present routes of street railways in the city, particularly those running to districts southwest, southeast and northeast of the heart of the city, might almost be called a disgrace to the intelligence of all concerned, but particularly to those members of the city government who are charged by law with the duty of adding new streets wherever they are needed for the benefit of the public.

Where the streets of the regular rectangular system are on steep land, diagonal streets are especially needed to provide easy-grade routes for heavy hauling and for street railways. For the former purpose, the rate of grade should not exceed three per cent., if it is possible to avoid it.

It would probably pay, in time, to have a tunnel with an easy grade from about Sprague Street, near the Northern Pacific Railroad station, to the plateau east of Manito Park, with avenues radiating from the top end.

Rapid Transit: The problem of rapid transit is of the greatest importance to a large city, and, as it is conceded that Spokane is sure to become a large city, it should proceed with the revision of its street plan at once, with a view to providing suitable rapid transit routes while lots are cheap, the houses few and small, and streets inexpensively improved.

To properly provide for rapid transit routes adequate for the future growth of the city, a system of rectangular and diagonal easy-grade boulevards is needed. These boulevards, starting a half to three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the city, should be at least 200 feet wide, which would provide for a park strip or reservation with a traffic road on one side, and a pleasure drive on the other, two sidewalks and six rows of trees.

A right-of-way for an electric railway in the reservation of such an avenue could be leased for a progressive percentage of the cross receipts from fares, the income to go toward the general park fund. For some years there would be two tracks only. Later two additional tracks would provide for express service, the more important grade crossings being guarded by gates. Eventually the tracks would either be elevated on embankments as in Chicago, or sunken or in parts one and elsewhere the other. It is not at all necessary that these boulevards should be straight for long distances. In some cases they can properly follow, for some distance, along one side of existing steam railroads, leaving the other side free for spur tracks to factories.

Thus, by providing space for wide transit routes while land is cheap, the enormous expense of such elevated railroads (about half a million dollars a mile) and subways (about one million dollars a mile) as have become necessary in New York, Boston and Chicago, could be partly avoided, which means that the right-of-way could be leased to a street railway company by the City for a larger percentage of the earnings than in the case of a subway, or that lower fares could be bargained for.

In any case, the city should own and control its rapid transit routes, and it would be an enormous economy to lay them out and acquire them now.

Such wide rapid transit avenues would detract but little from the business development of such streets as Sprague Avenue East or Division Street North, because retail stores prosper best on streets of ordinary width.

Steam Railroads: The general steam railroad problem of the city is much in need of study and readjustment. For one thing, it seems obvious that through freight trains should go around the heart of the city – not directly through it, as at present and as is planned for the near future.

The worst encumbrance of this sort appears to be the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was located when the city was very small and with insufficient consideration of the true interests of the future city. The business using the most costly land is unlikely to cross the river. It is unlikely to spread very far southwest. It will apparently spread somewhat southward, but more extensively eastward. In both these directions this railroad is a serious injury to the business growth of the city, and it will still be so even if elevated or depressed, so as to eliminate grade crossings, because its right-of-way is so wide and because east of Washington Street it breaks up the street system for business purposes so badly.

It is not necessary that there should be a complete and immediate change in existing arrangements, but a far-seeing plan should be studied out and agreed upon, to be carried out piecemeal from time to time as the growth of the office, retail and wholesale business of the city may require. General freight yards, and especially freight car switching yards, should be further from the heart of the city.

The whole subject of grade crossings of streets by steam railroads should be studied out carefully at this time. All new railroads should be built so as to facilitate future elimination of grade crossings, even if streets have to be temporarily graded up or down to temporary grade crossings.

Ordinances should be passed compelling all buildings of substantial or permanent character to be designed in adaptation to the future profile of the street or else be debarred from claims or damages when the change in street grade is made.

Ornamental Squares: The esthetic aspect of the city would be wonderfully increased if there could be accomplished several ornamental public squares, especially one in the heart of the city.

It is perhaps now too late to secure an entirely adequate and satisfactory civic centre such as a great city should have. The best place would be on the south bluff of the river and southward to Sprague Street, between Monroe Street and the Carnegie Library, but property there is already largely occupied by expensive buildings, besides, being very valuable. Some small arrangement is probably all that is now feasible, unless the city government should be willing to break away and locate its future City Hall on a square further from the centre of the city and encourage the location of other public buildings about the same square.

There should be other ornamental squares in various parts of the city about which land should be held for other public buildings, such as schools, fire engine houses, branch police stations, branch libraries, branch museums, branch street department houses and yards, etc. Such squares would also attract hotels, churches, clubs, theatres, charity buildings, social halls, and the like. A study of the progress of other cities in regard to such buildings would enable the city and the other organizations to buy lots well in advance and lease them or use them in some other way more or less profitably until required for permanent buildings.

Real estate owners, even if ostensibly actuated solely by motives of enlightened selfishness, should dedicate public squares as nearly as possible a half mile apart This might often be done by cooperation between owners of adjoining tracts too small to warrant the owner of either acting in the matter independently.

Size of Lots: There should be more variety in the size and depth or lots and width of streets and more thought of future requirements. For instance, in a district where the demand for lots is likely to be for factory operatives and other families of small means, the street plan and deeds could be so arranged that deep lots could be cut across into two when they get valuable. One way to do this would be to have a twenty-foot alley, with provision in the deed for widening it after a certain number of years into a street thirty, forty or fifty feet wide, as might be determined. By having a building limit line from five to fifteen feet from the alley, there would be no improvements of value in the way of widening it. If the ordinary block is 270 feet wide, and if a 20-foot alley is cut through it, the lots would be 123 feet deep. When the alley is widened 10 feet on each side to make a street 40 feet wide, which is the standard in Boston for districts occupied

for operatives' dwellings, the lots 115 feet deep could be divided into one lot 60 feet deep on the 60-foot street and one 55 feet deep on the 40-foot street. This would be sufficient for the small class of houses referred to, and there could still be four or five feet in front for steps, bay windows and other projections and about twenty feet for the back yard. Although we may hope that it will be long before lots must be so small, yet we must acknowledge that it is inevitable that land will grow more expensive and that many of the people must live on shallow lots or in houses built in the back yard of older houses or else in tenement houses. As between these three arrangements, the shallow lots in many districts will be more apt to aid in maintaining conditions favorable to self-respecting and moral family life. In this instance it would require nothing more than a few clauses in the deeds to provide for a future further subdivision of the land which would give it added value without in the least interfering with its immediate use in lots of the customary shape and size.

Front Foot Land Prices: Real estate men should adopt the custom of selling city real estate by the front foot instead of by the lot, which is a method dating back to the village stage. Assessments for street improvements are reckoned by the front foot, so it would be sensible to use the same method for land prices in subdivisions.

Street Trees: Street tree planting in Spokane should be done much more systematically and much more extensively than has yet been the case.

The best way to get street trees planted and cared for seems to be that followed in Minneapolis. As we understand it, the street trees are planted there by the Park Commission and the expense is borne by assessment on adjoining private property at a regular rate per lineal foot of frontage, including care and guarantee of the trees for five years. After that, the care and renewals are paid for by an annual appropriation out of the regular tax levy. The regular assessment is, we believe, at the rate of ten cents per lineal foot of frontage, which covers the cost of two trees in front of each fifty foot lot. The city's bill should not specify a price per tree, but always so much per lineal foot of street frontage, for planting the street. In Minneapolis the soil is good and the streets are usually graded on the natural surface, or close to it, so very little preparation of soil is required.

In much of Spokane north of the river there is very dry gravel beneath the topsoil, which would necessitate the expense of digging out a deep pit for each tree and refilling it with good soil. South of the river much ledge would be encountered, and this would involve still more expense per tree than on the gravelly district. Hence a large assessment per lineal foot should be permitted by the law.

If street tree planting is undertaken by the Park Commission, the young trees should be bought and grown for years in nursery rows and root-pruned or shifted every two or three years to properly fit them for moving.

Only one kind of tree should be planted in a given street for a considerable distance, say, one mile, under ordinary circumstances. If the street changes distinctly in the details of its interior subdivisions, it may justify a change in the kind of tree, but, if the street is of uniform construction, there is not likely to be any adequate reason for breaking the uniformity of the tree-planting.

The sort of tree selected for a given street should depend somewhat upon the character of the neighborhood. If there are, or are likely soon to be, dwellings and particularly apartment houses or commercial buildings three of four stories high and close to the street line, the tree selected should be small-growing, like the hop hornbeam, or adapted to be kept small by proper pruning, like the linden, or of a sort that casts but little shade, like the honey locust or the yellow locust, or fastigiate, like the Lombardy poplar.

The cottonwood and other large-growing poplars and the silver maple should seldom be planted in streets, because they soon get so big and so wide that they unduly shade the windows of adjoining houses and get broken by ice and wind storms. They are very often planted, mainly for quick results, but are so objectionable that the city should rarely plant them, unless perhaps temporarily in alternation with slower-growing trees, with the idea of cutting them out in a few years.

The desirable sorts of hardwood trees ought not to be allowed to grow to full size in streets where houses are built a few yards only from the street line. In such situations they should be restrained by systematic pruning, which, for good effect, must be done yearly and by specially trained men, not at intervals of years and by men who know little of the ideas of experts. The common process of amputation of big limbs or that of a general barbers cutting-back are equally unscientific and make the trees ugly, particularly in winter.

As scientific pruning is slow and expensive work, it would generally be more economical and produce better appearing trees to plant small-growing trees properly grown and trained for years in advance of setting out. Small-growing trees are seldom used in street planting; partly no doubt because of the lack of supply of such trees in nurseries at a low enough price. Therefore plenty of such trees should be grown in the park nurseries.

There is altogether too much monotony in street planting because of the very limited selection of kinds of trees usually grown for the purpose and available in

large quantities at low cost. In this respect the park nursery could be made invaluable.

Extra Care of Certain Streets: The care of the turf of parking strips ought to be done systematically and much more uniformly and more thoroughly than at present. It is hardly likely to be done at all well if the cost must come out of the annual street appropriation. There should be a law by which the owners of the majority of the frontage on a particular block could petition for special care of the street, both in street sweeping and in watering and mowing the grass of the parking strips and spraying the trees to kill injurious insects and fungi. Such a law should authorize an annual assessment at certain rates per lineal foot of frontage, varying according to style of maintenance desired.

Such a system should certainly be adopted for parkways and boulevards, because first-class care is of great benefit to the abutting property and at the same time too costly to be properly done by the limited annual appropriation for parks, which is usually based on a percentage upon the valuation of all property in the city. A city having twice as much population as Spokane will, we believe, raise much more than twice as much revenue by means of a given tax rate. In such a city the population would average more dense; hence there would be fewer miles of street in proportion to population than in Spokane, so with relatively more revenue and relatively less length of streets, it would be able to keep the streets in better condition. Consequently the usual tax rate should be supplemented by special annual assessments for extra care of streets where the owners of the majority of frontage are willing to pay for extra care. There is no reason why the owner of a lot taxed on $1000 should not want to have the street as clean and the parking strip and trees as perfect and pleasing as the owner of a lot of the same frontage but taxed on a valuation several times as great. Hence he should be willing to acknowledge that street care should be paid for at lineal foot rates rather than in proportion to land values, and to join with his neighbors in putting in force the legal arrangements needed to accomplish the desired kind of care of the street.

Width of Street Railways, Etc. In Spokane some progress has already been made in the matter of reducing the width of roadways and increasing the width of parking strips in existing streets, but much that is desirable remains to be accomplished.

The rule in New York and neighboring cities has been to have six-twelfths of the street in roadway, two-twelfths in each sidewalk and one-twelfth in a strip on each side between the sidewalk and the property line, in which permits are granted by the city authorities for "stoops" (the old Dutch settlers' name for open porches) and for steps, cellar stairs and trap doors, areaways, signs and minor encroachments.

This rule was adapted to the prevailing idea of narrow houses standing end to the street and set close to it, following the Dutch idea of a solidly built-up city, and it is still a good rule for sixty-foot business streets free from car tracks and not crowded with vehicles.

But no single rule can properly be applied in a modern American city. In residence streets without car track and not important thoroughfares for wagons, it has been found that roadways 22 or 24 feet wide are sufficient. Thus a notable saving of expense of brick or asphalt paving can be effected and at the same time more space (78 feet) can be devoted to the parking strips and sidewalk, with increased width of soil for the healthy growth of trees and for the beauty of turf.

If car tracks must be provided for in the roadway, the latter must be wider: for a 60-foot street, probably at least 36 feet, leaving only 12 feet for parking strip and sidewalk.

In neither case has it been customary in Spokane to make any provision for encroachments of minor architectural features of buildings into the street. The result is that when apartment houses and stores come to be built, the main wall is usually set exactly on the street line, so that no projecting architectural embellishments can be added on the outside of the lower portion, at least, of the wall.

This results in an architectural baldness and ineffectiveness much to be regretted from the point of view of municipal esthetics.

It is questionable whether any encroachment of this sort should be permitted on streets 60 feet or less in width, as no one can be sure in most cases that street railway tracks may not have to be provided for and if they should have to be, the whole width of the at street will be needed for roadway and sidewalks

The fact is that this entirely modern factor, that of the possibility of having to provide for car tracks, makes the old standards for street width manifestly inadequate.

There are two ways for meeting this very important modern public requirement in the case of laying out new streets or widening old ones.

The first and most practical method is to require by law that all streets that can, in the judgment of a duly constituted public authority, possibly come into use for car tracks, must be not less than 70 feet wide.

Building Limit Line: The other method is to require by law a corresponding or greater "set back" or building limit line, as the result of which there would necessarily remain a strip of land in private ownership which could be fenced in and used for steps, terraces, planting and so an, but would be essentially vacant land, to that, when it should become necessary to widen the street, not only would it be easy to do so, but the damages would be comparatively trifling in amount.

In the case of laying out new streets or widening unimproved or little improved streets, it would usually be simpler and more generally acceptable and more quickly understood, to lay out the street wide enough to properly accommodate car tracks. In the case of restrictions, there is a great, and in fact at present nearly insuperable, difficulty to be overcome: namely, the deeply rooted prejudice against restrictions of any sort in deeds and other instruments relating to land.

On the other hand, to lay out streets that may become important wider than is a crude and often uneconomical way of providing for a contingency that may never arrive. It would doubtless meet with much opposition.

The most intelligent and satisfactory procedure would undoubtedly be to educate public opinion to the point of being willing to support legislation establishing in every county a board empowered to enforce, and to make modifications from, a general law laying down standard rules controlling the subdivision of land into smaller lots than, say, four acres, and for streets closer together than 600 feet, not only with respect to the width of streets, but as to grades and connections with previously authorized or officially projected street systems. There would be greatly to the benefit of the community and especially to neighbors, and which would therefore benefit each lot-owner in the long run. Such restrictions, of which the building line would be the most important, might be changed with the written consent of the owners of more than half the frontage on a given block.

This subject of restrictions, while immensely important, is so big a one and so unlikely to be acceptable to more than a few citizens that it need not be elucidated more fully herein.

Limit of Height of Buildings: There is one restriction or limitation on real estate in Spokane, which ought to be put in force now; namely, a building height limit.

Some years ago, laws were passed limiting the height to which different classes of buildings could be built in Boston. At first there was a good deal of important opposition on the part of real estate owners, who deemed it an unwarrantable and unjust limitation on their rights. Of late one hears no such strong criticism of the idea. In fact, it has come to be generally conceded to be a wise use of the power of the municipality to regulate the use of land for the best interest of the citizens.

Our advocacy of the idea is largely based on esthetic considerations, but such arguments do not carry much weight with the average city government. The strong reasons are the practical ones of not overcrowding the street at a given place; of not unduly shutting off light and air; of safety in the case of fire, and of not unwisely depreciating net income from competing buildings of non-combustible construction, but of more reasonable height. This latter argument has not, so far as we know, been much discussed. For instance, if a new sixteen-story office building can earn four times as much as good, previously existing four-story buildings occupying most of the vicinity, the erecting of the new skyscraper will cause land about it to rise suddenly and greatly in price. The owners of the surrounding four-story buildings will get scarcely any more rents, while they will have to pay higher taxes. They cannot usually for a long time realize on the increased value of their lots, because they cannot afford to tear down the old buildings to make room for new ones. To jump from four-story to eight or ten-story office buildings is enough for encouragement to progress, while to jump from four-story to sixteen-story buildings is clearly anticipating the reasonable growth of the demand for offices by many years. It is better that the rise in value of land should be distributed more broadly and more gradually.

New York may need to build such tall office buildings downtown, but a city like Boston, with 600,000 population, with as much more in suburbs and nearby cities, is satisfied to limit buildings to 125 feet in height.

In residence districts a restriction to four stories in height for buildings with brick or stone outer walls and three stories for those with outer walls of wood, can probably be passed now and will later prove decidedly beneficial.

Electric Poles: The poles carrying electric wires of various sorts occupying the streets are a great disfigurement to the city.

In some cities it is the custom, enforced by ordinance, to grant a permit for only one row of poles in any one part of a street, and the permit is granted only with conditions among which is one which permits the city, or any company authorized by it, to string additional wires on the same poles, paying rent for the privilege.

Where there are alleys available, no pole locations should be granted on adjoining streets, except where absolutely necessary.

The poles should be specified as to size, height, form, material and color ac-

cording to location. In business and important residence streets they should be of steel tubing of graduated size from base to top and with slightly decorative steps, collars, base and terminal castings.

In less important streets sawn tapered wooden poles, stained or painted and with neat steel steps, may be permitted. In still less important streets, and generally in the suburbs, natural poles stripped of bark merely and without stain or paint, may be permitted.

Wherever the number of wires on a row of poles will warrant, they should be in the form of a cable, which is less in the way I case of fire in adjoining buildings and less conspicuous.

Where there are street trees, the poles can usually be made tall enough to carry the wires over the trees, but when the trees are too tall to admit of doing so, the wires should be in cables, which can be run through the heads of the trees, with proper protection to prevent chafing. Where the wires are too few to justify cables, great care should be exercised, in running wires among the branches, not to damage the trees, and electric lighting wires should be specially protected to prevent the current from burning the trees. It should be one of the conditions of the permit that if any damage is done to the trees, the employee in charge of the men doing it should be discharged, whether seen doing the damage or not. Fines and money damages are too hard to collect to prove adequately deterrent. If any pruning of street trees is needed in connection with wiring it should be done by an experienced employee of the Park Commission at the expense of the party wishing it done.

Bill Boards: Another most important public restriction on private land in Spokane that ought to be established by ordinance, is that against erecting and maintaining advertising bill boards without the written consent of the public authorities and of owners of land on both sides of the street in the same block. A law authorizing city ordinances to that effect can be made constitutional by favorable decisions of the courts, but it will take time to educate judges to the necessity of expanding old principles of common law to this increase of civilization. Meanwhile much may be accomplished by licensing bill boards and by a graded tax on advertising signs, supplemented by rules and approval of designs as to morality and good taste.

Street Lighting: The lighting of the city can be done with more regard for good appearance than has been customary, particularly in high-class business and residence streets. The lights should be combined with trolley poles and other electric poles of special design for the purpose, thus lessening the useless multiplication of poles.

While it may be necessary, as a general rule, for economy to use strong arc lights at street intersections and to leave gaps that are too long and too dark between the, yet it should be the aim to gradually add other smaller lights between the arc lights. These might be gas or naptha Welsbach lights or incandescent electric lights on simple brackets attached to trees or electric poles. It is much to be desired that streets should be more uniformly lighted, even if not so brilliantly illuminated in spots.

For the busiest half mile or so on the principal business streets the lighting should be much more brilliant and elaborate than elsewhere. Carefully designed lamp posts, different for each street, carrying pairs or clusters of lights, or, as in Columbus, Ohio, light steel arches with rows of incandescent lights or festoons of incandescent lights, will be both decorative and profitable from the business point of view.

Street Signs: There is room for much improvement in street signs. On important streets and on all streets where they are to be seen from electric cars, the street signs should be illuminated. Probably the best signs in the latter case would be pale yellow letters on a brown or green glass strip held in metal frames and illuminated by the Cooper-Hewit vacuum tube electric light, the idea being that the sign should be inconspicuous, but letters easily legible. Where buildings are next the street corner, such signs could be affixed to them and larger and handsomer. Elsewhere they should be on the curb line, so that, being nearer the electric cars, they could be smaller and yet legible. The design should differ according to the importance of the street and should be decorative and pleasing by day as well as by night.

Temporary Decoration of Streets: There should be ordinances and a committee to control the temporary decorations put on buildings for holidays and special occasions. It must be acknowledged that heretofore they have been too miscellaneous and too barbaric and too individualistic. An efficient committee of architects and artist decorators could gradually accomplish very marked improvements at moderate annual expense to occupants of buildings.

Municipal Art Commission: Following the example of New York, it would be well to have a municipal art commission of say three art experts and two good judges of such matters, with ordinances requiring their approval of all projects or proposed gifts in which the element of pleasing appearance is important.

They should have a secretary constantly on the watch for every possible opportunity to notify any official or department of the city government contemplating, ordering or doing anything the appearance of which is a matter of public concern, to confer with the art commission.

Such a commission should pass upon the plans for all public buildings, bridges, street lamps and other street fixtures, all statues, fountains and other monuments, temporary street decorations, and all interior decoration and furnishing of public buildings, etc. They should pass upon the suitability of architects proposed to be employed by city officials for public work or recommend architects, sculptors, decorators and the like. In case architectural competitions are proposed for public buildings, the art commission should draw up the terms of the competition and report their recommendations as to the designs submitted.

While the ultimate decision as to the terms and conditions for the erection of railroad bridges and other constructions commonly regarded as solely matters of civil engineering, must be determined by the city government, yet the Council should invariably bring the art commission into consultation at all stages of the negotiations as to such structures and should as far as possible heed their recommendations I matters of appearance.

It would be almost essential that the art commission should have at least one architect upon it from some other city than Spokane and of such recognized high standing in his profession as to give every possible assurance of absence of such bias as might exist in the case of local members of the commission having social relations with the parties interested or having perhaps some professional rivalry with the architect of the plans to be judged. If it is not thought feasible to have an eminent architect from New York or Chicago or some other large city on the art commission, the practice might be to refer important cases to a special committee of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Such an art commission, after its functions had become known, and if its decisions proved to be such as to command respect, might well be called in to arrange and decide competitions for churches and other semi-public buildings. The park commission would not doubt often have occasion to consult such a commission.

In conclusion, some remarks seem called for upon the great aggregate extent of parks proposed and upon the financial aspect of the subject.

The first impression of most business men of Spokane, competent to pass judgment on matters affecting the management of the city, will be what amount of land should the city acquire.

The matter is important. It certainly ought to be patiently and thoroughly investigated and discussed.

Study of the subject of park areas has led experts to announce as a handy "Rule of thumb" that the subdivided portions of cities ought to have neighborhood parks if possible not more than half a mile from any residence and that this area ought to be equal to 5 per cent of the area of each division of the city. Probably in no city are the parks so distributed because too often the acquisition of parks is left until the only available land is far from the densely populated districts of the city. The only comparisons of park areas between different cities that area usually made are those of the number of inhabitants to one acre of park.

The park areas of certain cities best equipped with parks in 1902-3 were as follows:

1. Boston (Metropolitan District).....12,878 acres
2. New York.....8,074 acres
3. Los Angeles.....3,737 acres
4. Newark.....3,548 acres
5. Philadelphia.....3,503 acres
6. San Francisco.....3,411 acres
7. Chicago.....3,174 acres
8. Washington.....2,911 acres
9. Hartford.....1,190 acres

The length of boulevards in certain cities in 1902-3 were as follows:

1. New York.....61 miles
2. Chicago.....48 miles
3. New Orleans.....41 miles
4. Minneapolis.....37 miles
5. Boston.....34 miles

The number of inhabitants to each acre of park in certain cities in 1903 was a follows:

		Inhabitants per acre of park.
1.	Meridan, Ct.	25.1
2.	Los Angeles.	31.6
3.	Lynn, Mass.	34.6
4.	Hartford (1900)	67.1
5.	Boston (including Metropolitan)	78.4
6.	Newark and Essex County.	88.8
7.	St. Paul	98.9

8.	Washington	100.7
9.	San Francisco	104.4
10.	Minneapolis	131.5
11.	Omaha	153.8
12.	St. Louis	280.5
13.	Providence	324.1
14.	Detroit	323.6
15.	Philadelphia	390.1
16.	Baltimore	425.4
17.	New York	460.3
18.	New Orleans	508.6
19.	Chicago	590.4
	Average	**206.6**

Nearly every city tends to get badly behindhand in proper provision of park area in proportion to population and city area. For instance, the following table shows how the population has outgrown the park area of Chicago.

	1860	1870	1890	1900
Population	109,206	306,605	1,105,540	1,698,575
Area of city, acres	11,518	22,823	111,734	111,734
Area of parks, acres	37	1,887	2,006	2,006
Acres of city to 1 acre of park	311	12	55	55
Population to 1 acre of park	2,951	162	511	846

But the showing as to distribution of the park areas in different districts of the city is far worse.

In Chicago, in 1904, 900,000 people lived more than one mile from any park. In twenty-three wards with a population of over 1,00,000 the park area was only 228 acres, or 4,720 people to each acre of park space. The remaining eleven wards with a population of 425,000 contained 1.814 acres of park space or 234 people to each acre of park space.

Spokane should take warning and secure much more park space while land can be bought cheaply.

Spokane as recently enlarged has about the same area (23,680 acres) that Chicago had in 1870 (22,823 acres.) If Spokane is now to have only the same proportion of its area in park space that Chicago had in 1870, it should have 1,973 acres of park space, or 1,750 acres in addition to what it already has.

But leading cities in those days were generally very deficient in parks compared with what is now recognized as the standard and the people knew much less about the need of parks than they do now.

Hartford had in 1900 about the same population as Spokane now has, and is a good example of a medium sized city well provided with parks. The population of Hartford, in 1900, was 79,850, but the area of the city was only 11,065 acres. At that time Hartford had, including Keny park (still controlled by trustees) 1,190.35 acres of park space which was at the rate of 9.3 acres of city area to each acre of park and at the rate of 67 inhabitants to each acre of park space.

If Spokane is now to have the same proportion of park space to inhabitants that Hartford had in 1900, it should have 1,150 acres. If it is to have the same proportion to the area of the city, it should have 2,546 acres, or 2,323 acres in addition to what it has.

Owing to the fact that in the case of Hartford every acre of park is available for the public to stroll upon (except ornamental ponds, etc.) the exceedingly steep land in some of the parks proposed for Spokane should be in addition to the said 2,323 acres of new parks.

Moreover, as it is exceedingly desirable to secure in the immediate future enough park land to be in proportion to the anticipated population of twenty or thirty years hence fully 2,500 acres of good, nearly level land additional to the above is properly now proposed to be acquired, together with such additional areas of very steep wild land as are required in connection with the propose useful areas to complete the landscape of the several outlying parks. It is also understood that additional boulevards, neighborhood parks, playfield parks, playgrounds and squares will be required, and should be acquired from time to time by gift or purchase as funds become available, it being at present impossible to foresee the location of such additional squares, etc. It is not presumed, however, that the total area of such additional squares, etc., will be so great as to unduly expand the reasonable proportion f park space to population.

The total area of existing parks is 223 acres. The Hartford ratio of area of parks to city area applied to Spokane would require 2,323 acres of new parks. Taking our project of parks but limiting Latah Park to the portion above the bluff southward to the center line of section 5, 285 acres, limiting Downriver Park to the land in Monsanto subdivision, 95 acres, and allowing 300 acres only for Upriver Park would bring the total area of proposed parks down to 2,340 acres, which is very near the ratio mentioned.

The financial aspects of the project are necessarily of much greater importance than those of location and area of proposed parks and boulevards.

The cost of parks may be divided in three parts. First the cost of the land; second the cost of improvements; and third the cost of maintenance.

The cost of land for the parks may be subdivided into: First, the cost of such improvements as are stipulated in deeds of gift or fairly required in recognition of gifts of land; second, those cases where a part or the whole of the cost of land is assessed on abutting land or on local assessment districts; and third, those cases in which the cost of land is paid either directly from the annual tax levy on the city at large or from the proceeds of municipal loans which must be repaid, interest and sinking fund from the annual tax levy.

The cost of improvements is to be met from (first) special local assessments; (second) from the annual levy of the city at large; and (third) from the proceeds of municipal loans.

Experience shows that no comprehensive scheme of parks has been accomplished in any American city without the aid of a relatively large public loan, but nevertheless some cities have been greatly aided by partial or full gifts of land money by public-spirited citizens, and Kansas City is an instance of a city in which most of the small parks and boulevards have been secured under the local assessment district law.

Spokane has already received excellent gifts of land for parks and it is fortunate that much land required for additional parks is still controlled by owners of large tracts of land who have usually acquired the land at much less than its present value and can therefore afford to be much more liberal in giving it or selling it at cost to the city for parks than others who have but recently bought the required land at greatly advanced prices. Moreover, those who hold considerable land only a part of which is needed for parks can often better afford to give what is needed than to have it taken and be assessed for benefits perhaps more than they would get for the land.

In general it will be possible to acquire the boulevards, much of the parkways, all of the squares, playfield parks, much of the neighborhood or medium sized parks and a good deal of the large landscape parks under the district assessment plan without injustice to land owners because of the direct benefits which these park spaces will be to their lands.

Where these two methods of acquiring park land will not work, the municipal loan should be resorted to. Municipal loans for park land may justifiably be payable after a longer period than most other municipal loans because the expenditure is for an asset which is indestructible and more likely to increase than to decrease in value and which could be realized upon in case of municipal bankruptcy. Hence the burden of repayment can be properly put to a great extent upon a succeeding generation.

As for the cost of improvement of the parks it should be met for the most part by short term loans, postponing may extensive improvements in the larger parks until the growth of the valuation of the city enables their cost to be more readily borne. All temporary and inadequate improvements should be paid for out of income.

As a rough basis for estimating the probable cost of parks we give below some averages of park statistics which we happen to have of five cities collected some ten years ago. These cities had then not far from the same population that Spokane has now so that the cost of land should be not far from the same for a given distance from the centre of the city. These cities are Cambridge, Mass.; Duluth, Minn.; Peoria, Ill.; Springfield, Mass., and Des Moines, Iowa.

Average total acreage of parks	359
Average total cost of land and construction	$441,300
Average population	66,730
Average cost of parks per acre for land and construction	$1,230
Average cost of parks for land and construction, per capita	$630
Average number of inhabitants per acre of park	228

From the last statement it will be seen that these cities were decidedly behindhand in the proportion of park area to population. It seems likely that the parks in these cities had cost considerably more per acre ($1,230) than they can probably be obtained and improved for Spokane.

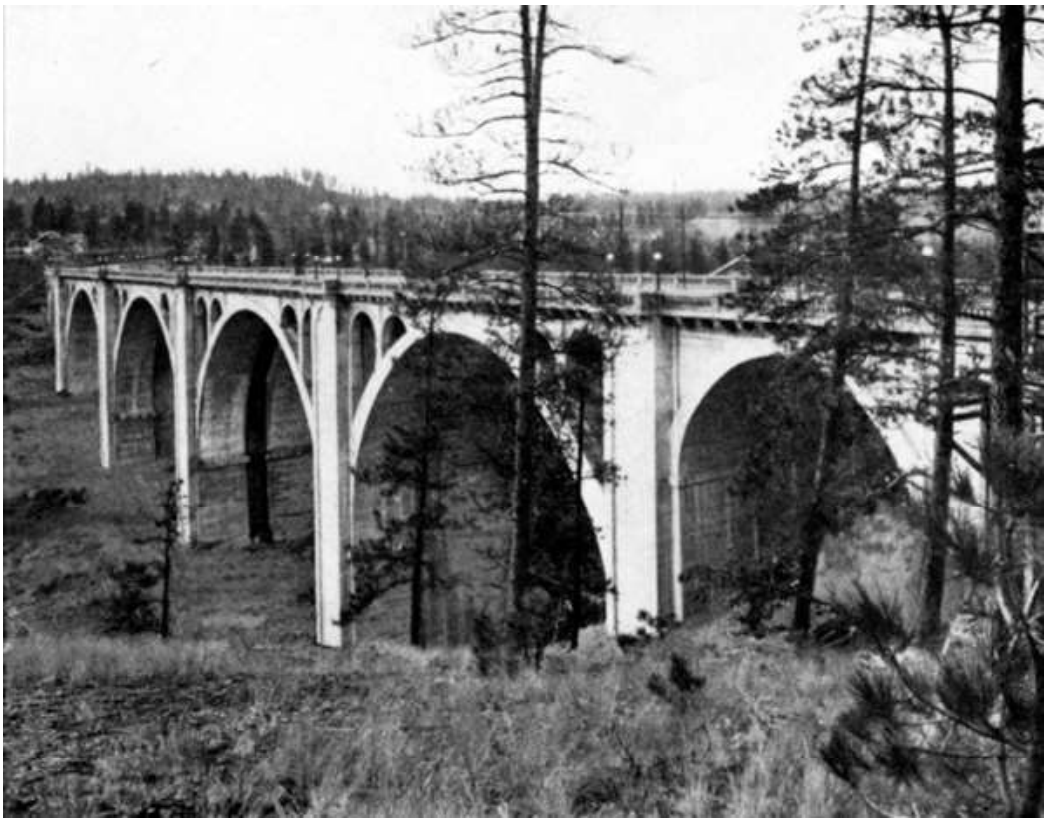
In Rochester, New York, there were in 1898 three fairly large parks having an aggregate area of 630 acres. The cost of these for land had averaged $508 per acre. But Rochester was then a very much larger city than Spokane is now so park land ought to average much less cost per acre in the latter city. Although not fully completed at that time these parks of Rochester were thoroughly useful. The cost of construction and buildings had then averaged $808 per acre. It is hardly to be expected that such parks as Rockwood Park, Queen Anne Pak, Eastside Park, Audubon Park and the like will cost much less per acre for construction, but the larger parks such as Upriver Park and Latah Park would undoubtedly cost considerably less per acre for construction, because they will contain so much land to be left nearly wild, and far less for land both because they are fur-

ther from the centre of the city and largely made up of steep rugged land very unavailable for building lots at present.

With regard to maintenance adequate data are not at hand because more or less construction work is often paid for out of the annual income of park commissions and the distinction not clearly shown in published statements. The general idea appears to be that the annual park tax should be one mill on the dollar of assessors' valuation of the city in addition to interest and sinking fun on loans. As the assessors' valuation of Spokane is $33,500,000 this rate of park tax should yield at present $33,500, which with the present inadequate equipment of parks and parkways would enable considerable to be done in the way of temporary and minor improvement. As this rate of park tax would only amount to 43 1/3 cents per capita it ought not to strike the citizens as an unreasonable amount to have to pay for the great advantages of parks for the health and recreation of his family nor out of proportion to the probable benefit in enhanced value to his real estate.

Respectfully,

OLMSTED BROTHERS.



Latah Bridge, High Bridge Park

Olmsteds' 1908 park plan

Following visits in 1907 and 1908, the Olmsted Brothers, America's most famous landscape architects, recommended increasing Spokane's parklands tenfold. This map, based on a 1908 map prepared by the Olmsteds and using today's streets for reference, shows the parks that existed in 1908 and the new parks proposed by the Olmsteds.

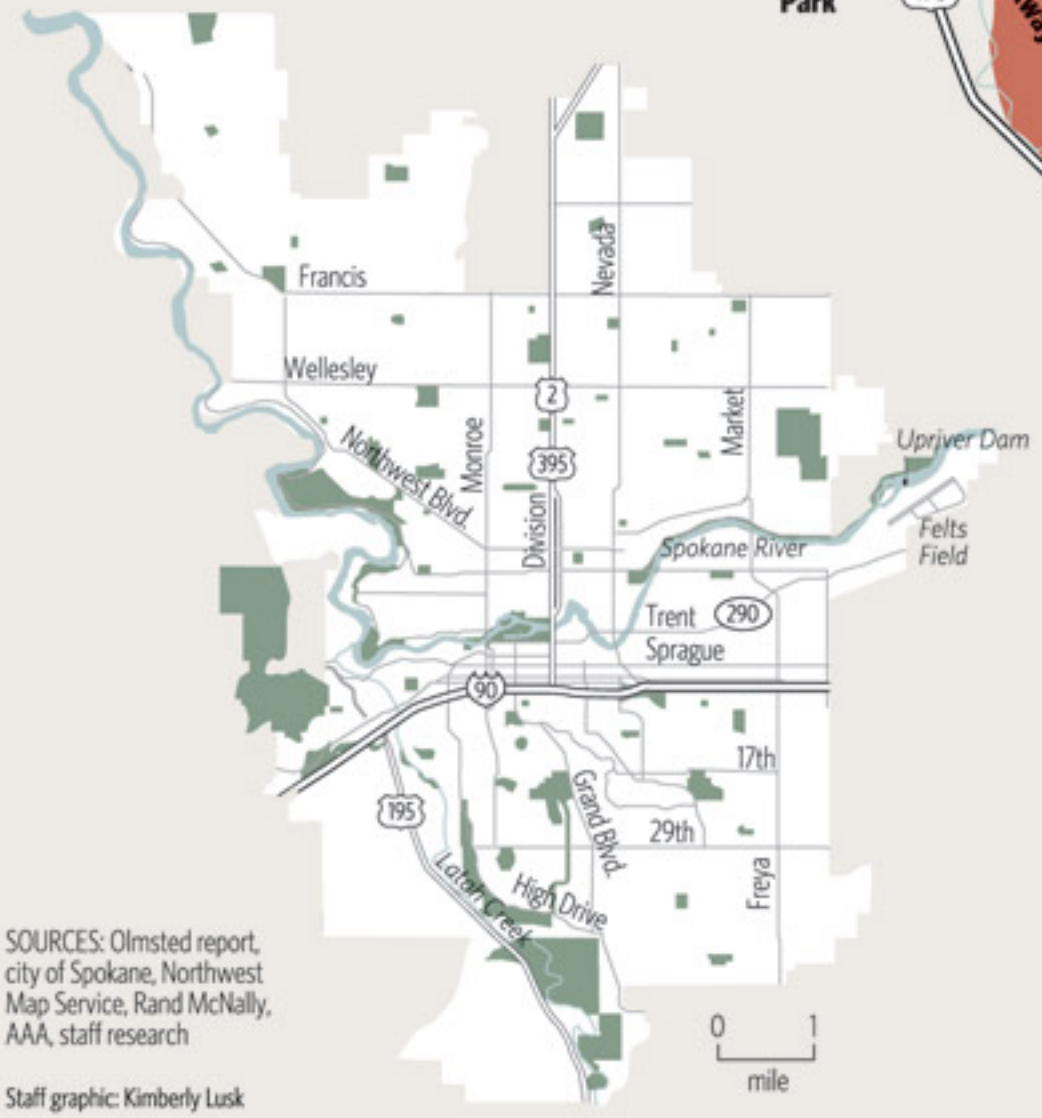
By 1913, the city had acquired most of the land recommended by the Olmsteds. Many of these parks still exist today; a number are now known by different names.

Existing parks, 1908

Park proposed by Olmsted report

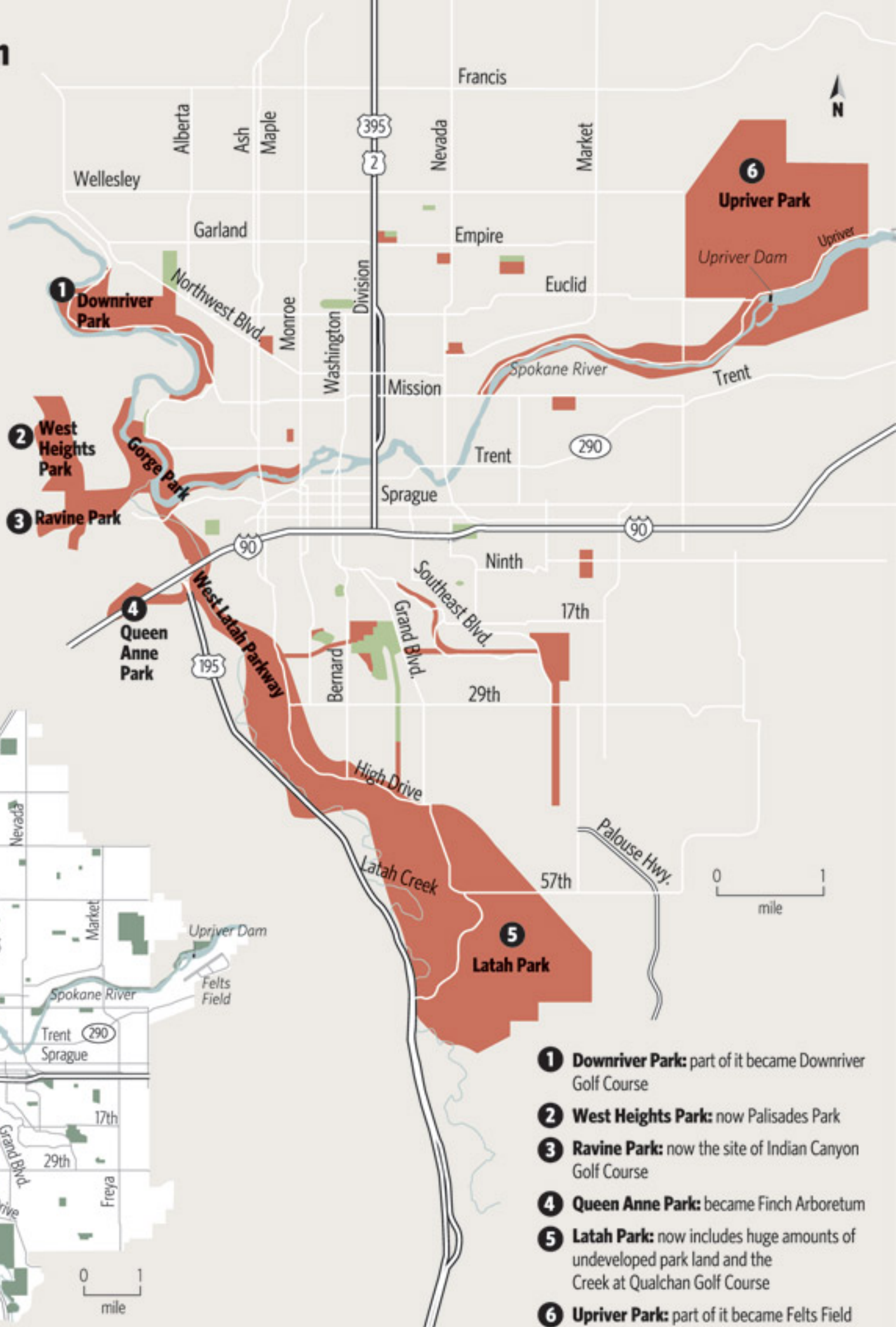
Spokane parks, 2007

Today's park system includes a range of parks, including playgrounds, golf courses and natural areas.



SOURCES: Olmsted report, city of Spokane, Northwest Map Service, Rand McNally, AAA, staff research

Staff graphic: Kimberly Lusk



1. **Downriver Park:** part of it became Downriver Golf Course
2. **West Heights Park:** now Palisades Park
3. **Ravine Park:** now the site of Indian Canyon Golf Course
4. **Queen Anne Park:** became Finch Arboretum
5. **Latah Park:** now includes huge amounts of undeveloped park land and the Creek at Qualchan Golf Course
6. **Upriver Park:** part of it became Felts Field

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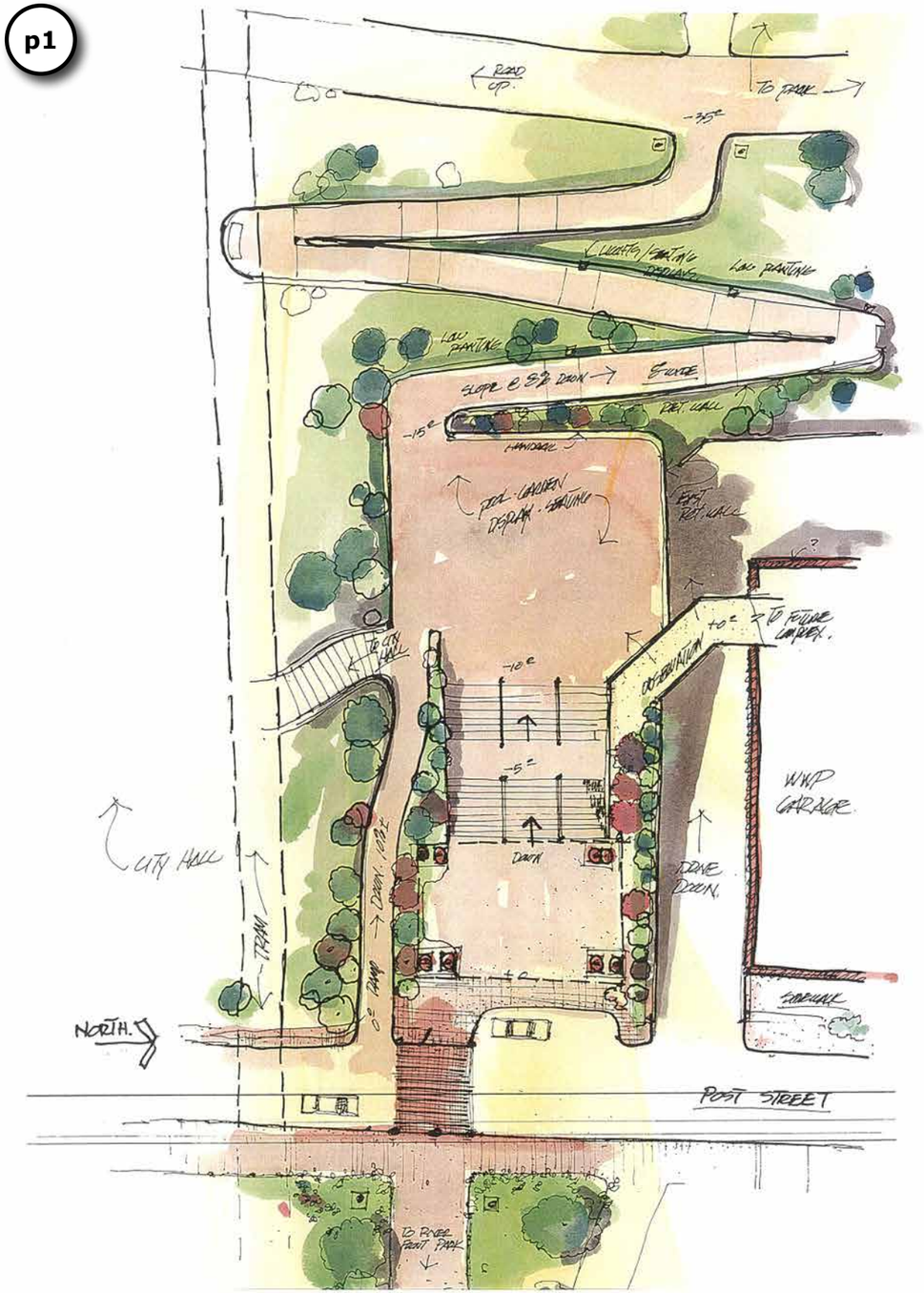


Conceptual Rendering - Lower Spokane Falls Access
08/98 - Plan view

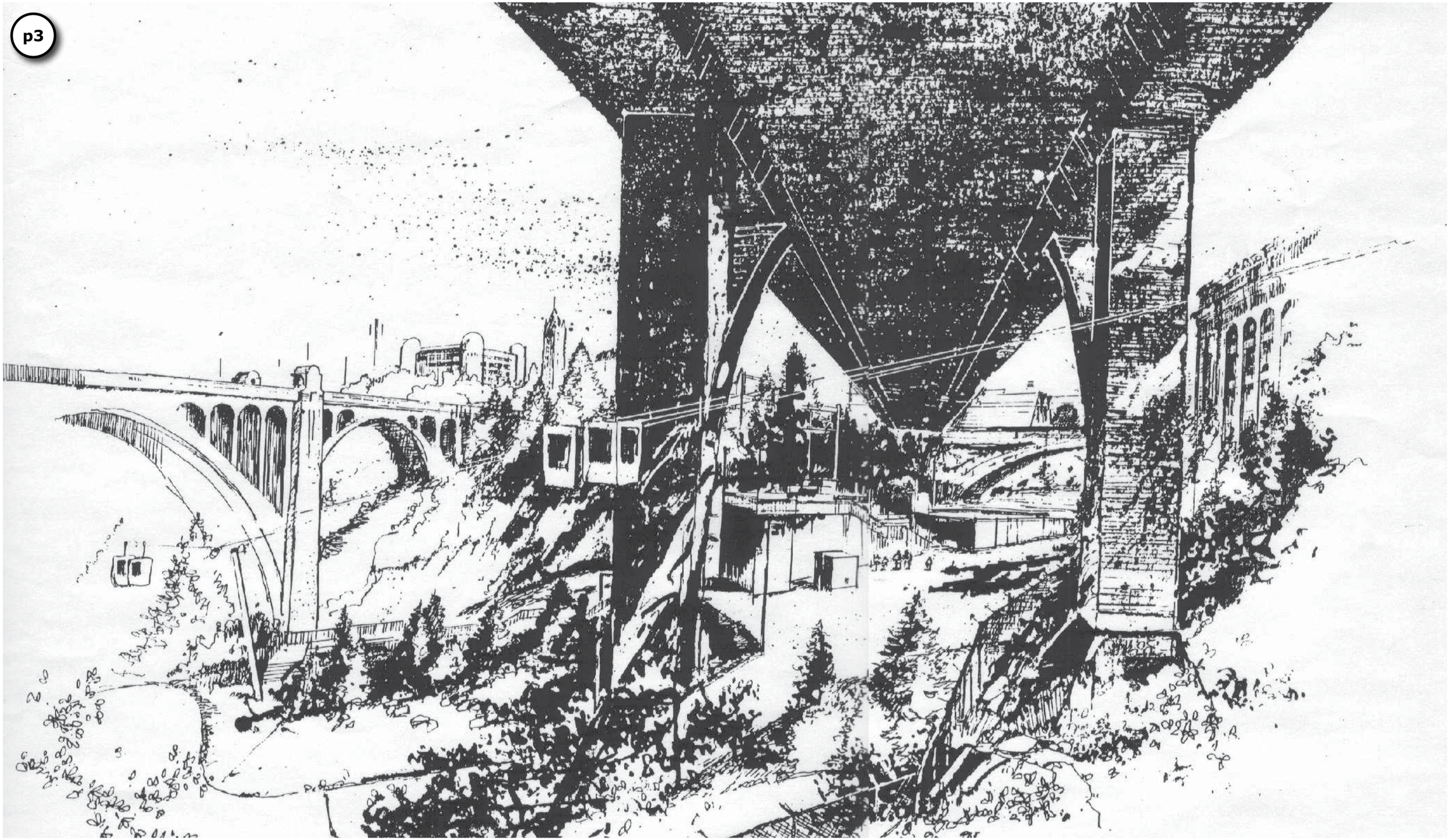




These three images from the 2005 Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan show the City Hall plaza as was first envisioned - strikingly similar to the plaza today. The plan was completed with $250,000 State grant won in part through Dr. Moyer's efforts. *(Images courtesy Friends of the Falls)*



This artist's concept completed in 1998 for the Spokane River Gorge ("Gorge Park") conceptual plan shows improvements envisioned for Huntington Park, including a plaza between City Hall and Avista's Post Street Substation. Due to Dr. Moyer's leadership and energies, the plaza and a much-improved Huntington Park exist today, much as the plan and this rendering envisioned them. *(Image courtesy Friends of the Falls)*



This artist's rendering shows how Huntington Park might appear today, had the proposed Lincoln Street Bridge been built. Dr. Moyer's consistent message - which inspired hundreds and made progress possible after the bridge idea was abandoned - was that the river's vitality was the proper measure for all such efforts. As he said at the first meeting of what would become Friends of the Falls: "What's right for the river is right for Spokane." *(Image courtesy Friends of the Falls)*



the great spokane river gorge

STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN

MARCH 2005

the great spokane river gorge

STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN

MARCH 2005

prepared for

FRIENDS OF THE FALLS

prepared and produced by

MOORE IACOFANO GOLTSMAN, INC.

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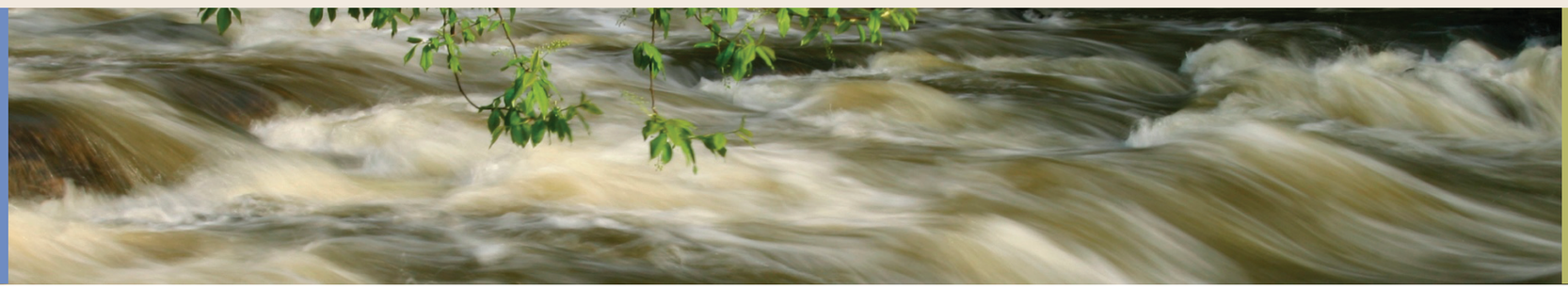


executive summary

Imagine a dynamic living river minutes from Downtown, through the Gorge area and onto the 10,000-acre Riverside State Park. An eleven-mile river corridor accessible to all people in kayaks, canoes, rafts and inner-tubes; birdwatcher and Frisbee golf enthusiasts; mountain bikers, hikers and trail runners; campers (in Riverside State Park); and walkers. Think about the opportunities for new school field trips about the local environment; university student learning expeditions; multiple connections to adjacent neighborhoods; fantastic views within a natural, protected, accessible and urban river corridor. This will change the self-image of the Spokane region. An enhanced river corridor loved and cared for by the citizens of Spokane will increase their enjoyment and its health for generations to come. An active, beautiful and accessible river corridor will fill people in Spokane with pride and reinforce a sense of place as it dramatically demonstrates Spokane: Near nature. Near perfect.

executive summary

the strategic master plan

The Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan was initiated by the Friends of the Falls at the completion of the conceptual planning process. To transform the concepts and visions generated during the conceptual planning process into real, implementable projects, the Strategic Master Planning process began.

This Master Plan identifies guidelines, projects and strategies to activate the River and Gorge to benefit all 500,000 citizens of Spokane County by providing enhanced educational, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic opportunities, increased environmental awareness, and by serving as a driver for regional economic development.

The Master Plan reflects broad community input gathered over nine months in three open public workshops and five "stakeholder" meetings of representatives from neighborhood groups and other organizations most directly affected by the Plan. This is an extremely diverse constituency which includes the Spokane Tribes, neighborhood groups, environmental and recreational enthusiasts of all ages, and business leaders who understand that the River and its Falls are a defining feature giving the region a unique identity and amenities that play a vital role in economic development.

plan objectives

The project area of the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan includes both sides of the Spokane River from the Lower Falls to the confluence of Hangman Creek, including High Bridge Park.

The projects identified in the Strategic Master Plan will have a dramatic positive impact on the project area, as well as the surrounding neighborhoods. The Plan provides a compelling opportunity to break the cycle of disinvestment plaguing these areas. Public and private investment to activate the Spokane River corridor (i.e., trail connections to neighborhoods, a white water park, boat launches, interpretive signage, increased investment in safety, a tribal cultural center) creates a dramatic 400-acre amenity that will significantly increase property values, drive new investment opportunities and stimulate new neighborhood business opportunities tailored to these River and Gorge area experiences.

The adjacent neighborhoods will enjoy new opportunities to grow and prosper as these neighborhoods and the entire region rediscovers the beautiful Spokane River and Gorge. Some new investment has already begun with new single-family houses being built in Peaceful Valley and recent investment in the 80-acre Summit Site, in part because of the mere idea of the Spokane River and Gorge project. These projects and the new investment generated by them will impact the way in which residents and others view the Spokane region and enhance the image of Spokane as a place to visit, go to college, relocate a business, work and live.

Spokane residents are not the only ones who will benefit. This Plan will provide opportunities to attract visitors. Once activated, tourists or business travelers will take a four-hour "Pacific Northwest" rafting trip from Peaceful Valley to Pease Flats and return to the Davenport Hotel….soaking wet. Weekend visitors will come to Spokane to stay in the new Montvale Hotel, visit the new tribal cultural center, play on the new Spokane white water park, and then bicycle miles of glorious trails along the Spokane River.

An activated river corridor will establish Spokane as the regional destination for outdoor recreation, driving increased hotel-motel occupancy, food and beverage spending, drive equipment and recreational service businesses, and improve the perception of Spokane as a very active, healthy, exciting and fun community.

plan organization

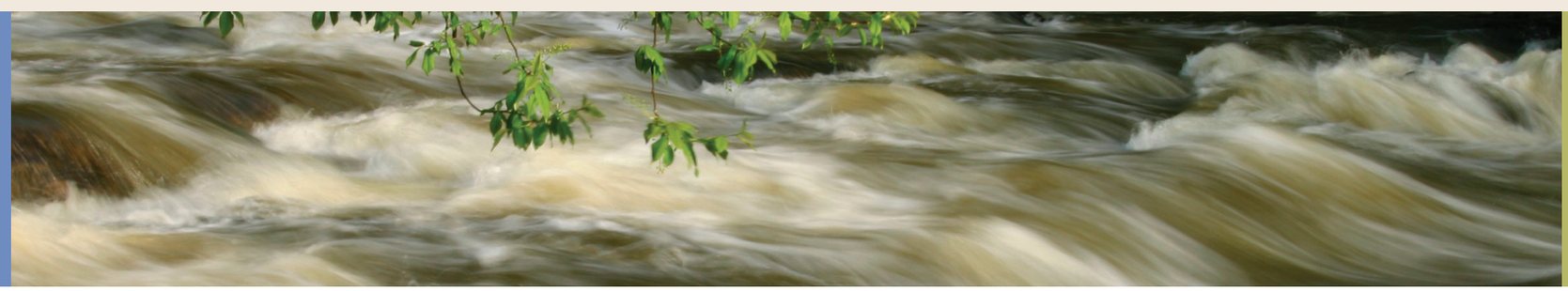
The Strategic Master Plan is comprised of five chapters: 1) Introduction to the Plan and the process; 2) Review of the Gorge area's existing conditions, including natural and cultural resources, land uses, circulation and access, and economic conditions; 3) Overview of the planning vision, project goals and the 15 priority projects determined to be catalytic in activating the Gorge area; 4) Overview of the 7 planning elements and the projects that can help improve them; and 5) Detailed strategies towards implementing the Gorge vision and the Plan.

next steps

A coalition of interested parties is moving forward to implement the 15 priority projects recommended by the Strategic Master Plan (see following list). The coalition currently includes Friends of the Falls (FOF), the Spokane Canoe and Kayak Club, Northwest Whitewater Association, Park Board, Eastern Washington University (EWU), Peaceful Valley, Avista, Inland Northwest Trails, West Central, Spokane Convention and Visitors Bureau, City of Spokane, Spokane Tribe, Downtown Spokane Ventures Associates and possible others. This coalition, led by FOF, will utilize the financing sources and strategies described in Chapter 5 to achieve funding for the various projects. These efforts will be coordinated with the Spokane Park Board, and City of Spokane to ensure all projects are consistent.

priority projects

1 Interpretive and Wayfinding Signage Program
2 Spokane Gorge Boulevard
3 North Point Overlook
4 Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point
5 Confluence Area Restoration
6 North Point Overlook Restoration
7 Great Spokane River Gorge Loop Trail
8 Centennial Trail Completion throughout the Gorge area
9 Southern Gateway Development Area
10 Peaceful Valley Boat Launch
11 Whitewater Park
12 Tribal Cultural Center
13 Huntington Park Improvements
14 Monroe Street Bridge South Undercrossing
15 High Bridge Park Master Plan Development



1

introduction

"Near Nature, Near Perfect" is a powerful point of reference for the City of Spokane and nowhere is this message more relevant than in the planning for the Great Spokane River Gorge. For centuries the Gorge area served as a cultural destination point and great natural resource. After decades of industrialization and urban development, the integrity of the Gorge and its surrounding natural features remain largely intact due to public conservation efforts. The aim of the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan (the Plan) is to enhance and preserve the splendor of the Gorge and river as a central feature of the Spokane region for generations to come.

CHAPTER

1

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1.2 Planning Process 1-5

1.3 Strategic Master Plan Overview 1-5

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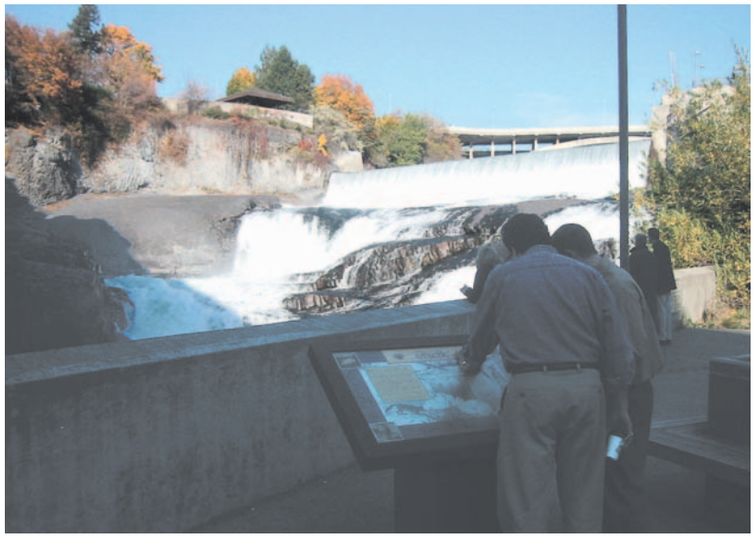
CHAPTER 1

introduction

The Friends of the Falls and other partnering organizations have made significant strides towards celebrating the unique natural beauty the Gorge area offers.[1] *In keeping with these efforts, the Plan has created a comprehensive effort to connect and strengthen Spokane's unique natural, cultural and recreational resources of the Gorge area with Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods. This integration will stimulate further economic revitalization in adjacent underutilized land in ways that respect and enhance this great resource, as well as to remind locals and visitors of the Gorge area's value in the City and the region at-large.*



The diversity and natural beauty of the Gorge area has long recognized by Spokane's inhabitants.

[1]The Gorge area represents the Spokane River, the Lower Falls and the various open spaces and vacant property surrounding the Gorge, from the Lower Falls to Hangman Creek confluence, including Highbridge Park.

1.1 project background

The concept of developing the Spokane River Gorge area as an accessible greenbelt was first proposed by the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architecture firm in 1908. The Spokane River Gorge area idea was presented in a report to the first Parks Commission in 1908 and released to the public in 1913. The Olmsteds envisioned a large greenbelt along lands adjacent to the river from Downtown to Fort George Wright connecting various neighborhood parks along the way.

> *Nothing is so firmly impressed on the mind of the visitor to Spokane, as regards its appearance, as the Great Gorge into which the river falls near the centre of the city. It is a tremendous feature of the landscape and one which is rarer in a large city than river, lake, bay or mountain.*
>
> *—Olmsted Brothers Report to the Park Board*

Friends of the Falls (FOF) formed a non-profit group in 1997 to revive and act upon this nearly 100-year-old vision. The process initiated by the FOF is but the latest in a century-old process initiated and implemented by the City of Spokane Park Board to acquire critical property within the Gorge area in order to fulfill the vision articulated by the Olmsted Brothers.

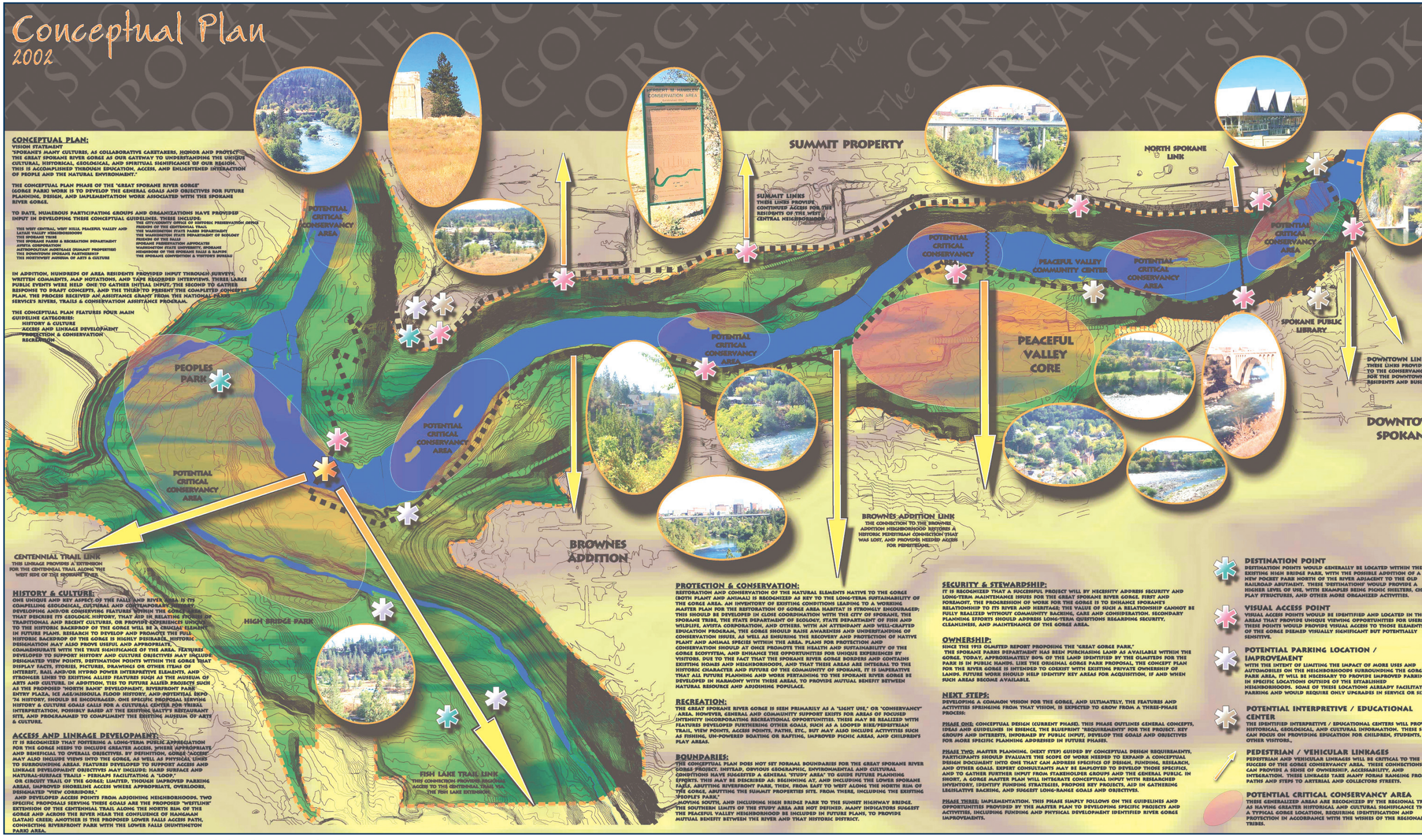
In April of 2000, FOF convened the first meeting of nearly two dozen organizations with cultural, political, economic and geographic ties to the lower Spokane Falls and Spokane River Gorge area. With input provided by over 750 area residents, these meetings grew into broad-based support for a common vision for the Spokane River Gorge area and fostered a greater understanding of the value and place of the river as the centerpiece of the Spokane community. Funded in part by a National Parks Service grant, a broad-brush "Conceptual Plan" was completed, and fundraising for a more specific Strategic Master Plan began in July 2002.



The Olmsted Brothers' Vision



Plenty of community members attended the Concept Plan's Public Workshop.



The Great Spokane River Gorge Conceptual Plan above was produced in 2002.

CONCEPTUAL PLAN OVERVIEW

Taking cues from the unique cultural influences that have shaped Spokane, the Olmsted brothers' vision from the early 1900s, and community input, the Conceptual Plan identified pedestrian/vehicular linkages, destination points, visual access points, and potential critical conservancy areas.

The Conceptual Plan identified four main guideline categories:

- History and Culture
- Access and Linkage
- Protection and Conservation
- Recreation

With backing from the City of Spokane, state legislators and business community, a $250,000 grant was secured in 2003 from the Washington State Office of Community, Trade and Economic Development. FOF also received $15,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds from the City of Spokane, $10,000 from the Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, and a $3,000 grant from Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI).

1.2 planning process

Building on the principles set forth in the Concept Plan, the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan process began in April 2004 when FOF selected the Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc. (MIG) team, comprised of local and national planners and engineers to lead the Spokane community through the subsequent steps of realizing their vision for the Gorge area. The Strategic Master Planning Process involved five steering committee meetings, numerous stakeholder interviews, neighborhood meetings, and two large community workshops. The initial community workshop was held in June 2004 to gauge the community's response to possible improvements and new development in the Gorge area. Almost 100 people participated in the workshop and provided feedback on the Conceptual Plan's planning principles, vision and identified projects within the Gorge area.



A group of stakeholders and various community members participated in the planning process.

In addition, a steering committee comprised of 35 stakeholders has worked with the consultant team since May of 2004 to identify projects, programs and actions that will activate the Gorge area and reacquaint local residents and visitors to this dramatic and unique natural resource. The planning process included months of stakeholder interviews with the Park Board; Park Department staff; representatives of the Tribes; Browne's Addition; Peaceful Valley; and West Central resident boards; the Mayor and City Council Members; the Convention and Visitor Bureau; Chamber of Commerce; key industry leaders; adjacent land holders; City Planning Commissioners; State Legislators; business organizations; and outdoor recreation groups. The process culminated in FOF hosting a final public workshop to present the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan and its priority projects in order to receive feedback from the community at-large. Following this meeting with over 140 people in attendance, the public comments were incorporated into the Plan and it was then submitted to the Park Board and City of Spokane for final approval and acceptance.

1.3 strategic master plan overview

The Strategic Master Plan is the subsequent step in the planning process that began with the Conceptual Plan. It provides an overview of what has come before; describes the market support that affects the Gorge area and Spokane as a whole; builds on the vision for the Gorge area by identifying goals, principles, and key projects that will enable the Gorge area's restoration and enhancement; provides the guidelines by which Spokane can make the most of the opportunities identified; and establishes a clear strategy to achieve its goals and implement the Plan, including project timeframes, lead agencies and budget estimates.



At the final public workshop, the Project Team presented 15 priority projects for public review and feedback.

The Strategic Master Plan is organized as follows:

Executive Summary A brief overview of the process, key findings, priority projects and implementation strategies.

Chapter 1 **Introduction:** Describes the Plan's history and the process to date.

Chapter 2 **Gorge Area Profile:** Explains the existing transportation, circulation, access, habitat, economic, market and recreational conditions of Spokane and the region at-large.

Chapter 3 **Gorge Development Strategy:** Identifies the vision for the Great Spokane River Gorge, including the Plan's goals, principles and priority projects.

Chapter 4 **Strategic Master Plan Elements:** Lists the various project opportunities in addition to the 15 priority projects that will help the Gorge reach its potential. The opportunities are organized into seven elements: Transportation, Circulation and Parking; Pedestrian and Bike Ways; Recreational Opportunities; Interpretive Facilities and Programs; Habitat Preservation and Restoration; Green Infrastructure; and Economic Development. Due to the length of this chapter, the full version may be found at: www.friendsofthefalls.org, www.downtown.spokane.net, or www.spokanecity.org.

Chapter 5 **Implementing Actions:** Identifies both the management and financial strategies that will enable the Plan's implementation.

Appendix A **Project Matrix:** Identifies all the projects, estimated timeframes, lead agencies, and estimated budgets for easy reference.

In addition, the following appendices referenced in Chapter 4 can be found online:

B. Whitewater Park Study
C. Interpretive Facilities and Program Guidelines
D. Habitat Restoration and Preservation Guidelines
E. Green Infrastructure Guidelines

Online The Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan can be found at the following websites:

www.friendsofthefalls.org

www.downtown.spokane.net

www.spokanecity.org



2

gorge area profile

The profile of the Gorge area highlights the key historic, natural and cultural influences that affect the physical planning of the area. The Gorge area's existing conditions, including the regional and city context, as well as physical conditions impacting the open space and development areas, provide the background from which planning concepts and strategies were developed.

CHAPTER

2

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for copies of the plan:

www.friendsofthefalls.org
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CHAPTER 2

gorge area profile

2.1 regional context

The City of Spokane is the largest city between Seattle, Washington and the Twin Cities metropolitan area in Minnesota and sits within the Inland Northwest region. Located 18 miles west of the Idaho state line and 110 miles south of the British Columbia border, Spokane offers a rich landscape of forestland, snow-capped mountains, pristine lakes, rolling fields and as the title of the this Plan suggests, resource-rich rivers. With the city population of 190,000 (from the 2000 Census and now estimated to be 197,000) the Spokane metropolitan area extends from the Cascade Mountains (approximately 150 miles to the west), north to the British Columbia border, east to Idaho and Montana, and south across the wheat fields of the Palouse to eastern Oregon. Spokane's location makes it the gateway to the Inland Northwest, which is a region comprised of 36 counties with a total population of approximately 1.7 million people. The Regional Map, Figure 2.1, identifies the regional trade area.



Figure 2.1: The Regional Map above highlights the relationship between the City and County of Spokane and Idaho.

2.2 natural and cultural history*

2.2.1 THE SETTING

An inland city surrounded by mountain ranges, Spokane sits at the eastern edge of Washington State. Downtown Spokane is located in a valley, at the center of a dramatic landscape. The city straddles the Spokane River at a point where the river drops in two main falls, an upper falls sixty feet high, and the lower falls, seventy feet high. Before settlement, the surrounding banks offered a range of environments from steep slopes, great rock outcroppings and pine-covered bluffs to grasslands.

2.2.2 GEOLOGY

Shaped by a series of cataclysmic events, the Inland Northwest's landscape is duplicated nowhere else. Great floods of basalt, ranging from dozens to thousands of feet thick flowed over Eastern Washington, in the late Miocene Epoch, covering the wind-blown loess that accumulated between flows. Beneath this impervious layer and occasionally protruding from it are the much older landforms of Mount Spokane, Mica Peak and Tower Mountain, granite rock formations from 50 to 100 million years ago,

*This section is reproduced from the *2002 Great Spokane River Gorge Conceptual Plan.*



Geological conditions in the late Miocene Epoch.



Annual tribal gatherings at Glover Field overlooking the river.



Tribes gathering along the Spokane River.

when the ocean met the edge of what is today's Eastern Washington. In more recent geologic time, toward the end of the last ice age, gigantic floods from Glacial Lake Missoula repeatedly washed across the landscape, carving existing channels deeper, setting the channel for the Spokane River, sweeping away layers of soil, exposing basalt features that comprise the Spokane Falls, creating the Spokane Aquifer and re-depositing rock debris. See "Natural Conditions" and "Topography" Maps, Figures 2.2 and 2.3 that illustrate the geologic conditions today.

2.2.3 NATIVE HISTORY

Above and below the thundering falls, quiet banks were the sites of frequent Native American encampments, since the Spokane Tribes depended heavily on the river both as a main artery for migration and a principal source of fish. The Spokane River was one of the most productive salmon streams in the entire Columbia River system. The total number of salmon likely approached a million annually, of which about 300,000 were harvested by native peoples. Unlike Celilo & Kettle Falls, the Spokane Salmon were so plentiful that the Spokane Indians welcomed neighboring tribes to their annual fishing celebration. Up to 5,000 Indians gathered every year along the shores of the river that now runs through the heart of Spokane, Washington. (Eastern Washington State Historic Society) Falls were too high for the fish to traverse, and the migrating salmon could travel no further. This made the lower falls a prime fishing site, shared by the Spokane, Coeur d' Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Nez Perce, and other regional tribes. Debbie Finley, historian and member of the Colville Tribe, wrote in a 1995 *Spokesman-Review* article that between 200 and 5,000 Indians gathered near the falls every year for the salmon harvest. The Lower Falls and Gorge are still considered sacred to the Spokane Tribe. To this day, regional tribes gather every year near the falls (the Spokane Pow-Wow) to celebrate their traditional and contemporary culture.

2.2.4 WHITE SETTLEMENT

Spokane's identity and history are tied to the river and its falls. A barrier to travel for much of the year, the Spokane River was a deterrent to settlement of the Inland Northwest, except for early trading posts, until 1873. In May of that year, 36-year-old James Glover journeyed from Portland with a companion, and recognized the potential of the river and falls. He recalled in later years, "I was enchanted—overwhelmed—with the beauty and grandeur of everything I saw. It lay just as nature had made it, with nothing to mar its virgin glory" (Glover Reminiscences). Glover purchased the preemptive rights of two settlers who had arrived one year earlier and opened Spokane's first store. The town of "Spokan Falls" was platted in 1878 and incorporated in 1881. (The term "Falls" was dropped and the "e" was added after the Great Fire of 1889).

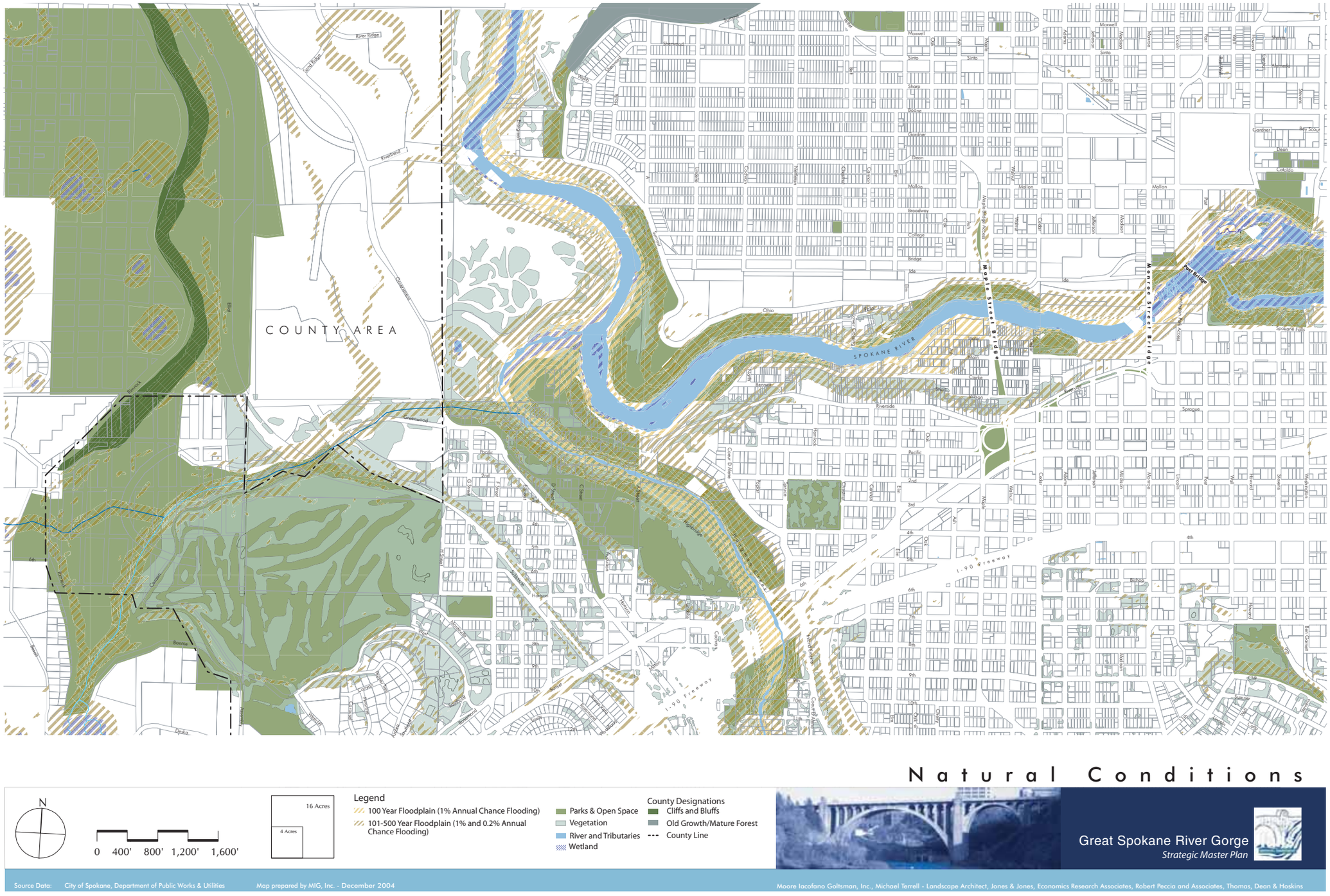
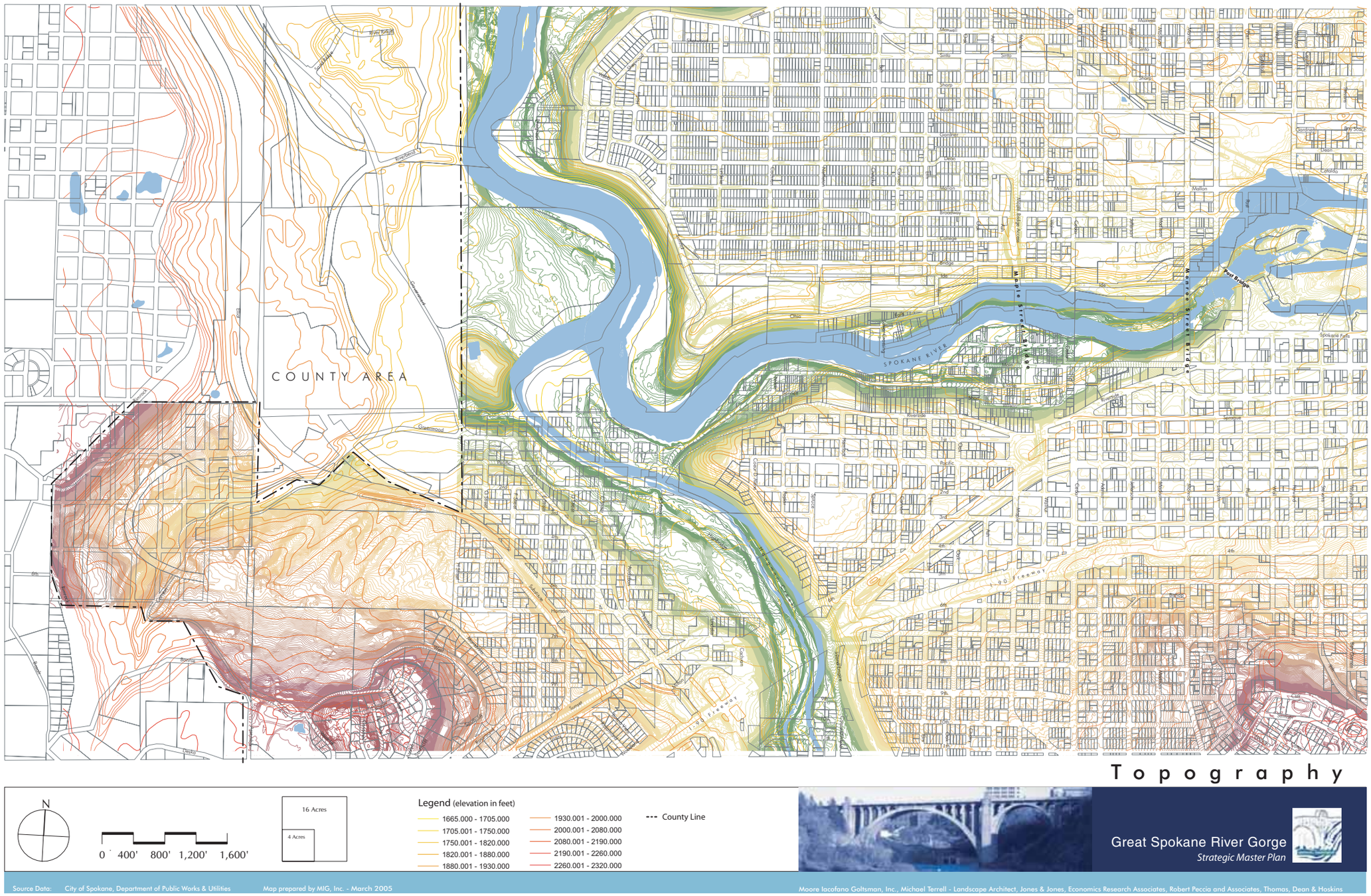


Figure 2.2: Natural Conditions Map.


COUNTY AREA
SPOKANE RIVER
Maple Street Bridge
Monroe Street Bridge
Post Bridge
Howard Street Bridge Approach
I-90 Freeway
Division Street
Ramp
Ramp
Ramp





White settlers began to change the natural conditions of the Gorge area with bridge and mill construction.

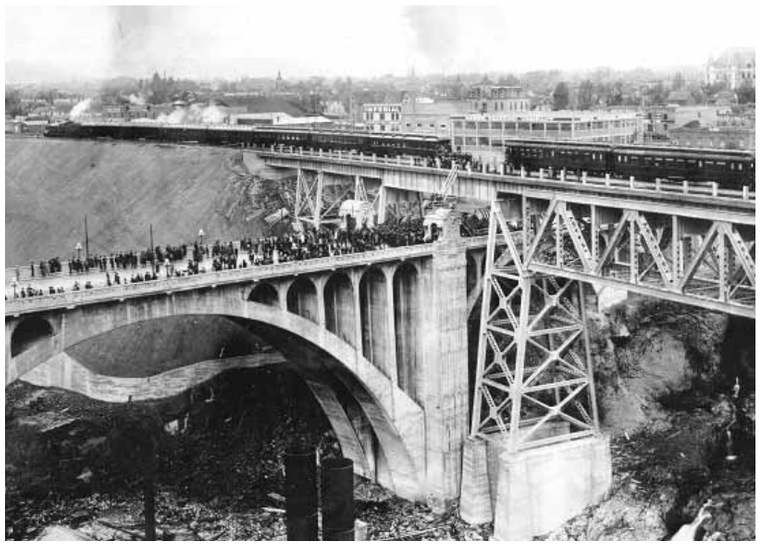
2.2.5 POWER GENERATION

The river became a resource for economic development when Glover's predecessors constructed the first "muley sawmill" in 1872. Many more elaborate mills followed. The first waterworks facility became operational in October of 1884, and consisted of two water-wheel driven pumps. The system pumped river water to business and residential customers with a combined capacity of 1400 gallons per minute. The Washington Water Power Company was established in March of 1889, and in 1894, the original system was replaced with the upstream dam and plant. Spokane became the first city west of the Mississippi to light its downtown with electricity when, in 1885, George A. Fitch, using technology recently developed by Thomas Edison, installed a dynamo capable of operating twelve arc lamps.

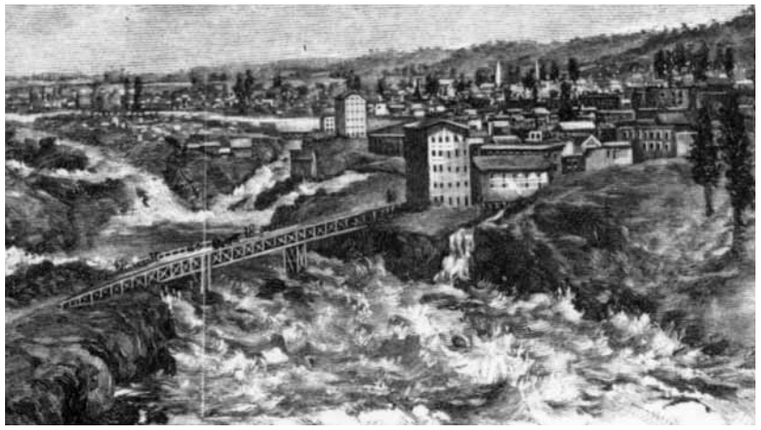
In 1899, D. C. Corbin began to set up the irrigation system that brought development to the Spokane Valley.

2.2.6 THE RAILROADS

During his first six years in Spokane, James Glover struggled to encourage settlers to remain. When the northern route of the transcontinental railroad arrived, Spokane's future brightened. The first rail lines were laid through the town in 1881. Connection to the Midwest and East was completed with the laying of the golden spike in Montana in 1883. Over the next three decades, rail lines and depots gradually filled riverbank locations.



The construction of the Monroe Street Bridge and the railroad bridge completely transformed how the Gorge area was experienced.



Dams for power generation changed the flow of the Spokane River, thereby increasing the City's dependence on electricity and affecting the fish habitat permanently.

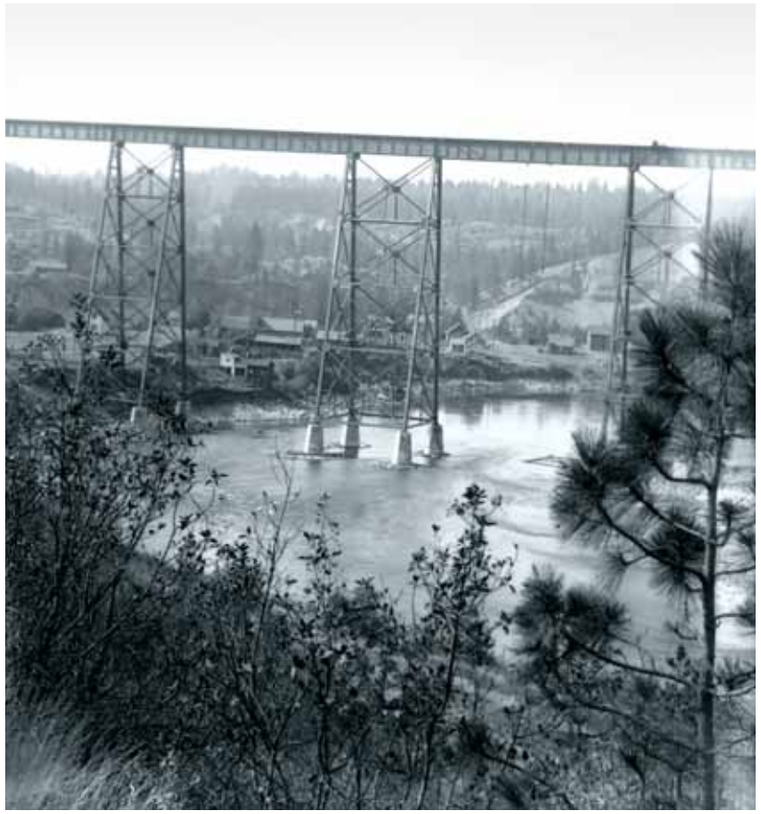
Impacts of railroad construction and bridging the Gorge can still be seen in the former Roundhouse site, the backfill on the north bank, the high bridge abutment, the right-of-way gap between City Hall, and the Avista substation at Post Street.

2.2.7 BRIDGING THE RIVER

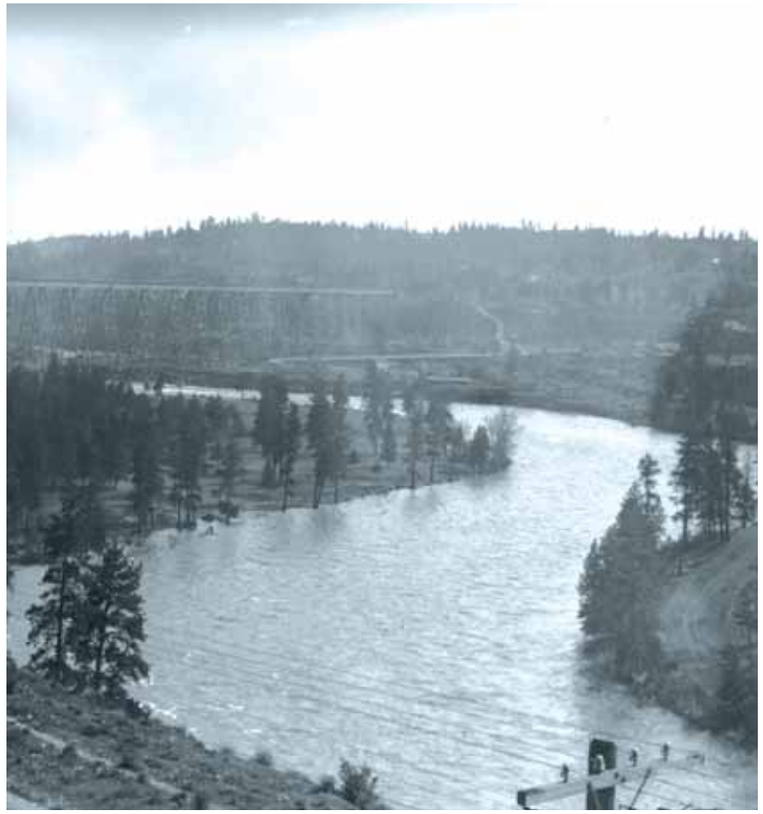
The river was a barrier to travel and to development. Early crossings, by Indian canoe or ferryboat, were both difficult and dangerous. In 1881, residents raised funds and hired a Portland contractor to complete three wooden truss bridges to span the river from Howard Street to Havermale Island and then to the north bank. Three more wooden bridges were added. The first steel bridge was constructed over Washington Street in 1889, followed by steel bridges at Monroe, Post, Howard, Stevens and Division Streets. Unable to withstand flooding and increasing traffic, the steel bridges were gradually replaced, beginning in 1907, with concrete bridges. In the next decade, under the supervision of City Engineer J. C. Ralston, eight concrete arch spans were erected over the Spokane River, and a ninth over Hangman (Latah) Creek.

2.2.8 THE RIVER: CORNERSTONE OF A PARK PLAN

In concert with the City Beautiful movement, and westward migration and resource development that led to explosive growth for the Inland Northwest, Spokane business leaders campaigned to establish a system of parks and civic improvements for their city. In 1908, after a charter change that established an independent Board of Park Commissioners, the world-renowned Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architecture firm was hired to design a parks system for the city. Predictably, the plan emphasized the river and its vistas. Under the leadership of Park Board President Aubrey L. White and his friends, along with Park Superintendent John Duncan, the plan was largely implemented over the next several years, despite the continued growth of rail lines in the river's vicinity. John C. Olmsted's recommendation to set aside as much of the riverbanks as possible for public open space was pursued with vigor by White, Duncan and their followers.



High Bridge spanned the entire Gorge area, crossing both Spokane River and Hangman Creek.



With the introduction of power lines, access roads, railroads and bridges, the natural conditions along the river and its banks were gradually degraded.

2.2.9 RECLAIMING THE RIVER

The Inland Northwest's economy became flat after 1912 and didn't begin to grow again until World War II and the increase of electrical power availability with Grand Coulee Dam. The downtown riverbanks, long-neglected, once again became of interest as Spokane business leaders fought to improve their city's image and economy. In 1969, after a team of recognized experts was hired to study the project, detailed plans for developing the riverbanks were released. The possibility of railroad relocation became a reality when the City found the means to stage Expo '74, a Worlds' Fair themed to the environment and reclamation of the Spokane River. In the aftermath of the exposition, Riverfront Park was established, and much later, the Centennial Trail.

2.3 land use

Numerous land use patterns within and around the Gorge area provide a dynamic environment and offer great opportunities for better integration of resources and adjacent land uses. Since the 1908 Olmsted Report proposing the "Great Gorge Park," the Spokane Parks Department has been purchasing land as it became available within the Gorge area. Today, approximately 80% of the land identified by the Olmsteds for the park is in public hands. The acquisition of these areas by the Park Board has resulted in the transition of over 260 acres from private use to park, open space and conservation uses.

Like the original Gorge Park proposal, the Strategic Master Plan for the Gorge area is intended to coexist with existing private land ownership. Future property acquisitions should be carefully evaluated in order to ensure that they advance the underlying principles of the Strategic Master Plan. Figure 2.4 illustrates the planned land use designations around the Gorge area.

The overall land use pattern of the Gorge area has changed significantly over the last 100 years. Residential development once extended downriver from Peaceful Valley into what is now High Bridge and People's Park. The street grid of these neighborhoods is still visible in portions of High Bridge Park west of 'A' Street and in People's Park.

2.3.1 PEACEFUL VALLEY

Peaceful Valley is identified on the National Register as a historic district and has recently been experiencing significant new investment. The first new housing constructed in decades in Peaceful Valley and Browne's Addition, which lies just to the south of Peaceful Valley, occurred within the last few years. Environmental resources in this area include 11 acres of City Parks Department "Conservation Area" land along the south bank of

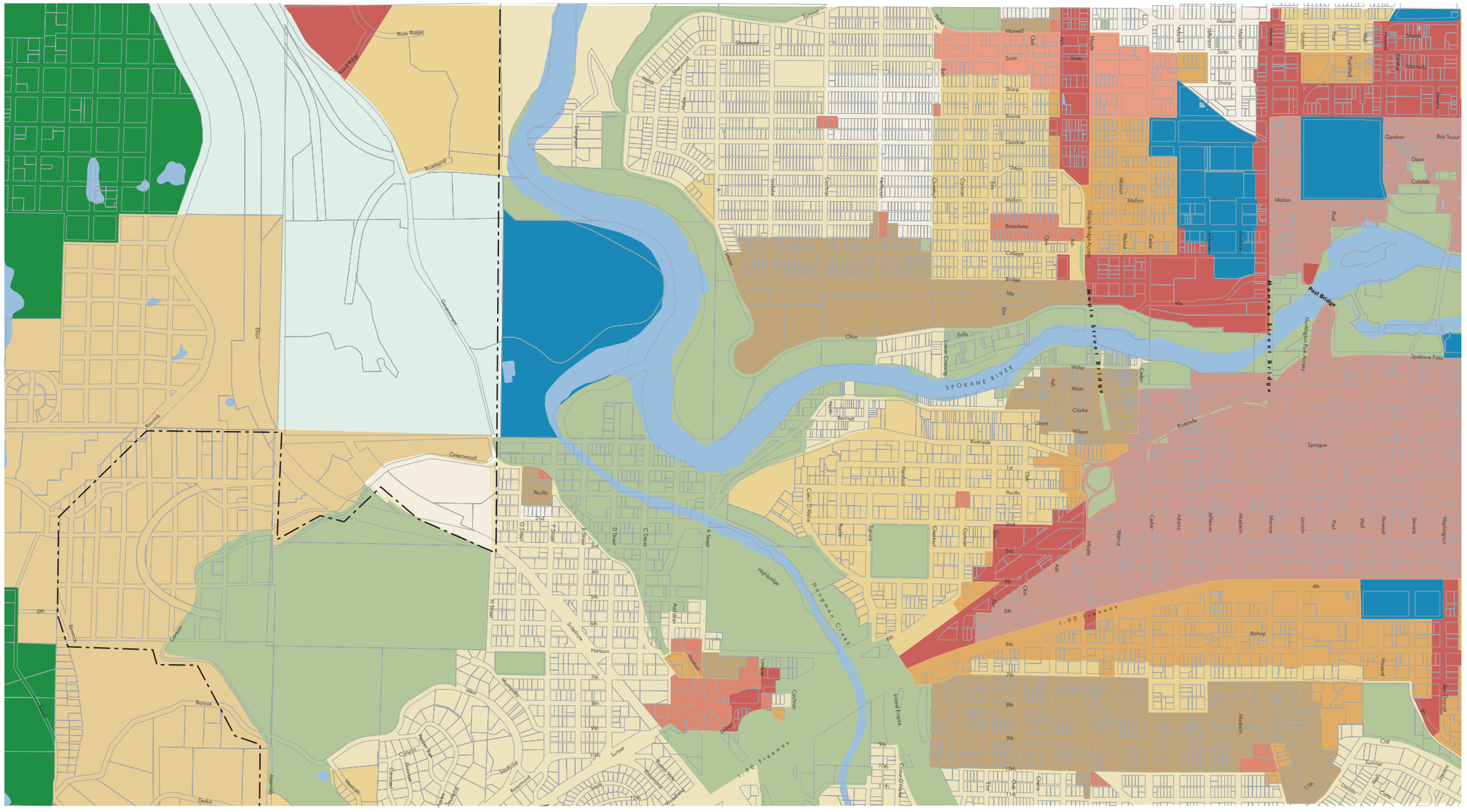


Figure 2.4: Planned Land Use Map.



Peaceful Valley homes along the riverbank.



Glover Field and the Peaceful Valley Community Center (in the distance).

the River, Peaceful Valley's Glover Field, and natural wetlands where the neighborhood lies within the river's floodplain.

Glover Field, a two-acre neighborhood park, is one of Spokane's most historic park sites with the distinction of being Spokane's first high school athletic field. It is also the site of the first meeting of the National Congress of American Indians which took place in 1925. The Peaceful Valley Community Center is located at the west end of Glover Field.

2.3.2 WEST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD

The Herbert M. Hamblen Conservation Area consists of 63 acres of City Parks Department "Conservation Area" land on the north bank of the river within the West Central Neighborhood (the Spokane River serves as West Central's south and western boundaries). This conservation land lies west of Lower Crossing and extends along the river below Ohio Avenue.

West Central is one Spokane's true "treasure neighborhoods." It includes the County Courthouse and government complex and several small commercial areas. The commercial area at Broadway and Maple has been identified as one of the City's four initial neighborhood planning pilot projects. Current visioning for this neighborhood center includes provision of centrally located goods and services, more business and job opportunities, and diverse higher density housing choices for neighborhood residents while preserving the neighborhood's historic character. Within the West Central Neighborhood is what is known as the "Summit property" or "Summit site," a recently purchased vacant, 77-acre site overlooking the Gorge. The Summit site holds the remnants of rail yards and in its current condition creates a visual and psychological barrier between West Central and the Gorge area.



Historic buildings along Broadway characterize the West Central Neighborhood.

2.3.3 HIGH BRIDGE PARK

High Bridge Park is one of four City parks designated as "Major Parks" (the other three being Riverfront Park, Camp Sekani Park and Manito Park) by the Park Board. This 200-acre park lies on both sides of Hangman (Latah) Creek, extending south of the junction of the creek and the Spokane River (north of Riverside Drive, it is informally known as "People's Park"). Of the City's four Major Parks, High Bridge is the least known and least-used, while still serving as an important regional asset as well as an asset to the West Hills, Peaceful Valley and Latah Creek Neighborhoods, in which it is located.

2.3.4 THE MONROE STREET BRIDGE

The Monroe Street Bridge is one of Spokane's most prominent historic landmarks, providing a dramatic backdrop in the east side of the Gorge area. The historic renovation of the bridge is expected to be completed by mid-2005. The renovation plans include opportunities for pedestrian traffic underneath the north side of the renovated bridge to provide an important link on the north bank of the river between the uses on either side of the bridge. Veterans Court Park is on the north bank of the river between the Monroe Street and Post Street Bridges.

Below the Monroe Street Bridge on the steeply graded south bank of the river is Huntington Park, a five-acre parcel of land located between the bridge and City Hall. This Avista-owned (regional power company) park is maintained for hydroelectric operational purposes as well as for its scenic, recreational and environmental values. Further east beyond City Hall is Riverfront Park, the City's wondrous legacy from Expo '74—a 100-acre park in the heart of Spokane. Yet another City-owned and operated asset in this vicinity is the main branch of the Spokane Library, which includes a panoramic view of the river and the Falls as a major feature of the building. Finally, the Post Street Bridge is scheduled to be replaced with a pedestrian bridge in 2006. This bridge will provide a safe and improved connection between downtown Riverfront Park and the Gorge area.



Hangman Creek weaves through High Bridge Park.



Huntingon Park, which offers close contact to the Falls, is currently underutilized.

2.3.5 LOWER FALLS

The Lower Falls are the center piece of the Gorge area. They mark the transition between the urban environment of downtown Spokane and the more natural environment of the Gorge Area. These falls epitomize the confluence of cultures in the region. The deeply held reverence by the regions Tribes, the use of the falls and river for economic development and production of energy and the concern for protection of the falls in the last decade combine to form the foundation for the development of the Conceptual Plan for the Great Spokane River Gorge and this Strategic Master Plan. This confluence of cultures is not without tension. The poem by Sherman Alexie at the overlook on the south end of the Monroe Street Bridge symbolizes this tension:

Coyote was alone and angry because he could not find love.
No Coyote was alone and angry because he demanded love.
Demanded a wife from the Spokane, the Coeur d'Alene, the Palouse.
All those tribes camped on the edge of the Spokane River, and he
Received only laughter.
Coyote rose up with his powerful and senseless magic and smashed
a Paw across the water which broke the river bottom in two,
Which created rain which lasted for forty days and nights
And which created Spokane Falls, the place where salmon traveled
More suddenly than coyote dreamed,
That place where salmon swam larger than any white man imagined,
But coyote I know you broke the river because of love.
I saw you catch salmon on the falls after you had created them.
I know you slept all fat and happy beside the river,
And pretended it was all done by your design Coyote,
You're a liar and I don't trust you. I never have
But I do trust all those stories the Grandmothers told me.
They said the falls were built because of your unrequited love
And I can understand that rage Coyote. We can all understand
But look at the falls now and tell me what you see.
Look at the falls now if you can see beyond all the concrete the
White man has built there.
Look at all of this and tell me that concrete ever equals love
Coyote. These white men don't always love their own mothers
So how could they love this river which gave
Birth to a thousand lifetimes of salmon,
How could they love these falls which have fallen further,
Which sit dry and quiet as a graveyard now.
These falls are that place where ghosts of salmon jump,
Where ghosts of women mourn their children
Who will never find their way back home
Where I stand now and search for any kind of love,
Where I sing softly under my breath,
Alone and angry.

2.4 transportation, circulation and parking

2.4.1 TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

ROADWAY SYSTEM

The existing transportation system in the area is bounded by a series of roadways serving both regional and local access. These regional routes consist of Interstate 90 (available for travelers from the west or east), U.S. Highway 195 (available for travelers from the south), Government Way (available for travelers from the northwest portion of the community), and Ash/Monroe Streets (available for travelers coming from due north or northeast of the Gorge area). Additionally, Sunset Boulevard provides a direct route for visitors to the area arriving from the airport and the West Plains.

The local road network plays a significant role in Gorge area access. The eastern boundary of the Gorge area is Post Street and Bridge, running north-south on the westerly edge of Riverfront Park. The southerly roadway boundary is Riverside Avenue, which traverses in an east-west direction and is on the "regional transportation system" as defined in the Spokane Metropolitan Area's recent *Transportation Plan (2003 Update)*. Somewhat parallel to Riverside Avenue, and slightly north, is Main Avenue and Clarke Avenue, both of which are on the south side of the Spokane River and bisect the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood. These roadways are classified as "local" streets. On the north side of the river is Broadway Avenue, which primarily serves the West Central Neighborhood. Finally, a low volume, gravel roadway traverses the north rim, on the north side of the river and south of the Summit Site, and is known as Ide Avenue and Ohio Avenue, which transition into Summit Boulevard. All of these roadways formally allow both motorized and non-motorized travel (i.e., no restrictions posted). The combination of these roadways incorporates both gravel and asphalt surfacing sections, curb and gutter, concrete sidewalks, and other various features. Good access exists to all of the roadways in the immediate planning area. See the existing local transportation routes in the "Existing Transportation Network" graphic, Figure 2.5.

TRANSIT SYSTEM

Public access to the Gorge area is important. There are currently several existing transit routes that serve the area's residents and adjacent land use functions within the Gorge area. The routes within and surrounding the Gorge area are well-used routes in the Spokane transit system. The primary existing transit routes that serve the areas immediately adjacent to the Gorge area are shown on Figure 2.5, and are generally described as follows:

- Transit Route 20 (North Loop – Eastbound and Westbound)

  This existing route is part of a larger combined loop route that serves areas north of Downtown Spokane. In the vicinity of this project, route 20 follows Government Way to the intersection with Riverside Avenue, at which point the route travels directly east along Riverside Avenue to the downtown core. The route serves both the Browne's Addition and Riverside neighborhoods.

- Transit Route 21 (West Broadway)

  This route serves the West Central Neighborhood and the Government Complex area between Maple Street and Monroe Street. The Government Complex loop is only in operation during the weekday peak AM and PM time periods. The route generally follows Broadway, Boone, Lincoln and "A" Streets. The route eventually traverses back to the transfer station in the downtown core.

- Transit Route 23 (Maple – Ash)

  This route primarily crosses the project area on the Maple Street Bridge to reach destinations north of the Gorge area. It circulates through the downtown transfer station.



An existing STA bus route passes right by the Confluence area.

- Transit Route 27 (Crestline)

  Route 27 is part of the overall "North Loop" that connects with route 20. It serves the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood and traverses along Clarke Avenue and Main Street to reach the downtown transfer station before going to points east and north of Downtown.

- Transit Route 64 (Airport Via Geiger)

  This route connects the Spokane International Airport to the downtown core area. In the vicinity of this project, this route follows Sunset Boulevard from the airport (via Geiger Boulevard), through the proposed "Southern Gateway" area near the intersection of Sunset Boulevard and Government Way, and traverses the downtown core via 2nd and 3rd Avenues.



Figure 2.5: Existing Transportation Network Map.

TRAIL/PATHWAY SYSTEM

A mixture of hard-surface and soft-surface trails and paths serve the Gorge area and the community at-large. Some of these are formal, designated trails and paths, while others have been established informally over time. The most significant overall path/trail system consists of the Spokane Centennial Trail (see the "Regional Trails Network," Figure 2.6). Upon ultimate completion, the paved path will constitute approximately 37 miles in total length running along the Spokane River from the Idaho state line to Nine Mile Falls. The Centennial Trail is designated for use by people of all ages and physical capabilities, including wheelchair users. The Centennial Trail segments that are currently in place are maintained



An existing footpath connecting Glover Field to Main Street in Peaceful Valley.



Figure 2.6 Regional Trails Network

SOURCE: Washington State University Interdisciplinary Design Institute, GIS laboratory prepared for the Inland Northwest Trails Committee.

and operated by the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, in cooperation with Spokane City Parks, Spokane County Parks, and the Friends of the Centennial Trail. Existing trail segments are a mixture of Class I, II, and III pathways. Several existing routes in the Gorge area will be incorporated, or are incorporated, into this overall system, including the recently constructed Paul Sandifur Sr. Memorial Bridge (referred to as the Sandifur Memorial Bridge) and the to-be-rebuilt Post Street Pedestrian Bridge. Existing trails and paths also exist throughout the Gorge area, including, but not limited to, the Confluence area, the High Bridge Park area, and north of the recently constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge.

Plans for a regional trails system connecting the Gorge area to Idaho and the rest of Washington include the Fish Lake Trail, Columbia Plateau Trail and extension of the Centennial Trail.

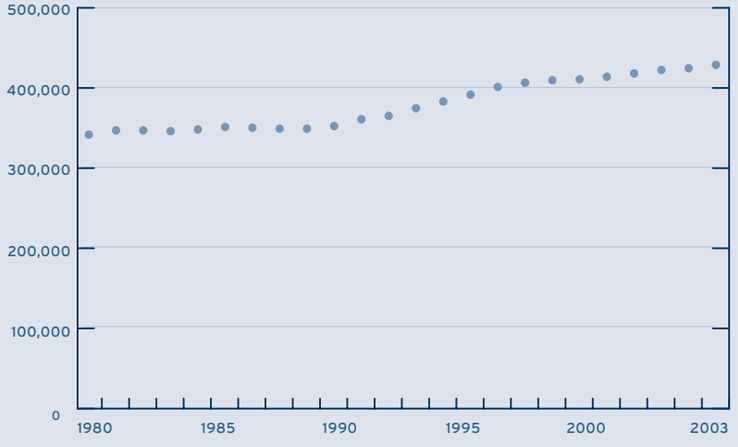
2.4.2 PARKING

Current parking opportunities in the Gorge area boundary are limited and scattered. Direct parking opportunities in the Gorge area west of the downtown core, generally comprise a mix of undeveloped gravel parking locations, or on-street locations within the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood,

Browne's Addition (along Riverside Avenue), or the north rim. Near the downtown core, parking facilities are more prevalent to varying degrees, especially near Riverfront Park and along Post Street.

A detailed Parking Management Plan has not been completed as part of the Plan, so exact supply and demand quantities are unknown. Concerns regarding lack of parking in the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood have been heard at the public workshops, presumably due to commuter parking in the neighborhood by downtown workers and potential issues associated with increased access to the river. However, the ongoing downtown parking management plan strategy underway and a possible city-run residential parking program in Peaceful Valley or close-in neighborhoods are examples of the efforts being made to minimize impacts to the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood. This plan will continue to work to minimize impacts of parking.

SPOKANE COUNTY POPULATION



Source: Washington Office of Financial Management, and US Census Survey.

Table 2.1

POPULATION IN THE SPOKANE MARKET AREA

	CURRENT 2003	PROJECTED 2008
Downtown (within 2 miles of Monroe St. Bridge)	52,800	54,200
Half an Hour's Drive (within 25 Miles)	461,800	483,400
An Hour's Drive (within 50 Miles)	609,300	647,000
Three Hour Drive (within 180 Miles)	2,239,200	2,374,700
Four Hour Drive (within 240 Miles)	5,608,000	5,961,000

Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions.

Table 2.2

2.5 market analysis

2.5.1 GENERAL MARKET OVERVIEW

The Spokane population is currently experiencing steady growth. In the early to mid-1990s, Spokane growth accelerated to over 2 percent per year, but has since settled down to a more moderate growth pattern (see Table 2.1). Today, the population of Spokane County is growing at about one percent per year, despite a slowdown.

The regional market is much larger than Spokane County alone, and indeed, the city of Spokane serves as a multi-state center for retail trade and other commerce. Table 2.2 uses concentric circles to define the market area, the populations today and the projected populations for the near future.

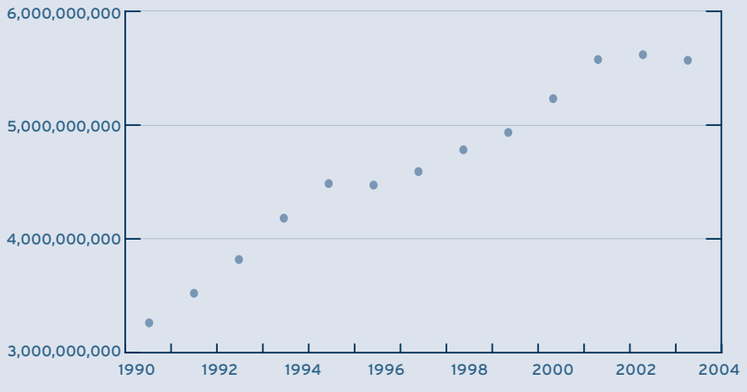
There are over 600,000 people living within a convenient driving distance of Downtown Spokane and the Gorge area (See Table 2.2). Spokane is the primary provider of health care services, television market, shopping and entertainment; it serves 36 counties, some of which are over a 4-hour drive away. Due to its geographical location as the only major city between the Cascade Mountains and Minneapolis and its proximity to a number of mountain passes, Spokane serves as the regional destination for some 2.2 million people.

Retail sales in Spokane County have been more erratic in growth than population, but in general has grown faster (See Table 2.3).

Table 2.4 presents an overview of the structure of the Spokane economy based on the most recent employment statistics, with a comparison to the same period of one year ago. As can be seen, the most dramatic indication of economic health is the more than 20 percent reduction in the amount of unemployment. Overall resident employment has grown by over 3 percent, and over 3,000 jobs were added to the Spokane economy over the previous 12 months.

In keeping with Spokane's role as a regional economic hub serving a multi-state area, there are heavy economic concentrations in such service sectors as wholesale and retail trade, education and health services, and government. Spokane today has a relatively small emphasis on manufacturing with 17,000 jobs out of a total of approximately 200,000.

RETAIL SALES



Source: Washington State Workforce Explorer

Table 2.3

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Spokane MSA (Spokane County) Not Seasonally Adjusted/Preliminary Quarterly Benchmark: December 2003

EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	JULY 2004	JULY 2003	PERCENT CHANGE
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		216.8	0.017
Resident Employment	209.1	202.3	0.034
Unemployment	11.4	14.5	-0.214
Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.7	
EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK (NAICS INDUSTRY TITLES, NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)			
TOTAL NONFARM[1]	199.5	196	0.018
TOTAL PRIVATE	167.9	165.1	0.017
GOODS PRODUCING	30.1	28.9	0.042
NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSTRUCTION	13	11.7	0.111
MANUFACTURING	17.1	17.2	-0.006
Durable Goods	12.9	13	-0.008
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	2.3	2.7	-0.148
SERVICES PROVIDING	169.4	167.1	0.014
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES	41	40.8	0.005
Wholesale Trade	10	9.9	0.01
Retail Trade	25.1	25	0.004
Food and Beverage Stores	4.7	4.8	-0.021
General Merchandise Stores	4.3	4.2	0.024
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5.9	5.9	0
INFORMATION	2.8	2.8	0
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	13.8	13.9	-0.007
Finance and Insurance	10.7	10.7	0
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES	19.8	19.8	0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2.9	2.9	0
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	32	31.6	0.013
Health and Social Assistance	28.4	28.1	0.011
Ambulatory Health Care Services	10.5	10.5	0
Hospitals	8.1	8.1	0
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	18.8	18.3	0.027
Food Services and Drinking Places	13.7	13	0.054
OTHER SERVICES	9.6	9	0.067
GOVERNMENT	31.6	30.9	0.023
Federal Government	4.7	4.7	0
Total StateGovernment	8.5	8.5	0
State Government Educational Services	3.4	3.3	0.03
Total Local Government	18.4	17.7	0.04
Local Government Educational Services	10.4	9.5	0.095
WORKERS IN LABOR/MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0	0	0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of the armed services, workers in private households, and agriculture. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Prepared by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch using a Quarterly Benchmark process. This process uses the most recent quarter from the Unemployment Insurance Tax Reports (currently the fourth quarter 2003) and estimates from that point to present.

Source: Washington State Workforce Explorer.

Table 2.4

Within this overall market context, the markets for five distinct uses that can be especially influenced by the improvement of the Gorge area are analyzed in more detail below:

- Housing
- Outfitters/Concessionaires/Active Recreation Providers
- Lodging/Visitor-Serving Businesses
- Outdoor Recreation Equipment Industry
- Cultural Facilities

2.5.2 HOUSING

Many downtowns throughout North America are currently experiencing a revival to some degree. Much press has been devoted to the "new urbanism" that acknowledges the attraction of providing high quality, relatively dense housing in urban areas that create great access to transit, restaurants, shops, cultural attractions, urban parks and outdoor recreation. It seems obvious that people looking for more urbane housing options in the Spokane region will find proximity to the Spokane River to be an attraction. New park and trail improvements along the Spokane River and through the Gorge area in turn can benefit from having more people with a sense of ownership move into close proximity; expanding the use of the new facilities, and in the process making the entire area more welcoming and safe.

SPOKANE COUNTY SINGLE FAMILY HOME SALES

2nd Qtr. Comparisons	Units Sold	Dollar Volume (000)	Average Sales Price
2004	2,176	$ 315,198.00	$ 144,852.00
2003	1,915	$ 251,288.00	$ 131,221.00
2002	1,693	$ 203,753.00	$ 120,350.00

Source: Spokane Association of Realtors
(as reported by the Spokane Regional Chamber of Commerce)

Table 2.5



In recent years, new housing, such as these townhomes, has been constructed in Peaceful Valley.

Overall, the market for housing in the Spokane area is growing at a healthy rate. One significant factor is that people in more expensive metropolitan areas are discovering Spokane as an affordable place to relocate. This outside demand pressure is beginning to drive up prices and market volumes (See Table 2.5).

Over the last two years, the average price of a single-family home has grown by 20 percent, and the number of units sold has increased by 29 percent.

However, the availability of relatively affordable single-family homes throughout the region removes one of the demand pressures that typically drive downtown urban housing of higher densities. While those buyers who truly want a downtown urban experience may buy condominiums, lofts or townhomes, many of those able to afford the purchase of real estate will continue to opt for the traditional single family house in the suburbs.

To attract as broad a spectrum of people as possible into the downtown area, a variety of housing products should be offered at the same time, including rental apartments at several price points. Some affordable (i.e., below-market) housing would also make sense to speed up the growth of population in Downtown (See Table 2.6). Current per capita incomes are somewhat lower in Downtown than in the rest of the market area, and the Spokane region as a whole is lower in income than the Washington State or US averages.

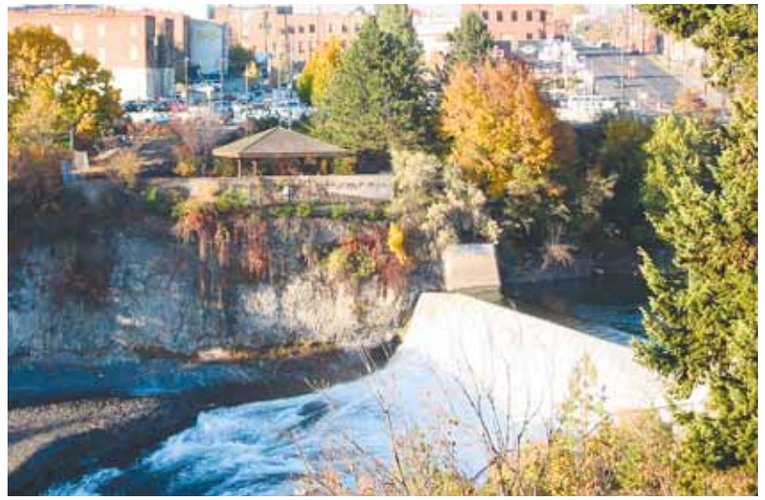
A housing market study was completed in February of 2003 by Zimmerman/Volk Associates for Downtown Spokane Partnership identifying housing opportunities within Downtown that, when properly targeted, should expand the number of households moving into the city as well as provide an attractive alternative to households that would otherwise move out of the city. Using a methodology that included rental housing as well as both multi-family and single-family for-sale housing, the study determined that Spokane should be able to absorb approximately 300 units per year in the downtown area on an ongoing basis. While the number that could be developed in proximity to the Gorge area will vary in any given year due to a number of factors (e.g., land availability and economies of scale in development), the 300 units per year should provide an active market for enhancing the residential offering in the neighborhoods most affected by the Gorge area.

PER CAPITA INCOMES IN THE SPOKANE MARKET AREAS

Downtown (within 2 miles of Monroe St. Bridge)	$16,655	$21,352
Half an Hour's Drive (within 25 miles)	$18,952	$24,509
An Hour's Drive (within 50 miles)	$18,883	$24,010
State of Washington	$25,552	$29,922
United States Averages	$25,226	$30,060

Source: ESRI Business Information Solutions

Table 2.6



In the distance, the eastern edge of the West Central Neighborhood is developing and neighborhood plans show better connection to the Gorge area.

Neighborhoods that specifically stand to benefit by Gorge area improvements include the Summit site, West Central Neighborhood, Peaceful Valley, West Hills Neighborhood and Browne's Addition. The mix of residential and commercial uses in the downtown area will benefit as well. The Summit site, because it is essentially a cleared site ready for redevelopment, is well positioned to capture a significant amount of the downtown housing demand in the coming years. An opportunity exists on this property to create a relatively dense and active mix of housing types that could also support a new urbanist blend of appropriate commercial services mixed into the new urban community. A variety of housing types in terms of ownership as well as density should be offered simultaneously in order to tap into multiple markets (e.g., rental apartments and for-sale units) and maximize the rate at which the new community can be developed. Perhaps half of the 300 unit-per-year demand for downtown housing could be satisfied on the Summit site.

Peaceful Valley, Browne's Addition, and the downtown proper can all benefit by reinvestment in housing, including the upgrading of existing

stock and the development of new infill housing units. But even homeowners and residents who are not making any changes to their properties will benefit by Gorge area improvements. An extensive literature has developed in the United States in recent years documenting the economic value that proximity to parks, trails and greenways adds to real estate. For example:

- In a 2002 survey of recent home buyers sponsored by the National Association of Realtors and the National Association of Home Builders, trails ranked as the second most important community amenity out of a list of 18 choices.
- In Portland, 193 public parks ranging in size from 0.2 to 568 acres were, as a group, found to have a significant positive impact on the value of properties within a straight-line distance of 1,500 feet.
- Forty-eight percent of residents in Denver said they would pay more to live near a greenbelt.
- In San Diego County, a developer found he could increase the sale price of his houses by 25 percent by scaling back his development 15 percent and adding natural open space corridors visible from every home.
- A study of housing values near Philadelphia's Pennypack Park found that the park accounted for 33 percent of land value for lots abutting the park and its economic influence was felt up to 2,500 feet away. The park directly contributed to a net increase of $3.4 million in real estate value.
- In Oakland, California, a 3-mile greenbelt around Lake Merritt, near the city center, was found to add $41 million to surrounding property values.
- In the relatively dense residential environment of San Francisco, Golden Gate Park is responsible for $500 million to $1 billion of the market value of real estate within walking distance of the park. This value generates $5 million to $10 million a year in property tax revenue.

Safe, well designed trails and an inviting greenway system providing better access to the Gorge and river will enhance property values in the neighborhoods surrounding the Gorge area, and will make the neighborhoods more desirable for homeowners and renters alike. The higher property values and rents will provide larger tax revenues that can offset some or all of the costs of maintaining the Gorge area improvements.

2.5.3 OUTFITTERS/CONCESSIONAIRES/ACTIVE RECREATION PROVIDERS

The types of river-oriented outdoor recreation activities that are offered by the Gorge area are among the fastest growing in America. According to the National Sporting Goods Association, the number of people participating in kayaking and/or rafting has more than doubled in the last decade, from 2.1 million to 4.7 million participants over the age of 7 (See Table 2.7).

Mountain biking, another adventuresome sport that can utilize the Gorge area in appropriate places has also shown a similar growth pattern in participation (See Table 2.8). Furthermore, the number of people participating in these specialized sports of kayaking and rafting are exceeded by the numbers of people who would use the trails and outdoor spaces of the Gorge area for America's most popular activities, including running, hiking, biking and walking. The proposed Gorge area improvements will provide something of interest for everyone (See Table 2.9).

The presence of outdoor paved trail and walking path opportunities with spectacular scenic values in such close proximity to an urban area is a tremendous resource for bicyclists and walkers, as well as the entire Spokane community. Not only do they serve the recreation needs of the residents and visitors to the area, it creates business opportunities for those who facilitate outdoor recreation and market goods and services to recreationalists.

In general, outfitters and concessionaires who take people on guided experiences (e.g., group raft trips), and those who rent the necessary equipment (e.g., kayaks and bicycles) will want to have access to the river and Gorge area resources. Staging areas, shops, and points of contact for residents and visitors will be critical to capitalizing on this business opportu-

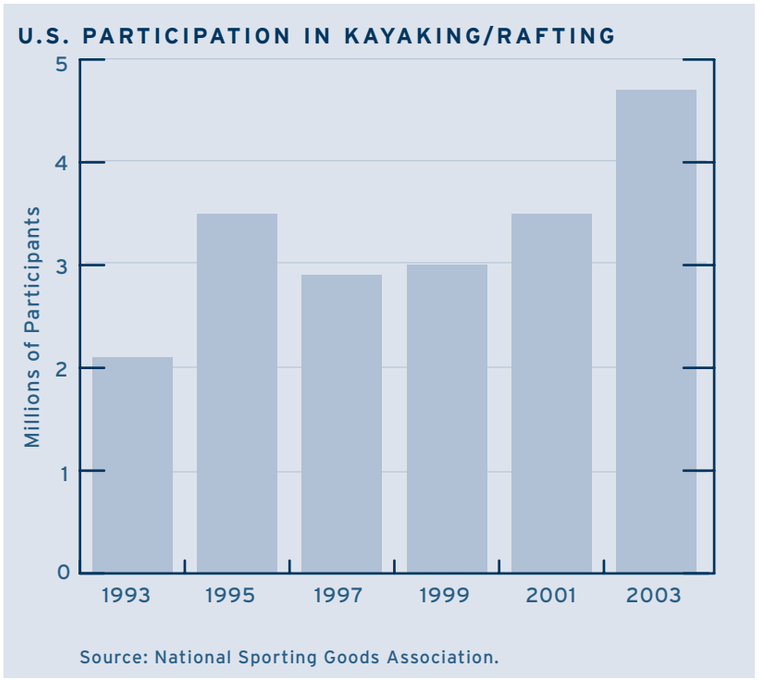


Table 2.7

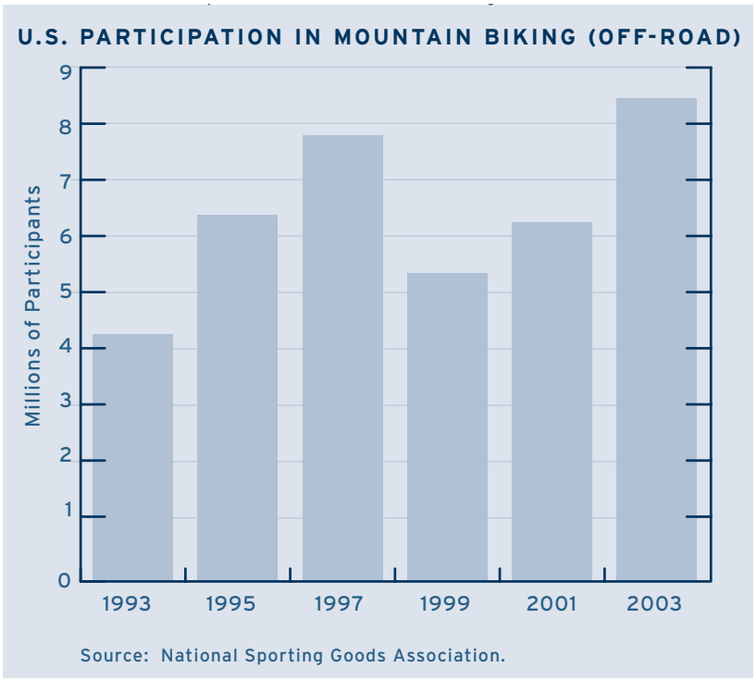


Table 2.8

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

RANK	SPORT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN MILLIONS
1	Exercise Walking	79.5
7	Bicycle Riding	36.3
13	Hiking	25.0
15	Running/Jogging	22.9

Source: National Sporting Goods Association

Table 2.9

nity. Obviously, physical access points along the river are required to put-in and take-out watercraft. Concessionaires and outfitters typically will prefer to have all their facilities in these same areas. Good planning, however, calls for keeping the unique natural resource less cluttered, which can be achieved by providing space back away from the river for such necessary commercial activities as all-day parking, boat storage, rental shops, repair shops, and major retail. Commercial facilities in the river corridor itself should be those that provide services directly to the recreationalists in the field (e.g., food and beverage, sunscreen and hats, etc.).

In terms of the specific application of these general principles to the Gorge area, the Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point will be a major first point of contact for new visitors to the Gorge area. Although this point of intense interest will also be a desirable location for visitor-serving businesses, a more rational plan will be to minimize the business development at this sensitive site, leaving the area more natural yet still providing information through kiosks or a small visitor center structure. The demand for visitor-serving business locations over time, can better be met at the Southern Gateway Development Area where there is more room for development, vehicular access is less constrained and there is already a history



Rafters and kayakers currently use Water Avenue as a put-in point in the Gorge area.

of commercial development. In addition to providing space for a collection of retailers serving recreationalists, the Southern Gateway can also serve as a gathering point for outfitters and concessionaires who are taking people on river experiences or renting bicycles to visitors who wish to experience the Gorge area via the trail network.

A kayak or raft outfitter can utilize a parking lot in the Southern Gateway, perhaps anchored by a permanent retail shop, storage yard for watercraft, and/or bike rental as a staging area for the day's patrons. Leaving private cars behind in the Southern Gateway, the group can then proceed by shuttle (either privately- or publicly-run) shuttle/bus to a put-in location on the river. The Peaceful Valley Boat Launches would be one of the logical choices. The group and activity and shuttle vehicles will only impact



An example of an existing bike trail north of the Gorge.

the surrounding neighborhood for as long as it takes to get the expedition onto the river, after which the shuttle vehicles can leave to return to home base in the Southern Gateway or head downriver to the take-out location.



Outdoor recreationalists are a common sight in Spokane. Improving access to the Gorge area is a high priority.

As the facilities are developed and the reputation of the Gorge area for this type of river running experience becomes even more established (i.e., building on the considerable fame the river already enjoys), the private market will respond with recreation providers. Business plans are already being prepared that involve initial purchase of boats, published rates and schedules for a variety of river running experiences of differing lengths and classes of rapids, and offering packages that include a variety of food and beverage operators already in business in Spokane.

Other types of concessionaires and active recreation providers will also respond to the new opportunities created by Gorge area improvements. The trail connections specifically will create attractive nodes along loop routes for locating recreation-oriented businesses. The West Broadway Neighborhood Center on the north side of the Gorge area and Peaceful Valley on the south are two obvious examples. Shops renting bicycles, in-line skates, and other equipment for use on the trails are one level of business response. Another is the coffee, food and beverage, and retail level of businesses that will serve recreational visitors as well as neighborhood residents.

Note that business volumes will vary by season and day of the week. Some types of river experiences will be most active in the spring when flows are high. Others will be most active in the summer when the number of tourists is highest, even if the rapids are less challenging. In addition, there are organized events that will create specific surges of activity in the Gorge area. These can be mass events that attract thousands of people over a weekend. Examples of major events in Spokane include:

- 50,000 people for the annual Bloomsday Run, which travels through the Gorge area. Other events of note that pass through the Gorge area include the Spokane Marathon and the Troika Triathlon.
- 24,000 participants (6,000 teams), plus spectators for the annual Hoopfest.
- McMud Fest, Riverside Ruckus, Beacon Blastoff and Beacon Bomber mountain bike cross country and duathlon races.
- "Round the Clock" 24-hour mountain bike race and the NORBA National Championship mountain bike race.

2.5.4 LODGING/VISITOR SERVING BUSINESSES

The Gorge area can serve as an attraction and an amenity for visitors to Spokane. Visitors to Spokane County were estimated to have spent over half a billion dollars ($505.9 million) in 2002. This travel-related impact supported over 8,200 jobs in Spokane County.

As with virtually every other community in the United States, hotel occupancies and visitation in general in Spokane dropped in the wake of 9-11. There are many indications, however, that visitation is again on the rise. Using second quarter passenger volumes at the airport as an indicator, it can be seen that travel in 2004 is up sharply from what had been the pattern of the previous two years (See Table 2.10).



Approaching the Southern Gateway today, one is unaware of the proximity to the Gorge area.



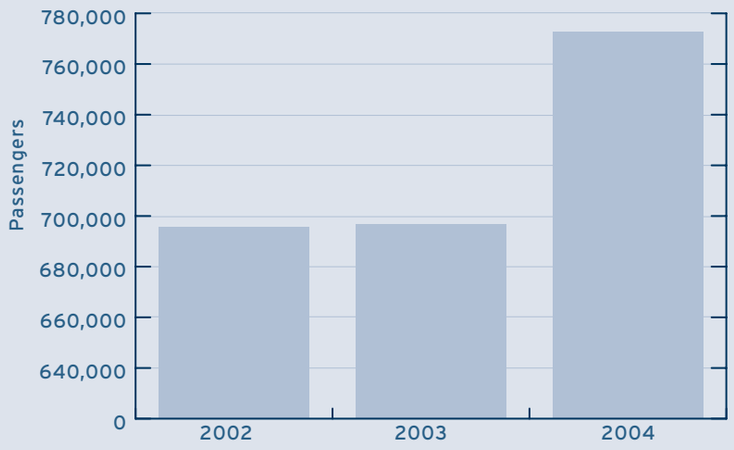
Numerous vacant parcels surround the Southern Gateway today.

There are currently approximately 6,700 hotel rooms in Spokane County (1,800 of which are of convention grade quality in the downtown area within walking distance of the convention center). The increase in travel



Existing businesses will benefit from investment in the Southern Gateway area.

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
2nd Quarter Passenger Volumes



Source: Spokane International Airport

Table 2.10

volumes is also observable in hotel occupancies. According to Smith Travel Research, hotel demand year-to-date is running 8 percent higher in 2004 over the same time period last year. While occupancies have improved, they are still hovering around 60 percent on an annual average basis. This is considered in the lodging industry to still be about 10 percentage points below where a healthy hotel market should be.

Part of the explanation for why occupancies are still so soft is not that there has been a lack of demand, but rather in the late 1990s many new hotel projects were initiated. Several new limited service hotels were built and in the aftermath of the 9-11 slow-down in tourism nationwide left Spokane with an oversupply of hotels.

The hotel situation will be helped by the expansion of the convention center. The existing 38,000 square foot center is due to open in January 2007 with a full 100,000 square feet of new exhibit space.

As market conditions for the hotel industry improve, there will again become a point where development of new hotels is possible. One or more new hotels in the Southern Gateway area would add to the customer base for a recreation-related commercial node and provide convenient lodging for patrons of river running outfitters or visiting outdoor enthusiasts. A relatively affordable, limited-service hotel product would make the most sense in this location; however, this is precisely the segment of the market that is most overbuilt. The first segment of the hotel market that is likely to return to health, sufficient to support new development, is the full-service end of the product offering. A new full-service hotel would be more appropriately built in the downtown, preferably close to the convention center. Downtown hotels can be better linked to the Gorge area through implementation of the wayfinding system, hotel sponsored shuttle and activity programs and development and improvement of the walking/cycling paths and trails that connect Downtown to the Gorge area.

Conventioneers, and visitors in general, will look for things to do for recreation while in Spokane. The $80 million expansion of the Convention Center (opening in January 2007) is expected to greatly increase the number and average size of conventions coming to Spokane. Trail connections from downtown hotels, bicycle rentals, wayfinding, and many other aspects of the Strategic Master Plan will attract visitors. Formal guided tours and packaged outdoor experiences provided by outfitters will add to their enjoyment. In the past, however, the majority of these experiences have been informal and arranged ad hoc. This is often a problem for a conventioneer or other short-term visitor who does not fully understand what opportunities and resources are in Spokane until they arrive. Developing facilities and practices for river-related experiences that have a more routine and ongoing schedule will be more attractive to this type of short-term visitor.

2.5.5 OUTDOOR RECREATION EQUIPMENT PROVIDERS

Increasingly, what is important for residential location is also important to attract and retain businesses. Quality of life in a community is a significant factor in business relocation decisions (along with such other factors as labor cost, education of the work force, government taxation/incentives, and a host of industry-specific considerations). Quality of life issues are also increasingly important to employees and thus important in business location decisions. A primary attraction for living in Spokane is the degree to which the great outdoors is accessible and integrated into daily living. The Spokane Regional Convention and Visitors Bureau branding statement "Near nature–Near perfect," articulates this unique place in the heart of Spokane.

Investment in the Gorge area will add to the attractiveness of Spokane for both new residents and the businesses they may bring with them. The importance of greenways in retaining businesses and in attracting new businesses was highlighted recently in the "Economic Impacts of the

Proposed Great Gorge Park" prepared by Professors Bunting and Briand at Eastern Washington University (August 23, 2003). They noted the importance of "convenient access to natural, recreational and cultural opportunities." The Gorge area presents an opportunity to enhance outdoor recreation and access to nature only footsteps from Downtown and from new sites ready for development (e.g., the Summit Sites).

As work and lifestyle patterns have evolved in the American economy, the relative importance of location factors has changed in response. Access to outdoor recreation has become more important because it helps businesses attract and retain the types of employees they need. During the period in the history of American industry when most people used their bodies in manual labor to make a living, they tended to be sedentary in their off hours. Today, especially in the high technology sector, where much of the labor force sits in front of computers all day for work, workers demand more active pursuits in their off hours. Bicycling, running, rafting, kayaking and other active recreational opportunities in the Gorge area serve as an amenity and an attraction for businesses. One of the industry clusters Spokane has targeted is this high technology knowledge-worker segment and Spokane has enjoyed success with this cluster. There are currently 150 high tech companies in the downtown Terabyte Triangle area, up from 135 in 2003, and only 50 in 1999.

The Gorge area can also serve as a catalyst for another industry cluster: the providers of outdoor recreation equipment. This industry provides the gear necessary to pursue the outdoor activities that have the heaviest participation in the Spokane area. Table 2.11 represents the demand for outdoor recreation on both sides of the Washington-Idaho border. Overall, Idaho ranked number one among all the states in the nation in terms of outdoor recreation participation, with 86.8 percent of all people in the state doing one or more outdoor activities. Washington also ranked high, at number 14 with an overall participation rate of 72.7 percent. In a more detailed look at the individual activities, the Outdoor Industry Foundation has found the following pattern (See Table 2.11).

OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION

	Washington		Idaho	
	State Rank	Participation Per Capita	State Rank	Participation Per Capita
Trail Running	5	23.8%	20	18.4%
Rafting	5	10.5%	3	15.8%
Kayaking-Recreational	5	5.8%	6	5.3%
Bicycling-Dirt Road	7	22.7%	3	31.6%
Kayaking-Whitewater	7	2.9%	24	0.9%
Hiking	8	44.2%	3	52.6%
Bicycling-Paved Road	9	36.0%	6	39.5%
Bicycling-Single Track	10	20.9%	1	31.6%
Canoeing	13	12.8%	7	18.4%
Fly Fishing	14	7.6%	3	18.4%

Source: Outdoor Industry Foundation, 2003
"Outdoor Recreation Participation & Spending Study: A State-by-State Perspective."

Table 2.11

In other words, Spokane is well situated to serve the recreation equipment needs for precisely the sports that the Gorge area can accommodate. These include such water sports as rafting, kayaking, canoeing and fishing, and such land activities as trail running, hiking, and all types of cycling.

In the United States, the total outdoor recreation equipment industry is estimated to gross $18 billion per year with an expected positive growth. If Spokane could attract 2% of the players in this industry, it would result in a local economic impact of $360 million per year.

There are ways in which the proposed Gorge area improvements benefit this industry cluster:

- As with any other business that depends on a young and vibrant workforce, close proximity to outdoor recreation opportunities is a powerful recruiting tool.
- The Gorge area can serve as a testing ground for new equipment as it is being developed and/or manufactured (i.e., the R&D and the manufacturing levels of the industry).
- The Gorge area can serve as a testing and training ground for experimenting with equipment at a retail level before purchase (i.e., the retail level of the industry).
- The Gorge area can be packaged as a marketing amenity to separate Spokane from other cities actively pursuing the outdoor equipment manufacturing industry.
- Spokane's proximity to some of the best and most pristine outdoor areas of Idaho, Montana and British Columbia makes it a dramatic gateway for outdoor enthusiasts looking for a number of world class outdoor adventures.

An industry cluster here is defined as a geographic region (i.e., Spokane County) in which there are enough companies with similar needs and interests that they collectively can generate external economies of scale and innovate new products and services. The collection of firms benefits from sharing information, employees, inputs to production, and enhanced identity in the national (and international) marketplace, among other things. A number of recreation equipment companies are already in the Spokane regional economy, defining a growing industrial cluster.

These include the following manufacturers:

- Omega Pacific (carabineers)
- GSI Outdoors (camp cookware)
- Camp Time (high quality camp furniture)
- Hairy Gary Bicycles (custom bike frames)
- Bumble Bar (high energy food producs)
- Integral Design (specialty Gore-Tex products)

- Buck Knives (sport knives)
- KNL (camp cookware)

In addition to these manufacturers, retailers with a local, national and/or global presence provide a vertical integration and compelling source of contact for other manufacturers of outdoor equipment. Retailers such as Mountain Gear have an international clientele and a long list of suppliers of equipment. These retailers' willingness to assist the Spokane region in soliciting future investment in outdoor equipment and supplies will be key to creating a thriving outdoor equipment economy in Spokane.

These retailers include the following:

- Mountain Gear
- REI
- Mountain Goat Outfitters
- Adventure Tech, Inc. (mail order)
- Big-5
- Gart Brothers

Spokane is attractive to this industry cluster for a variety of reasons, but the presence of convenient and accessible outdoor recreation opportunities is a big part of the lifestyle and business environment they are seeking. A recent article in a local paper entitled "It's a Great Place to do Business: Spokane Gear Makers Work Locally and Sell Globally" provided anecdotal evidence of Spokane's attractiveness:

- According to Don Scott, company President, GSI relocated to Spokane from San Diego in 1995 because Spokane is, "Close to everything, 30 minutes to some of the greatest lakes around. The cost of living is a real big part of it. Cost of doing business here is better than most places on the West Coast."
- Integral Design's Brian Abrams reports that the company decided upon Spokane as a base for their business because "Proximity to various types of outdoor recreation pursuits is a short drive away. The Spokane market has a wide cross-section of outdoor enthusiasts." Local and national outdoor enthusiasts have allowed Integral Design to, "Grow for 13 straight years, becoming one of the largest manufacturers of specialty Gore-Tex products in the country and moving towards employing 200 people."
- Michael Lane of Omega Pacific reports that Spokane has "a good labor pool, it's situated perfectly for product testing. . . .people are fantastic, they work hard. They're skilled, they're really an untapped resource for a lot of manufacturers out there."
- Last, Buck Knives just opened their $18 million facility in Post Falls, Idaho (8 miles east of the Spokane area).

There is one final advantage Spokane enjoys in recruiting businesses of all types to the region. When it comes to locating a business, even a manufacturing plant, views of the Spokane River as it winds through Downtown and business park locations near Downtown make a site more attractive.

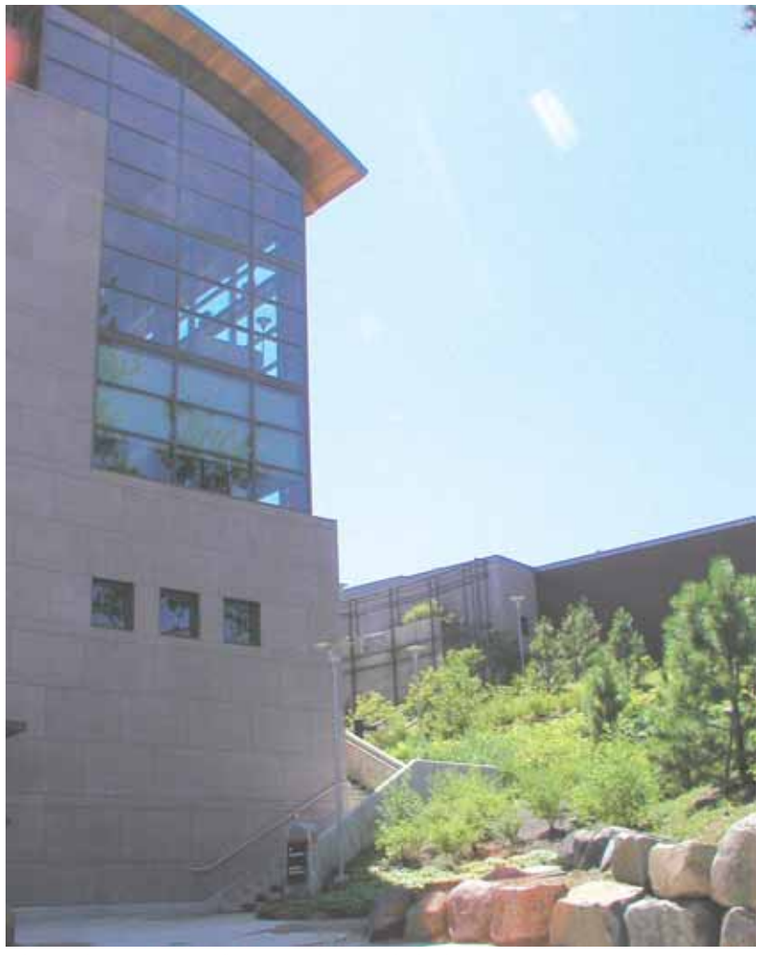
2.5.6 CULTURAL FACILITIES

Cultural and educational facilities have the power to attract additional people into the environment of the Gorge area if placed in proximity. Those with a logical connection to the natural and cultural history of the river can expand the appreciation of the visitor for the importance of the Gorge area as a resource for Spokane.

Several locations in the Gorge area could accommodate tribal cultural facilities, visitor centers, or other types of educational facilities. These potential locations include High Bridge Park (west of 'A' Street), the Confluence area, and Veteran's Court Park between Post Street and Monroe Street.

To place such a project in a real world context and to demonstrate the drawing power of such an attraction, several comparable interpretive concepts from the American West are described in Table 2.12 and the narrative that follows. As can be seen, there is a wide range in the attendance achieved by these types of cultural institutions.

The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture (MAC), an 117,000 square foot facility, is a Smithsonian Affiliate located just south of the Gorge area. It includes 20,000 square feet of exhibit space, the Campbell House, and the Joel E. Ferris Research Library and Archives. The Northwest Museum opened in 1916 and was last renovated in 2001. The MAC collects art, artifacts and primary source material in three disciplines—regional history, American Indian and other cultures, and fine art. Its



The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture overlooks the Gorge area in Browne's Addition.

EXAMPLES OF CULTURAL FACILITIES

	Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture	Four Rivers Cultural Center	High Desert Museum	Museum of the American West (Autry)	Linn County Historical Museum	Anasazi Heritage Center	Antelope Valley Indian Museum	Turtle Bay Exploration Park
Location	Spokane, Washington	Ontario, Oregon	Bend, Oregon	Los Angeles, California	Brownsville, Oregon	Dolores, Colorado	Lancaster, California	Redding, California
Year Opened	1916	1994	1982	1988	1962	1988	1982	2002
Last Major Renovation	2001	-	1999	-	1984	2002	-	2004
Size (sq. ft.)								
Gross	107,000	82,000	66,440	148,000	5,930	40,000	5,000	34,000
Exhibit	20,000	10,000	53,000	55,000	4,420	10,000	4,500	24,000
Admission Pricing (Adult)	$7.00	$4.00	$12.00	$7.50	Free	$3.00	$2.00	$11.00
Avg. Length of Stay (min)	120	60	n/a	120	45	60	150	120
Total Attendance in 2003	118,000	3,950	160,000	330,000	8198	30,000	9,000	104,000

Source: Individual Facilities, and Economics Research Associates.

Table 2.12

collections include over 68,000 objects representing fine art and material culture from the Americas, Europe and Asia.

The MAC also provides participatory tours through the Campbell House, a historic house that includes a large main house, an offset service wing and an adjacent carriage house. The Campbell House operates as a house museum interpreting life at the turn of the 20th century with artifacts and exhibits. In 2003, the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture received approximately 118,000 visitors. The average length of stay is estimated to be two hours.

The Four Rivers Cultural Center and Museum was opened in 1994 in Ontario, Oregon. It is 82,000 square feet in size and is comprised of an 18,000 square foot conference center, a museum and the 645-seat Meyer-McLean Performing Arts Center.

The Four Rivers Museum comprises approximately 10,000 square feet of space. It features exhibits on the settlement patterns of the Northern Paiutes, Basque, Japanese/Americans, Hispanic and Euro American immigrants. Visitation to the Four Rivers Cultural Center was approximately 4,000 visitors in 2003.

The High Desert Museum is located 3.5 miles south of Bend, Oregon. It opened in 1982 and was last renovated in 1999 for a total of $20 million raised over a three-year period. It is approximately 66,400 square feet in total size and has 53,000 square feet in exhibit space.

The High Desert Museum is comprised of a main building, paved outdoor trails featuring exhibits, live animals and animal habitats. It seeks to educate about the Intermountain West region's history, culture, arts and wildlife with exhibits such as a live-size diorama of the 1800s settlement of the West and a 1950s reservation home and schoolhouse.

The Museum of the American West, formerly the Autry Museum of the American West, is located in Los Angeles, California. It was opened in 1988 and merged with the Southwest Museum in 2003. It was accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1993 and became an affiliate in the Smithsonian Institution's Affiliation Program in 2000.

The Museum of the American West has seven permanent galleries, two changing galleries, the McCormick Tribute Foundation Family Discovery Gallery (a hands-on gallery where children and their families learn about history through games and exploration), and the 215-seat Wells Fargo Theater. The Museum is situated on a 10-acre site and has a total of 148,000 square feet. The Museum features exhibits that showcase the broad temporal, topical and geographical elements of the history and peoples of the region west of the Mississippi River. The Museum's collection now has over 78,000 artifacts. In 2003, attendance totaled 330,000 visitors.

The Linn County Historical Museum and Moyer House was established in Brownsville, Oregon by the Linn County Historical Society in 1962. The Historical Museum relocated to the donated Brownsville Depot in 1984 and the Moyer House was restored in 1997 for $5,000. It is now operated by the Linn County Parks and Recreation Department.

The Linn County Historical Museum and Moyer House is comprised of approximately 6,000 square feet in total space and 4,400 square feet in exhibit space. Housed in Brownsville's original railroad depot, the Museum features collections and information about Linn County's his-

tory, culture and people. Displays range from replicas of a general store, to exhibits on the Native Americans and Linn County cities, manufacturing and agriculture. The Museum also has a mini-theater, research collection and museum store. Admission to the Linn County Historical Museum and Moyer House is free but donations are welcome. The Museum is open daily and had approximately 8,200 visitors in 2003.

The Anasazi Heritage Center is located in Dolores, Colorado. It was opened in 1988 and was last renovated in 2002 for $4 million. The Center totals 40,000 square feet in size and has 10,000 square feet in exhibit space. It is a Smithsonian-designated affiliate and is operated by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Anasazi Heritage Center is a visitor center to the Canyons of the Ancient National Monument, a federal museum and a research and repository center with exhibits educating the public about the Four Corners prehistory. The Heritage Center has over three million artifacts. Total attendance in 2003 was 30,000 patrons.



SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, Colorado

The Anasazi Heritage Center overlooks McPhee Reservoir and the Montezuma Valley.

The Antelope Valley Indian Museum, located in Lancaster, California, is a state-owned museum. The Museum has a total of 5,000 square feet of space, 4,500 square feet of which is dedicated to exhibits. It is comprised of one building split into five rooms, a touch-table building and a public building, which is dedicated to meeting space. The Museum's collections emphasize the Southwestern, California and Great Basin Indians. In 2003, the Antelope Valley Museum received an estimated 9,000 visitors.

Turtle Bay Museum is located within the Turtle Bay Exploration Park, a 300-acre campus that includes the McConnell Arboretum and Botanical Gardens, Paul Bunyan's Forest Camp, Butterfly House, Historical Railroad exhibits and the Sundial Bridge at Turtle Bay. The Museum and Park were developed as a result of a merger between all the museums in Redding in the early 1990s. Merger discussions continued throughout the 1990s and the Park opened in 2002. The Museum opened as part of the second phase of the Park Development Plan in 2004 at a cost of $63.5 million. The mission of Turtle Bay Museum and the Park as a whole is "to create educational, entertaining and stimulating experiences that interpret the complex relationships between people and their cultural and natural resources." Designed for annual attendance of 350,000, the Museum has a total of 34,000 square feet of space and 24,000 square feet of gallery space. Turtle Bay Museum contains permanent and interactive exhibits in two large exhibition galleries. Total attendance in 2003 was 104,000.

2.5.7 VISITOR CENTERS

Another form of facility that could be appropriate for the Gorge area, especially for the Confluence area, is a visitor center. Depending on the funding and focus, some of the desires of the

EXAMPLES OF VISITOR CENTERS

Facility	Columbia Gorge Discovery Center	Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center	Mt. St. Helens - Coldwater Ridge	Mt. St. Helens - Silver Lake	Museum at Warm Springs	Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	Tamastslikt Cultural Institute
Year Opened	1997	1995	1993	1986	1993	1992	1998
Size (sq. ft.)	48,200	23,000	17,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	45,000
Size of Site (acres)	50	70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	507	n.a.
Initial Construction Budget in Millions $	$ 22.00	$ 10.50	$ 11.50	$ 7.10	$ 7.60	$ 10.00	$ 18.00
Total Attendance in 2001	39,000	25,000	555,100	318,200	18,000	100,000	50,000

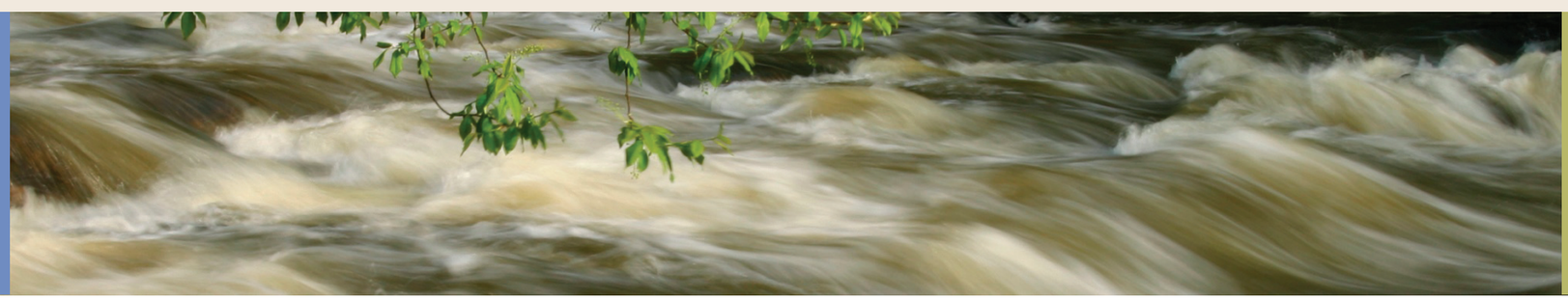
Source: USDA, National Forest Service

Table 2.13

Native American Tribes in the region could also be incorporated into this format of cultural facility.

As with the more formal museum type of cultural facility, visitor centers also experience a wide range of attendance depending on the location, content and volume of visitors passing through the area (See Table 2.13).

The point of the above survey of museum and visitor center style cultural facilities in the West is to demonstrate that there is a wide range of attractive concepts that could be appropriate for inclusion in the Gorge area depending upon the amount of land that is reserved for such uses. One or more Native American tribes may want to develop and operate such a cultural facility. When properly funded, designed, marketed and managed, such facilities have the potential to serve as economic development drivers in that they can be visitor attractions, as well as serve educational resources within the regional Spokane market.



3

gorge development strategy

By its very nature and location, the Spokane River Gorge area commands attention throughout Spokane. Visible from Downtown and adjacent neighborhoods, accessible by public trails and bridge overlooks, and adjacent to hundreds of acres of open space, the Gorge area has the potential to increase a wide range of compelling recreational opportunities, stimulate adjacent land development, promote tourism and visitation, enhance business development opportunities, and restore sensitive habitat areas in this key area of Spokane.

CHAPTER

3

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for copies of the plan:

www.friendsofthefalls.org
www.downtown.spokane.net
www.spokanecity.org

CHAPTER 3

gorge development strategy

3.1 gorge area vision and goals

3.1.1 THE VISION

The Vision for the Gorge area was articulated in the Concept Plan:

> *"Spokane's many cultures, as collaborative caretakers, honor and protect the Great Spokane River Gorge area as our gateway to understanding the unique cultural, historical, geological, and spiritual significance of our region. This is accomplished through education, access, and enlightened interaction of people and the natural environment."*

This vision can be realized with dynamic pedestrian and bicycle trails, a thorough interpretive strategy highlighting the cultural and natural history of the area, a signage program that directs users to the Gorge area from throughout the city, and access to vehicular circulation and transportation networks. These key components will reconnect Spokane to the Falls, river and Gorge physically, psychologically, and emotionally.

3.1.2 PLAN GOALS

Six big ideas were identified during the conceptual planning process. They have been refined to articulate the Spokane River Gorge Master Plan's concept, guidelines and priority projects as listed below:

GOAL 1: RESPECT AND REFLECT LOCAL HISTORY AND CULTURE

Developing and/or conserving features within the Gorge area that describe its geologic history, that aid in relating stories of traditional and recent cultures or that provide experiences unique to the historic backdrop of the Gorge area will be crucial in future plans.

GOAL 2: ENHANCE GORGE ACCESS AND LINKAGE DEVELOPMENT

Fostering a long-term public appreciation for the Gorge area will be improved with greater access, including physical connections to surrounding areas and views into the Gorge area and the Falls. This accessibility will increase the value and attractiveness of adjacent property and can help ensure quality edge development.

GOAL 3: PROTECT AND CONSERVE THE GORGE AREA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

By utilizing a well-crafted interpretation/education program, the Gorge area should increase understanding of conservation issues and ensure the recovery and protection of native plant and animal species within the area.

GOAL 4: EXPAND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Focused areas for recreational opportunities should be coordinated with conservation and preservation areas to best provide opportunities for bike and pedestrian trails, view points, fishing, kayak and rafting areas, picnic sites, and children's play areas.

GOAL 5: INCREASE THE GORGE AREA'S SECURITY AND STEWARDSHIP

To enhance the experience of the Gorge area, this Plan promotes the creation of a safe area for all participants and will provide the management direction for effective stewardship to preserve and maintain the area for future generations.

GOAL 6: ENSURE GOAL ADOPTION WITH SELECTIVE EXPANSION OF PROPERTY OWNERSHIP IN THE GORGE AREA

The Gorge area is intended to coexist with existing private land. Identify key areas for acquisition, such as along the Spokane River corridor to Riverside State Park if and when such areas become available to ensure the achievement of the other five goals.

GOAL 7: COMPLETION OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS

Four specific projects were identified in the Conceptual Plan and have been brought forward in this Plan. These include: the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the Native American Cultural Center, the Lower Falls access path between City Hall and the Avista Substation, and completion of this Strategic Master Plan.

3.2 planning principles

The following planning principles were identified throughout the Gorge area planning process and reflective of the goals and objectives identified in the Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Plan (2002).

PRINCIPLE 1: CONNECT THE TRAIL SYSTEM, RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES, ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOODS AND DOWNTOWN SPOKANE TO THE GORGE.[1]

Apart from natural beauty, the Gorge area has been identified as a regional resource as a hub to an extensive trail system and its proximity to numerous parks, lively historic neighborhoods and the robust downtown. The Gorge Master Plan ties all of these elements together into a cohesive system, the sum of which is greater than its individual parts in order to provide access to all the Gorge area resources.

PRINCIPLE 2: CONCENTRATE DEVELOPMENT AT THE EDGES TO MAINTAIN EXISTING OPEN SPACE.[2]

Part of what makes the Gorge area so promising as a regional resource is the abundance of open parkland and natural habitat that surround it. New development must respect the existing open space and be sufficiently concentrated around the periphery in such a way that improves the synergistic relationship between the great outdoors and the built environment.

PRINCIPLE 3: BALANCE GORGE AREA ACCESS WITH PRESERVATION.[3]

While a main intent of the Strategic Master Plan is improving connections and access to the Gorge area, it cannot come at the expense of the preservation of this great resource. Sensitive habitat and cultural areas will need to be protected from extensive use and limit the type of access allowed in certain conditions.

PRINCIPLE 4: PROTECT THE QUALITY AND CHARACTER OF ADJACENT NEIGHBORHOODS.[4]

The celebration of the Gorge area as a great resource cannot come at the expense of the integrity and character of adjacent neighborhoods. Attention must be concentrated on improving sensitive habitat areas, cultural history, neighborhood access to and from the Gorge area, and quality of life for residents. Private development at the edges of the Gorge area should respect the character of the existing neighborhood and connect those neighborhoods to the Gorge area. Ongoing maintenance of the resources within these neighborhoods is essential.

PRINCIPLE 5: RESPECT THE DIVERSE HISTORY OF THE GORGE AREA BY ACKNOWLEDGING PREVIOUS USES IN THE DESIGN OF FUTURE LAND USES.

The Gorge area has long been a focal point for the region's Native American tribes, industries, naturalists, and the railroads. Future development within the edge conditions will only be enhanced by acknowledging this diverse history by maintaining and celebrating historic landmarks and incorporating them into the siting and design of new development.

3.3 priority projects

The Gorge area concept grew out of the conditions and opportunities identified in the previous chapter. A collection of 47 project opportunities that make up the comprehensive concept for the Gorge area were identified, reviewed and categorized into seven elements:

- Transportation, Circulation, and Parking Improvement
- Pedestrian and Bike Ways
- Recreation
- Economic Development
- Interpretative Facilities and Program
- Habitat Restoration and Preservation
- Green Infrastructure

Of the 47 opportunities identified, 15 were selected as priority projects, to stimulate the realization of the full potential of the Gorge area, revitalizing underutilized resources and incorporating this natural feature into the daily lives of its residents. The entire list of opportunities is identified in Chapter 4 and is comprised into a matrix in Appendix A (the Appendix is also available on the websites as noted at the end of Chapter 1). Each priority project is described in more detail in Chapter 4.

These 15 priority projects will leverage new investment and accelerate the Plan's implementation. Once implemented these prioritized projects will provide the Gorge area with the connections and enhancement it needs to continue to be Spokane's celebrated centerpiece. (The numbers in () refer to the numbering order and categorization assigned in Chapter 4.)

[1]This Principle is reflective of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan's Goal 1: To provide a full range of easily accessible recreational opportunities to all citizens of Spokane; Goal 3: To Provide a park system which is an integral and vital part of the open space system and which takes advantage of the opportunities for recreation that a comprehensive open space system provides; and Goal 4: To Provide a convenient and pleasant open space-related network for pedestrian and bicyclist circulation throughout the City.

[2]This Principle is reflective of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan's Goal 10: To provide citizens with a quality experience of wholesome, affordable fun in a beautiful, clean and well-maintained facility; and Goal 16: To promote and provide a diversity of safe, fun and educationally oriented, life enriching outdoor leisure activities to all people.

[3]This Principle is reflective of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan's Goal 2: To ensure the preservation of unique, fragile, scenic, and non-renewable resources.

[4]This Principle is reflective of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan's Goal 6: To realize the full potential of Spokane's existing park resources by continuing the park preventative maintenance program and upgrading those resources when appropriate.



Figure 3.1: Spokane River Gorge Conceptual Area Plan.

PRIORITY PROJECT 1 INTERPRETIVE AND WAYFINDING SIGNAGE PROGRAMS (I-1)

An extensive interpretive signage program will be developed to introduce and explain the Gorge area's diverse natural and cultural resources.

In order to reinforce the cohesive identity of the Gorge area and to orient visitors on roads and trails, a comprehensive wayfinding signage program should also be installed at key arrival points and direction decision points.

These programs will be coordinated with the efforts of local tourism, education, tribal, cultural, historic and business interests and will rely on further research by historians and other experts.



Interpretive signage in Spokane.



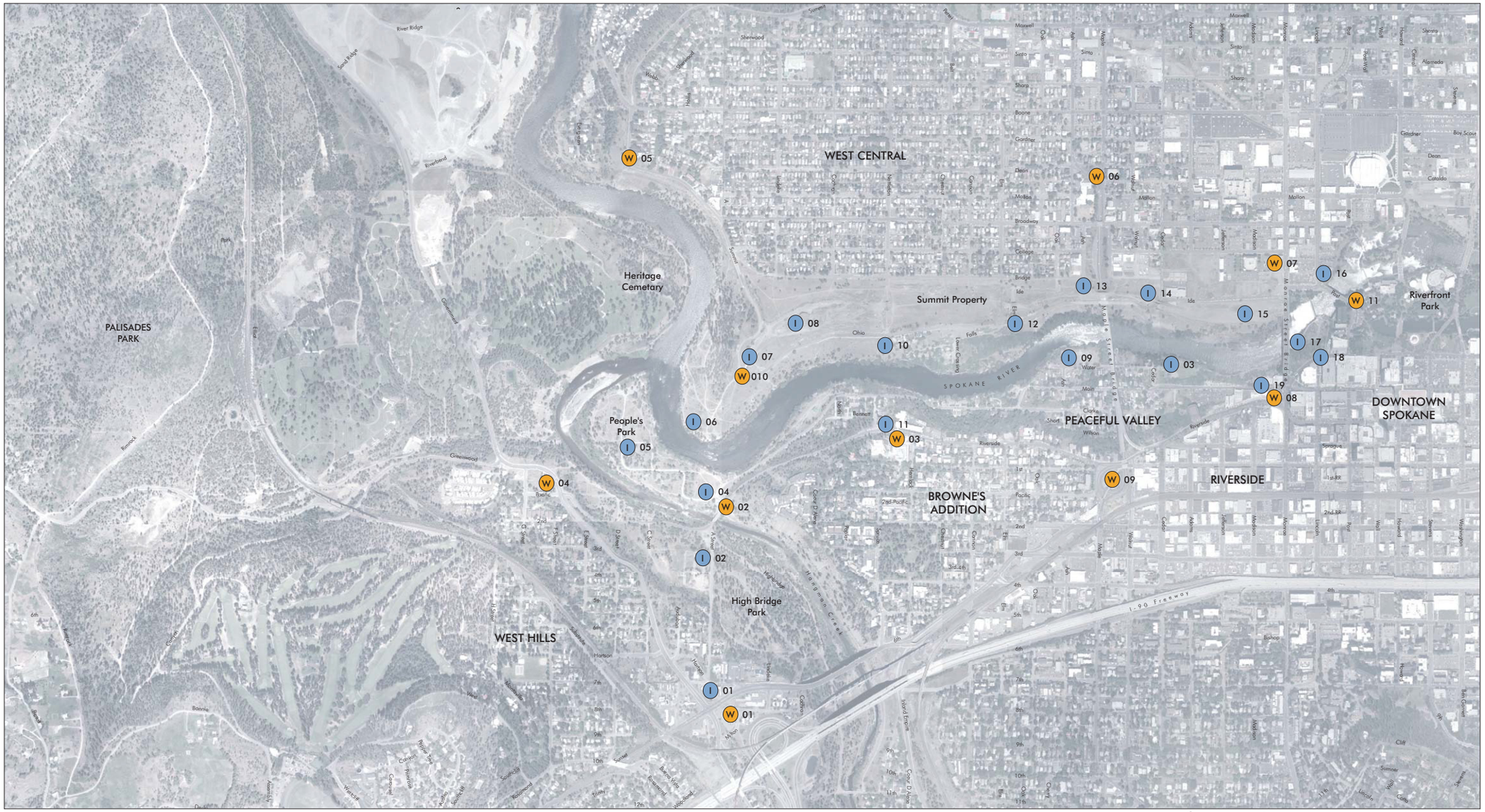
An example of wayfinding signage.



Wayfinding integrated into design in Spokane.



An example of interpretive signage.



Signage and Wayfinding Plan

Legend

I Interpretive Signage

W Regional Signage & Wayfinding

N

0 400' 800' 1,200' 1,600'

16 Acres

4 Acres

Potential Projects

I01 Southern Gateway
I02 High Bridge Park & Hangman's Creek
I03 Glover Field
I04 Confluence VAP
I05 Confluence Area
I06 Picnic Area
I07 North Point Overlook
I08 Roundhouse Features
I09 Coffin Factory Site
I10 Hamblin Conservation Area Overlook
I11 MAC/Browne's Addition Link
I12 Future Pullout Overlook
I13 West Central Neighborhood Link
I14 Ohio Street Bridges & Retaining Walls
I15 North Bank Edge
I16 Salty's Site
I17 Huntingdon Park
I18 Downtown Link
I19 Peaceful Valley Link

W01 Southern Gateway
W02 Intersection of Water & Riverside
W03 MAC
W04 Intersection of Government & Pacific
W05 End of Summit
W06 Exits from north end of Maple St. Bridge
W07 Exits from north end of Monroe St. Bridge
W08 Intersection of Monroe St. Bridge, Main, & Riverside
W09 Exits from south of end of Maple St. Bridge
W10 Intersection of Parkway & Westlink
W11 Riverfront Park & Post Bridge



Great Spokane River Gorge
Strategic Master Plan

Source Data: Digital Orthophoto Data Base © 2003 AVISTA Utilities. All Rights Reserved Map prepared by MIG, Inc. - March 2005

Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc., Michael Terrell - Landscape Architect, Jones & Jones, Economics Research Associates, Robert Peccia and Associates, Thomas, Dean & Hoskins

Figure 3.2: Signage and Wayfinding Plan.

PRIORITY PROJECT 2 SPOKANE GORGE BOULEVARD (T-1)

The development of a panoramic boulevard on the north side of the Gorge area is vital to a variety of potential land uses and functions for this area.

The creation of Spokane Gorge Boulevard from Monroe Street through the Summit site is a critical component of the overall transportation access and circulation to the Gorge area.

The new boulevard must provide both usable and aesthetic value to the surrounding area, incorporating parking for the Centennial Trail, as well as appropriate connectivity features to the Summit site, the West Central neighborhood and the downtown core.

The type of land uses and building densities along the Boulevard will require various road configurations and travel characteristics.



Boulevard with Diagonal Parking Sidelot



Boulevard with On-Street Parking



The Boulevard will have various conditions to accommodate pull-in parking sidelots at overlook sites, bike lanes, and the Centennial Trail. The views from the Boulevard (as shown in the image above) will be maintained.



Boulevard with Landscaped Swale

PRIORITY PROJECT 3 NORTH POINT OVERLOOK (I-4)

The North Point Overlook is a critical location for a primary trailhead and viewpoint on the north side of the river overlooking the Confluence area and offering visitors a panoramic view of the Gorge area, Downtown Spokane, adjacent neighborhoods and the region.

This overlook and trailhead could be constructed in the existing right-of-way and park land at the top of the hill along the boulevard where it meets the Centennial Trail.

Located on the Centennial Trail north of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the Overlook could be a destination point that is accessible to visitors from either side of the river.



The North Point Overlook has panoramic views of the Gorge area.



Views from the Overlook across to the Sandifur Memorial Bridge and visitor arrival point.



The overlook will be accessible at the junction of the Centennial Trail and Spokane Gorge Boulevard.

PRIORITY PROJECT 4 CONFLUENCE AREA VISITOR ARRIVAL POINT (I-2)

The Confluence area has long been a place of gathering and will be the first glimpse of the Gorge area for visitors arriving from the southwest.

An orientation kiosk or modest visitor facility will introduce visitors to the regional network of trails, the historic, cultural, and natural resources, and the multitude of recreational opportunities in and around the Gorge area.

This signage or small building should provide some covered space to display interpretive and orientation materials as well as bathrooms for visitors.

The arrival point will be a low-impact structure that respects the sensitive natural and cultural location, maintains views, and integrates the extensive trail system.



These sketches show how the proposed visitor center will serve as an area trailhead easily accessible by recreationalists.





Today, the Confluence area is considered underutilized by many, yet its natural and cultural importance and central location make it an ideal site for a visitor arrival point.



The arrival point will offer directional and interpretive signage at the south end of the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge.

PRIORITY PROJECT 5 CONFLUENCE AREA RESTORATION (H-4)

The Confluence area is a very sensitive ecological and cultural site that is constantly reforming through the natural processes of erosion and deposition.

Any restoration would require tribal participation to avoid disturbing sensitive archeological elements, and could involve reshaping some land at the water's edge to create more riparian wetlands, while reconnecting more floodplain to the river.



The Confluence Area Restoration project will incorporate interpretive elements that highlight the cultural, archeological and natural history of the confluence of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek. Short loop trails off the main trail could offer interpretation of the native ecosystem, the significance of plants and water to native peoples, and historic uses of this landscape.

The riparian areas could be improved by removing non-native species over time and establishing more native species to provide cover for wildlife as well as shade and nutrients for the river's ecosystem.

Interpretive signage will help tell the story of this area and will be coordinated with the habitat restoration, future gathering areas and trails.



Hangman Creek



Willows along riverbank



Confluence area beach



River's edge habitat



People's Park in the Confluence area



Confluence uplands

PRIORITY PROJECT 6 NORTH POINT OVERLOOK RESTORATION (H-3)

The slope just below the North Point Overlook that was disturbed during the construction of the Centennial Trail down to the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge should be improved through re-vegetation with native species.

Greater access to natural surroundings should encourage visitors to participate in the ongoing establishment of native species, primarily those of the Ponderosa Pine-Idaho Fescue plant community.

The hard forms of the cut and fill slopes for the trail should be softened to fit in with surrounding landforms.

Interpretive elements here and at other habitat improvements could highlight the native, fire resistant and drought tolerant aspects of vegetation for visitors.



Restoration efforts will be integrated with trails, interpretive features, and transportation improvements.



Establishing an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime will be necessary to return this area to its native conditions.



Since the Centennial Trail was constructed, the hillside is in need of restoration.



Restoration should include regrowth of native species in the area.



Sensitive slope conditions, shown across the river, are especially volatile without restoration given the frequency of run-off and erosion.

PRIORITY PROJECT 7 GREAT SPOKANE RIVER GORGE LOOP TRAIL (PB-2)

A viable and desirable mechanism to increase Gorge area access is a pedestrian and bike way that makes a complete loop around the Gorge area, connecting to the downtown core and neighborhood centers along the way.

This loop will have a variety of features and characteristics depending on the neighborhood or area through which it passes that range from the Centennial Trail to narrow, unpaved paths along the river's edge, and on existing sidewalks (for pedestrians) and streets (for bicyclists) in Peaceful Valley.

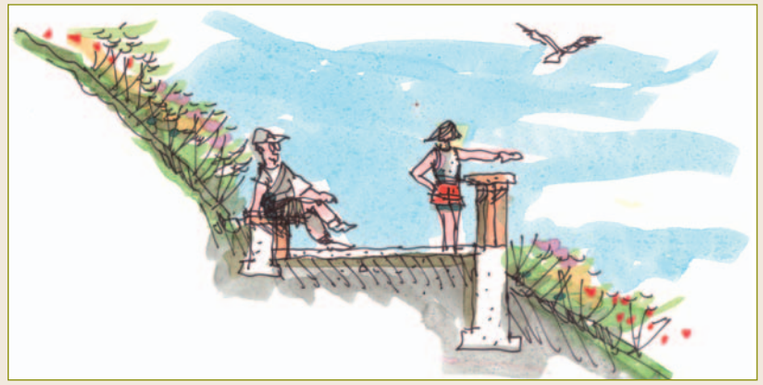
The loop will incorporate several existing roads and smaller trails and informal pathways to provide direct access to the river's edge where appropriate.

The shorter loop (across Monroe Street Bridge) would take advantage of a unique natural amenity in the urban core. The to-be-redesigned Post Street Pedestrian Bridge and the restoration of Monroe Street Bridge affords dramatic views of Spokane Falls, Downtown skyline, and is immediately accessible to Downtown.

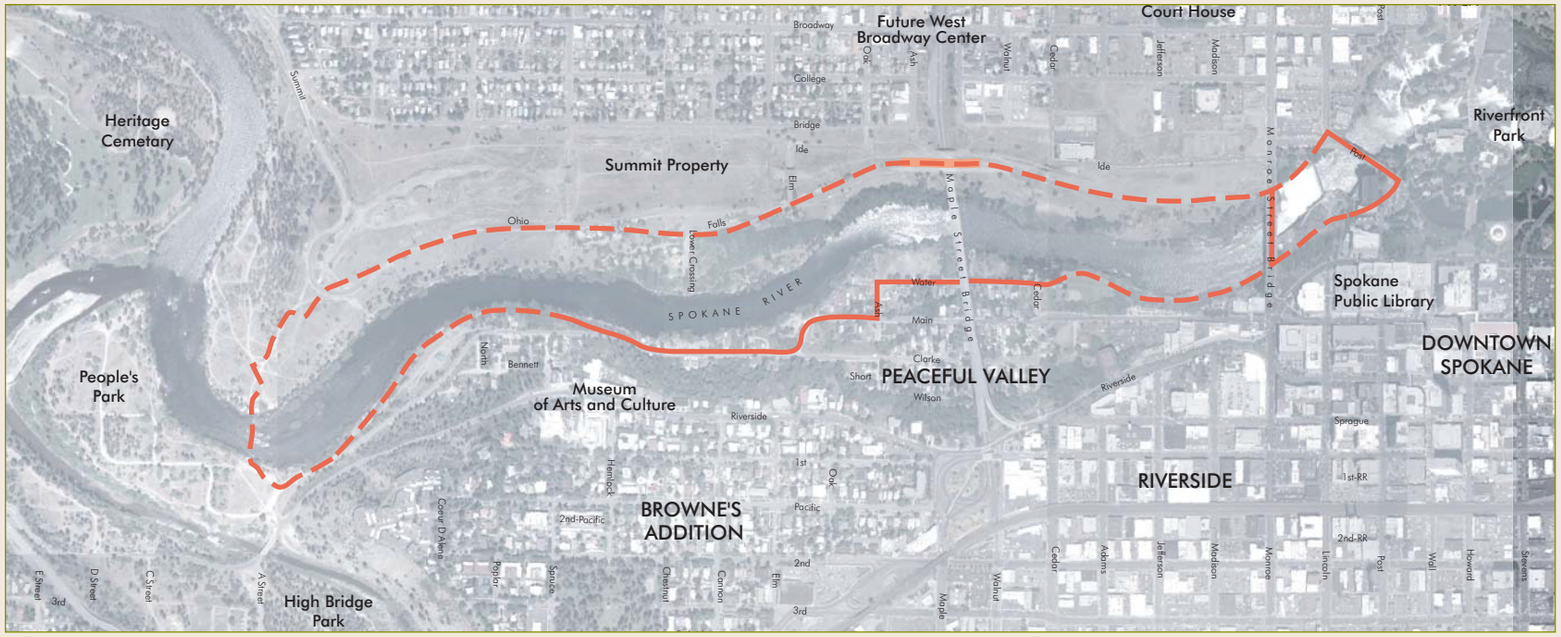
These concepts illustrate the possible trail design alternatives that will respond to the varying slope conditions, habitat sensitivity, street width, and neighborhood characteristics.



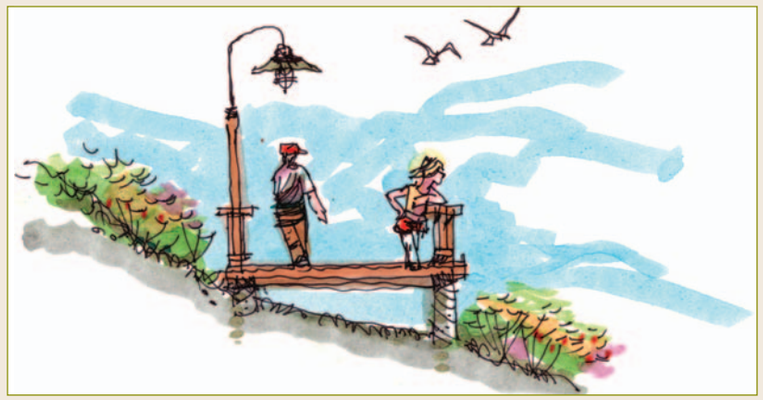
A Centennial Trail Condition



On-grade Trail Condition



Gorge Loop Trail



Post and Beam Trail Construction in Sensitive Areas

PRIORITY PROJECT 8 CENTENNIAL TRAIL COMPLETION THROUGHOUT THE GORGE AREA (PB-1)

The Centennial Trail is a bi-state trail that runs from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho to Riverside State Park. The trail is over 37 miles in total length and will be accessible for use by people of all ages and physical capabilities.

The portion of the Centennial Trail through the Gorge area will connect to the existing trail in Riverfront Park, traverse across the renovated Post Street Bridge, under the newly renovated Monroe Street Bridge, and follow the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard west along the north rim to the Sandifur Memorial Bridge and points beyond.

Coordination between the Post Street Bridge renovation, eventual placement underneath the Monroe Street Bridge, the design of the Spokane Gorge Boulevard and the newly constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge is necessary to ensure that the Centennial Trail design features are implemented.

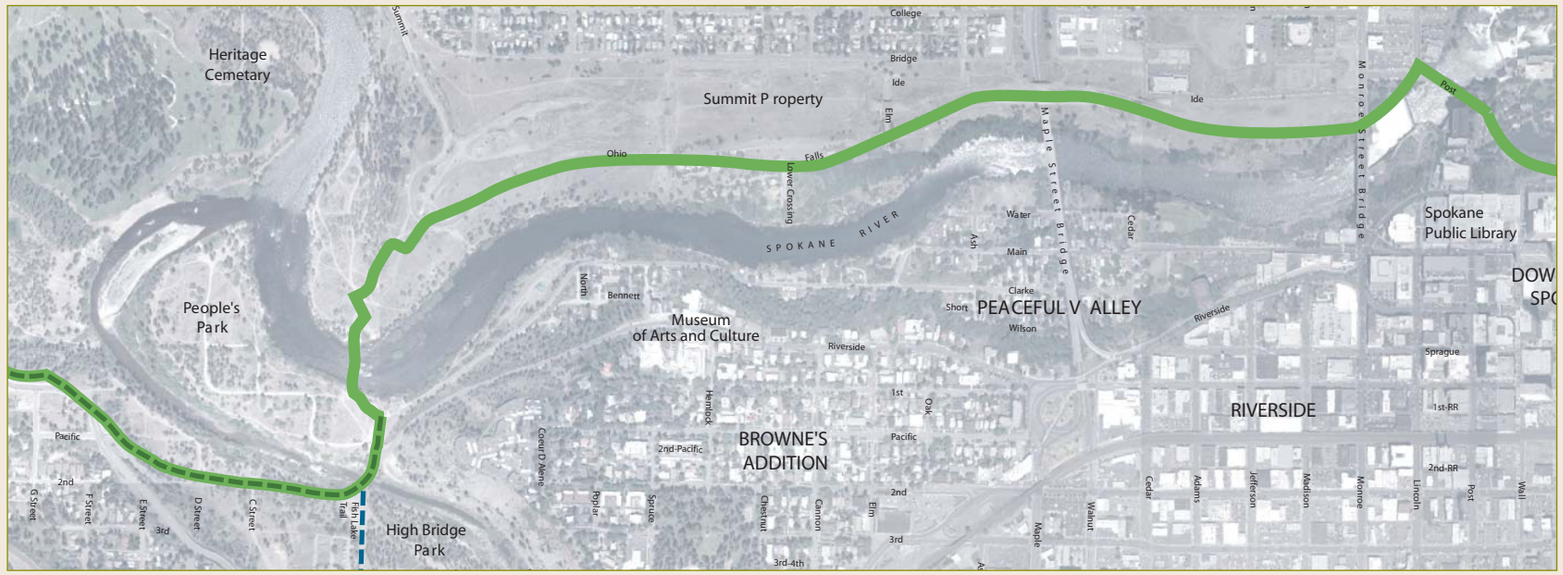
The Visitor's Arrival Point in the Gorge area will act as a regional trailhead for the Centennial Trail and Fish Lake Trail with connections to the region's trails, Columbia Plateau Trail and John Wayne Trail.



Along the Spokane Gorge Panorama Drive, the Centennial Trail will overlook the Gorge area and connect to the new mixed residential and commercial uses proposed for the Summit site.



The Centennial Trail links the North Point Overlook to the Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point.



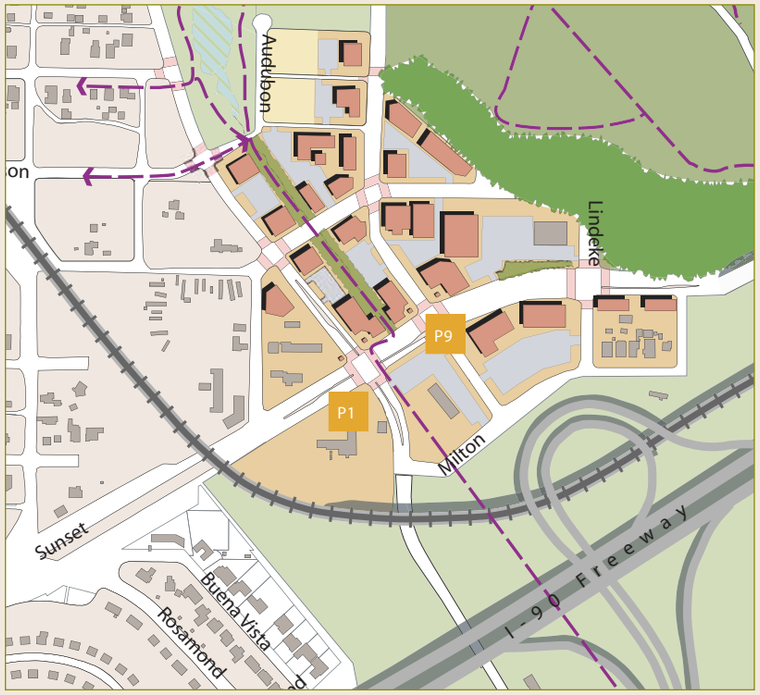
Centennial Trail through the Gorge area

PRIORITY PROJECT 9 SOUTHERN GATEWAY DEVELOPMENT AREA (ED-3)

The Southern Gateway to the Gorge area will offer visitors a dramatic and easily identifiable entry just north of the I-90/195 interchange, diverting heavy traffic away from the southern neighborhoods and revitalizing an area of Spokane in need of reinvestment.

Just south of High Bridge Park and less than a 3-minute drive to the Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point, the gateway will offer the majority of visitor-serving amenities and parking available to hikers, river users, bikers, and picnickers.

In addition to improving the streetscape character and signage, creating a strong gateway south of the Gorge area will require a comprehensive reinvestment effort in the surrounding vacant and underutilized parcels.



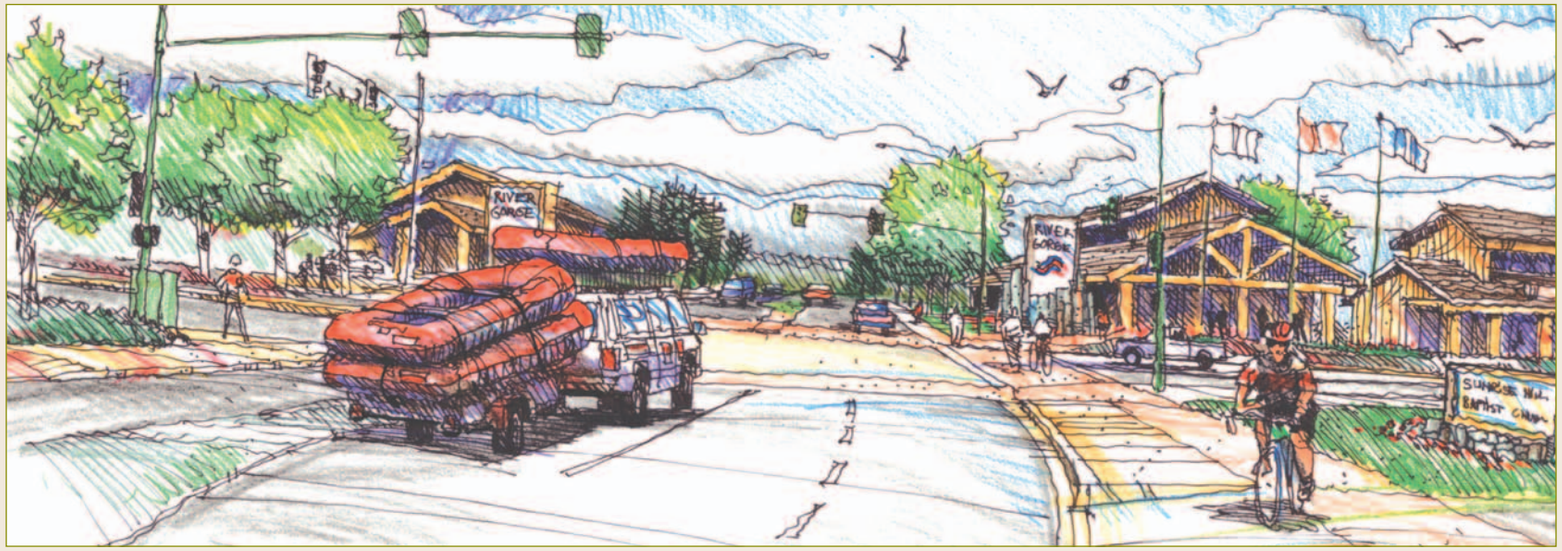
The drawing above shows the potential redevelopment of the area around the intersection of Government Way and Sunset Boulevard. The photos of the area today highlight the need for reinvestment in the area.



Gateway entrance today



Motels line Sunset Boulevard today.



The Southern Gateway will become an energized recreation hub with visitor-serving amenities.

PRIORITY PROJECT 10 PEACEFUL VALLEY BOAT LAUNCHES (R-1)

The existing Water Avenue site and Clarke Avenue Pump Station were identified as strategic locations for improved launch sites for rafters and paddle-through users.

The launches will provide a turn-around/drop-off for shuttles carrying rafters and paddle-through users. A small parking lot with approximately 15 parking spaces for time-limited use by kayakers and rafters will minimize on-street parking by non-residents. It is possible that Peaceful Valley residents could use the lot in the evenings so that it serves the needs of all users.

Over time, as the parking demand for the river access increases, overflow parking can be accommodated in the Confluence area, near the 'A' Street and Government Way intersection; and in the Southern Gateway shuttle service will provided to prevent heavy traffic within Peaceful Valley.

By providing multiple launch sites, individual paddle-through users and rafters will find parking without congesting either location.

Facilities that support use of the launch sites including a restroom, trash receptacles, and interpretive and wayfinding signage will be designed to have a minimal effect on the neighborhood.



The existing Water Avenue put-in point is the most used launch site along the river.

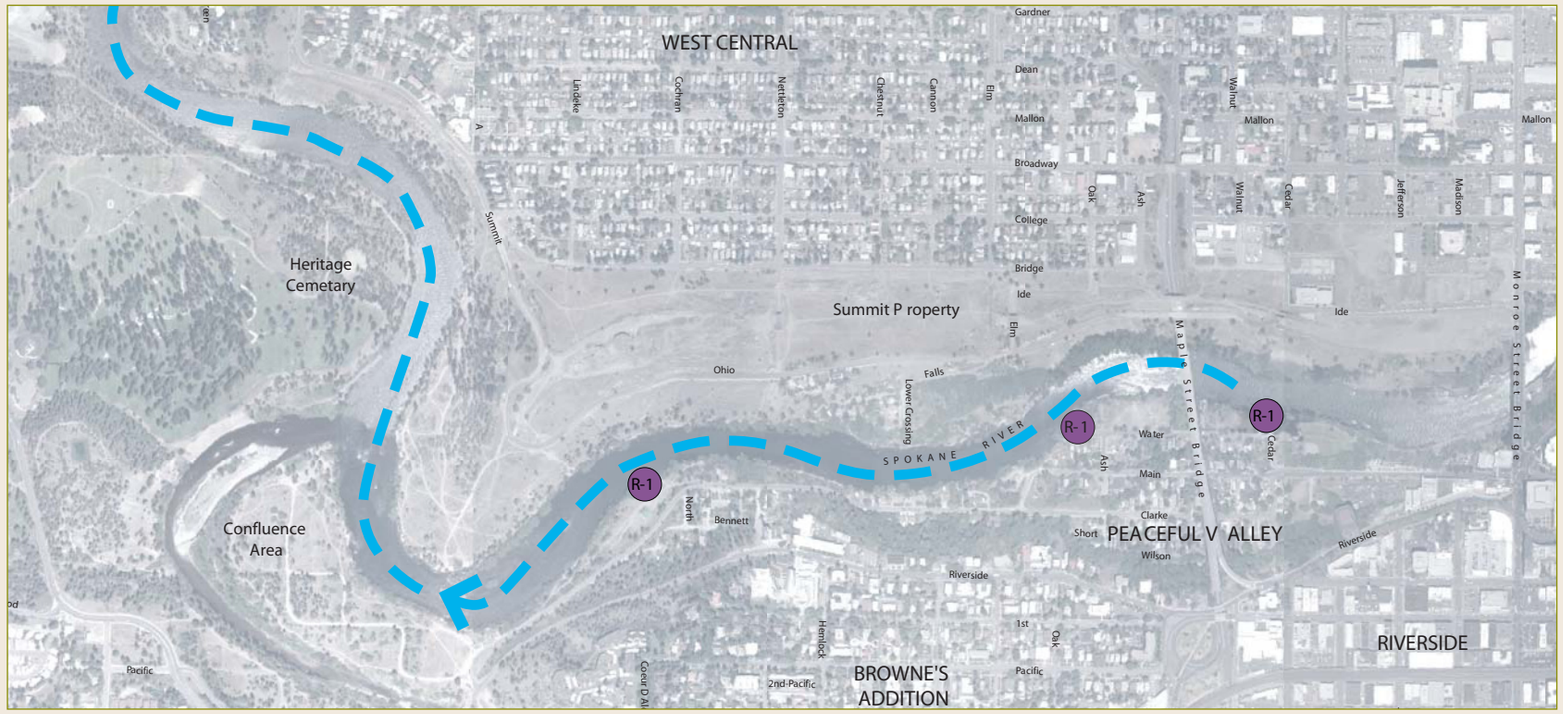


SOURCE: azfoto.com/Spokane Chamber

Individual kayakers will benefit from well-managed launch areas.



The launch areas must be designed to be sensitive to the neighborhood and the natural habitat.



Peaceful Valley Boat Launches

PRIORITY PROJECT 11 WHITEWATER PARK (R-6)

The primary location for a whitewater park will be just below the recently completed Sandifur Memorial Bridge with a secondary location possible at Glover Field. These locations individually or as a whole will create a regional recreational destination for kayakers and spectators.

Natural rock-based structures that are anchored in the river will form drops and pools to create challenging features for kayakers and exciting traverses for rafters, canoeists and tubers.

Various feature heights will assure an extended kayaking and rafting season despite the seasonal changes in Spokane River flows throughout the year.

The natural rock drops and pool features will help fish habitat, making deep pools that become resting places for trout and waterfalls that increase oxygen supplies and support food sources.



The whitewater park features will both improve the wildlife habitat and create a recreational destination.



The images above and left are examples of another successful whitewater park.



The Spokane River today attracts kayakers.



The character of the stretch of the river below the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge will be maintained with the addition of the whitewater park.



The whitewater park will be sensitive to cultural and habitat areas.

PRIORITY PROJECT 12 TRIBAL CULTURAL CENTER (I-8)

The Spokane and other tribes have formed the United Native Americans of Spokane Public Development Authority to evaluate the sites and coordinate the development of a tribal cultural center close to the Falls.

The cultural center would provide the region's tribes an opportunity to share their tribal history with visitors, as well as well as a place to celebrate and participate in the ongoing activities of the tribes. Arts, exhibits, performances and gatherings will be coordinated at this facility.

Three sites currently being considered are:

- Veterans Court Park
- 'A' Street just south of Riverside
- A location in the eastern portion of the Summit site that is yet to be determined

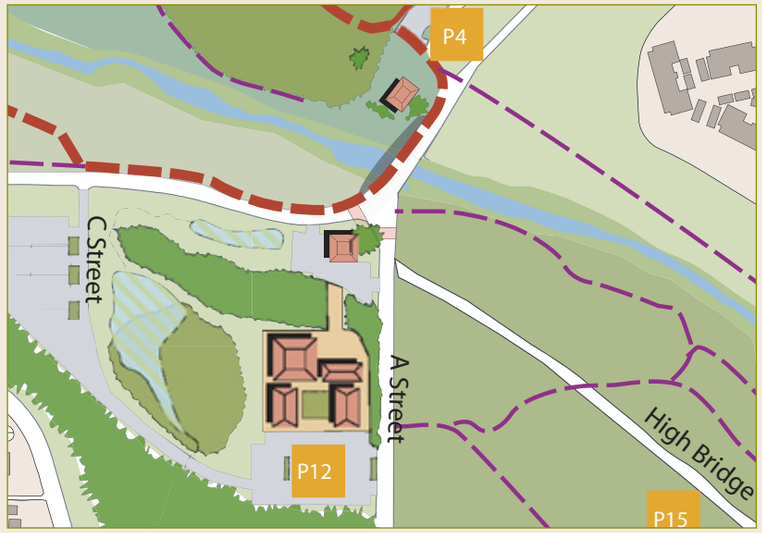
The center could be an anchor for interpretation whether located at the Confluence area or closer to Downtown and should be integrated with pedestrian and bike ways.



The potential site at 'A' Street would be perched on the bluff overlooking the Confluence area to the northeast and High Bridge Park to the southeast (above the temporary facility shown here).



Veterans Court Park, pictured across the river, is a potential site for the new Tribal Center providing dramatic views of Downtown and the Falls.



This sketch shows the potential site at 'A' Street.



The potential site area north of the river shows how the center could have a direct relationship with the river, Gorge area and Downtown.

PRIORITY PROJECT 13 HUNTINGTON PARK IMPROVEMENTS (I-6)

Huntington Park is an urban refuge for wildlife that plays an important historical, interpretive and practical role in the life of the river and Lower Falls. Constructed by Avista Corporation as part of the Monroe Street Generating Facility Redevelopment Project in 1992, it surrounds an operating generation station and provides a critical transition between the urban texture of Downtown and the Gorge area. Avista has made over $280,000 in improvements to the park resulting in the type of critical balance between development, conservation and access that the Strategic Master Plan strives to achieve.

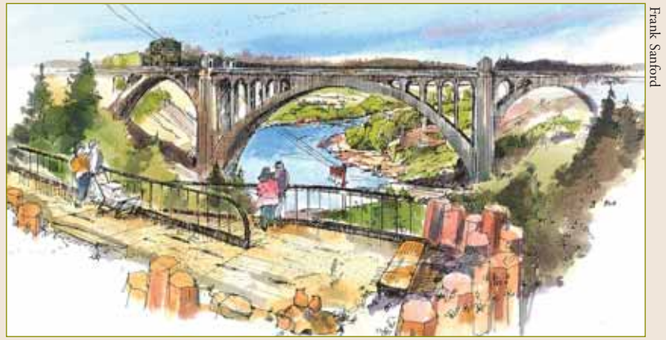
Connecting Riverfront Park to Huntington Park with the creation of a pedestrian interpretive plaza in the current location of the city hall parking lot will result in the opening of a grand vista of the river, Gorge and Falls.



Fountains, public art and wayfinding signage will tell the story of the City's connection and history with the Spokane Falls.

Creating a pedestrian connection from the plaza into the heart of Huntington Park will enhance the visibility of the park and provide the critical access to the Lower Falls and river. The creation of this connection needs to ensure continued access to Avista's facilities, stability of the existing slopes and careful evaluation of appropriate and cost effective levels of ADA access.

Huntington Park Improvements will consist of historic features and exhibits associated with the Spokane Falls, salmon harvest, tribal gatherings, and power generation. These themes will link to the other Gorge area interpretive themes of railroads, mills, and the rise of an industrial city at the Falls. Development of the interpretive plan will require a careful balance between linking the diverse history of the site with consideration for clarity of the major themes of tribal history and current use in power generation. An interpretive area centered in



Frank Sanford

The drawing shows the "Grand Entry" staircase design, which is one of the four specific projects that were part of the original Concept Plan. Source: Friends of the Falls

Huntington Park will further emphasize the evolution of the city at the Falls, telling the story of past uses, industries and current environmental issues.

Future improvements may include improved pedestrian access, collaborative identification and preservation of viewsheds, connections to Downtown and Riverfront Park, artwork (spearfishing sculpture), interpretation of remnant foundations and future enhancements of the park including new circulation, plazas and amenities. Future design and implementation will require careful coordination with Avista Corporation to ensure compatibility with the Monroe Street Hydroelectric Development's operation and maintenance needs, and compliance with the FERC license.



Huntington Park has great access to Downtown Spokane and City Hall.

PRIORITY PROJECT 14 MONROE STREET BRIDGE SOUTH UNDERCROSSING (PB-4)

There are currently no safe trail connections between Huntington Park and Peaceful Valley.

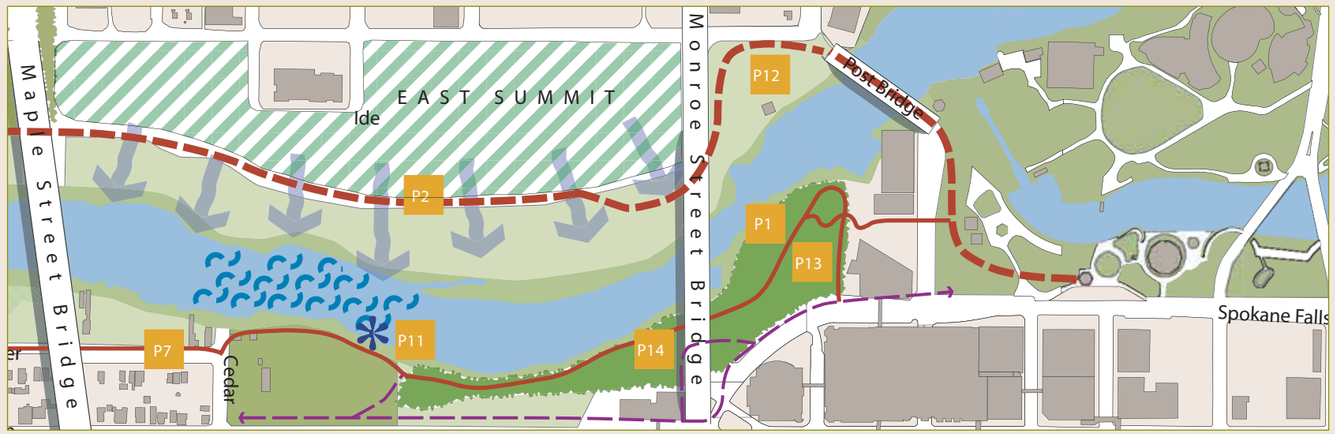
There are two proposed trail alignments:

The first trail alignment is from the new Monroe Street Bridge Overlook on Spokane Falls Boulevard, under the southern most arch of the bridge to the Spokane Club property and Main Street. The installation of the trail under the south arch of the Monroe Street Bridge will separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic at Monroe Street increasing pedestrian safety and improving vehicular travel.

The second is from the base of Huntington Park under the Monroe Street Bridge along the southern edge of the river using slope modifications and retaining walls. The trail would be a dramatic connection between the Gorge area and Downtown Spokane.

These crossings will provide a critical link of the pedestrian loop that is direct and safe. They will connect Peaceful Valley, Glover Field, Huntington Park, Riverfront Park and Downtown.

These projects are separate from the rehabilitated Monroe Street Bridge, but will need to be integrated in a sensitive way that contribute to the use of the bridge.



Monroe Street Bridge Undercrossings



The southenmost arch, pictured above, will be excavated to provide a safe connection under the bridge.



Aesthetic features associated with both hardscapes (retaining wall, bridge, etc.) and softscapes (fill slopes, etc.) should be incorporated into the crossing to make it a desirable and safe connection.



Security lighting may be advisable due to the lack of penetrable light during portions of the day and for the safety of nighttime users.

PRIORITY PROJECT 15 HIGH BRIDGE PARK MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT (R-7)

High Bridge Park is envisioned as a family-friendly park with both passive and active recreational opportunities for all age groups.

Currently, High Bridge Park is relatively unprogrammed. The majority of the park is used for group gatherings, passive recreation and conservation.

Neighborhood concerns include improved trail access, maintenance, safety provisions and additional amenities for family outings.

With input from the community, the Spokane Parks Department and Park and Recreation Board will be the lead agency to create a Master Plan for this 200-acre park.



The numerous high-quality resources that High Bridge Park has to offer can be improved and enhanced with a Master Plan, including the protection of sensitive species areas around Hangman Creek.



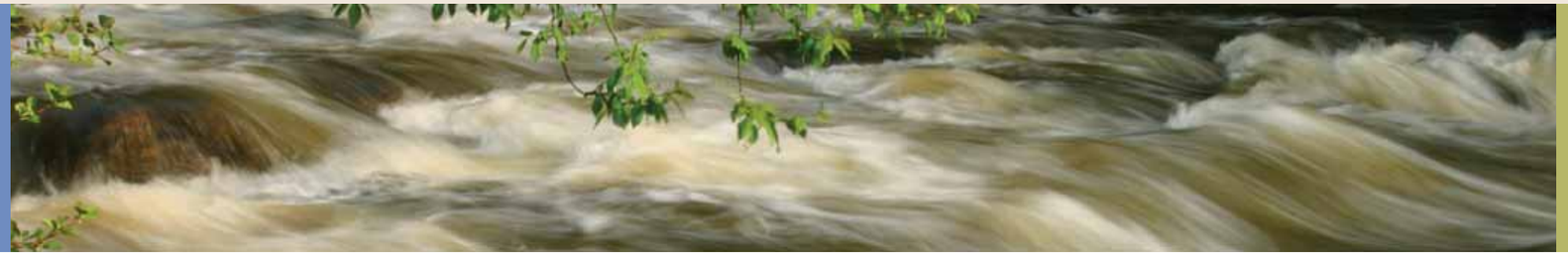
High Bridge Park from above



High Bridge Park Pavilion



High Bridge Park Area



4

strategic master plan elements

In the previous chapter, 15 priority projects were identified that can encourage the Gorge area's activation in a timely and manageable way. They were chosen from numerous project opportunities for Gorge area improvements because of the support the community has shown for them and their ability to "set the stage" and serve as catalysts for the rest of the Plan.

This chapter provides greater explanation of these 15 projects, as well as all of the other projects identified throughout the planning process within each planning element. All projects are described in detail to provide clear understanding and direction, key issues and considerations, and program elements. Cost estimates are provided as guides for the majority of the projects unless they are market driven or too policy-based (such as those in the Economic Development Element and Green Infrastructure Element).

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for copies of the plan:

www.friendsofthefalls.org
www.downtown.spokane.net
www.spokanecity.org

CHAPTER 4

strategic master plan elements

4.1 transportation, circulation and parking element

4.1.1 GOALS

Goal 1: Provide a safe, efficient, accessible, and cost-effective transportation system offering viable choices for moving people to, from and throughout the Gorge area, with logical connections to surrounding neighborhoods and the downtown core area.

Goal 2: Provide an open public involvement process in the development and implementation of transportation improvements serving the Gorge area. Assure that community standards and values, such as aesthetics and neighborhood protection, are incorporated.

Goal 3: Provide a financially sustainable transportation system for the Gorge area that is actively used, managed and maintained throughout the course of the next 20 years.

Goal 4: Ensure that reasonable parking opportunities exist to support Gorge area features, with sensitivity to local neighborhoods, the natural environment and geographic limitations.



Approaching Spokane from the west.

4.1.2 GUIDELINES

In order to achieve the goals identified above, the following guidelines are needed to guide decision-making and address the issues listed below:

1. ***Transportation and Land Use Changes*** The impact of development on existing and proposed transportation systems must be a major consideration in reviewing future proposals affecting the Gorge area. New development should be required to make transportation improvements both on- and off-site to mitigate transportation impacts, including, but not limited to, the dedication of additional right-of-way and preservation of projected transportation corridors. Transportation facilities should be visually compatible with adjacent land uses and properties. Disruptions to residents, businesses and visitors should be minimized during the construction and reconstruction of transportation facilities. Development proposals that affect State and Federal Routes shall be coordinated with the Washington Department of Transportation, the Spokane Regional Transportation Council and City of Spokane. Provide adequate emergency service access in and around the Gorge area and beyond as appropriate.

2. ***Transportation Planning and Participation*** Community involvement in developing transportation system features is critical to success and especially so during the design and programming of new transportation improvements. Neighborhood and community involvement should be viewed as key components when planning for new and/or modified transportation infrastructure in order to minimize negative transportation effects upon the Peaceful Valley, West Central, and Browne's Addition Neighborhoods and provide neighborhood connections within them.

3. ***Air Quality Management*** Protecting and enhancing the area's air quality is important. Air quality can be protected by managing vehicle miles traveled and trips generated and by using transit and non-motorized transportation modes.

4. ***New Street Construction*** The construction and/or reconstruction of any new street should be in compliance with all previous planning efforts within and adjacent to the Gorge area. New streets should be logical extensions of existing streets, with design features in accordance with the adjacent land use function. Encourage transportation improvements that preserve the natural panorama of skylines and respect the area's natural and historic resources.

5. ***Transportation Choices*** While local government should develop a transportation system that provides alternative choices of travel, private enterprise should be encouraged to provide alternative transportation choices. Public transit should be supported as an essential public service. On-street bicycle lanes or off-street pedestrian /bicycle paths should connect all neighborhoods.

6. ***Concurrency*** Transportation facilities and services to accommodate growth should be provided as development occurs using funds from both public and private sources. New development should pay its fair share for improvements.

7. ***Downtown*** The movement of traffic to and from Downtown should be considered in planning, designing and building new transportation system features to serve the Gorge area.

8. ***Arterial Streets*** Access points along principal arterials and minor arterials should be designed to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of traffic and accommodate transit use. New arterials should not be constructed within or through established neighborhoods, but improvements to existing arterials within established neighborhoods should be allowed.

9. ***Street Lighting*** Glare and light pollution to the night sky and adjacent properties should be minimized without compromising public safety through the use of appropriate lighting fixtures.

4.1.3 PROJECTS

VEHICULAR ROUTE PROJECTS

Spokane Gorge Boulevard (T-1)

Description:

The present access road along the north rim consists of Ohio and Ide Avenues, which allow both motorized and non-motorized travel. The combination of these roadways incorporates a graveled surfacing section, with curb and gutter (and some sidewalk on the south side of the roadway) from approximately Cedar Street (eastern limit) to the connection with a paved roadway section on Summit Boulevard near College Street (western limit). Current access to these roadways is primarily via the Ash Street connection to Broadway (to the north) and the intersection of Broadway and Summit Boulevard (to the west).

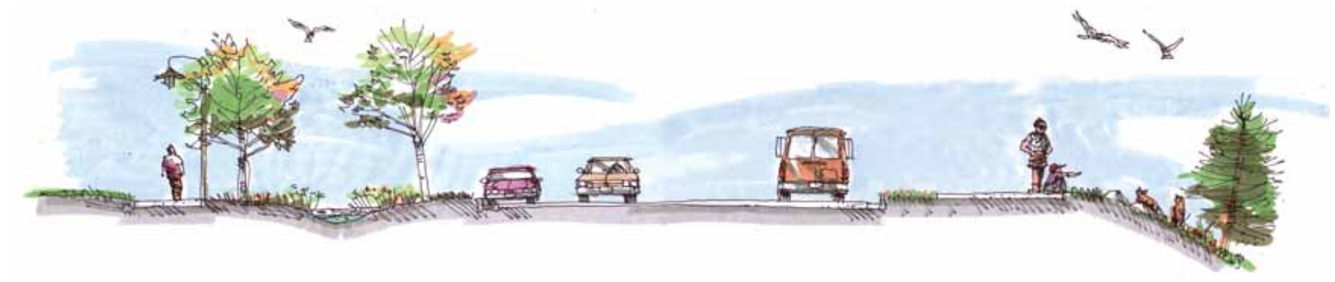
The development of a panoramic roadway on the north side of the Gorge area is vital to a variety of potential land uses and functions for this area. The reconstruction of these roadways, between the west end of the Summit site and Monroe Street, improves access and circulation to the Gorge area and can better connect the areas within the 77-acre site. The character and adjacent land uses will likely vary along the length of the new boulevard, necessitating different roadway features and parameters. The location of the Boulevard is shown on the "Transportation Improvement Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.1. Regional routes and the panoramic loop are shown on the "Regional Transportation" diagram, Figure 4.2.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

Several considerations must be recognized before the "Spokane Gorge Boulevard" project can be realized. The new boulevard must provide both usable and aesthetic value to the surrounding area. The area from Monroe Street, west to the Maple Street Bridge, will likely develop as an urban in-



Spokane Gorge Boulevard will be incorporated with the Centennial Trail.



Overlook points, pedestrian amenities and runoff treatment should be incorporated into the Boulevard's design.

fill, multi-use development (i.e., high-density residential, office, retail, etc.). Because of this, it will have travel characteristics and requirements substantially different than portions further west. Further west of the extension of Maple Street Bridge, the adjacent environment will be more recreation-based on the south side and residential on the north sides of the new boulevard roadway, therefore requiring different roadway treatments. Both sections will need to incorporate the Centennial Trail extension, as well as appropriate connectivity features to the West Central Neighborhood and the downtown core. The following is a preliminary sampling of key considerations to evaluate as this project develops:

Section between Maple Street and Monroe Street:

- This section of the proposed boulevard will tie into Monroe Street at a yet to be determined location. The intersection is currently in the planning/preliminary design stage and may be anywhere from one to two blocks south of College. The intersection will be designed by the City of Spokane and will incorporate the selected alternative presented in the Monroe/Lincoln Corridor Study previously prepared by the Spokane Regional Transportation Council (SRTC).
- Due to the potential "high-density" usages along this section, the roadway section should incorporate appropriate pedestrian features, corridor lighting, on-street parking, and landscaping. The approved Planned Unit Development (PUD) plan for the Summit site and previous West

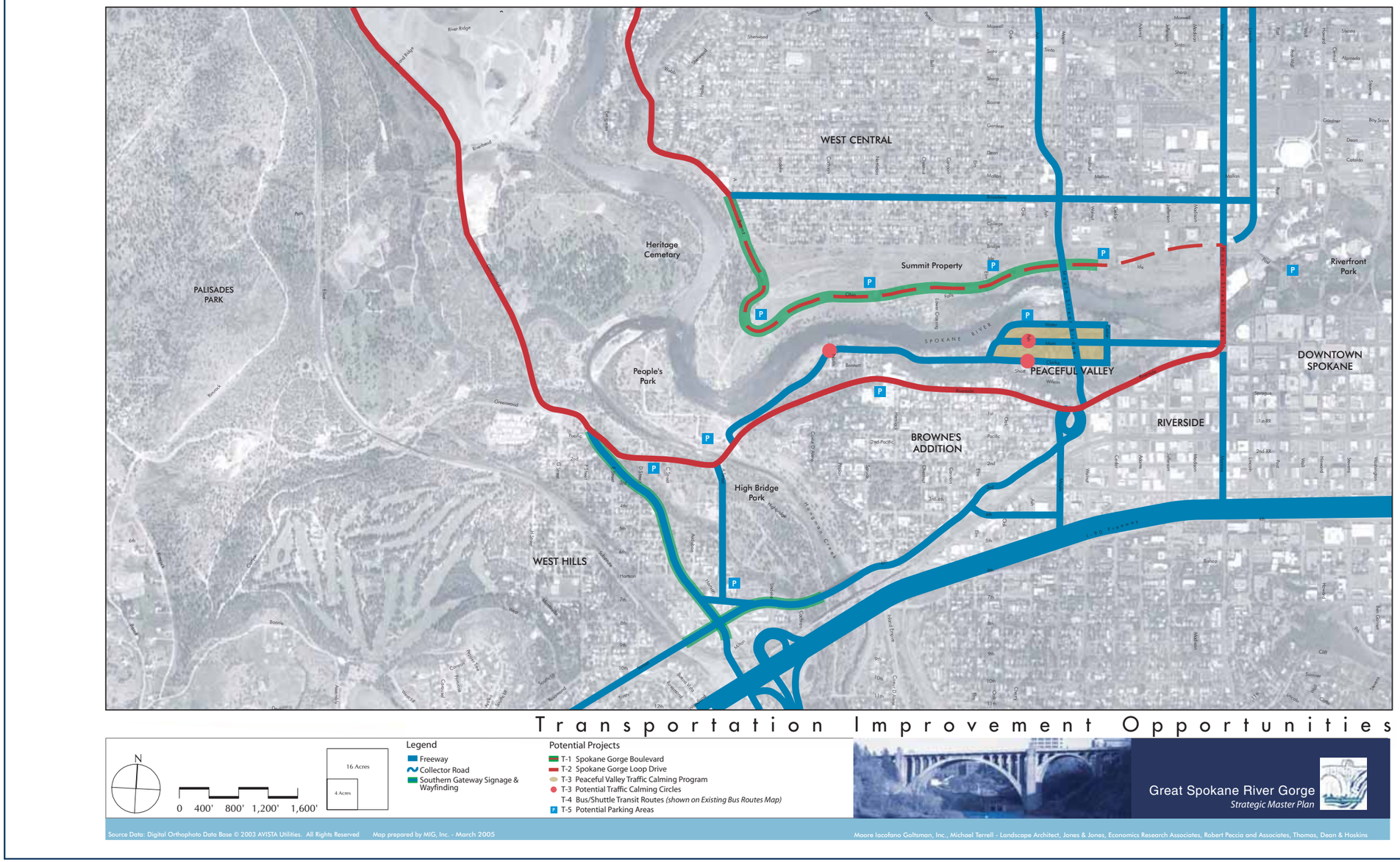


Figure 4.1: Transportation Improvement Opportunities Diagram.

Central Neighborhood plans address vehicular and pedestrian connection from the neighborhood to the Spokane Gorge Boulevard.

- Continuity between the Government Complex to the north, the proposed land uses in the Summit Site, and the Gorge area and downtown area should be preserved.

Section between west end of Summit site and Maple Street:

- This section will provide access to different recreational opportunities along the north rim, including the North Point Overlook, the trail leading south to the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the Hamblen Conservation area, and potentially others. This section will be more scenic and recreational/view-shed oriented.
- This section should incorporate parking on both sides of the street only, and have appropriate pedestrian linkages to the north reaching out into the Summit site and West Central Neighborhood.
- The opportunity exists to vary the alignment of the new boulevard slightly from what is currently in place to provide some separation from the north rim and the south side of the roadway section.

Development Program Elements:

- New asphalt roadway, with corresponding crushed top surfacing and base course. Provides for two 12-foot travel lanes and two parking lanes (one each side) with 8' width each. Total asphalt width equals 40 feet. Note that cost estimate for parking lanes is included under project T-4, and not this project. Approximate length of new roadway is 1.25 miles (6,600 feet).
- New concrete curb and gutter (both sides of roadway).
- New signs and pavement markings.
- New concrete sidewalk on north side of roadway (separated by landscaped boulevard). Assumed to be 5 feet in width.
- Appropriate landscaping treatments for boulevard areas.
- Roadway lighting (decorative on path adjacent to road or actual road luminaries).
- Storm drainage features as appropriate (curb inlets and underground storm sewer main).

Some major work items are as follows: Surfacing quantity includes 17,600 SY (asphalt, cushion and base course); curb and gutter equals 13,200 lineal feet; 5-foot wide concrete sidewalk for 6,600 feet; approximately one light assembly every 300 feet along roadway; miscellaneous landscaping; miscellaneous signs/pavement markings; and underground storm drainage system.

Estimated Cost:

Planning level cost estimate of $1,250,000 includes all of the above features for the length of the new roadway (approximately 6,600 lineal feet), along with a 15 percent contingency. Recent unit costs for many items were obtained from the City of Spokane website.

Spokane Gorge Loop Drive (T-2)

Description:

Existing roadways and links that will comprise the "Spokane Gorge Loop Drive" begin at the intersection of Government Way and Riverside Avenue, traversing northwest along Government Way to the intersection of Fort George Wright Drive. The loop then follows Fort George Wright Drive east, across the T.J. Meenach Bridge, to the intersection with Pettet Drive. The route then follows existing roadways in a southeasterly direction along Pettet Drive, West Point Drive, and Summit Boulevard to the intersection with Broadway. At Broadway, the Loop connects with the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard by following the north rim to its intersection with Monroe Street. The final legs of the Loop traverse south along Monroe Street, to Riverside Avenue, and then westerly to the intersection of Riverside Avenue and Government Way.

The development of a "Spokane Gorge Loop Drive" is a compelling component of the overall transportation access to the area. The Loop Drive should be added to the City of Spokane's Scenic/Historic "City Drive" with applicable signage in accordance with the City's standards. The Spokane Gorge Boulevard project (previously noted as T-1) is a distinct segment in the overall Loop Drive. The location of the loop is shown on the "Transportation Improvement Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.1. Regional routes providing access to the loop are further shown on the "Regional Transportation" diagram, Figure 4.2.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

The Spokane Gorge Loop Drive is an important component to the overall attractability of visitors to this area. Many of the existing roadways that will be part of the Loop Drive are in excellent shape and have excess capacity for vehicles. The current "City Drive" loop could possibly be extended to include the Loop Drive or the Loop Drive could also be a separate subset of the "City Drive" that appears on local maps. Established residential areas along the Loop Drive will have to be carefully recognized to minimize disturbances to the surrounding neighborhoods. In those areas, features such as wayfinding signs and pedestrian treatments may be appropriate. Getting visitors to the Loop Drive is also an important component, and because of this, regional transportation routes have been



The Loop Drive will wrap around the North Point Overlook and north to the T.J. Meenach Bridge, linking up with Government Way.

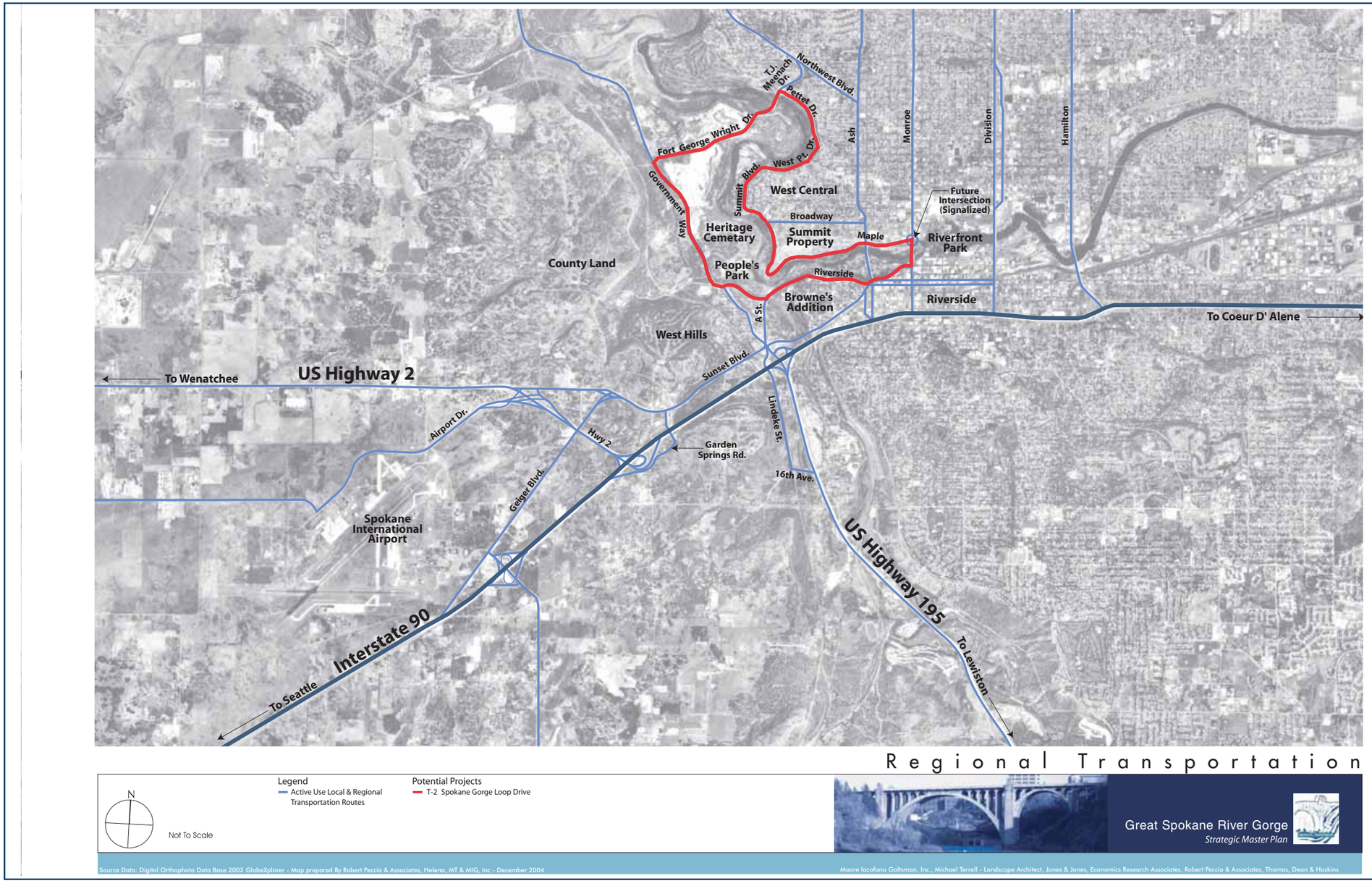


Figure 4.2: Regional Transportation Diagram.

identified with appropriate wayfinding locations. A variety of interchange access points are available from Interstate 90 to capture regional travelers from the west and east. Additionally, travelers from the south using Highway 95 will also be channelized to the "Southern Gateway," which will be the main entry point for the Gorge area (near the intersection of Sunset Boulevard and Government Way).

Development Program Elements:

- New roadway access signing, adjacent to existing and proposed roadways, including support foundations and posts. Signing should include official "City Drive" signs in accordance to City of Spokane requirements, and also specialty "Loop Drive" signs to inform motorists of key access points and directions.
- New pavement markings, as applicable, to channelize vehicles.

Cost Estimate:

New signing and pavements markings are included in the planning level cost estimate of $35,000. It includes allowances of up to 20 "City Drive" signs consistent with current City of Spokane standards ($750 each), 5 specialty signs strategically placed to inform motorists of the "Loop Drive" ($2,000 each), and a $10,000 allowance for miscellaneous pavement markings.

Peaceful Valley Traffic Calming Program (T-3)

Description:

During the planning process the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood has expressed concerns with potential traffic-related issues with a more active Gorge area, including increases in speed, need for parking, trail and bike usage, vandalism, and maintenance of infrastructure.

Sensitivity to local neighborhoods is a core planning principle of this Plan. It is strongly recommended that a traffic calming program be developed and implemented to reduce potential negative traffic impacts on the neighborhood associated with potential Gorge area uses. Preliminary ideas include the placement of traffic circles (in the long-term when traffic conditions dictate) at key entrance locations in the neighborhood (primarily at the intersections of Ash Street and Main, Ash Street and Clarke Avenue, and Clarke Avenue near North Street at the west entrance to the neighborhood), raised crosswalks at appropriate locations, and curb bulb-outs along certain roadway corridors to narrow the roadway and reduce speeds. It should be noted that the intent of the traffic circles at the entrance points to the neighborhood is to visually and physically restrict vehicular traffic speeds and "thru movements," as well as remind drivers that conditions are changing in the neighborhood area. The use of these should be considered only as a "long-term" mitigation measure, if and when traffic conditions deteriorate in the neighborhood over time. They should not be implemented unless traffic issues arise. The approximate areas to be considered for traffic calming features are as shown on the "Transportation Improvement Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.1.



An example of a traffic circle is shown above.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

The development of a traffic calming program for the neighborhood and its eventual implementation should be carefully considered. For example, Clarke Avenue has been added to the City of Spokane's "Arterial Street Plan" as a neighborhood collector and does carry traffic and transit vehicles (Route 27). In a case like this, given the geometric constraints of the roadway, traffic circles may not be viable due to bus turning requirements. A more appropriate traffic calming treatment in this case may be curb bulb-outs to narrow the roadway, but not affect needed turning radii for larger vehicles.

Development Program Elements:

- Three small traffic circles throughout the neighborhood, which includes decorative landscaping in the centers of the circles.
- Six curb bulb-outs at various locations along Clarke Avenue and Main.
- Two raised crosswalks along Clarke Avenue, with appropriate signing and pavement markings.

Cost Estimate:

The planning level cost estimate of $80,000 incorporates three potential traffic circles ($15,000 each), six curb bulb-outs along neighborhood corridors/intersections ($5,000 each) and two raised crosswalks with appropriate signing/pavement markings ($2,500 each).

TRANSIT PROJECTS

Bus/Shuttle Transit Routes (T-4)

Description:

Presently, several existing transit routes serve the area's residents and adjacent land use within the Gorge area. Conversations with the Spokane Transit Authority (STA) personnel indicate that the routes surrounding the Gorge area are well-used routes in their system. The primary existing transit routes that serve the land areas immediately adjacent to the Gorge area are shown on the "Existing Transportation Network" diagram in Chapter 2 and are generally described as follows:

- Transit Route 20 (North Loop—Eastbound and Westbound)
- Transit Route 21 (West Broadway)
- Transit Route 23 (Maple–Ash)
- Transit Route 27 (Crestline)
- Transit Route 64 (Airport Via Geiger)

Providing alternative modes of travel to the Gorge area is a worthy endeavor given the natural and scenic value of the area. The opportunity exists for the development of additional transit/bus shelters to complement the existing routes, as well as the creation of new shuttle links (private or public) to serve the variety of future uses in the area. An example of a new shuttle route may be a potential segment between the proposed Southern Gateway and the proposed Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point or the Water Avenue Boat Launch.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

Financial sustainability is a key component of the future transit system routes through the Gorge area and must consider funding constraints before implementing any new expanded services.



Comfortable transit shelters should be incorporated into the design of the Gorge activity nodes.

Concessionaires utilizing the Southern Gateway as their business base could potentially participate in the funding of private shuttle service between the Southern Gateway and the Confluence Visitor Arrival Point area. In addition, the opportunity for private shuttle service associated with the rafting/kayaking industry exists whereby concessionaires could shuttle their clients from the Southern Gateway to the designated Peaceful Valley Boat Launches.

New transit shelters should be considered at high use area locations, such as the Southern Gateway, Visitor Arrival Point, and future developments at the Summit site.

Development Program Elements:

- Two (2) new bus shelters at the Visitor Arrival Point and the Southern Gateway area. Shelters include all concrete work, structural work, purchase and delivery of pre-fabricated shelter units in compliance with Spokane Transit Authority (STA) requirements, and installation.
- New signing elements to reinforce bus shelters and scheduling changes—including modifications to published STA schedules.

Cost Estimate:

Planning level cost estimate of $40, 000 includes two prefabricated bus shelters in the amount of $12,000 each, installation funds in the amount of $10,000 for the two shelters, and $6,000 for miscellaneous signing and schedule change/brochure development.

PARKING PROJECTS

Parking Areas (T-5)

Description:

Current parking opportunities in the planning area are limited and scattered. Direct parking opportunities to the river area, west of the downtown core, generally either comprises a mix of undeveloped gravel parking locations, or on-street locations within the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood, Browne's Addition (along Riverside Avenue), or the north rim. Near the downtown core, parking facilities are more prevalent to various degrees (i.e., near Riverfront Park and along Post Street). Parking conflicts with downtown workers and neighborhood residents are apparent along Main Avenue within Peaceful Valley and have been brought out in the public workshops held on the project.

The development of parking is an integral part of the future land uses associated with the Gorge area. Identified recreational opportunities, catalytic development sites and pedestrian and bike ways all will have requirements pertinent to parking. In some areas, very modest parking needs will be required and should be "time-restricted". In other areas, only drop-off/pick-up areas will be viable. Exact parking requirements should be founded on the most probable land usage as development occurs

within the area. The following descriptions will serve to present preliminary ideas and locations for the various parking needs. It should be recognized that although parking issues came up during the first public meeting by residents living in the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood, an analysis of the neighborhoods' parking limitations and exploration of a parking permit system is beyond the scope of this Plan. However, the recent downtown parking management plan of the City and the Downtown Spokane Partnership (DSP) suggests a possible residential parking program in Peaceful Valley or in other close neighborhoods.



Planting strips, as shown above, are common ways to treat water runoff on-site, as well as to improve the quality of the parking lot.

Preliminary locations for parking improvements to date have been identified as noted below and as shown on the "Transportation Improvement Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.1:

Location A: Spokane Gorge Boulevard

This new roadway section on the north rim should have parallel parking available on both sides of the street. The predominant traffic direction will be from the downtown area traveling west. It is expected that visitors using this parking will either be short-term users that want to view the Gorge from the north rim, or those that may want to access the Centennial Trail system. It is not suggested that any time restrictions be placed on this parallel parking. Estimated Cost = $235,000 (Two 8-foot parking lanes at 6,600 feet = 11,733 SY @ $20/SY total asphalt, cushion, and gravel base course).

Location B: North Point Overlook

The approved PUD plan shows a trailhead and parking area to the east. This location should be considered as well as a location near the new trail from the North Point Overlook to the Sandifur Memorial Bridge. Either area should have a very short-term, small-scale parking lot off of the new Spokane Gorge Boulevard. The primary purpose of this lot will be to allow visitors to park and walk to the North Point Overlook. Time restrictions should be between one and two hours, and the parking area should close at sunset. This may necessitate the installation of a gate/barricade that can be opened and closed at the beginning and end of each day. The proposed parking should provide for 20 parking spaces. Angled spaces and one-way directional flow is preferable to minimize right-of-way needs and encourage defined circulation through the parking lot. Parking lot lighting and trash receptacles should be implemented. Estimated Cost = $80,000 (20 spaces at $4,000 per space).

Location C: Raft/Kayak Access Points

This parking need is required to serve the types of vehicles using this recreational opportunity. Four locations have been identified, including two in the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood, at the western end of Water Avenue and at the Clarke Avenue pump station; the third near the proposed Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point; and the fourth next to Glover Field. All will require time restrictions (1-2 hours) and also require enough space to allow for the movement of vehicles pulling trailers and/or shuttle buses. These primarily include the installation of a gate/barricade that can be opened and closed at the beginning and end of each day, the provision of 15 angled parking spaces, one-way vehicle circulation to minimize right-of-way needs and encourage defined circulation through the parking lot, lighting and trash receptacles.

Note that the location near Water Avenue and the Clarke Avenue pump station may require different approaches to parking needs. In the short-term, a parking development scenario, as noted above, will be sufficient to address current users of the Gorge area. In the long-term, utilizing a shuttle system from the Southern Gateway or VAP will likely be necessary to control activity in the neighborhood. This will need to be monitored over time. These lots should have a tubular steel gate/barricade that can be closed at the end of the day. Strict compliance with any curfew policies that might be in place through the Parks and Recreation Department should be adhered to. This will keep potential loiterers and vandals out of the parking area at night, benefiting the adjacent neighborhood and residents. Low level, aesthetic lighting should be in place in this lot to deter vandals and reduce potential impacts to area wildlife. This should also apply to the locations at Glover Field and the Confluence area as well.

On-street parking along the north side of Water Avenue should also be allowed, with time restrictions (for example two-hour limits with no parking before sunrise and after sunset). Consideration for the parking needs of surrounding residents should be considered in the final design and management of the parking facility. Estimated Cost = $450,000 (45 spaces total between four proposed lots at $5,000 per space).

Location D: City Hall

The reconfiguration of Post Street Bridge into a pedestrian only bridge could provide opportunities for increased parking capacity on Post Street. The layout of the parking will change significantly from what is currently available based on conceptual plans for the Grand Staircase previously prepared by "Friends of the Falls." The existing City Hall parking area will become a park/courtyard area, leading to pedestrian access sloping towards the River. Parking access to the Avista garage will be provided through the northern boundary of the existing parking footprint. City Hall could replace lost parking with diagonal street parking.

Location E: Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point

This area is one of the primary development sites and provides a great opportunity for larger, expanded parking for a variety of uses. The presence of a Visitor Center or Interpretive Site will create a definable parking need. The proximity to the extended "Centennial Trail" and the recently completed Sandifur Memorial Bridge will make this area an ideal "jumping-off" point for many different trail/bikeway uses. The existing landscape has been disturbed over time, and new parking facilities can be created in this area with a minimal amount of disturbance to sensitive areas. It is suggested that parking spaces amounting to at least twenty (20) spots be planned for the VAP, and a much larger overflow location of eighty (80) parking spots at "A" Street and Riverside Avenue. Estimated Cost = $600,000 (100 spaces * $6,000 per space).

Location F: Southern Gateway Staging/Satellite Parking Area

The site proposed as the Southern Gateway Development Area will likely be comprised of a variety of mixed uses. Parking needs will be heavy for this catalytic site. Recreational users should be able to use this site for parking to access the trail/bikeway system, and concessionaires as well will need both short-term and long-term parking. Radiuses from the street/parking lot interface need to be properly designed to accommodate larger recreational and bus-type vehicles. The types of parking needed should be very dependent on the types of developments attracted to this area, and most parking should be private parking associated with the private businesses, as appropriate. Minimal public parking should be provided, and should be concentrated along the northern portion of the Southern Gateway to provide convenient trail access to the Gorge area. Estimated Cost = $90,000 (20 spaces at $4,500 per space).

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- As development within the planning area occurs, exact parking needs will be known from the size/function of the anticipated usage.
- Parking lot lighting should be considered from a safety standpoint and an aesthetic standpoint. The type of lighting should be selected based on anticipated use of lot and neighborhood concerns. For example, low level security lighting is appropriate for daytime only lots, whereas fully illuminated luminaries, typically seen along roadways, may be appropriate for larger, more used locations.
- Common sense, attainable design standards should be utilized to ensure the parking lots provide the most efficient and usable layout.



Existing areas of pocket parking, as shown above, are sheltered by planting and blend into the natural landscape.

Development Program Elements:

- New asphalt surfacing in all new parking lots.
- Crushed top surfacing and gravel base course to limit long-term maintenance needs should be placed underneath asphalt.
- New signing and pavement markings. Handicap parking accessibility, Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) signs, time restrictive signs, and special parking signs (i.e., raft/kayak only) are some examples.
- Trash receptacles at all parking lot locations.
- Parking lot lighting at all locations (some decorative and some full illumination).
- Gates and barricades at locations where lot will be closed during the nighttime.

Cost Estimate:

The planning level cost estimate for the Southern Gateway Parking Area is $1,275,000 and covers parking space construction of between $4,500 and $6,000 per space. These costs are only applicable for surface parking lots. Parking garage spaces are typically between $10,000 and $15,000 per space. There are no parking garage spaces included as part of this planning level estimate.

4.2 pedestrian and bike way element

4.2.1 GOALS

Goal 1: Make non-motorized modes of transportation viable alternatives to the private automobile for travel to, from and throughout the Gorge area.

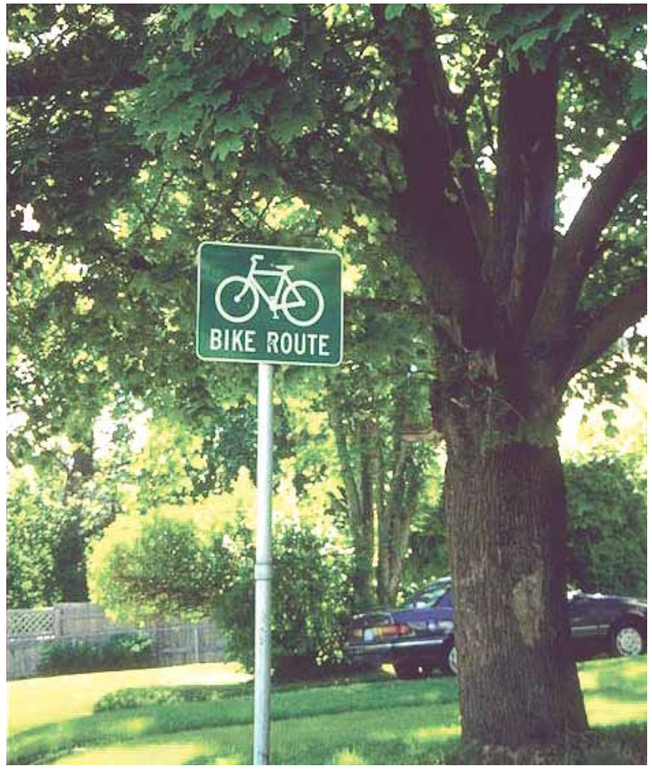
Goal 2: Continue to support expansion of the region's trail system, and extension of the Centennial Trail system, through the Gorge area.

Goal 3: Encourage "pedestrian-friendly" streets for safe and efficient travel of bicyclists and pedestrians throughout the Gorge area.

4.2.2 GUIDELINES

In order to achieve the goals identified above, the following guidelines are needed to guide decision-making and address the pedestrian and bike way projects.

1. Pedestrian and bicycle facilities should be considered when planning transportation system improvements and when reviewing land development proposals.
2. New public and private developments within the planning area should accommodate the bicycle system by providing access to parks, jobs, Downtown, and transit facilities; and should provide users with facilities for safe and direct crossings of principal and minor arterials.
3. Developers should be required to install paths that connect to the bikeway system recommended elsewhere in this Plan. In some cases, it may be appropriate to relax a requirement, such as for a sidewalk on one side of the residential street, in favor of a comparable bicycle path in the development.
4. Provide widened shoulders where possible to accommodate pedestrians/bicycles on existing roadways, with a preference for physical separation between motorized and non-motorized traffic.
5. Identify additional connections between the trails/open space systems in the planning area and the community at-large.



Signage for bike routes and pedestrian trails can increase their use greatly.

6. Provide for connecting streets among neighborhoods, as well as to the other bicycle way locations in the Plan for a new downtown.
7. Continue development of a system of non-motorized routes and formal classifications, consistent with other previously prepared planning studies, to plan for bike paths (Class I), bike lanes (Class II) and shared roadways (Class III).
8. Provide for bicycle amenities throughout the Gorge area (such as bicycle racks and lockers).

4.2.3 PROJECTS

TRAIL EXTENSION PROJECTS

Centennial Trail Completion throughout the Gorge Area (PB-1)

Description:

The Spokane Centennial Trail is a paved path running along the Spokane River from the Idaho State line to Nine Mile Falls. When fully completed, the trail will constitute approximately 37 miles in total length. The Centennial Trail is designated for use by people of all ages and physical capabilities, as well as for accessibility to wheelchair users. The Centennial Trail segments that are currently in place are maintained and operated by the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, in cooperation with Spokane City Parks, Spokane County Parks, and the Friends of the Centennial Trail. Existing trail segments are a mixture of Class I, II and III pathways. The Friends of the Centennial Trail have developed a master plan that extends the Centennial Trail up Riverside to Government Way. The ideal alignment for the trail is to locate it off of Government Way between the cemetery and the Spokane River west of the Summit site. This alignment would minimize vehicular/pedestrian/bicycle conflict while providing stunning views of the Gorge and Downtown Spokane.

The regional and local implications of developing the Centennial Trail on the north rim of the Gorge have been well documented. The completion of the Centennial Trail along the north bank is part of the approved Planned Unit Development (PUD) in place for the Summit site. The new owner of the Summit site has identified their intention to use the existing PUD plan and have acknowledged their intent to include the Centennial Trail as part of their development project. With the completion of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the segment being considered as project PB-1 is a logical link in this important trail system. This new link should connect to the existing trail portion through Riverfront Park, traverse across the Post Street Bridge, underneath the small arch of Monroe Street Bridge

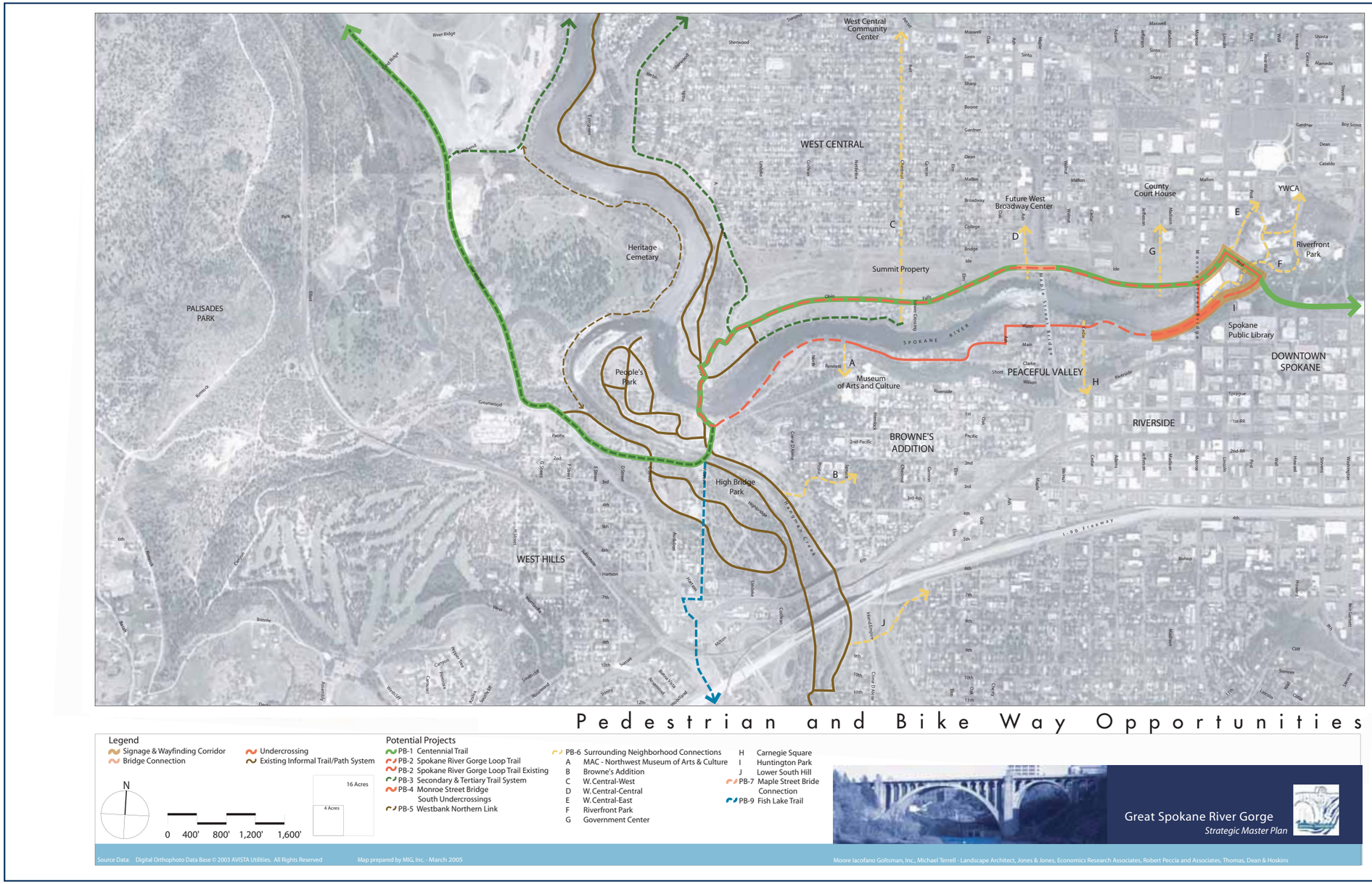


Figure 4.3: Pedestrian and Bike Way Opportunities Diagram.

(future project), and then generally follow the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard along the north rim to the Sandifur Memorial Bridge and points beyond. This is shown graphically on the "Pedestrian and Bike Way Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.3.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- The Post Street Bridge will be closed to vehicular traffic in the future and refurbished as a pedestrian bridge with elements that draw pedestrians to view the Falls and utilize the bridge for events, such as a farmers market and community activities. This project will likely be completed at the same time the Monroe/Lincoln crossover project is constructed, requiring coordination with these two projects to ensure Centennial Trail design features are implemented.
- The opportunity exists to pull the Spokane Gorge Boulevard roadway away from the high bluff slightly to create space for the separation of Centennial Trail from the roadway cross section.
- Although the trail segment could be a "shared lane" within the roadway, preference should be given to separating the trail for aesthetic and operational reasons. In this case, the trail should be located north of the northern rim's bluff and south of the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard.



The Loop Trail will incorporate the newly constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge, as shown above.

- The Centennial Trail link being considered should be designed and constructed to desirable standards (i.e., 10-foot width, paved surface, appropriate signage). If right-of-way issues or other considerations preclude that, minimum standards of 8 feet in width would suffice. These widths are appropriate for a separated facility only.

Development Program Elements:

- New separated bike path on the north rim, built to appropriate standards.
- Appropriate signage and pavement markings.
- Landscaping and other features, such as benches, trash receptacles, etc.

Cost Estimate:

Planning level cost estimate of $235,000 is based on a 10-foot wide separated asphalt pathway, for an approximate length of 7,000 feet. In includes landscaping, signage and pavement markings.

Great Spokane River Gorge Loop Trail (PB-2)

Description:

The proposed pedestrian loop, identified as project PB-2, utilizes a combination of existing routes and proposed routes to provide a circuitous path around the Gorge area. It will utilize several existing segments in the area, including the recently constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the refurbished Post Street Bridge, Main Avenue (in the downtown area), and other existing road/sidewalk segments through the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood. People will have the option to make a shorter loop that utilizes the improved Monroe Street Bridge, as a more urban route with direct relationship to the Falls and Downtown Spokane.

The development of a pedestrian loop traversing the Gorge area, with connectivity to the downtown core and neighborhood centers along the way, is a viable and desirable mechanism to get people to the area. In some cases, this path will follow more important trail features, such as the Centennial Trail contemplated under project PB-1. Furthermore, the proposed pedestrian loop should incorporate several smaller "spurs" to provide direct access to the river's edge and/or individual neighborhoods. The proposed pedestrian loop, developed and shown on the "Pedestrian and Bike Way Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.3, generally traverses the following route:

- Beginning at the proposed Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point (VAP), traversing north across the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge, up to the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard.
- Easterly along the new Centennial Trail Link, above the Maple Street Bridge to Monroe Street Bridge or to the future Post Street Pedestrian Bridge. (Along this stretch an additional loop connection along the north side of the river's edge and up through the lower crossing neighborhood is possible. The lower trail is less formal and not particularly bike-friendly.)
- Once across the Post Street Bridge, the pedestrian loop will traverse past the Avista facility and City Hall to Spokane Falls Boulevard, and west to Main Avenue. Future connections from Spokane Falls Boulevard are recommended (see Huntington Park Improvements, I-4).



The Loop Trail will require various forms of construction. The post construction shown above is ideal for sensitive slope conditions.

- At Main Avenue, the pedestrian trail will cross Monroe Street, traverse easterly along Main Street into the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood and tie into the existing street/sidewalk system near Cedar Street. At this point, the loop should follow existing streets and pedestrians will utilize existing sidewalks.
- Pedestrians will follow Clarke Avenue back to the Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Care should be taken to minimize impacts to the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood. Users of the pedestrian loop should use existing pavement and sidewalks. A stripped lane in the street can denote reduced travel speeds for walkers and bikers. If necessary, new sidewalks in the neighborhoods should be provided. Wayfinding through the neighborhood is necessary.
- Trail sections can be built to a lesser standard on some segments of this loop (as compared to the Centennial Trail section, for example). This loop should have a mixture of paved trail, concrete sidewalks, and hard surface trails as appropriate.
- Trail routing underneath the small arch at the south side of the Monroe Street Bridge (Priority Project 14) will be dependent on the bridge geometry. Previous engineering plans for the Monroe Street Bridge have allowed clearance and appropriate widths under the southern end for trail access.
- The trail link just west of the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood will follow Clarke Avenue. A tertiary trail exists in this section and should maintain sensitivity to the adjacent river environment.

Development Program Elements:

- Bike or pedestrian stripping or new sidewalk in some locations will be necessary, particularly along Clarke Avenue where segments of the sidewalk may be missing.
- Increased signage and pavement markings to channelize users of the loop to appropriate locations.
- Narrow, primitive trails at locations to directly access the River.

Cost Estimate:

The planning level cost estimate of $55,000 includes initial refurbishing of existing trails, construction of some new sidewalks and stripping in the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood, along with minor signage and pavement markings (over and above the wayfinding signage described elsewhere in this Strategic Master Plan).

Secondary & Tertiary Trail Connections (PB-3)

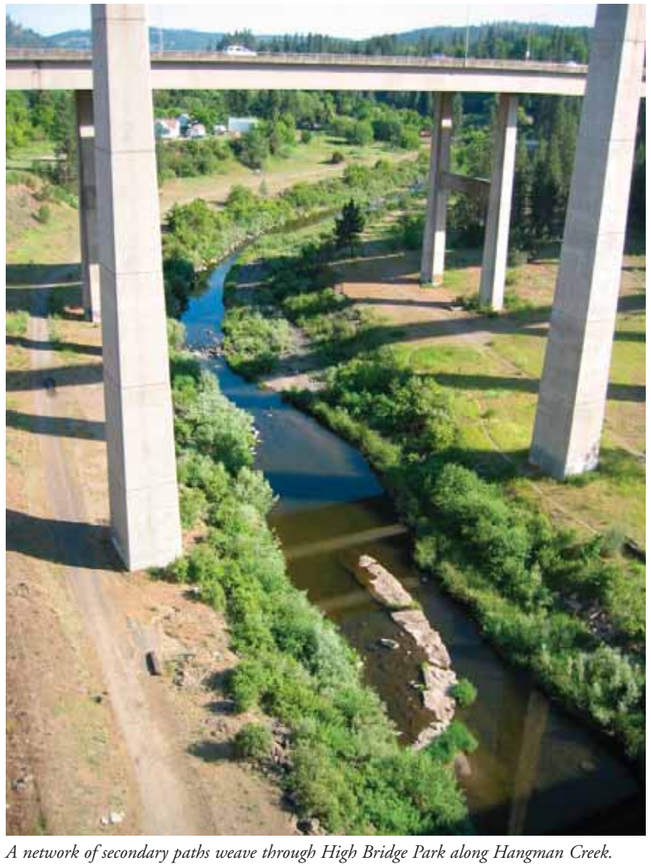
Description:

The entire Gorge area exhibits various existing defined and undefined trails. Formalizing this system of loosely organized trails is the primary purpose of project PB-3, as well as providing additional access to the river environment and proposed land uses. Currently, existing trails and paths exist throughout the Gorge area, including in the Confluence area, the High Bridge Park area, and north of the recently constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge.

In addition to the Centennial Trail and the proposed pedestrian loop described under projects PB-1 and PB-2, a system of secondary and tertiary trails offer dynamic, compelling and viable connections throughout the Gorge area. Some of these are existing trails, while others will be created as projects develop. They incorporate both paved and unpaved infrastructure. These links are also shown on the "Pedestrian and Bike Ways Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.3.

Secondary trail connections include both a combined asphalt path/concrete sidewalk just north of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge connection (traversing northwesterly along Summit Boulevard), as well as a trail connection at Government Way just north of the Heritage Cemetery. The latter trail provides access to the river on its west side.

Tertiary trail connections include a variety of informal and formal existing trails dissecting the Confluence area, High Bridge Park, and Hangman Creek along with trails on the riverbanks. Additionally, an informal trail exists beginning at the northerly end of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge and traveling northwesterly along the River's edge. These are shown graphically on the "Pedestrian and Bike Way Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.3.



A network of secondary paths weave through High Bridge Park along Hangman Creek.



Tertiary trails such as this one are used throughout the Gorge area by mountain bikers, runners and walkers.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Many of the secondary and tertiary trails have been created over time by excessive use. As part of other emerging projects, restoration activities may be warranted to repair and/or modify some of these existing trails.
- Thought should be given to a more formal system of tertiary trails in which some existing segments are reclaimed and/or combined to reduce the number of trail segments.
- Tertiary trails should be the lowest trail standard and be observed in the most "wild and scenic" environments. Because of this, they should be built to minimum standards and as unobtrusive as possible.
- Providing a trailhead near the proposed Visitor Arrival Point would be beneficial to show potential visitors the layout of the trail system and connectivity between the trails and other features.

Development Program Elements:

- Complete a thorough inventory of all existing trails and their conditions.
- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails, as applicable, to make usable and reduce any safety hazards.
- Development of a route system map showing all secondary and tertiary trails, suitable for brochure publications and also major trailhead presentation.

Cost Estimate:

The planning level cost estimate of $90,000 includes low-impact refurbishing of the existing system, development of a brochure/mapping suitable for distribution, construction of "minimal" trail spurs and connections, and development of a trailhead.

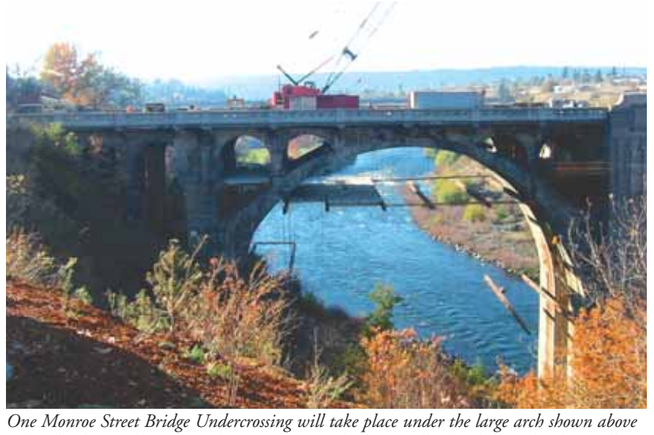
Monroe Street Bridge South Undercrossings (PB-4)

Description:

Currently, there is no pedestrian access underneath the Monroe Street Bridge on the south side of the Spokane River. Adequate clearance is provided underneath the Monroe Street Bridge southern end to allow for a future trail connection from Downtown to the Gorge area and Peaceful Valley. This project would be to provide the actual connection along the river level and would entail slope modifications, retaining walls and a second connection located directly underneath the bridge arch connecting to the Spokane Falls Boulevard Overlook. Since these connections are important components of the previously mentioned pedestrian loop and subsequent trail connections, the connections should be separate projects and build on the work incorporated into the Monroe Street Bridge project.

There are two proposed trail alignments being considered with the development of this Plan:

- The first is from the base of Huntington Park under the Monroe Street Bridge using slope modifications and retaining walls. This is referred to often as the "lower" trail access and would be closer to the River and under one of the "larger" arches.
- The second trail alignment is above Huntington Park from the new Monroe Street Bridge Overlook on Spokane Falls Boulevard, through the southern most arch of the bridge to the Spokane Club property and Main Avenue. This is the "higher" trail access and would traverse under the bridge's southernmost, smaller arch (and just north of the bridge abutment). This trail would separate pedestrian and vehicular traffic by allowing pedestrians at the Main Avenue/Monroe Street intersection to avoid crossing at grade.



One Monroe Street Bridge Undercrossing will take place under the large arch shown above right; the short undercrossing for Downtown pedestrians will take place under the small arch to the far left and will require excavation.

These crossings will provide a critical link of the pedestrian loop that is direct and safe. They will connect Peaceful Valley, Glover Field, Huntington Park, Riverfront Park and Downtown. Finally, there could be a direct link to the Spokane Club with direct user populations to create trail activity of runners and bikers.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- The construction of the trails will be an issue as they pass through the arches, especially the trail closest to the abutment. Steep slopes will have to be retained with a retaining wall on the downhill side of both crossings.
- Security fencing may be advisable on the uphill portion of the trail crossing.
- Aesthetic features associated with both hardscapes (retaining wall, bridge, etc.) and softscapes (fill slopes, etc.) should be incorporated into the crossing to make it a desirable location.

- Security lighting may be advisable due to the lack of penetrable light during portions of the day and for the safety of nighttime users.
- Graffiti resistant elements will be needed to protect the bridge.

Development Program Elements:

- New asphalt and gravel trail surfacing.
- Significant retaining walls to hold back soil slopes underneath the bridge.
- Security lighting and fencing (as appropriate).
- Drainage features to ensure proper flow patterns.
- Signing and pavement markings to ensure channelization of users to appropriate locations.

Cost Estimate:

This planning level estimate of $1,600,000 is based on rather extensive retaining wall needs for the lower trail crossing, and difficult construction methods likely to be encountered with both crossings. A contingency of 25 percent has been provided.

Down River Link (Cemetery Property) (PB-5)

Description:

The area being contemplated as the "Down River Link" lies just east and north of the Heritage Cemetery. The project would recognize a tertiary trail along the west bank of the Spokane River. No official trail currently exists at this location; however, a simple path often used by mountain bikers exists. Historically there has been some planning for this proposed link. Adjacent private landowner issues are evident, so anything done in the future would have to be carefully planned out with the adjacent landowner.

The "Down River Link" is a desirable component to the overall trail access in the area. This project can be fully realized if good, long-range planning incorporates this segment into the overall planning process. The segment generally traverses the westerly edge of the Spokane River and is to the east of the Heritage Cemetery. The proposed trail is envisioned as a gravel-surface trail, to minimum width standards, providing river access and continuity to other trails in the area and links to the reserved "River Run" development trail and on to Riverside State Park. The proposed link is shown graphically on the "Pedestrian and Bike Way Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.3.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Private property issues are evident and planners should continue to explore possible ways to mitigate landowner concerns.
- Barriers between a future trail and the cemetery property could be explored to eliminate vandalism/trespassing concerns.
- Areas of the trail segment may be within the 100-year floodplain and should be designed accordingly.

Development Program Elements:

- Complete a thorough inventory of all existing trails and their conditions in the vicinity.
- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails, as applicable, to make area usable and reduce any safety hazards.
- Continued dialogue with adjacent affected property owner.
- Eventual construction, modification along river's edge to complete trail link.

Cost Estimate:

The planning level cost estimate of $65,000 provides for a minimum standard trail to be constructed as shown in the project diagrams.

PATHWAY CONNECTION PROJECTS

Surrounding Neighborhood Connections (PB-6)

Description:

The entire Gorge area exhibits various existing defined and undefined neighborhood connections. Formalizing these connections is the primary purpose of project PB-6, as well as providing additional access to the river environment, adjacent neighborhoods and proposed future attractions in the planning area. Currently, connections do exist between Browne's Addition, Peaceful Valley, the West Central Neighborhood and Downtown Spokane.

A network of spurs and loops further provide access and connectivity to the Gorge area. Many different connections have been identified and are lumped together under this project (PB-6). They will vary in complexity as a result of several factors, including street crossings, traffic control, type of trail surfacing, etc. Locations identified are listed and described as fol-



Stairs leading to the MAC are among the few existing pedestrian connections between Browne's Addition and Peaceful Valley.

lows, and are also shown graphically on the "Pedestrian and Bike Way Opportunities" diagram, Figure 4.3.

Location A: MAC/Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture
This location provides a direct connection between the MAC and the Gorge area. Suggested improvements consist of a well-defined, marked pedestrian crossing across Riverside Avenue at Hemlock Street, the last intersection on Riverside before it descends to the Confluence area. This will provide access from Riverside Avenue down to Clarke Avenue but will require sidewalk improvements. Other project ideas incorporate increased informational signage to share the stories of the Gorge area along this potential trail spur. Estimated Cost = $5,000

Location B: Browne's Addition
Access to the Browne's Addition Neighborhood has been expressed by residents as quite desirable, and up to three locations have been identified (see locations H and I described below). Location B is a connection from the existing trail on the east side of Hangman Creek traversing east, up the hill into the Browne's Addition Neighborhood. This would be a tertiary trail constructed at minimum standards. Estimated Cost = $10,000



A West Central Neighborhood connection is greatly needed to connect to the Gorge area, as seen from the Summit site looking north.

Location C: West Central (West)
This neighborhood connection will provide access for West Central Neighborhood residents to the Gorge area via the Summit site. Proposed alignment could follow the extension of Chestnut Street, and would be a pedestrian/bikeway-only corridor through the Summit site. This alignment has been previously identified on neighborhood planning documents. Estimated Cost = $20,000

Location D: West Central (Central)
This neighborhood connection will provide access for West Central Neighborhood residents to the Gorge area via the Summit site, as well as connecting the neighborhood center and commercial district to the Gorge area via Ash Street. Estimated Cost = $20,000

Location E: West Central (East)
This neighborhood connection will provide access for West Central Neighborhood residents and businesses in the Monroe/Lincoln Street areas to utilize the Gorge area. Either a paved or unpaved trail could be viable in this area, and the potential exists to piggyback this project on the Monroe/ Lincoln Street "crossover" project. Estimated Cost = $20,000

Location F: Riverfront Park
Expanded connections to Riverfront Park and the downtown core will be needed to provide access to the proposed trail system via the Post Street Bridge pedestrian redesign. Increased signage and a combination of existing routes and new routes will be needed. Estimated Cost = $25,000

Location G: Government Center
A designated trail facility connecting the Government Complex to the Gorge area should be provided between Madison and Jefferson Streets. Ideally, a separated facility, this link will be important for employees and users of the Government Complex to access this area. Estimated Cost = $60,000

Location H: Carnegie Square
New access connecting Carnegie Square to the Gorge area is located between Riverside Avenue and the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood at Wilson Avenue and Cedar Street. Improvements would include pedestrian crossing features on Riverside Avenue and Main Avenue. Estimated Cost = $5,000

Location I: Huntington Park
Connection to Huntington Park has been identified under Priority Project 13 in Chapter 3. The layout of the park, and corresponding pathway connections, have been identified in conceptual plans previously prepared by Friends of the Falls. Plans call for a sloping, switchback pathway down to the Lower Falls viewing area, with several connections to City Hall, the Avista garage, and other locations. Note that access to this area will be significantly different once the Post Street Bridge is changed to pedestrian only and it will provide a compelling connection between Riverfront Park and Huntington Park. When this happens, access will be available from south of the river. Estimated Cost = $280,000

Location J: Lower South Hill
Connection to the Lower South Hill from the Latah Creek Neighborhood and High Bridge Park has been identified as a key project to expand access from the Gorge area to additional neighborhoods on the South Hill. This link, as with others, should be included in the ongoing regional trails discussion. Estimated Cost = $20,000

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Access between neighborhoods and the Gorge area should be carefully contemplated for traffic control features. For example, the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard can be designed to incorporate various crossings that connect the West Central Neighborhood to the area. Riverside Avenue may require different pedestrian crossing features to work in concert with the traffic mobility purpose for the roadway.

- The need for cross access easements may be evident as exact alignments are contemplated when projects develop. As new public and private projects arise, consideration should be given to required easements on future projects.

Development Program Elements:

Elements vary, but all generally incorporate a mixture of hard and soft features. For example, the Huntington Park location (Location I) will be more capital intensive and major than Location A (MAC/Riverside connection). Some elements that will be found in these different pathway connections may include:

- New stairways or refurbishing/retrofitting existing stairways.
- New crosswalks with appropriate signage and pavement markings.
- New asphalt/concrete pathways and viewpoints.
- Decorative and/or security type lighting.
- Other miscellaneous items.

Cost Estimate:

An overall planning level estimate of $500,000 has been developed based on the different potential work items associated with each location described above.

Maple Street Bridge Connection (PB-7)

Description:

Currently, there is no pedestrian access to the Maple Street Bridge on the north side of the Spokane River. A desire to improve pedestrian connectivity on the northern limits of the Maple Street Bridge has been expressed by members of the public and others in the community, and project PB-7 is intended to provide this improved access. This project would include either stair connections or spiral ramp connections from the new Spokane Gorge Boulevard to the existing pedestrian facilities on the bridge surface.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Consideration of ADA accessibility guidelines should be given to this proposed project. If ADA guidelines are considered, spiral ramps may be the only feasible solution to connect the bridge to the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard roadway.
- This project will provide yet another opportunity to cross in a north-south direction. Other opportunities exist at the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the Monroe Street Bridge and the Post Street Bridge.

Development Program Elements:

- New staircase or spiral ramp suitable for ADA compliance.
- Soil engineering measures to ensure slope stability.
- New signage and pavement markings.
- Minor lighting improvements.
- Minor landscaping improvements.

Cost Estimate:

A cost estimate of $360,000 is planned for this stairway/spiral ramp connection. It is a very focused project that will need to comply with relevant design standards and guidelines.

Trail Classification System Guidelines (PB-8)

Description:

No defined classification system currently exists for secondary and tertiary trails in the planning area.

The detailed development of a trail classification system, and what types of users are recognized as principal users of the system, should be completed to guide future trail projects. General guidelines are presented below; however, before trail projects are implemented, an overall, areawide trail classification system should be evaluated. Coordination and compliance with other planning documents should also be ensured.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

When developing a trail classification system with appropriate guidelines, the following considerations should be noted:

- System guidelines should contain recommendations on surfacing type, typical section widths, allowable grades, appropriate signing, and needed maintenance programs.
- Coordination with the City of Spokane and area trail user groups (e.g., Inland Northwest Trails and Spokane Mountaineers) should occur as the classifications system is developed.
- The predominant types of users likely to be found on certain types of trails should be recognized as classification standards are developed. Mixed-use trails with approximately equal user types should also be treated differently.

Development Program Elements:

- Meet administratively with pertinent City of Spokane Department to discuss project.
- Research other community standards to gain knowledge of formats and applicable sections.



Pedestrian and water activity already surround the newly constructed Sandifur Memorial Bridge.

- Develop, make available for review, revise and adopt formal trail classification system and corresponding document.
- Produce hard copies and electronic copy for posting on City's website.

Cost Estimate:
A planning level cost estimate of $35,000 is noted to develop a set of trail classification standards and develop an associate document.

Fish Lake Trail Connection to the Columbia Plateau Trail (PB-9)

Description:
In the early 1970's, several major railroad lines were moved to accommodate the World's Fair. This left a 26-acre Union Pacific Railroad rail bed abandoned. A vision was developed to crate Fish Lake Trail, a paved, 11-mile trail connecting Downtown Spokane to Eastern Washington University. This trail is also envisioned to link to the Centennial Trail, Columbia Plateau Trail and the Cross State Trail. Linking the Gorge area trail network to the Fish Lake Trail from Marshall Road Crossing to Sunset Boulevard at Lindeke Street and north of Scribner Road will help strengthen the regional trail network and provide recreationalists many more miles of trail connections.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:
- In 1991, I-90 bridge fencing along the Fish Lake Trail was completed.
- In 1999, approximately 3.5 miles of trail was developed from Scribner Road north to Spokane.
- In 2001, a feasibility study to construct two foot bridges was conducted.

Development Program Elements:
- Develop bicycle path or lane on abandoned railroad right-of-way from 1.8 miles south of 14th Avenue to Sunset Boulevard at Lindeke Street. The project is part of Fish Lake Bikeway connecting to the Centennial Trail.
- Develop a pedestrian/bicycle path on abandoned railroad right-of-way from 3.5 miles north of Scribner Road to the Marshall Road Crossing.

Cost Estimate:
The planning level cost estimate is $470,000, which is included in the City of Spokane's Six Year Street Program.

4.3 recreational element

4.3.1 GOALS

Goal 1: Create and expand diverse recreational opportunities for people of all abilities and interests, including, but not limited to, non-motorized water sports, fishing, hiking, bicycling, bird watching, picnicking and other traditional park activities.

Goal 2: Integrate interpretive and signage elements with recreational, bicycle and pedestrian facilities to create a rich and diverse environment for residents and visitors.

Goal 3: Develop recreational facilities that support economic development through increased opportunity for synergistic relationships between the facilities and business development in the Southern Gateway area, Summit site and the Broadway district in the West Central Neighborhood, for example.

Goal 4: Develop recreational facilities that are sustainable economically, culturally and environmentally.

4.3.2 GUIDELINES

1. ***Economic Development*** Address both the appropriate costs of implementing the recreational improvements (including land acquisition and capital improvements) and the multi-objective benefits resulting from its creation that will have a positive economic impact on the community.

2. *Recreation/Health and Wellness/Safety* Design the recreational improvements as a resource for public access connections between other recreational resources, offering a full spectrum of recreation and exercise opportunities that are safe for all users.



Raft and kayak groups currently take advantage of the Spokane River.

3. ***Transportation as Recreation*** Provide corridors that bicyclists, pedestrians and others can use to get from one place to another, free from or minimized motor vehicle conflicts, as an alternative to motor vehicle use.

4. ***Quality of Life*** Design recreational improvements that maximize accessibility for gorge users, nearby property owners and neighborhoods to achieve a walkable, livable and sustainable community.

5. ***Clustering of Activities*** Recreational activities should be clustered in ways that maximize the development and use of common facilities such as parking, restrooms, paths and trails, and picnic areas.

6. ***Design and Maintenance*** Design recreational improvements that minimize on-going maintenance, reduce waste and meet sustainability guidelines like those developed by the US Green Building Council membership. The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System is a national consensus-based, market-driven building rating system designed to accelerate the development and implementation of green building practices.

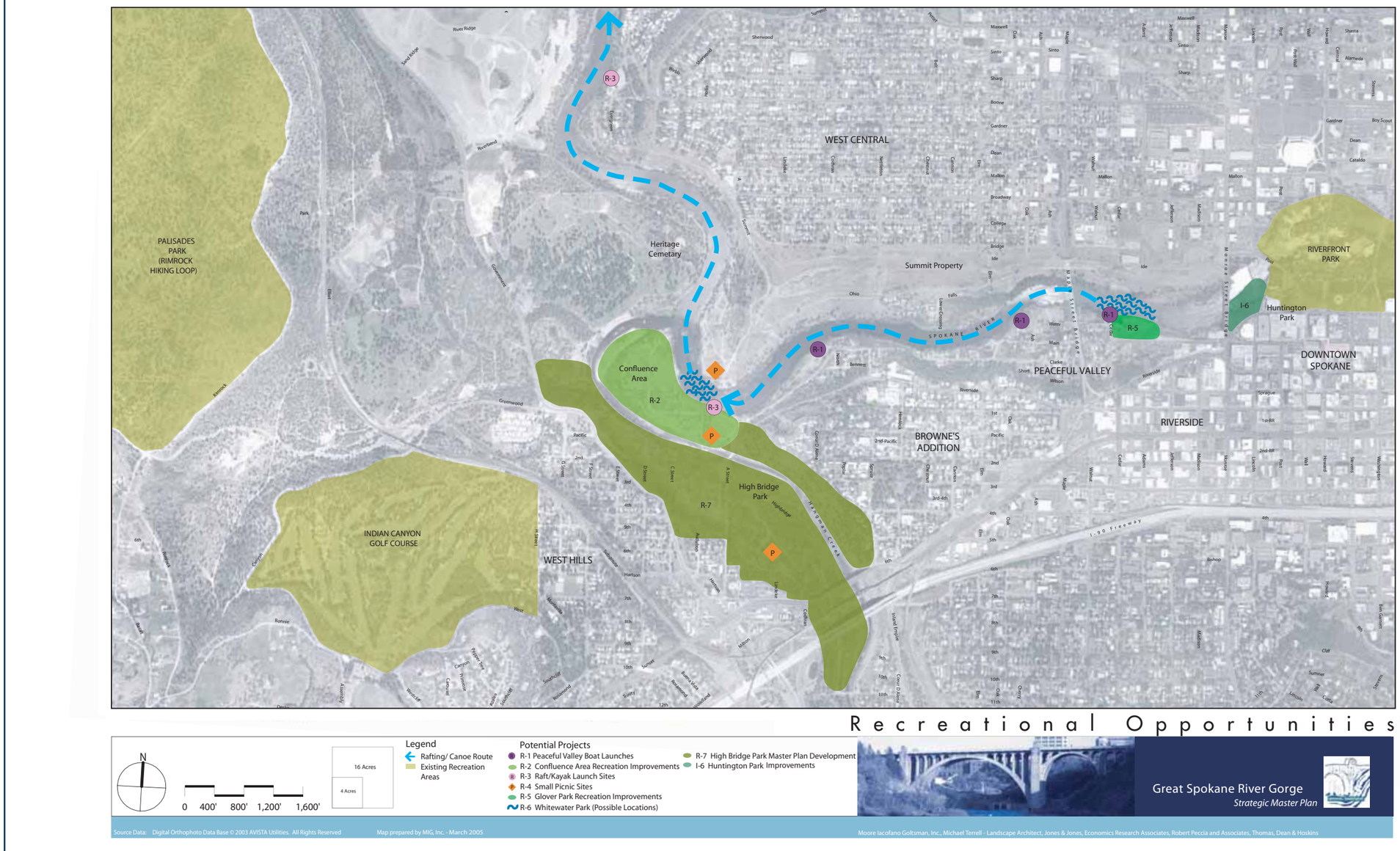


Figure 4.4: Recreational Opportunities Diagram.

4.3.3 PROJECTS

Peaceful Valley Boat Launches (R-1)

Description:

Access to the Spokane River below the Lower Falls occurs at a number of informal sites. These informal sites include Glover Field, Water Avenue and Clarke Avenue pump station on the south bank of the river. Use of these informal sites has caused some conflicts between boaters and adjacent property owners. These conflicts include trespassing, use of limited on-street parking by rafters, and litter. During the Strategic Master Planning process the Water Avenue and Clark Avenue sites were identified as the preferred locations for improved launch sites for kayakers and rafters.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Development of a strategically located and well-designed parking lot on a portion of the former Coffin Factory site for time-limited use by kayakers and rafters to minimize on-street parking by rafters and kayakers. The majority of parking for recreationalists will be located west of the Riverside and "A" Street intersection.
- Create a turnaround/drop-off for rafters to shuttle groups and rafts to the launch site, but not park.
- Provide facilities that support use of the launch sites including: restroom/changing area, drinking fountain, regulatory/interpretive/wayfinding signage.
- Provide park improvements for pedestrian/bicycle users that would be visiting the neighborhood on the Spokane River Gorge Loop Trail (PB-2).
- Recognize the environmental, cultural and archeological sensitivity of the area and focus the process that incorporates those concerns with the development of design alternatives for boat launches.
- Integrate support facility opportunities with the trail system, High Bridge Park, the Confluence area, and potential improvements in Peaceful Valley at Glover Field.
- Work with Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, City of Spokane, Avista, Washington State Parks, Spokane Canoe and Kayak Club, Inc., Northwest Whitewater Association, and Peaceful Valley Neighborhood in the development of the site.
- Coordinate parking and infrastructure development for the launch site in a way that minimizes the amount of parking at the launch sites and incorporate satellite parking or shuttle services.
- Security and maintenance of the facilities should address neighborhood concerns about transient use, safety and security of the facility and adjacent residences.

Development Program Elements:

- Development of a plan that includes the raft, canoe, tube and kayak launch sites and support facilities.
- Development of a 15-20 space parking lot for kayakers, rafters and trail users with a drop-off area.
- Provide facilities that support use of the launch sites including: restroom/changing area, drinking fountain, regulatory/interpretive/wayfinding signage.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of developing kayak, raft and tube launch sites (2) is $400,000–$700,000. Support facilities should include pathways to a launch area and viewing areas. See R-2 Confluence Area Recreation Improvements for more details about these elements.

Confluence Area Recreation Improvements (R-2)

Description:

"People's Park" is the unofficial designation of the area of High Bridge Park between Hangman Creek and the Spokane River west of Clarke Avenue. The identification of this area as "People's Park" dates to the late '60s and early '70s when it attracted impromptu camping and gatherings from time to time. It achieved prominence during the World's Fair and



An example of unobtrusive restroom facilities at the boat launch is shown above.

that reputation has remained. Activities in this area include hiking, swimming, nude sunbathing, and some activities that pose ongoing management challenges. The construction of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge from the north bank to the People's Park area as a continuation of the Centennial Trail will bring an increase in pedestrian and bicycle traffic to the eastern edge of the park.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Protection and sensitivity to archeological and cultural resources in the area in order to properly integrate any development into the terrain with minimal impact.
- Passive recreation improvements to include dedicated stabilized soft trails to be maintained and the closure of others that contribute to erosion and habitat degradation.
- Integrate development of support facilities for the Visitor Arrival Point, Centennial Trail and whitewater park support facilities into a compact development that utilizes existing disturbed areas that are outside of the shoreline regulation areas.

• Coordinate recreation improvements with habitat restoration, conservation and other development within the Confluence area.

Development Program Elements:

• Contract to survey the extent of Confluence Area Recreation.

• Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a Parks and Recreation consultant to prepare a Master Plan for the development/conservation/restoration of the Confluence area.

• Coordinate design of soft pathways and other improvements with archeological investigation and Spokane Tribal Cultural Resources officials.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of developing the Confluence Area Recreation Improvements is $106,000 for survey of the area boundaries, development of an improvement plan by a parks and recreation planning consultant hired by the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, and the construction of improvements.

Raft and Kayak Launches (R-3)

Description:

Kayaking and rafting are increasing within the Gorge area and on the Spokane River. Increased attention has been given to on-water recreational activities through the FERC dam re-licensing process now in progress by Avista and a feasibility study sponsored by the Friends of the Falls. The intensity of the activity and location of put-in and take-out points require careful planning and consideration of impacts on adjacent residential uses and aesthetic impacts. During the initial community meeting for the Strategic Master Plan, discussions with residents in Peaceful Valley identified some critical issues that would need to be addressed with any location. Several comments about the potential for a launch at Glover Field were received during the planning process. The location of a whitewater facility with a launch at the east end of Glover Field would correspond with the development of a trail connection between Huntington Park and Peaceful Valley. This connection and a whitewater facility/launch location at Glover Field would bring kayak and rafting activities closer to Downtown both physically and visually. Parking along Main Avenue and the existing parking lots could support recreational users during off-peak parking hours. Future parking considerations need to be contemplated and planned carefully.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

• Coordination with the ongoing needs of the Peaceful Valley Community Center will be important and necessary.

• A kayak, tube and raft launch could be located at Glover Field.

• Glover Field: a kayak launch could be developed near Glover Field, but would require a portage to the site and steep banks to traverse.

• Parking: Provide parking for shuttle and pick-up of rafts/kayaks. Coordinate parking with existing parking along Main Avenue and in existing parking lots. Calculate future parkway expansion.

• Facilities: Support facilities at take-out points should include:

  The Confluence area (see Whitewater Park, R-6) could have a take-out point beyond the Sandifur Memorial Bridge as part of a whitewater park development and for use by novice kayakers putting in at Water Avenue or Glover Field.

• Plese Flats in Riverside State Park is an existing facility that adequately supports take-outs with good vehicular access, restrooms, loading and picnic areas.

Development Program:

• Contract to survey the east end of Glover Field and the informal trail connecting Glover Field to Main Avenue.

• Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a Parks and Recreation consultant to prepare a plan and construction drawings for the development kayak/raft access point at Glover Field.



Simple picnic facilities will greatly increase the use of the Confluence area and High Bridge Park without compromising the natural integrity.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of developing a Raft/Kayak Access launch is $93,850 for topographic survey, development of an improvement plan by a landscape architectural consultant hired by the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, and the construction of improvements.

Small Picnic Sites (R-4)

Description:

The Gorge area provides an unparalleled setting that is stunning in beauty while providing a diversity of environments and experiences. The completion of the Centennial Trail (PB-1) and the development of the Great Spokane River Gorge Loop Trail (PB-2) will provide access to the Gorge area in ways that have not been available before. With this access comes the opportunity to provide amenities to visitors that have traveled in on foot, bike and by automobile. Amenities like small picnic sites can be coordinated with locations for interpretive signage.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Small picnic sites strategically located along the primary trail systems provide opportunities for visitors to stop and enjoy the beauty of the Gorge area while not being part of a larger group area. A small site that is intimate while visually accessible can provide the type of relief from the intensity of the downtown built environment that will attract office workers and neighbors alike.
- Picnic sites along the north side of the river, west of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge are highly recommended.
- Large group picnic pavilions and sites should be evaluated for inclusion in High Bridge Park, where the area is suitably large to accommodate groups and an appropriately sized structure.
- Identify potential picnic sites in conjunction with the Wayfinding and Signage Program (CR7) and the circulation planning contained in Section 4.1: Transportation, Circulation and Parking Element.
- Evaluate specific locations for ease of access, construction and access to critical views of the Gorge area. These views include:
  - Lower Falls
  - Monroe Street Bridge
  - Confluence Area/Whitewater Park
  - Sections of the River
  - Near the Centennial Trail and Sandifur Memorial Bridge

Development Program Elements:

- One or two picnic benches.
- An accessible path from on-street parking or a small-scale parking area to the picnic table.
- Interpretive signage as appropriate for the particular location.
- Trash receptacles.
- Views of the Gorge area or specific sites within the Gorge.
- Buffer from adjacent uses, such as residential or trail uses.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of developing ten (10) small picnic sites is $66,000.

Glover Field Recreation Improvements (R-5)

Description:

Glover Field is a 2.29-acre park located at Main and Cedar, adjacent to the Peaceful Valley Community Center. It is owned by the City Parks and Recreation Department and has historically been a gathering place for regional Tribes and the community for events. This historic role has been taken on by other parks, such as Riverfront Park. The field currently provides softball/baseball fields, picnic tables, restrooms and stunning river frontage. A whitewater park is a possibility next to this park as well as a new community center.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Improve the appearance and maintenance of Glover Field and surrounding public grounds.
- Additional landscaping, cleanup and repair of rock retaining walls within the park.



Glover Field offers great views of Monroe Street Bridge and the Falls beyond.



The proposed whitewater course below the Sandifur Memorial Bridge will provide kayakers with more rapids. The dips and pools will also improve the fish habitat.

Development Program Elements:

- Facilities for spectators for viewing adjacent to the softball fields.
- Additional bench seating or grassed terraces for spectators.
- Picnic shelters.
- Pathways to access the views of the river from the east end of the park.
- Benches, trash receptacles and other site furniture.
- Lighting.

Estimated Cost of Improvements:

The estimated cost of developing Glover Field Improvements is $55,900 for the development of an improvement plan and the construction of improvements.

Whitewater Park (R-6)

Description:

A whitewater park located within the Gorge area has been discussed over the last several years. The development of a whitewater park as a formal destination has a wide range of possibilities. Development of a whitewater park could include placing natural stone-based structures and large boulders in strategic spots in the channel. The structures and boulders would create drops and pools in the river to make it more challenging for the kayakers and exciting for rafters, canoeists and tubers. The rocks could also be placed to help the fish habitat, making deep pools that become resting places for trout and waterfalls that increase oxygen supplies and support food sources. The design could be crafted to take advantage of existing water flows by channeling water into a more constrained area during lower flows or working closely with Avista to provide predictable times for flows that are sufficient to support more active kayaking in the Gorge section of the river. The use of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge for spectator viewing could create a dynamic area where people gather to watch kayaking and rafting on the river. Higher levels of whitewater park development have occurred in other cities with major facilities that include competition courses with significant modifications to the river. The current discussions have not supported development that significantly changes the existing character of the Spokane River. Regardless of the scale, the development of any whitewater facilities course will be sensitive to tribal concerns and habitat conditions. See Appendix B: Whitewater Park Study for the complete analysis.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Complete a formal design study.
- Prepare a hydraulic project application for review and approval by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
- Coordinate with WDFW to ensure that the project does not negatively impact fish life. Construct the project to benefit fish from added habitat complexity.
- Secure funds from private sources and clubs, in addition to local, state and federal government.
- Utilize the existing river conditions and minimize modification to the riverbed to the greatest extent possible.
- Provide year-round access and a great variety of whitewater activities for different skill levels.
- Recognize the environmental, cultural and archeological sensitivity of the area and focus the process that incorporates those concerns with the development of design alternatives for a whitewater park.
- Coordinate parking and infrastructure development for the whitewater park with other recreational uses in a way that minimizes the amount of parking in People's Park through satellite parking or shuttle services.
- Integrate facilities for the whitewater park with support facilities serving the trail system, High Bridge Park (People's Park) and boat launch sites in Peaceful Valley.
- Incorporate the following design considerations:
  - —A constant, predictable flow of clean, fresh water. Flows to be coordinated with Avista with design to support range of flows experienced.
  - —Integrate a number of drop-pools and class 2 and 3 rapids.
  - —Design easily accessible public and spectator access.
  - —Design to accommodate low water flows that ensure usability during periods of lower flows.
  - —Incorporate smooth flat-top rocks and boulders and existing conditions along the river banks and in-stream for easy public access, spectators, and kayaking maneuvers.
  - —Provide adjacent facilities like a small grassy park for picnics and outdoor sports and recreation gatherings. This should be usable for kayak and bike/pedestrian trail users.
  - —Design so that beginners can enjoy the whitewater course and engineered to be safe for kayaks, canoes, rafts and inner tubes floating through the whitewater park.



High Bridge Park is full of scenic bridges, trails, and areas for passive recreation.

  - —Provide elements for freestyle kayaking including front and side surfing, cartwheeling, throwing ends, blunt moves, spoofing and splatting, flat spinning, loops, front flips, slalom racing. The positioning of boulders in the channel will facilitate this.
  - —Work with Avista during the FERC re-licensing process to incorporate supporting river flows for a dynamic whitewater course in the final license for the dams up-river of the Gorge area.
  - —Coordinate with WDFW to minimize the possible recreational use conflict with recreational fly fishers, most often from pontoon boats.
- See R-3 for more discussion of kayak/raft launch issues and considerations.

Development Program Elements:

- Design and engineering of the whitewater park at the Sandifur Memorial Bridge and secondarily at Glover Field.
- Permitting for construction of all elements of the whitewater park, including, but not limited to, hydraulic project approval, and shoreline permits.
- Construction of the whitewater park in Spokane River at the Sandifur Memorial Bridge.

•Lower existing abutments and incorporate into the final whitewater park design to maintain historic presence of the railroad across the Spokane River.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of design and construction of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge site is $425,000 and developing Glover Field Improvements is $300,000, which includes the development of a plan for a whitewater park and minimal support facilities. Support facilities should include pathways to a launch area and viewing areas. See R-2, Confluence Area Improvements for other elements.

High Bridge Park Master Plan Development (R-7)

Description:

At 200 acres, High Bridge Park is one of the four "Major Parks" in the City of Spokane's park system. The vision for High Bridge is to develop it as a family park, with both passive and active recreational opportunities for all age groups. Currently, High Bridge Park is relatively undeveloped, but there are significant areas developed for group gatherings, passive recreation and conservation. Some types of active recreation that have been discussed by the community include a dog park. A disc golf course was recently installed. Neighborhood concerns include trail access, safety and provisions for additional amenities for family outings.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- The City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department should develop a Specific Master Plan for High Bridge Park to include community and neighborhood input into the future of the park to include passive, active and conservation elements.
- Additional restrooms and drinking fountains.
- Provide adequate lighting.
- Provide play equipment near the picnic area.
- Improve pedestrian and bicycle access from Hangman Creek/Vinegar Flats Neighborhood to the Confluence area and the Visitor Arrival Point.
- Improve pedestrian and bicycle access from Riverside Avenue into the park.
- Develop a pedestrian link from Browne's Addition to High Bridge Park.
- Include cross-country ski trail grooming during winter and trail maintenance during summer months. Year-round recreation will require year-round maintenance.
- Protect archeological resources from potential damage.
- Preserve, protect and maintain the integrity of conservation lands including limitation of activities within 100 feet of Hangman Creek.

Development Program Elements:

- Contract to survey the extents of High Bridge Park from Hangman Creek to Government Way and Sunset Boulevard/Private Property on the South and the Spokane River on the North.
- Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a Parks and Recreation consultant to prepare a Master Plan for the development/conservation/restoration of High Bridge Park.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of developing the High Bridge Park Master Plan is $265,000 for survey of the park boundaries and development of a master plan by a parks and recreation planning consultant hired by the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department.

4.4 economic development element

4.4.1 GOALS

Goal 1: Enhance the economic attractiveness and vitality of Downtown and the other neighborhoods near the Gorge area.

Goal 2: Supply a wide variety of recreational opportunities in response to existing recreation demand, and stimulate additional recreation demand in the future.

Goal 3: Enhance property values.

Goal 4: Generate private funding for natural area improvements.

Goal 5: Generate political support and public funding for natural area improvements.

Goal 6: Provide appropriate food and beverage and retail services to people using the Gorge area.

Goal 7: Accelerate the pace of private development of underutilized parcels in the vicinity of the Gorge area.

Goal 8: Encourage use of the River and natural areas for experimentation with new forms of environmentally appropriate recreation and equipment to support that recreation.

4.4.2 GUIDELINES

Guidelines for implementing the economic development goals include the following:

1. ***Increased Density in Private Land Use*** Creating a denser, more urbane, residential and commercial environment in the vicinity of the Gorge area should generate more economic vitality, create job opportunities and increase tax base.
2. ***Visual Connectivity*** Urban land uses, the "built form," should enjoy visual connections into the natural environment wherever possible. In return, the views from the natural areas back to the urban development should be as attractive as possible, and the "back side" of urban uses should never be presented to the Gorge area.
3. ***Physical Connectivity*** Human-powered travel connections (pedestrian, bicycle, watercraft, etc.) between the built form and the natural environment should be developed wherever possible.
4. ***Commercial Services*** A diversity of services should be available in close proximity to the River, the Centennial Trail, and the Gorge area that invite passing recreationalists and residents alike to use them as destinations, stop for refreshment or linger over a cup of coffee.

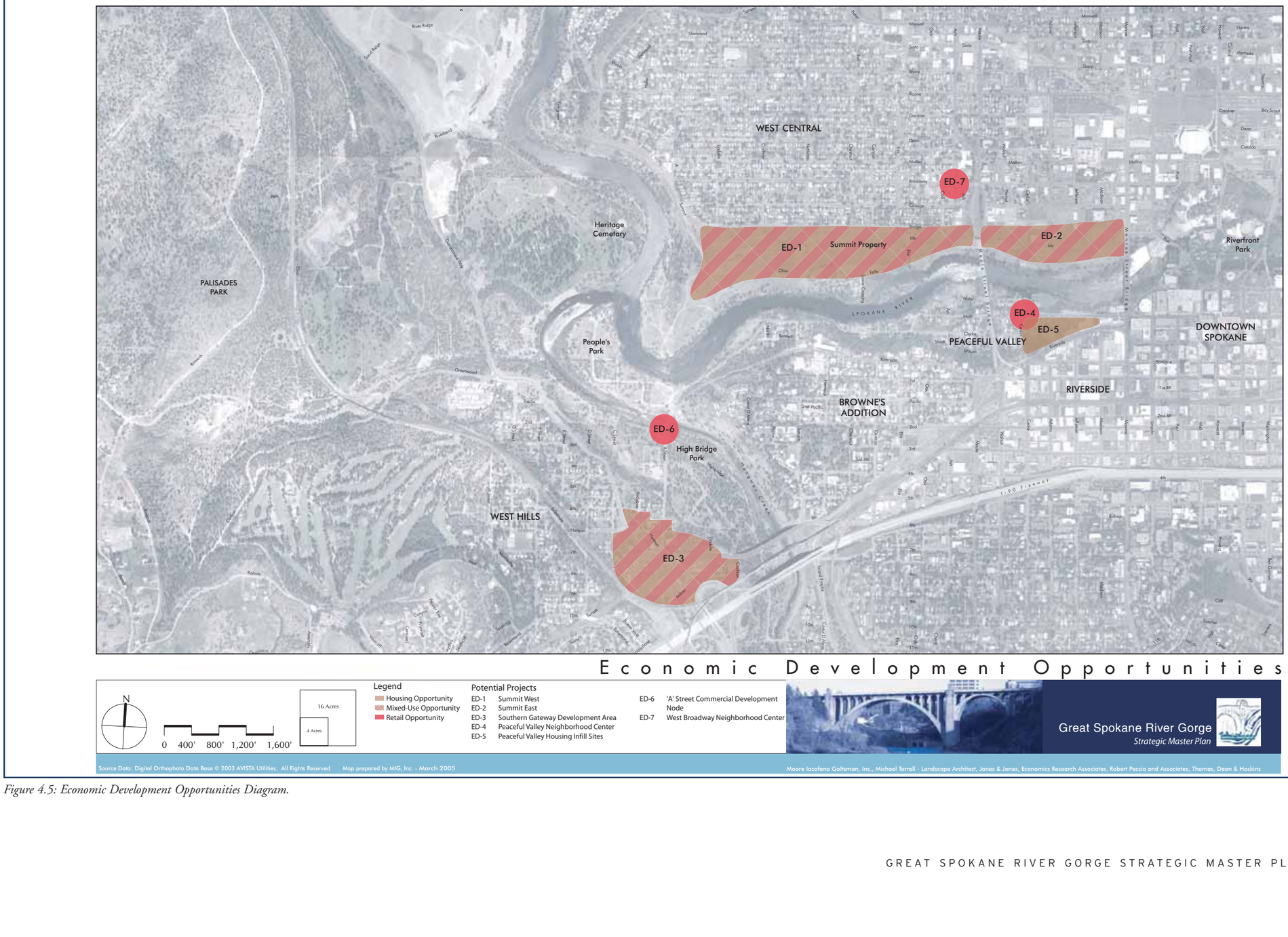


Figure 4.5: Economic Development Opportunities Diagram.

5. ***Marketing and Wayfinding*** The presence of recreation opportunities, including both natural amenities and commercial services, should be adequately marketed to the Spokane region and to visitors. Users of the Gorge area must be able to find their way to the various attractions and amenities conveniently.

6. ***Guided Experiences*** In addition to commercial services in fixed locations, accommodations must be made to ensure tour guides, river outfitters and special event organizers also have adequate access to the recreational offering of the Gorge area.

4.4.3 PROJECTS

Summit West (ED-1)

Description:

Just north of the Spokane River, the 77 acres of undeveloped land referred to as the Summit site remains vacant and underutilized. The property crosses the Maple Street Bridge and has been identified as two separate potential development sites: Summit West and Summit East. Once used solely for train yard activities, numerous historic infrastructure sites remain on the property. Bordered by the proposed Centennial Trail and Spokane Boulevard, the Summit site will have ample vehicular, bike and pedestrian access, as well as views and connections to the Gorge area.

Previous development plans identified the site to be an ideal for a New Urbanism mix of uses "creating a community where people could live, work and play…that would blend all income levels into a dynamic neighborhood including artist studios, luxury townhouses and apartments, joined with retail and office space (*Spokesman Review*, Saturday, April 3, 2004)."

The Summit site was recently purchased and the developer is evaluating development options that include implementation of the existing approved PUD plan for the property with a mix of residential and commercial projects.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- New ownership of the Summit site plans to implement the approved PUD including residential and mixed-use development.
- Any plans for the development of the Summit site should be coordinated with West Central Neighborhood planning efforts.
- Where feasible incorporate historic features including railroad grades, bridges and views into the final site design.
- Connections to the West Central Neighborhood along Chestnut and Ash Streets could be incorporated into the site plan.
- New development should ensure public access to the Gorge area. Summit Boulevard and Centennial Trail should connect the site development and the Gorge area.
- Design guidelines are necessary to ensure quality architecture and neighborhood character.
- Big box retail is discouraged so that the Summit site becomes an extension of the West Central Neighborhood in character and quality. The existing streets and block network should extend into the site to better connect the neighborhood to the Gorge area. New building should face the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard (Priority Project 2) and the Centennial Trail to further activate the edge of development and make use of the Gorge area as a resource.

Market Opportunities:

There is a demand for housing in Downtown Spokane, and the Summit West site would be an ideal location for significant residential development. Some commercial development to serve the residents is appropriate as well, but the bulk of the retail space and any office space should be located on the Summit East site due to its better proximity to Downtown. The achievable absorption rate for housing Downtown is estimated to be 300 units per year. Other market-driven development directions include:

- Creating a unique market niche with a residential neighborhood that promotes and highlights an outdoor recreation lifestyle (such as providing a ski rack in every garage, bikeways to every unit and additional programmed open space for outdoor recreation).
- A mix of housing product types and densities should be provided on the site.
- A mix of ownership types should also be provided including units for-sale, rental apartments at market rates and below-market rate affordable housing.
- By providing a diversity of housing types and ownership/price options, the rate at which the new community on the Summit West site can be created is accelerated.
- Of the approximately 300 units per year that the entire Downtown can absorb, perhaps half of these can be captured by the Summit sites (East and West) combined over the long run, and in some years as multiple projects come to market, the Summit absorption could capture a total equivalent to the full 300 units.

Development Program Elements:

- An implementable set of site and building guidelines that complement existing neighborhood development, future neighborhood plans and this Plan.
- In addition to creating a vibrant and walkable district, the development should incorporate the remaining historic infrastructure and cultural significance into the site design.
- Endorse utilization of the Summit site existing PUD set to expire in March 2005.

Summit East (ED-2)

Description:

The significant difference between West (ED-1) and East (ED-2) Summit sites is the Summit East property's proximity to Downtown Spokane and Riverfront Park ,which makes it an ideal site for a higher density mixed-use development than that on the Summit West site. Bounded by the Maple Street Bridge to the west and Monroe Street Bridge on the east, Summit East property is immediately adjacent to Riverfront Park and the Lower Falls and presents an exceptional real estate opportunity. With sensitive and sustainable design, this property could become the cornerstone development in the creation of a cohesive plan celebrating the Gorge area.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- The eastern edge, either on the Summit site or adjacent to it, is an ideal location for a cultural center given a large number of tourist visits and the proximity to Downtown.
- New ownership of the Summit site plans to implement the approved PUD, including residential and mixed-use development.
- Where feasible, incorporate historic features including railroad grades, bridges and views into the final site design.
- Any plans for the development of the Summit site should be coordinated with West Central Neighborhood planning efforts.
- Connections to the West Central Neighborhood (PB-4C) along Chestnut and Ash Streets could be incorporated into the site plan.
- New development should ensure public access to the Gorge area including retainage of Ide Avenue. The boulevard and trail must be between development and the rim of the Gorge.
- A city-approved PUD plan is in place for the Summit site. This plan provides design guidelines and concepts for the development of the property. There are, however, some pieces of property that were included in the purchase that are not included in the PUD plan. The City and developer should consider including those properties in the PUD plan.
- Big box retail is discouraged so that the Summit site becomes an extension of the West Central Neighborhood in character and quality. The existing streets and block network should extend into the site to better connect the neighborhood to the Gorge area. New building should face the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard (Priority Project 2) and the Centennial Trail to further activate the edge of development and make use of the Gorge area as a resource. The City and developer are encouraged to coordinate the use of existing streets and grid network of the West Central Neighborhood in order to fully integrate the new development with the existing neighborhood and link to the Gorge.

Market Opportunities:

Moving from west to east on the Summit properties as one approaches Downtown, the development densities should increase. Although residential development is appropriate here as well as on the West, especially for denser housing types, the bulk of the retail space and any office space should be located on the Summit East site due to its better proximity to Downtown. Summit East would also be a good location for development of cultural facilities that are within walking distance of other attractions in the downtown area to maximize market synergies. Other market-driven development direction includes:

- A mix of housing product types and densities should be provided on the site, with the overall density being higher than on Summit West.
- The market for new office development is not strong at this time, and other commercial uses (e.g., retail) would be a better fit for the near term.

Development Program Elements:

- An implementable set of site and building guidelines that complement existing neighborhood development, future neighborhood plans and this Plan.
- In addition to creating a vibrant and walkable district, the development should incorporate the remaining historic infrastructure and cultural significance into the site design.
- Endorse the utilization of the Summit site existing PUD set to expire in March 2005.
- Encourage a rigorous development schedule.

Southern Gateway Development Area (ED-3)

The Gorge area will become a regional destination for people seeking recreational, cultural and historic experiences in the great outdoors. A southern gateway to the Gorge area will offer visitors arriving from the airport or the southwestern or southeastern parts of the state an easily identifiable entry. The area just north of the I-90/195 interchange has the potential to divert heavy traffic away from the southern neighborhoods and revitalize an area of Spokane in need of reinvestment. The development area surrounds the corner of Government Way and Sunset Boulevard, just south of High Bridge Park and less than a 3-minute drive to the Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point, where the majority of visitor-serving amenities and parking will be available for hikers, kayakers and picnickers.

When I-90 was constructed and traffic was rerouted away from Sunset Boulevard, existing businesses, which once provided visitors with much needed amenities, suffered from the loss of activity. To create a strong gateway south of the Gorge area will require a comprehensive reinvestment effort in the surrounding vacant and dilapidated parcels and improving the streetscape character and signage.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Many of the existing buildings in this area are boarded up or in disrepair, and will require a coordinated effort to give the gateway area a facelift and identity.
- Adequate signage welcoming and directing visitors is essential to the gateway's success as a thriving visitor-serving business/lodging area.
- Transportation connections must be coordinated to ensure ease in mobility from the interstate to the Visitor Arrival Point.

Market Opportunities:

The Southern Gateway has the potential to become identified (i.e., "branded") throughout the Spokane region as a location serving outdoor recreation needs. There is room in this older commercial area to find space for outfitters to set up shop, including equipment rental, support retail and services, boat and bicycle storage, repair functions, parking for patrons, and the other functions that are not appropriate in the Gorge area itself. Once this core of activity is created, other retail and food and beverage businesses catering to outdoor recreation needs could then be attracted to complete the identity of this new center. Other market-driven development directions include:

- Outfitters and other active recreation providers will need exposure at the river and in Downtown to make contact with potential customers and to direct them to the Southern Gateway. This can be done through kiosks, in-hotel marketing and through other communication channels.



Spokane Rover Gorge Area Southern Gateway

- Attraction of one or more major recreation equipment retailers (e.g., through relocation or expansion of a retailer already in Spokane) would greatly solidify the image of the Southern Gateway as the recreation node.
- In the long run, it may be desirable to replace some of the older limited service motels in the area with one or more new and consolidated hotels oriented to recreationalists. The market may not currently support this form of development. Thus in the near term, linking the Southern Gateway and the Gorge area to existing hotels in the Downtown shows more promise.

Development Program Elements:

- Establish the Southern Gateway in the City of Spokane Comprehensive Plan as a 'center' within the Centers and Corridors Planning Framework.
- Identify appropriate land use designations for the area.
- Determine design guidelines to regulate and coordinate building and site design, including building heights, setback restrictions and appropriate signage.
- Prioritize quality signage and public art to enhance the identity of the gateway and the main entrance to the Gorge area.
- Identify streetscape improvements (including sidewalks, lighting, banners, etc.) that are required for gateway functionality.

Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Center (ED-4)

Description:

The Peaceful Valley Neighborhood currently is not served by any commercial amenities. There is potential to create a small neighborhood center, including, but not limited to, a general store, coffee shop, bike shop, and other local serving uses. This center would be suitably located at the corner of Main and Cedar Streets serving the Peaceful Valley residents without intruding on the residential quality of the neighborhood.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Traffic congestion is a potential problem in the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood. The siting and design of the center should prevent additional congestion.
- Amenities should be neighborhood-serving and avoid competition with the visitor-serving amenities located in the 'A' Street Commercial Development Node (ED-6).

Market Opportunities:

Peaceful Valley is in need of its own retail node. New construction is ongoing. Housing rehabilitation is changing the character of the neighborhood and increasing the number of residents. As trail connectivity is completed, including the Centennial Trail on the north side of the Gorge area and the new bridge, and with other connectors leading back through Peaceful Valley to Downtown, demand will increase for small and appropriate retail development in the area. One or more small establishments selling coffee, ice cream, sandwiches, or other food and beverage would serve residents as well as those passing through the neighborhood, and give visitors a chance to linger near the river and enjoy the characteristics of this unique neighborhood.



An example of such a small neighborhood center is shown above.

Development Program Elements:

- Identify appropriate businesses (such as an independently owned café/general store) and methods of attracting them to the center.
- Engage city, landowners and potential developers in discussion to identify program and site.
- Create association of local residents to oversee development and design process.
- Identify traffic calming mechanisms (See PB-2).

Peaceful Valley Housing Infill Sites (ED-5)

Description:

There is an ideal site for infill housing within the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood that is currently underutilized. The triangular parcel bordered by Main Avenue on the north, Riverside on the southeast and Cedar on the west is the closest Peaceful Valley property to Downtown Spokane and can offer the neighborhood a much needed housing opportunity. Access in and out of Peaceful Valley could be easier than most other sites in the neighborhood due to its proximity to Riverside and the Monroe Street Bridge. The housing could serve the Peaceful Valley residents without compromising the quality of the neighborhood. The infill housing would provide market support to the proposed Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Center. See Figure 4.5 Economic Development Opportunities.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Traffic congestion is a potential problem in the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood. The siting and design of the infill housing should prevent additional congestion.
- Building heights and landscaping should be in accordance with Peaceful Valley's neighborhood plans.
- Orient housing units to face the Gorge area and become an integrated part of Peaceful Valley.

Market Opportunities:

Much of the 300 units per year of housing demand in Downtown will ultimately be met through infill development in existing neighborhoods. Peaceful Valley is a logical area to experience some of this interest due to its proximity to Downtown. As demand pressure increases and property values rise, existing residents will also find it advantageous to improve their properties, sometimes expanding housing space.

Development Program Elements:

- Engage city, landowners and potential developers in discussion to identify program.
- Create association of local residents to oversee development and design process.
- Identify traffic calming mechanisms.

'A' Street Commercial Development Node (ED-6)

Description:

Opposite the proposed Visitor Arrival Point is the opportunity to locate a commercial node of visitor-serving amenities at the intersection of 'A' and Riverside Streets. Located on the western edge of the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood, this node would be suitably located adjacent to the proposed interpretive center, appropriate commercial sources and visitor parking lots. The commercial node could include recreational/outdoor equipment store(s), eateries and convenience goods.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Traffic movement through this part of the Gorge area is a concern. The siting and design of the node should consider vehicular travel speeds, sight lines, etc.
- Amenities should be visitor-serving and avoid competition with the neighborhood-serving amenities located in adjacent neighborhood center (ED-4).
- The node should be respectful of the habitat and cultural constraints in and around the Confluence area.

Market Opportunities:

While this site is too small for concessionaires and outfitters to store kayaks and rafts, for example, it would be a good location for small shops or kiosks that sell last minute items for recreationalists and visitors. The proximity of this site to the Southern Gateway just a few blocks south will be attractive to businesses with larger facilities in the Southern Gateway. They can operate some form of small shop, kiosk or outpost in this well-trafficked location, while maintaining their main business in a more spacious location.

Development Program Elements:

- Identify appropriate businesses (such as health food vendors, providers of fix-it kits, sunscreen and other outdoor amenities) and methods of attracting them to the center.

- Engage city, landowners and potential developers in discussion to identify program and site.
- Create association of local residents to oversee development and design process.
- Identify traffic calming mechanisms to facilitate ease of access.

West Broadway Neighborhood Center (ED-7)

Description:

The West Central Neighborhood is actively planning the West Broadway Neighborhood Center that should be linked with the Gorge area. Current planning efforts include streetscape improvements, open space design and economic development. Located just two blocks north of the Summit site, a pedestrian and bike connection along Ash Street will provide direct access to the heart of the center from the Gorge area.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Amenities in this center will be geared around recreational uses to provide visitors and residents with the services and equipment needed to enjoy the Gorge area's recreational opportunities.
- Treatment of the historic railroad features throughout the Summit site should be coordinated with the West Central Neighborhood Plan.

Market Opportunities:

The connection to the Centennial Trail and the Gorge area through the Summit site creates a new source of market support for this older community-serving center. Furthermore, the rich fabric of historic buildings enhances the uniqueness of this commercial node and creates more reasons for those passing through on the Centennial Trail to stop in for rest and refreshment.

Development Program Elements:

- Engage city, landowners and potential developers in discussion to identify potential key development sites.
- Identify appropriate businesses and methods of attracting them to the center.
- Coordinate neighborhood plan with Gorge area's design guidelines to ensure a symbiotic relationship.
- Ensure local residents are in agreement with development and design process.
- Identify traffic calming mechanisms to facilitate ease of access.

4.5 interpretive facilities and program element

4.5.1 GOALS

Interpretation strengthens the connections between people and place. By broadening visitors' perceptions of the places they visit for recreation and renewal, interpretation expands the capacity for the public to understand and care for the Gorge area. By making the public aware of the ongoing work of preserving and enhancing the natural systems that underlie the Gorge experience, the interpretive system can help build the relationship between the public and its open space. With so many layers of Spokane's history at the Gorge area, it presents a unique opportunity to share and celebrate Spokane's heritage.

Goals for the Gorge area interpretive strategy are to:

Goal 1: Increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage of Spokane and the importance of protecting the resources that tell that history.

Goal 2: Build advocates for the Gorge area by increasing the number of users of the Gorge area resources.

Goal 3: Develop the understanding that the Gorge area is a system of connected places, tied into a network of regional attractions, parks and natural features.

Goal 4: Provide a diverse set of learning experiences using a diverse range of media.

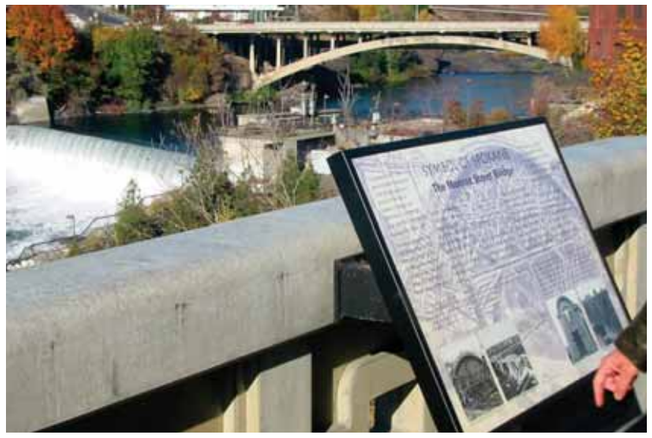
Goal 5: Engage a wide range of audiences and serve diverse ages, levels of experience and interests.

Goal 6: Optimize the uniqueness of each place around the Gorge area, while conveying an overall impression of the themes of Spokane's natural and cultural heritage.

4.5.2 GUIDELINES

This section provides guidelines for an interpretive system throughout the Gorge area as well as a broader approach to public engagement.

Interpretive signs and brochures have been used to interpret Spokane to



Existing interpretive signs, such as the one above which describes the history of the Monroe Street Bridge, are scattered throughout the Gorge area. A comprehensive effort is needed to link them.

the public, especially at the Falls and Riverfront Park. The guidelines that follow focus on expanding interpretation efforts in a coordinated fashion to provide comprehensive interpretation throughout the Gorge area environment. The interpretive program will encourage visitor exploration by clearly communicating through multiple techniques what resources are available, and reward visitor exploration by providing a high quality learning experience for all users.

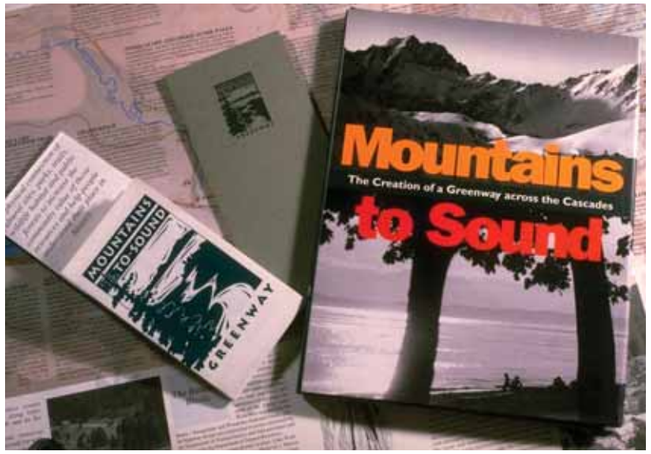
There are two important categories of guidelines that provide a foundation for specific interpretive projects. The first is the overall interpretive concept and the themes and stories that grow from it. The second is the methods of communication.

Themes and Stories

The Vision Statement of the 2002 Conceptual Plan proclaimed the following:

> *"Spokane's many cultures, as collaborative caretakers, honor and protect the Gorge as our gateway to understanding the unique cultural, historical, geological, and spiritual significance of our region. This is accomplished through education, access, and enlightened interaction of people and the natural environment."*

This is a profound statement and the perfect foundation for an interpretive plan. The history of the Gorge area can be articulated and developed into themes and stories (sub-themes) to guide the interpretive signage. Together they form a bridge between goals and messages, helping to make sure that the big picture is carried out successfully. The themes and stories identified in this section are gleaned from the diverse history of the Gorge area, and have been given priority by the public during the planning process. Some issues and opportunities to consider for each story are noted as well. Thorough scholarship by qualified historians and appropriate professionals should precede their application in specific interpretive features.



Visitor packets, such as these shown above, which provide historical descriptions, maps and an overall understanding of the Gorge area will help orient users.

Methods

Methods are the vehicles for communicating interpretive messages to the public. They range in scale from interpretive centers, facilities offering a wide range of interpretive and wayfinding information, to volunteer docents, to brochures describing interpretive resources. Each method also plays a role in one of three different types of interpretive communication: site-based, general outreach and focused outreach. As implementation plans are developed, facilities may be planned to include separate functions within the same building or program. They are listed below:

- An Interpretive Center
- An Education Center
- An Outdoor Education Area
- Interpreters
- A Viewpoint
- Kiosks
- Interpretive Trails



Interpretive signs next to a natural resource, such as this example, help educate users of the importance of the site and can bring more meaning to the outdoor experience.

- Interpretive Signs
- School Stewardship Programs
- Historical Exhibits
- Interpretive Brochures
- Volunteer Docents
- Online Resources
- Orientation Maps
- Mobile Displays
- Teaching Field Notebooks
- Slide or PowerPoint Presentations
- Contact with News Media

THEME 1: NATURAL PROCESSES AND HUMAN ACTIONS

1-1 BASALT FLOWS AND GREAT FLOODS

- Columbia Plateau was formed by numerous basalt flows from fissures.
- Geologic features at and around the Falls are part of these basalt flows.
- Cataclysmic floods from glacial Lake Missoula shaped much of the Inland Northwest and exposed basalt features.
- Glacial erratics, big boulders, were carried from Montana to the Gorge area and stranded when the high water receded.
- Today the Ice Age Floods Institute is telling the geologic story.

1-2 NATIVE HABITATS

- Native habitats are influenced by proximity to water and exposure to sun, including Ponderosa Pine savanna on the north slope, Douglas Fir mixed forest on the south slope, and riparian vegetation and wetlands along the river.
- Native wildlife includes osprey, eagle, mink, beaver, deer, and more.
- Most of the landscape has been significantly disturbed and there are many invasive plants that have overwhelmed the native species.
- There are some remnants of native ecology we can learn from and apply through restoration to other Gorge area places.
- The dark night sky is important to healthy habitat and happy neighbors.

1-3 HEALTH OF THE RIVER

- River water quality and quantity are important for people and wildlife.
- River health is related to aquifer health and actions taken throughout the watershed from mining above lakes to the dams on the way to the Pacific to the way we use water in the city.

1-4 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Open space can provide ecological services like stormwater management and flood control while creating habitat for wildlife and amenities for the community.
- Demonstration features at the Summit site, Confluence area and High Bridge Park can educate the public about better practices.

THEME 2: NATIVE PEOPLE'S STORIES

2-1 COYOTE CREATED THE FALLS

- Share the Falls creation story of the Spokane Tribe and other tribes.
- Side-by-side interpretation from multiple perspectives could enrich understanding of the Falls and Gorge area.
- Some of the sacred features near the Falls have been covered by rail grade fill. The fill should remain, but the features underneath could be explained.

2-2 GATHERING OF THE PEOPLES

- The Spokane Tribe shared the bounty of salmon that gathered at the Falls with the tribes of the region.
- The Gorge area should accommodate contemporary native events such as the annual powwow and other activities.

2-3 THE CONFLUENCE

- The place where the waters come together (Spokane River and Hangman Creek) was also the place where people gathered so there are many archeological sites that need to be treated sensitively, whether simply protected or also interpreted.
- Tell the story of Hangman Creek with interpretives, memorial, etc.
- The area up into Indian Canyon was an important wintering ground.
- Spokan Garry (also referred to as Chief Garry) lived nearby in his last days.

2-4 LIVING HISTORY

- The story of native people in Spokane is ongoing, not just historical facts.
- Activities and practices can be interpreted and shared by the tribes today and into the future.
- The collections at the MAC and other institutions could be complemented by a cultural/community center or interpretives that focuses on the ongoing living history of the tribes.

continued

Table 4.1

THEME 3: INDUSTRY AT THE RIVER

3-1 DAMS AT THE FALLS

- The Falls attracted newcomers and grew an economy around the energy of the Falls driving mills and power plants.
- There are many interpretive signs about this era, but there could be more educational experiences or facilities.

3-2 RAILROADS AND REGIONAL POWER

- Spokane was a hub for the flow of natural resources and agricultural products via rail.
- Extensive infrastructure was constructed to support the railroads.
- Some of the relics from the railroad era remain and should be preserved, including bridges, retaining walls, roundhouse, abutments, etc.

3-3 WORKING CLASS AND LABOR ACTIVISM

- Peaceful Valley was built by and for the tradesmen (many northern European) that rebuilt Spokane after the Great Fire of 1889.
- Peaceful Valley was a center of labor union activities of the International Workers of the World (Wobblies) and others.

3-4 1974 RECLAMATION OF THE RIVERFRONT

- With the decision to hold the 1974 World's Fair on reclaimed former railyards and industrial lands above the Falls, Spokane began to implement a vision of a river for people.
- This follows on many decades of work by the Parks Board to acquire land for the public.
- The Gorge area planning process is an extension of this movement.

THEME 4: COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS TO THE GORGE AREA

4-1 DOWNTOWN

- The public library, City Hall, Masonic Temple, Spokane Club, Federal Building, Cathedral, offices of the Catholic Diocese, and many other civic buildings are right at the Falls and Gorge area.
- The City should have a front porch and direct connection to the Gorge area, not turn its back on it.
- The easternmost end of the Summit site offers views back to Downtown and could have another civic promenade as part of the mixed-use development.
- Views across are critical to the experience of the Gorge area.

4-2 NEIGHBORHOODS

- There are many historic homes in Peaceful Valley, Browne's Addition and the West Central Neighborhoods that could be part of interpretive walks.
- Glover Field and the Peaceful Valley Community Center are important resources for the community. The field once had more diverse events such as maypoles for kids, labor activities, the Indian Congress, etc., and fantastic grandstands.
- Neighborhoods could be involved in community art and interpretation projects and competitions around the Gorge area such as an art wall, interpretive dialogs, etc.
- Some people in the neighborhoods do not want it made more accessible to visitors from outside the neighborhood, while others do recognize the importance of interpretation and public access to its long-term preservation.

4-3 THE MUSEUM OF ARTS & CULTURE

- The MAC collects art, artifacts and primary source material in three disciplines: regional history, fine art, and American Indian and other cultures.
- The MAC sits near the northwestern corner of Browne's Addition, with views out over the Gorge area to the west. Their campus and collections attract visitors from around the region and serve as a community space for major city events like Artfest.
- The MAC could integrate further with the Gorge area by programming a satellite facility at a location in the Gorge area such as a visitor center at People's Park. This location would be only a few minutes from the main campus.

Table 4.1 continued

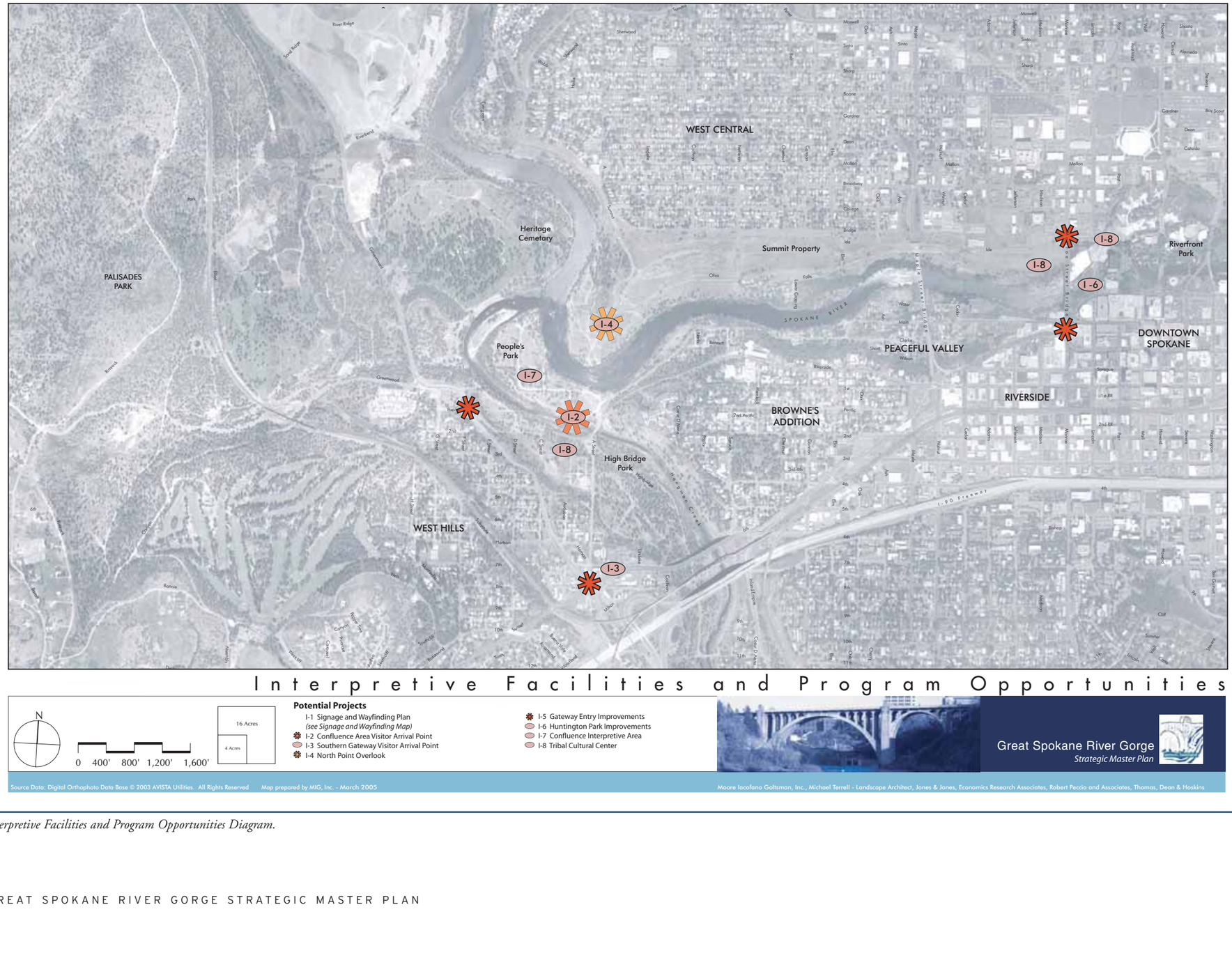


Figure 4.6: Interpretive Facilities and Program Opportunities Diagram.

Appendix C: Interpretive Facilities and Program Guidelines, located online (see chapter header), provides detailed descriptions of each method and media listed above, including a summary of their general approaches, physical requirements and audiences. These methods and media can be used as a toolbox in the planning of interpretive projects to develop the best fit between the desired audience, communication goals and development budget.

4.5.3 PROJECTS

A number of projects have been identified that rely on one or more of the methods noted previously. The most important is a comprehensive signage and wayfinding plan identified in the previous chapter as the first priority project. There are also four interpretive destinations and two interpretive areas discussed below. Together these projects form the foundation of the interpretive strategy, but these physical improvements should be supported by the creative application of the outreach methods.

The Interpretive Wayfinding and Signage Program (I-1)

Throughout the Gorge area, an extensive interpretive signage program should be developed to explore the diverse layers of natural and cultural resources. This program should be coordinated with the efforts of local tourism, education, tribal, cultural, historic, and business interests and should rely on further research by historians and other experts. Where interpretive signage has already been provided by Avista, Spokane Parks, Friends of the Centennial Trail, or others, it should be reviewed for consistency with the interpretive strategy and retained as part of the overall interpretive experience. Consistency in materials, scale and graphic design should be encouraged for future and replacement signage by partner organizations. The themes and stories listed in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 should be deployed to weave a tapestry of interpretation for visitors moving around the Gorge area. In order to reinforce the cohesive identity of the

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE: POSSIBLE STORIES

I-01 SOUTHERN GATEWAY • 1-4 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Basalt-Flows and Great Floods • 2-3 Native Peoples' Stories–The Confluence • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	I-02 HIGH BRIDGE PARK AND HANGMAN CREEK • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 1-4 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Green Infrastructure • 2-3 Native Peoples' Stories–The Confluence • 2-4 Native Peoples' Stories–Living History	I-03 GLOVER FIELD • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 2-2 Native Peoples' Stories–Gathering of the Peoples • 3-3 Industry at the River–Working Class and Labor Activism • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	I-04 CONFLUENCE VAP • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 1-3 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Health of the River • 1-4 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Green Infrastructure • 2-3 Native Peoples' Stories–The Confluence
I-05 CONFLUENCE AREA • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 2-2 Native Peoples' Stories–Gathering of the Peoples	I-06 PICNIC AREA • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats	I-07 NORTH POINT OVERLOOK • 1-1 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Basalt Flows and Great Floods • 3-2 Industry at the River–Railroads and Regional Power • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	I-08 ROUNDHOUSE FEATURES • 3-2 Industry at the River–Railroads and Regional Power
I-09 COFFIN FACTORY SITE • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 1-4 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Green Infrastructure • 3-3 Industry at the River–Working Class and Labor Activism • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	I-10 HAMBLIN CONSERVATION AREA OVERLOOK • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 2-2 Native Peoples' Stories–Gathering of the Peoples	I-11 MAC/BROWNE'S ADDITION LINK • 2-2 Native Peoples' Stories–Gathering of the Peoples • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods • 4-3 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–The Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture	I-12 FUTURE PULLOUT OVERLOOK • 1-2 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Native Habitats • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods

continued

Table 4.2

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE: POSSIBLE STORIES (CONTINUED)

I-13 WEST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD LINK • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	I-14 OHIO AVENUE BRIDGES AND RETAINING WALLS • 3-2 Industry at the River–Railroads and Regional Power	I-15 NORTH BANK EDGE • 3-2 Industry at the River–Railroads and Regional Power • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	I-16 VICINITY OF ANTHONY'S RESTAURANT • 1-1 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Basalt Flows and Great Floods • 2-1 Native Peoples' Stories–Coyote Created the Falls • 2-2 Native Peoples' Stories–Gathering of the Peoples
I-17 HUNTINGTON PARK • 1-3 Natural Processes and Human Actions–Health of the River • 2-2 Native Peoples' Stories–Gathering of the Peoples • 3-1 Industry at the River–Dams at the Falls	I-18 DOWNTOWN LINK • 3-4 Industry at the River–1974 Reclamation of the Riverfront • 4-1 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Downtown	I-19 PEACEFUL VALLEY LINK • 3-3 Industry at the River–Working Class and Labor Activism • 4-2 Community Connections to the Gorge Area–Neighborhoods	

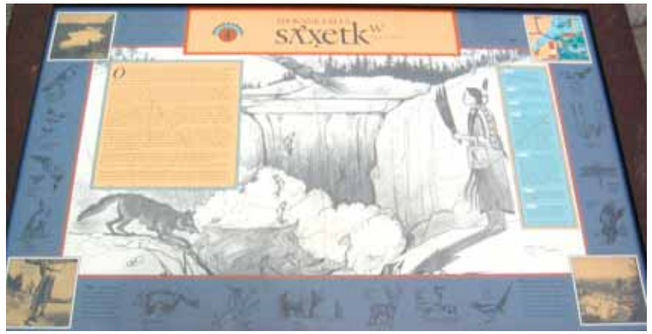
Table 4.2 continued

Gorge area and to orient visitors on roads and trails, a comprehensive wayfinding signage program should also be installed at key arrival points and direction decision points. These wayfinding signs may be collocated or combined with interpretive signage where this is appropriate. Specific locations for interpretive and wayfinding signs are indicated in Figure 4.6.

Interpretive themes and stories are described and numbered in Section 4.4.2. Possible stories appropriate to each interpretive sign located in Figure 4.6 are listed in Table 4.2.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Research interpretive content.
- Establish design guidelines for interpretive features, especially through a consistent template for conveying interpretive and wayfinding content in signage, literature, site features, etc.
- Integrate signage with trails, catalytic development, transportation improvements, green infrastructure features, and habitat restoration.
- Build relationships with various organizations of the community that could provide content for the interpretive elements and organizations that could use the elements as part of educational and promotional efforts.



Existing Spokane Falls signage helps tell the story of the Falls.



Existing Native American signage describes the history of the gathering place.

Development Program Elements:

- Twenty (20) interpretive signs with surrounding paving and occasional seating.
- Twelve (12) wayfinding signs.
- Historic research and graphic design for interpretive signs.
- Research and graphic design for wayfinding signs.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost to research, design and construct twenty (20) interpretive signs and twelve (12) wayfinding signs is $350,000. The costs for interpretive signs assume $10,000 per sign, which includes the high-quality, durable sign and surrounding paving and bench (if applicable). An additional $150,000 will be expended for research and graphic design of the interpretive signs. The estimated cost of designing and constructing the wayfinding signs is $50,000, assuming $2,500 per location, plus $20,000 for graphic design.

The Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point (I-2)

The Confluence area, much of which is popularly known as People's Park, has long been a place of coming together, of water and of people. With the development of a Southern Gateway, one of the priority projects discussed in Chapter Three, and wayfinding improvements that will direct many visitors to the Gorge area through the Confluence area, an orientation feature and modest visitor facility should be developed to introduce visitors to the network of trails, historic/cultural/natural resources, and recreational opportunities in and around the Gorge area. This small building should provide some covered space to display interpretive and orientation materials as well as restrooms for park visitors. The facility should be developed back from the river's edge to reduce visual and environmental impacts. Initially, this project may begin as a simple kiosk. Regardless of its size, it will be directly connected to a realigned Centennial Trail from the Sandifur Memorial Bridge.



The sketch of the visitor center at the Confluence Area shows the center as an interpretive kiosk. Well-positioned next to the Centennial Trail, with views to the North Point Overlook, the center could be used by water and land recreationalists.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Research interpretive content.
- Accommodate parking needs of arriving visitors.
- Manage circulation of arriving, departing and passing through automobiles, bicycles, transit, pedestrians, and wildlife.
- Integrate with confluence area interpretive walks, habitat restoration, picnic areas, trails, and any recreation facilities.
- Coordinate with the Parks and Recreation Department.
- Coordinate with cultural resource officials/representatives of the Spokane Tribe.
- Obtain necessary archeological, shoreline and related approvals prior to construction.

Development Program Elements:

- Drop-off for hand launched boats.
- Accessible and short-term parking for 10 cars.
- Initially, the structure could be a simple, covered kiosk.

- 500-600 square foot building with bathrooms, janitor's closet and covered area for signage.
- Water, sewer, electricity infrastructure.
- Interpretive and orientation features.

Estimated Cost:
$500,000 for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above.



Signs at the Southern Gateway, as shown above, will welcome visitors to the Gorge area.

Southern Gateway Visitor Arrival Point (I-3)

At the initial intersection of the Southern Gateway, where retail services and amenities could be located, there should be a simple, interpretive/ wayfinding kiosk that orients the visitor and suggests interesting opportunities in and around the Gorge area. This feature could be integrated with new development or it could be a stand-alone element. It could also integrate promotions for Gorge-related businesses located at the Southern Gateway.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Research interpretive and wayfinding content.
- Integrate with Southern Gateway development, transportation improvements and green infrastructure features.

Development Program Elements:

- Shelter/kiosk with interpretive and orientation materials in a high profile location within the Southern Gateway Development area.
- Surrounding paving and lighting.



Interpretive signage at the top of the North Point Overlook will help orient visitors.

Estimated Cost:
The estimated cost of developing and constructing a kiosk and small parking area is $50,000. Acquisition costs, if any, could also be significant.

The North Point Overlook (I-4)

Description:
The North Point Overlook is a critical location for a primary trailhead and viewpoint on the north side of the river overlooking the Confluence area and offering visitors a panoramic view of the Gorge area, Downtown Spokane, adjacent neighborhoods and the region. The Overlook and trailhead could be constructed in the existing right-of-way and park land at the top of the hill along the boulevard where it meets the Centennial Trail. Located on the Centennial Trail north of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge, the Overlook could be a destination point that is accessible to visitors from either side of the river.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Construct a trailhead and overlook along Spokane Gorge Boulevard and the Centennial Trail.
- Research interpretive content.
- Install a guardrail for visitor safety and interpretive signage.
- Integrate overlook with Centennial Trail, habitat restoration, parking, and the panorama loop drive.

Development Program Elements:

- Open space improvements (grading, paving and planting).
- Interpretive signage is assumed in Project I-1, the Wayfinding and Signage Program.

Estimated Cost:
The estimated cost of developing the North Point Overlook is $100,000 for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above.

Gateway Entry Improvements (I-5)

The public outreach and site evaluation process identified four primary 'gateways' to the Gorge area. While largely vehicular in function, these gateways can also serve as pedestrian entries to the Gorge area. It is important to inform the general public of the extent of the Gorge through appropriate signage and/or gateway structures that create a sense of arrival into the Gorge area and set the design character for all elements associated with the Great Spokane River Gorge.

Southern Gateway Area

- Major gateway.
- Design signage and wayfinding to guide visitors from I-90, US 195 and Sunset Boulevard to the Visitor Arrival Point in the Gorge area.
- Create a distinctive neighborhood center character based on outdoor recreation.
- Use natural and indigenous materials to establish the character and provide continuity of theme.

Government Road and "A" Street

- Secondary gateway guiding visitors to the Visitor Arrival Point.
- Extend the use of natural and indigenous materials to continue the character and continuity of overall Gorge area theme.

Downtown @ Main Avenue

- Secondary gateway in combination with Peaceful Valley.
- Design to be secondary to identification of the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood.
- Extend the use of natural and indigenous materials to continue the character and continuity of overall Gorge area theme.

Browne's Addition @ Riverside

- Major gateway guiding visitors to the Confluence area and the Visitor Arrival Point.
- Design to mark transition from Browne's Addition to the Gorge area.
- Extend the use of natural and indigenous materials to continue the character and continuity of overall Gorge area theme.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:
- Develop an overall wayfinding and signage plan.
- Develop overall design guidelines for gateways.
- Designs should seek to establish a dialogue with the overlying neighborhood, Gorge area or community structure without conflict.

Development Program Elements:
- Outdoor recreation-themed environmental design and landscaping at Southern Gateway Area (gateway structure over or columns next to realigned Government Road and "A" Street intersections with Sunset Boulevard, plus surrounding site walls, seating and planting).
- Improvements marking the entrance to Peaceful Valley (including historic wall repairs, restoration of hillside springs, gateway structure over or columns next to Main Avenue).
- Improvements to streetsides along Riverside Avenue to mark entrance to Gorge area (historic wall repairs, plantings, sidewalk improvements).
- Interpretive and wayfinding signage is covered in project I-1, Wayfinding and Signage Program.

Cost Estimate:
The estimated cost for the design and construction of the development program elements listed is $250,000.



An example of simple gateway feature is shown above.

Huntington Park Improvements (I-6)

Description:
Huntington Park is an urban refuge for wildlife that plays an important historical, interpretive and practical role in the life of the river and Lower Falls. Constructed by Avista Corporation as part of the Monroe Street Generating Facility Redevelopment Project in 1992, it surrounds an operating generation station and provides a critical transition between the urban texture of Downtown and the Gorge area. Avista has made over $280,000 in improvements to the park resulting in the type of critical balance between development, conservation and access that the Strategic Master Plan strives to achieve.

Connecting Riverfront Park to Huntington Park with the creation of a pedestrian interpretive plaza in the current location of the city hall parking lot will result in the opening of a grand vista of the river, Gorge and Falls.

Creating a pedestrian connection from the plaza into the heart of Huntington Park will enhance the visibility of the park and provide the critical access to the Lower Falls and river. The creation of this connection needs to ensure continued access to Avista's facilities, stability of the existing slopes and careful evaluation of appropriate and cost effective levels of ADA access.

Huntington Park Improvements will consist of historic features and exhibits associated with the Spokane Falls, salmon harvest, tribal gatherings, and power generation. These themes will link to the other Gorge area interpretive themes of railroads, mills, and the rise of an industrial city at the Falls. Development of the interpretive plan will require a careful balance between linking the diverse history of the site with consideration for clarity of the major themes of tribal history and current use in power generation. An interpretive area centered in Huntington Park will further emphasize the evolution of the city at the Falls, telling the story of past uses, industries and current environmental issues.

Future improvements may include improved pedestrian access, collaborative identification and preservation of viewsheds, connections to Downtown and Riverfront Park, artwork (spearfishing sculpture), interpretation of remnant foundations and future enhancements of the park including new circulation, plazas and amenities. Future design and implementation will require careful coordination with Avista Corporation to ensure compatibility with the Monroe Street Hydroelectric Development's operation and maintenance needs, and compliance with the FERC license.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Coordinate with Avista operations.
- Research interpretive content.
- Restore and site historic artifacts.
- Redesign Huntington Park around a power theme.
- Integrate adjacent industry, trails, habitat improvements, and transportation improvements.
- Convey that this site is the approximate location where Mr. Glover spent his first days admiring the Falls and decided to found the City.

Development Program Elements:

- Identification and interpretation of remnant foundations and other power infrastructure features.



Huntington Park, as seen from across the river, has exceptional views of the Falls.

- Fabrication of and siting of the spearfishing sculpture.
- Habitat improvements to slope.
- New paving and site furniture organized around the display of power infrastructure artifacts.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of improving Huntington Park with a falls and power theme is $1,000,000. The cost includes the design and construction of the development program elements listed above.

The Confluence Interpretive Area (I-7)

The Confluence Interpretive Area should highlight the cultural, archeological and natural history of the confluence of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek. Short loop trails off the main trail could offer interpretation of the native ecosystem, significance of plants and water to native peoples and historical uses of this landscape. These lessons could suggest further explorations around the Gorge area. The tribes would play a key role in determining the future character of the area as well as the degree of interpretation due to the sensitivity of cultural sites. As a prominent location and the first arrival point for many visitors, this is an opportunity to integrate the stories of people coming together at the place where the waters come together. Interpretation here could stress the interdependence of cultural and natural histories and suggest a future based on ecological restoration and respect for indigenous cultures.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Involving tribes in determining scope of improvements.
- Researching interpretive content.
- Integrating with habitat improvements, Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point, and the Centennial Trail.
- Coordinating with the Parks Department.

Development Program Elements:

- Five (5) acres of regrading, habitat restoration and interpretive gardens.
- Interpretive trails illustrating native plant communities of the region and plants of use to native people.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost is $1,000,000 for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above. This cost includes project H-5, Confluence area Restoration.

Tribal Cultural Center (I-8)

Description:

The Spokane and other tribes have formed the United Native Americans of Spokane Public Development Authority to evaluate the sites and coordinate the development of a tribal cultural center close to the Falls. The cultural center would provide the region's tribes an opportunity to share their tribal history with visitors, as well as a place to celebrate and participate in the

ongoing activities of the tribes. Arts, exhibits, performances and gatherings will be coordinated at this facility. Three sites currently being considered are: Veterans Court Park, 'A' Street just south of Riverside, and a location in the eastern portion of the Summit site that is yet to be determined.

The center could be an anchor for interpretation whether located at the Confluence area or closer to Downtown and should be integrated with pedestrian and bike ways.

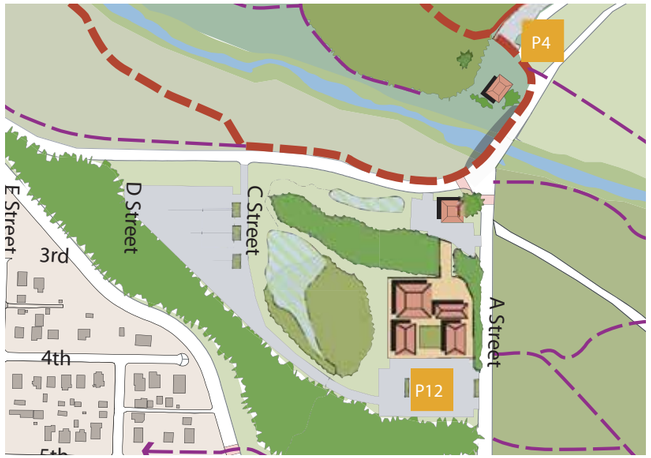
Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Ascertain availability of the Veterans Court Park site.
- Work with the tribes to clarify leadership and funding.
- Appropriate collections will need to be located and prepared for exhibition.
- Interpretive content will need to be researched.
- Integrate with pedestrian and bike ways, interpretive programs, habitat improvements, catalytic development and transportation improvements.

Development Program Elements

(based on the Spokane Tribe's proposal for the Anthony's Restaurant site):

- 2,400 square feet of offices.
- 1,400 square feet of food service.
- 1,750 square feet of gift shop.
- 2,000 square feet of welcoming space.
- 1,800 square feet of display/storyboard area.
- 2,600 square feet of exhibit area.
- 2,200 square feet of multipurpose room.
- 750 square feet of storage.
- 500 square feet of restrooms.
- 3,000 square feet of terraces.
- 2,000 square feet of outdoor performance area.
- 10,000 square feet of site work (paths, trails, seating, planting).



The sketch above shows one possible location for the Tribal Center at 'A' Street and



Veterans Court, as seen from the south side of the river, overlooks the Falls and is another possible location for the Tribal Center.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above is $10,000,000.

4.6 habitat restoration and preservation element

4.6.1 GOALS

The Gorge area is one of Spokane's greatest environmental resources. Protection and enhancement of the natural habitats of the Gorge area ecosystem are critical to the survival of native species of plants and animals and key to the quality of life of Spokane's citizens and visitors.

Since much of the Gorge area includes or abuts areas of urban development, this section is closely related to Section 4.7, Green Infrastructure Element, which covers stormwater management and other functions performed by urban vegetated landscapes. These two elements together form an interconnected system of open space and ecological function.

Goals for the Great Spokane River Gorge habitat are:

Goal 1: The Gorge area should be preserved and the disturbance of existing landscape integrity should be limited.

Goal 2: Habitat restoration program should be initiated.

4.6.2 GUIDELINES

This section provides guidelines for habitat restoration and preservation throughout the Gorge area. Greater detail about these approaches can be found in Appendix D: Habitat Restoration and Preservation Guidelines online (see chapter header). There are four important categories of guidelines that provide a foundation for specific restoration and preservation efforts.

Preservation and Salvage

The first priority in the Gorge area should be preservation and not disturbing existing landscape integrity. Preservation of existing native vegetation and landscape elements such as dead and downed logs, duff, large rocks, and natural leaf litter is essential to the natural functioning and cultural significance of the Gorge and River environment. Where preservation is not possible, salvaging existing plants and landscape elements should be required. Carefully salvage native plants material for transplanting, especially rare and cultural plant species. An effective salvage program will help support ecological and cultural values while reducing restoration costs. The City of Spokane could designate temporary plant holding grounds, such as Parks Department property in High Bridge Park, to minimize costs of transporting salvaged material to and from the Gorge area.

Seed and Plants

Native plants are integral to maintaining the cultural and natural integrity of the Gorge area landscape. All planting in the Gorge area should be indigenous vegetation adapted to the local conditions.

Seed collection and propagation is recommended to support the regional sourcing approach.

A contractor or the City of Spokane could essentially create a "plant bank" for the Gorge area, perhaps in the same location as the temporary plant holding grounds. This plant bank would grow and hold all the plants for Gorge area restoration efforts.

Maintenance and Invasive Weed Control

Once habitats have been restored they will need a great deal of care and maintenance for about two years to become successfully established. Temporary irrigation, erosion control, weed control, plant replacement and browse control are some of the initial practices that will be required.



Through careful treatment of the Spokane River and its tributaries, the quality of the Gorge can be preserved and enhanced.



Various habitats continue to thrive along the water's edge. Continued maintenance and planning is necessary to ensure their livelihood.

Disturbance of soil, such as during construction, creates openings for invasive species so it is particularly critical to initiate restoration on any lands immediately after disturbance. Invasive plants are a difficult problem to address, but weed control is critical if native plant communities are to become established and thrive. A comprehensive approach to weed control will allow native plant species to compete with invasive plant species that have already colonized much of the Gorge area. Invasive species observed around Spokane include: Wild four o'clock, Dalmation toadflax, Russian knapweed, Yellow star thistle, Scotch broom, and Spotted knapweed. You can learn more about these invasive weeds and dozens of others as well as their distribution and control from Spokane County's Noxious Weed Control Board (www.spokanecounty.org/weedcontrol/).

Long-term Adaptive Management

Adaptive management will help measure the success of the planting and allow for necessary improvements. Long-term adaptive management includes the following: monitoring plant community establishment, replacing dead or damaged plants, documenting successional changes, and adapting practices such as overseeding. Monitoring and adaptive management provide the mechanism to evaluate the progress of restoration, effectiveness of erosion control, water quality and weed invasion; and to adjust management and maintenance accordingly.

Initial Analysis

This Plan identifies general natural habitat areas and some strategies for their management, but a thorough analysis of vegetation, topography and geology should be conducted prior to the specific siting of any trails, interpretive features, recreation amenities, catalytic development, or infrastructure in the Gorge area to avoid damaging sensitive natural areas. This is especially important if there are any rare or endangered species present. The analysis on sites with tribal history should include tribal representa-

tion to fully appreciate the cultural value of existing resources. This analysis will lead to detailed species lists appropriate to the microclimate, soils and hydrology of each unique project area.

4.6.3 PROJECTS

Riparian Areas Improvements (H-1)

The heavily vegetated banks of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek form a lush transition between water and land that is critical to the health of the river and important for wildlife. These transition zones of willows and cottonwoods are riparian habitats. A complete restoration would be difficult. However, a limited restoration entails simply removing non-native species and establishing more natives from the riparian plant communities to provide cover and food for native wildlife as well as shade and nutrients for the river ecosystem. Bank retention should favor living, flexible materials rather than riprap and concrete. A reference site for these habitats exists downriver from the confluence along the left bank below the cemetery.

Using the International Terrestrial Ecological Systems Classifications (ITESC) classification approach, these riparian habitats belong to the ecological system called the Columbia Basin Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland. More information about this habitat type is available in Appendix C online.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Work with the tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites.
- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, transportation improvements and green infrastructure in the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Educate riverfront landowners about stewardship of native habitats.
- Cultivate long-term stewardship by Spokane citizens.

Development Program Elements:

- Removal of invasive species through planned grazing for 5 years.
- Replanting of 100' riparian buffer on each side of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek throughout the Gorge area (approximately 65 acres).

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of restoring the Gorge area's riparian habitats is $1,600,000. This figure assumes removing invasive weeds and replanting a 100' buffer on each side of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek, or approximately 65 acres @ $20,000/acre, plus 25% for design and administration. The Spokane County Conservation District has a program that may pay some of the costs of materials and labor for riparian buffer plantings.



Reeds and other native species make up the riparian buffer along Hangman Creek.

Areas with Southern Exposure Improvements (H-2)

The south-facing slopes of the north side of the Gorge area from the Lower Falls past the confluence with Hangman Creek, as well as the broad upland areas of People's Park, should be improved by the establishment of more native plants and control of invasive weeds. Most of the topography on the north bank of the river was dramatically reshaped to support railroad use above. The slope generally reflects the fill material used to establish a broad, flat terrace for the railroads. Full restoration of this slope is not reasonable. A more limited enhancement could simply focus on removing the invasive species through prescribed burns and overseeding with some native species such as Ponderosa Pine-Idaho Fescue plant community.

A reference site for this habitat exists on the west-facing slope on the south side of the river next to the Confluence area. This area should be maintained in its relatively intact condition by planned grazing. These surfaces with southern and western exposure belong to the ITESC ecological system called the Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Savanna. More information about this habitat type is available in Appendix C



The arrowleaf balsamroot pictured above thrives throughout the Gorge area.

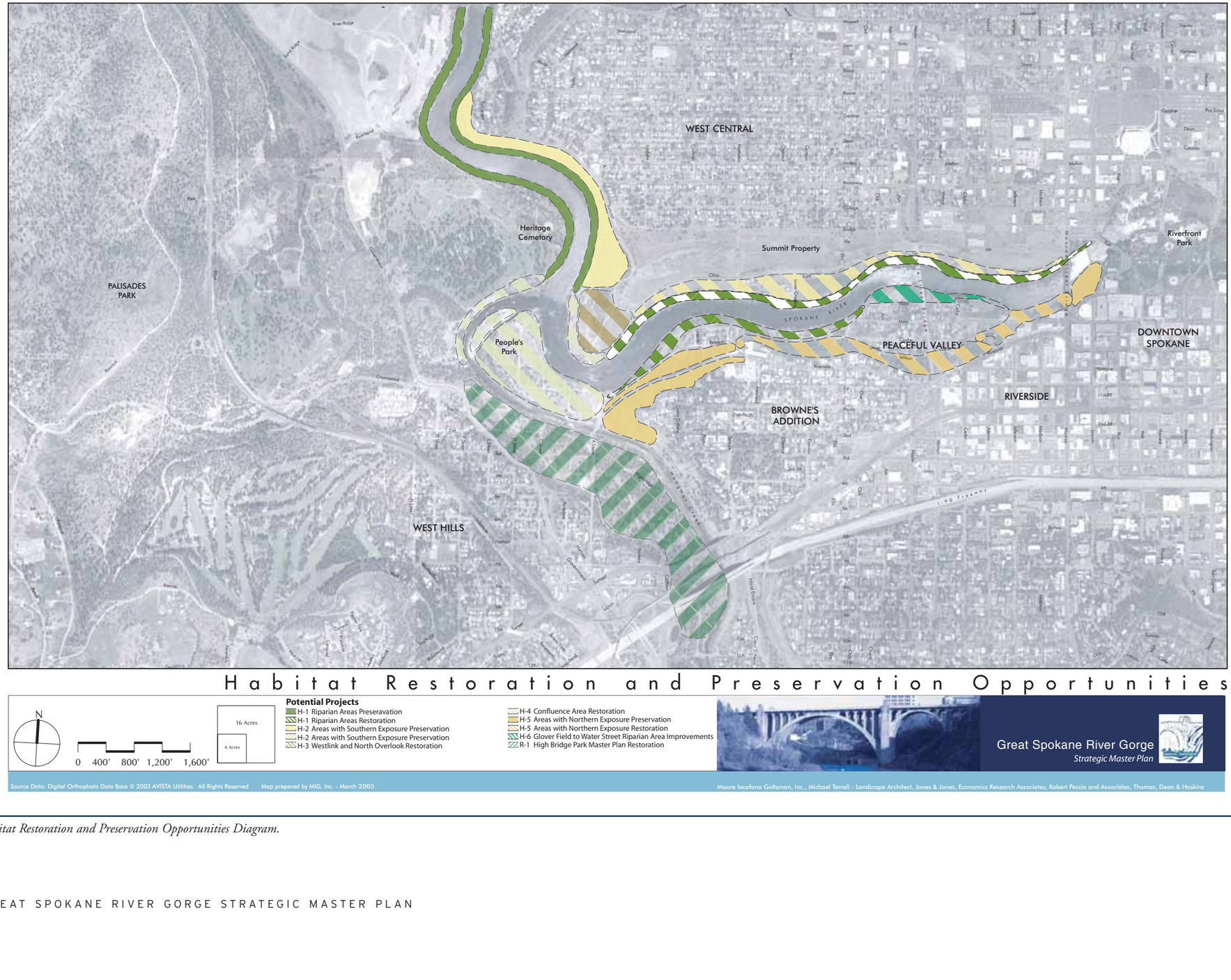


Figure 4.7: Habitat Restoration and Preservation Opportunities Diagram.



The north-facing slope along the Spokane River.

located online.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Educate citizens about the long-term benefits of planned grazing as a management tool.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, transportation improvements, green infrastructure in the surrounding neighborhoods, and development of the Summit site.
- Cultivate long-term stewardship by Spokane citizens.

Development Program Elements:

- Removal of invasive species through planned grazing for 5 years.
- Replanting of southern exposure areas throughout the Gorge area (approximately 75 acres) with Ponderosa Pine Savanna species.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of restoring the Gorge's southern exposure areas is $650,000. This figure assumes invasive weed removal and replanting of approximately 75 acres @ $7,000/acre, plus 25% for design and administration.

North Point Overlook Restoration (H-3)

The recently disturbed area on the north side of the river at the confluence could be improved through revegetation with native species. This slope was dramatically carved into to link the Centennial Trail down to the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge. It is an ideal place to illustrate the potential for the Centennial Trail to engage visitors as stewards and encourage visitors to participate in the ongoing removal of non-native species and establishment of native species, primarily those of the Ponderosa Pine-Idaho Fescue plant community. The hard forms of the cut and fill slopes for the trail should be softened to fit in with surrounding landforms. Native species to establish include Ponderosa Pine, Idaho Fescue, Balsamroot, Yarrow, and Parsnip Flower Buckwheat. The landscape of restored native plants could be applied on the other side of the Gorge rim parkway to the area surrounding the North Point Overlook. Interpretive elements here and at other habitat improvements could highlight the native, fire resistant and drought tolerant aspects of vegetation for visitors.

A possible reference site for this habitat exists on the west-facing slope on the south side of the river next to the Confluence area. This area should be maintained in its relatively intact condition by planned grazing. Washington State Parks has already agreed to restore most of this area, but according to their plans they intend to simply hydroseed with a native seed mixture. They should be encouraged to add some native trees and forbs and maintain with planned grazing to keep out invasive species.



The area surrounding the Centennial Trail requires sensitive replanting of native species.



The restoration should include serviceberry, arrowleaf balsamroot and ponderosa habitat as pictured above.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features and transportation improvements.
- Cultivate long-term stewardship by Centennial Trail volunteers.
- Coordinate with Washington State Parks Department.

Development Program Elements:

- Add native trees and forbs to native seeding already proposed.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost is $25,000.

Confluence Area Restoration (H-4)

The Confluence area is a very sensitive place, ecologically and culturally. The meeting of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek is a dynamic landscape that is reforming itself constantly through the natural processes of erosion and deposition. There are also many cultural sites significant to local tribes and significant amounts of fill were used to elevate an earlier neighborhood.

An ambitious restoration, with tribal participation, could involve reshaping some land at the water's edge to create more riparian wetlands. Excavating back to pre-fill elevations might be able to avoid disturbing sensitive archeological elements while reconnecting more floodplain to the river. Excavated fill could be reused in the upland portions of the park to create greater microclimatic diversity and interest. The degree of stabilization of the banks is an important issue to consider since a free-flowing river will eat away at its outside banks, as Hangman Creek is currently doing beside the cemetery. If an approach of limiting this erosion is selected, bank retention should favor living, flexible materials rather than riprap or concrete. The riparian areas of both banks of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek could be improved by removing non-native species over time and establishing more native species such as Black Cottonwood, River Birch, Scouler Willow, Pacific Willow, Swamp Gooseberry, Red Osier Dogwood, and Elderberry. These species would provide cover for wildlife as well as shade and nutrients for the river ecosystem.

A reference site for this habitat exists downriver from the confluence along the bank below the cemetery. On the regraded upland portion of the confluence area, in the area known as People's Park, a range of native plant communities—Ponderosa Pine-Idaho Fescue, Douglas Fir-Ninebark, Idaho Fescue Grassland, and Wet Meadow—could be created and interpreted as a microcosm of the region's landscapes. Tribal use of native plants could be a related and organizing interpretive theme.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Work with the tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites.
- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Determine degree of stabilization of the river channels.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime (including prescribed burning of dry uplands).
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features and green infrastructure in the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Cultivate long-term stewardship by Spokane citizens.
- Coordinate with the Parks Department.

Development Program Elements:

- Add native trees and forbs to native seeding already proposed.
- Prevent invasive species through planned grazing for 5 years.



Confluence uplands as they exist today.



Willows along the banks of the Confluence area are examples of the riparian conditions.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above is $35,000.

Areas with Northern Exposure Improvements (H-5)

The north-facing slopes of the south side of the Gorge area from the Lower Falls to the confluence with Hangman Creek should be improved by the removal of invasive species and establishment of more native plants from the Douglas Fir-Ninebark plant community interspersed with spring-influenced pockets of wetter vegetation. Today, much of this slope is occupied by non-native species such as Norway maples introduced from nearby urban areas. While these trees still play an important role in defining the edge of the Gorge, the greenbelt could be improved by replacing them with native plants, especially in and around the springs which still flow out of the hillside. This heavily vegetated steep slope needs to be protected from encroaching large-scale development. Between the Maple Street and Monroe Street bridges, the south slope needs intensive revegetation to connect the south slope greenbelt from Peaceful Valley to Huntington Park. Improvements to Huntington Park should be maintained and expanded to the rest of the slope. The plant communities of the northern exposure areas probably belong to the ITESC ecological system called the Rocky Mountain Montane Mesic Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland. More information about this habitat type is available in Appendix C online.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, transportation improvements and green infrastructure in the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Cultivate long-term stewardship by Spokane citizens.

Development Program Elements:

- Regrade 5 acres of northern exposure land for habitat restoration and interpretive gardens.
- Removal of invasive species through planned grazing for 5 years.
- Use interpretive signs along trails to illustrate native plant communities of the region and plans used by native people.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost of restoring the Gorge's northern exposure areas is $250,000. This figure assumes invasive weed removal and replanting of approximately 25 acres @ $4,000/acre, plus 25% for design and administration.

Glover Field to Water Avenue Riparian Area Improvements (H-6)

The riverfront along the edge of the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood should be restored to native riparian habitat and even some riparian wetlands. Except for a handful of remaining residences, the riverfront land is public. Public and private lands could be improved by removing non-native species over time and establishing more native species such as Black Cottonwood, River Birch, Scouler Willow, Pacific Willow, Swamp Gooseberry, Red Osier Dogwood, and Elderberry. These species would provide cover for wildlife as well as shade and nutrients for the river ecosystem. Bank retention should favor living, flexible materials rather than riprap or concrete.

A reference site for this habitat exists downriver from the confluence along the bank below the cemetery.

A more ambitious intervention on some public lands such as the former coffin factory site could include carving out sloughs for riparian wetland vegetation and these could be tied to the hillside springs emerging from the south slope. A restoration in this location could be especially useful at illustrating the potential for natural habitats to help prevent flooding, a periodic concern in this neighborhood developed on fill in the river's floodplain. Perhaps a neighborhood stewardship program could be organized through the community center at Glover Field.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites.
- Determine appropriate scale and form of wetland features for flow from hillside and river flooding.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, recreation amenities and green infrastructure for the surrounding neighborhoods.
- Educate riverfront landowners about stewardship of native habitats.
- Cultivate long-term stewardship by Spokane citizens.

Development Program Elements:

- Intensive restoration of 8 acres of riparian wetlands and overhanging vegetation.
- Interpretive trails, signage and seating.



The Coffin property sits vacant between Glover Field and the Water Avenue put-in.

Estimated Cost:
The estimated cost of an intensive restoration and interpretation of this riparian area is $500,000, which assumes approximately 8 acres of restored riparian wetlands and overhanging riparian vegetation, plus trails and interpretives.

Shoreline Master Program Comprehensive Updates (H-7)

Description:
The management of the Spokane River, Hangman Creek and other surface waters within the City of Spokane requires comprehensive planning and coordination. The City has applied to the Washington State Department of Ecology for a grant to complete an update to the Shoreline Master Program. During the process the City will complete an update of the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) that is developed and adopted in a manner consistent with the procedural and substantive requirements of the Shoreline Management Act and the Shoreline Master Program Guidelines (Guidelines). The SMP development process will include an inventory and analysis of shoreline ecological conditions and land use; development of goals, policies, environment designations, and use regulations; and a formal local adoption process. The City will incorporate public participation in all phases of SMP development.

Key Planning issues and Considerations:

- The City of Spokane will coordinate throughout the SMP development process with Ecology and other applicable state agencies and Indian tribes as provided in the Guidelines.
- The City shall inform and involve the public in updating the Shoreline Master Program throughout the update effort consistent with the Shoreline Management Act and the SMP Guidelines. The City of Spokane will prepare a public participation plan that:
  - —Identifies specific objectives,
  - —Identifies key parties (Plan Commission, public, property owners, state agencies, County, Tribes, neighboring jurisdictions, etc.), and
  - —Establishes timelines for public participation activities.



The shoreline throughout the Gorge area will be enhanced and preserved with the Comprehensive Updates.

- The City shall compile all pertinent and reasonably available data, plans, studies, inventories, and other applicable information. The City will thoroughly evaluate existing reports, information, aerial photos and GIS data, emphasizing close collaboration with Spokane County's current SMP update effort and using their inventory, analysis and reach characterization report to the optimum possible.
- The City of Spokane shall conduct an analysis of the information and data collected as it relates to development of an effective Shoreline Master Program that complies with the requirements of the SMP Guidelines.
  - —Characterize ecosystem-wide processes.
  - —Characterize shoreline functions.
  - —Identify opportunities for protection, restoration, public access and shoreline use.
- The City shall prepare a report and map portfolio that analyzes the information and data collected as it relates to development of an effective Shoreline Master Program.
- The effect of incremental impacts on shoreline ecological functions resulting from uses and activities allowable under the proposed master program will be evaluated in accordance with the Guidelines as an ongoing part of development of proposals for policies, environment designations and other regulations.
- The City shall develop environment designations that provide for compliance with the SMA and the SMP Guidelines.
- The City shall prepare a map illustrating recommended shoreline designations together with justification and rationale for the recommended designations.
- The City will incorporate products from the inventory and findings from the characterization of ecosystem-wide processes and shoreline functions into a restoration plan.
- The City shall conduct a review and adoption process for the final draft SMP as provided in the SMA, WAC 173-26 and the State Environmental Policy Act. The City will also continue coordination with relevant agencies to provide opportunity for input and ensure that project proposals are consistent with agency's directives.

Estimated Cost:
The estimated cost for the completion of the Comprehensive Shoreline Master Program Update is $210,800 for completion in 2007 with assistance from a Department of Ecology grant.

4.7 green infrastructure planning and design guidelines

4.7.1 GOALS

Green infrastructure is a network of open space designed to sustain natural systems, increase individual and community well being, and enhance economic vitality. It is a nature-powered life support system to accommodate infrastructure objectives such as flood control, stormwater management and microclimatic moderation. Green infrastructure provides basic

environmental services to guide new development. While most urban residents understand the need to maintain built infrastructure such as roads and sewers, the need to upgrade their parks, riverfronts and other natural areas is usually less apparent. The concept of green infrastructure repositions open space from a community amenity to a community necessity.

Green infrastructure should form a continuous network of patches and corridors. The patches act as anchors for various natural processes and provide destinations for wildlife, while the corridors link the patches and facilitate the flow of ecological processes. These components can range in size and shape depending upon the resources being protected, the ecological functions being accommodated, and the limitations of the surrounding urban context. Nearly all landscapes can be part of the green infrastructure network, from conservation areas and wildlife preserves to public parks and private backyards, and even heavily used streetscapes and parking lots, if designed properly. The key is the application of natural systems to achieve multiple benefits.

The strategies below focus primarily on opportunities for green infrastructure in Spokane's urban neighborhoods. Opportunities for preservation and restoration of specific native habitats in the Gorge area are discussed in Section 4.5 Habitat Preservation and Restoration Opportunities. Together, the strategies below and the recommendations for habitat improvements suggest an interconnected network of green infrastructure that integrates surrounding communities into a healthy Gorge environment.



Recessed swales alongside major roadways provide treatment areas for stormwater runoff.

Goals for the Great Spokane River Gorge green infrastructure approach are:

Goal 1: Provide multiple benefits simultaneously.

Goal 2: Support habitat and protect species diversity.

Goal 3: Protect water resources and help manage stormwater.

Goal 4: Promote public health through a cleaner environment and increased physical activity.

Goal 5: Promote basic quality of life through places for relaxation and community-building.

Goal 6: Achieve far reaching economic benefits through increased property values and tax base, as well as more productive workplaces.

Goal 7: Reduce the costs of providing infrastructure services by focusing spending on systems that require less inputs and grow more valuable with age.

Goal 8: Provide a framework for growth and an organizing element for design.

You can learn more about these goals in Appendix E: Green Infrastructure Guidelines online (see chapter header).

4.7.2 GUIDELINES

This section provides guidelines for green infrastructure throughout the Gorge area. There are four important categories of guidelines that provide a foundation for specific projects: 1) planning, 2) water, 3) vegetation/soils and 4) green building. Greater detail about these approaches can be found in Appendix E online.



Planting strips within parking lots are an easy solution to treat runoff on-site.

Planning

Poorly conceived urban development can degrade a river's natural processes and destroy or fragment wildlife habitat. The highest standards of planning and design should be applied to protect the quality of the river environment and the surrounding landscape to highlight the Gorge area as a unique and special part of Spokane.

Planning should begin at the watershed scale. A watershed is an area of land that drains water, sediment and other materials downslope to the lowest point. The City of Spokane, in its Comprehensive Plan, has endorsed the creation of watershed plans for all watersheds that are associated with the geographic boundaries of the city.

Sensitive natural areas should be protected by buffers, or areas next to shorelines, wetlands, streams, and headwaters where development is restricted or prohibited. They protect a river's ecological integrity, enhance connections between wildlife habitats, and allow rivers to function more naturally. Buffers are a critical aspect of the City of Spokane's Shoreline



Another example of stormwater in Spokane that provides water collection areas on-site.



An example of such a bioswale is above.

Master Comprehensive Program. The current Program was written in 1982; the City has recently submitted a grant application to update the program (See H-7). Buffers protect fragile areas with steep slopes, erodible soils, wetlands, or endangered or threatened animal or plant species. To protect water quality and aquatic habitat a minimum buffer of at least 100 feet is recommended.

New development should be guided by smart growth principles. These principles focus on creating diverse, walkable communities that accommodate transportation choices and conserve open space. This approach includes mixed land uses, compact site and building designs, and infill of existing communities. The City of Spokane, in its Comprehensive Plan, has endorsed many of these principles.

Water

The most obvious and least technical step in managing stormwater is reducing the amount of paved and built surface. This preserves lands critical to the water system in a natural condition to recharge at its origins, maintaining base flow throughout the entire system.

Where paving is necessary, consider using porous paving. There are nearly as many ways to make paving porous as there are types of paving. There are special treatments of asphalt, concrete, pavers, gravel, grids, and other materials that have open pores that allow stormwater to penetrate to the underlying soil.

Where paving cannot be porous, direct surface runoff to a site drainage system. Runoff from new or existing impervious surfaces should be allowed to infiltrate the soil as close to where it falls as possible. Dealing with surface runoff from rooftops and impervious surfaces on-site prevents discharges of unfiltered stormwater from accumulating to overload stormwater pipes or overflow into sensitive natural drainage systems and wetlands. Excess runoff also causes problems for humans through flooding and erosion. A green infrastructure stormwater management approach utilizes a series of individual elements in an interconnected, continuous system and can be designed to manage runoff volume and timing; treat pollutants; and provide a site amenity. Drainage features fall into three basic categories: *1) infiltration, 2) retention/detention, and 3) biofiltration.*

An infiltration system is ideal for stormwater management because it filters pollutants through the soil and restores natural base flows to groundwater and downstream water bodies. Infiltration systems can range from simple "rain gardens" to elaborate underground recharge beds. Site soil conditions generally determine if infiltration is feasible. It is also limited where high groundwater, steep slopes or shallow bedrock is present. In Spokane, a surface infiltration feature is allowed to hold up to 6 inches of standing water for up to 3 days.

Retention and detention systems are designed primarily to slow runoff where soil or other site conditions do not allow adequate infiltration. Detention systems store runoff for one to two days after a storm and are dry until the next storm. Retention systems usually have a permanent pool that retains the runoff volume until it is replaced during the following storm. Properly designed retention/detention systems release runoff



An example of a green roof above greatly reduces the amount of water runoff.

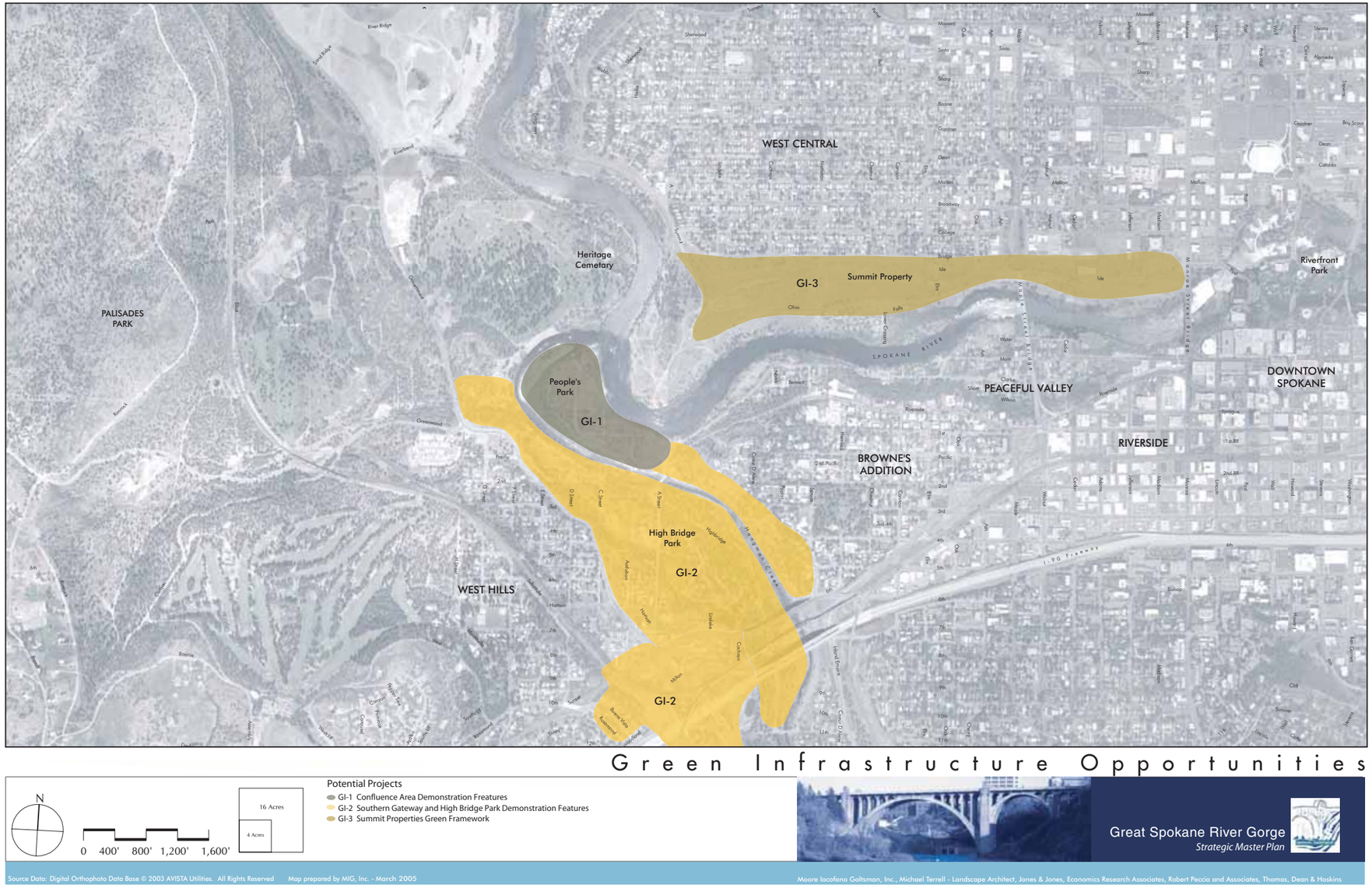


Figure 4.8: Green Infrastructure Opportunities Diagram.

slowly enough to reduce downstream peak flows to their pre-development levels, allow fine sediments to settle, and uptake dissolved nutrients in the runoff where wetland vegetation is included.

Biofiltration systems utilize swales which are vegetated slopes and channels designed and maintained to transport shallow depths of runoff slowly over vegetation. While swales in Spokane sometimes refer to flat-bottomed, shallow vegetated depressions, they can also be linear features that move surface runoff along a vegetated channel that filters the water as it passes across the plant surfaces. Bioswales are effective if flows are slow and depths are shallow. Grading the site and sloping pavement in a way that promotes sheet flow of runoff generally achieve this. While many bioswales are planted with mowed turfgrass, more diverse planting provides additional biofiltration, trapping sediment and encouraging infiltration of water through the root channels, as well as a habitat and open space amenity.



Planting beds interspersed throughout paved areas are an attractive and effective form of water collection and filtration.

Of course, every effort should also be made to conserve and reuse water. Conventional water management imports and exports water over very long distances. From a sustainability perspective, the smaller the quantity of water and the shorter the diversion from natural flows, the less potential for harm. The Spokane Valley/Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for more than 450,000 people and it is being drawn down at an unsustainable rate. Reducing groundwater in the aquifer affects flows in the Spokane River. Recognizing regional limitations of water supply means choosing landscape plants adapted to Spokane's climate, especially natives. Rain barrels and cisterns can be used to collect rainwater for reuse in flushing toilets or landscape irrigation. Graywater from sinks and showers can even be used for subsurface drip irrigation in the landscape.

Another opportunity to improve the water system is through "daylighting" of historic streams and springs. Daylighting means restoring previously piped, culverted or otherwise buried water courses to a free-flowing surface channel. This slows the velocity of runoff and brings the flow into contact with the soil, vegetation, air, and sunlight and improves water quality. Daylighting also allows increased infiltration and groundwater recharge. Water movement is maintained and water quality regained. The hillside springs of Peaceful Valley are excellent candidates for daylighting and restoration.

Soil and Vegetation

Landowners and designers can affect the protection of healthy sites by choosing appropriate places to build. Locate buildings on the least healthy, already disturbed areas of sites. Thoughtful site design, construction sequencing, and structural practices such as silt fences and temporary seeding help to reduce erosion and sedimentation during the construction process. Also be sure to protect existing vegetation, avoid grade changes near trees, use the lightest machinery possible, and promptly restore any temporary disturbance.

Urban forests create healthy terrestrial systems for people and wildlife. They maintain comfortable temperatures, clean pollutants from the air, and produce oxygen. Planting more urban forest would make Spokane an even more delightful place to live while potentially saving millions of dollars in stormwater infrastructure, health and energy costs.

Green roofs or ecoroofs are living, vegetative roofing alternatives that cover impervious surfaces with permeable plant material. A green roof typically doubles the service life of the underlying waterproofing; dramatically reduces storm water runoff; conserves energy and cools the air; reduces the heat island effect; and provides ecological and aesthetic values in the built environment.

Slopes should be retained with living and flexible materials. Bioengineering uses plants, sometimes in conjunction with mechanical methods, to build living structures on vulnerable slopes, especially at the interface between soil and water. Bioengineering or biotechnical erosion control includes a wide array of applications. Almost all make use of the ability of some plants to sprout from a fresh cut branch stuck in the soil. The most vigorous of these are willows, poplars or dogwood. Even vertical surfaces can be planted with a greenwall approach. Bioengineering and greenwalls are as effective as conventional concrete structures for slope retention, but offer numerous aesthetic and ecological benefits.

Green Building

Spokane should encourage all new building to meet the highest green building standards possible. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a green building rating system developed by the US Green Building Council (USGBC). It lays out a comprehensive and measurable framework for sustainable development (www.usgbc.org/LEED/). The guidelines above cover many of the issues related to two of the LEED system elements—Sustainable Sites and Water Efficiency. Three additional topics that are important to green building are Energy and Atmosphere,

Materials and Resources, and Indoor Air Quality.

- Energy consumption can be dramatically reduced through practices that are economical and readily achievable.
- Building material choices are important in sustainable design because of the extensive network of extraction, processing and transportation steps required to process them.
- The indoor environment is a significant source of potential health problems.

4.7.3 PROJECTS

Confluence Area Demonstration Features (GI-1)

The confluence area, noted for its natural and cultural significance and its important location, is an ideal place to demonstrate a more environmentally sensitive approach to stormwater management in the Gorge area. One technique, biofiltration, is a commonly used method in the Spokane area for treating stormwater runoff. It is a widely accepted way of removing roadway oils, or hydrocarbons, and other pollutants that may impact either surface waters or groundwater. While the typical design utilizes grass-lined swales, these features could be improved as habitat amenities with diverse native plantings. This natural cleansing process mitigates possible negative effects of pollution associated with automobiles and asphalt pavements to the Spokane Aquifer and the Spokane River. Other green infrastructure techniques that could be applied and demonstrated at the Confluence area include vegetated roofs, pervious paving, cisterns, and water-efficient landscaping. These educational demonstrations at the Confluence area could be used to effectively explain to visitors how the Spokane Aquifer and the Spokane River are interlinked and how green infrastructure can protect both of these important resources.



Green infrastructure in the Southern Gateway can provide an open space amenity as well as provide water treatment.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites.
- Determine appropriate scale and form of stormwater features for runoff from pavement and interpretive features.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, transportation improvements, recreation amenities, and habitat preservation and restoration.
- Educate Spokane citizens about the benefits of green infrastructure approaches.

Development Program Elements:

- Bioswale to filter runoff from roof, paths and parking for the Visitor Arrival Point.
- Rain garden to infiltrate runoff.
- Interpretive elements explaining integrated green infrastructure features.



The sketch above illustrates how a well-designed, attractive open space system can treat runoff on-site. Such treatment is recommended within and adjacent to the Gorge area.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above is $100,000.

Southern Gateway and High Bridge Park Demonstration Features (GI-2)

Creation of a Southern Gateway development area and improvements to portions of High Bridge Park to the east of "A" Street offer an exceptional opportunity to integrate catalytic development, green infrastructure and access to natural areas. A series of educational stormwater management features could step down the hill and connect these improvements. Surface runoff from retail development and visitor amenities at the Southern Gateway could be collected in a vegetated bioswale that acts as a green spine linking the development with pedestrian ways to High Bridge Park and the Gorge area. Biofiltration would occur through the bioswale and

infiltration of runoff could occur at rain gardens on hillside terraces. This project could illustrate how public landscape areas can perform vital ecological services while providing benefits to the community and wildlife.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites.
- Determine appropriate scale and form of stormwater features for runoff from pavement and interpretive features.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, transportation improvements, recreation amenities, and habitat preservation and restoration.
- Educate Spokane citizens about the benefits of green infrastructure approaches.

Development Program Elements:

- Bioswales to filter runoff from Southern Gateway development.
- Rain gardens on High Bridge Park terraces to infiltrate runoff.
- Interpretive elements explaining integrated green infrastructure features.
- Trails along bioswale providing pedestrian connection to the Confluence area from the Southern Gateway area on foot.

Estimated Cost:

The estimated cost for the design and construction of the development program elements listed is $300,000.

Summit Site Green Demonstration Features (GI-3)

The Summit site is a major private development opportunity that will provide the transition between the existing West Central Neighborhood and the Gorge. The existing PUD plan and the previous West Central Neighborhood Plan create the framework for the initiation of innovative open space and stormwater alternatives. The character of the Summit development will greatly impact the quality of life of the surrounding West Central Neighborhood and the environment of the Gorge area. Spokane's development standards require surface runoff to be managed on site. Impervious surfaces should be minimized and biofiltration and infiltration features should be embraced as an opportunity to create a beautiful and ecological open space network through the development. A green infrastructure framework, essentially a planning concept, could organize the collection and ecological treatment of stormwater in shared open space amenities. These green spaces could also provide pedestrian connections for neighbors and habitat corridors for wildlife, making the Summit site a demonstration of sustainable and context-sensitive planning. An environmentally friendly development could also have significant marketing cache.

Key Planning Issues and Considerations:

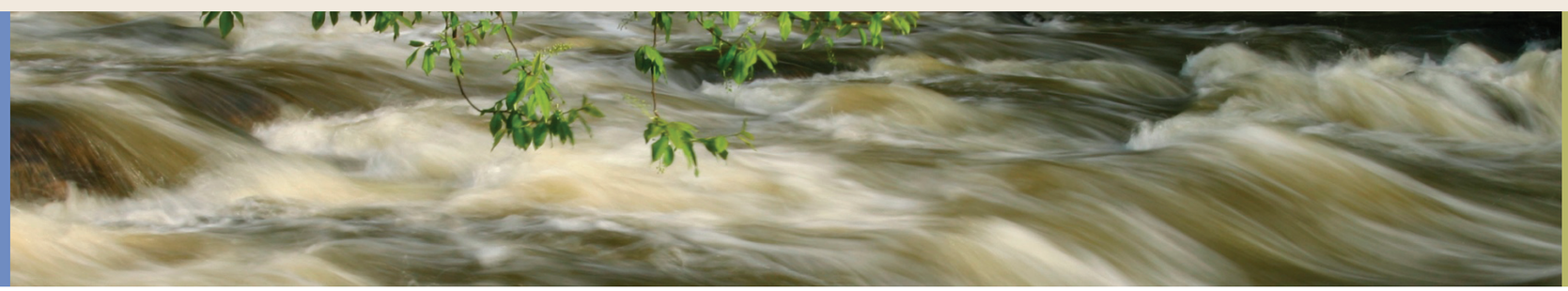
- Review concept and secure support of developer.
- The City of Spokane should work with the developer to evaluate opportunities for innovative approaches to stormwater management and open space development.
- Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites.
- Determine appropriate scale and form of stormwater features for runoff from pavement and interpretive features.
- Establish an appropriate plant palette and maintenance regime.
- Integrate restoration with trails, interpretive features, transportation improvements, recreation amenities, and habitat preservation and restoration.
- Educate Spokane citizens about the benefits of green infrastructure approaches.

Development Program Elements:

- The City of Spokane should coordinate open space and stormwater management strategies with the developer to identify and implement innovative strategies that can be applied in other parts of the city.
- Approximately 3 acres of bioswales and infiltration rain gardens integrated into the development's open space system and residential landscapes.

Cost Estimate:

The estimated cost for the design and construction of the development program elements listed above is $280,000.



5

implementing actions

The purpose of the Strategic Master Plan is to implement the goals, principles, strategies and projects in a timely manner. To aid in this process, a set of implementing actions and strategies have been identified. Creating district overlays that guide development and conservation in four key areas surrounding the Gorge area, identifying viable financing sources and strategies, and creating an effective management structure are necessary to ensure that the previously identified projects are brought to fruition economically and are maintained over time.

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5

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for copies of the plan:

www.friendsofthefalls.org
www.downtown.spokane.net
www.spokanecity.org

CHAPTER 5

implementing actions

5.1 gorge area planning principles and guidelines

The Great Spokane River Gorge area will become a regional destination for people seeking recreational, cultural and historical experiences in the great outdoors. A regulatory district ordinance is needed to determine how development and conservation will be balanced to enhance the value of the Gorge area, enhance adjacent neighborhoods, and avoid detrimental development in the future. Design guidelines, a Best Practices Manual in Sustainable Riverfront Design, and educational materials will be essential elements in the creation of a cohesive district plan and ensuring the district's success.

Key Requirements and Considerations:

- *Parcel Delineation and Zoning:* The exact parcels included in the district will need to be identified, as will the district boundary. The definition of the parcels to be included in the district will likely involve a legal process and the identification of sub-zones within the district, including a core zone, secondary zone, etc., which may vary in the degree to which the guidelines affect them.
- *Design Guidelines and Development Controls:* Guidelines and controls to determine appropriate and compatible building heights, view corridors and viewsheds will be necessary. The guidelines must be utilized to ensure quality of development and compatibility with the Gorge Strategic Master Plan and enhance adjacent neighborhoods.
- *Transportation Policy:* Develop a Gorge area transportation policy which provides the greatest ease in circulation from adjacent freeways and along local corridors, and which links to the transit network. Transportation policy will be designed to facilitate access without negative impact to adjacent neighborhoods.
- *Coordination with the Green Infrastructure Element:* References and coordination are necessary to ensure that the development throughout the Gorge area will abide by Green Infrastructure policies and strategies. A capital improvement plan will be necessary to upgrade infrastructure with the latest green technologies.
- *Cultural, Historic and Environmental Resource Management:* Coordination with the overall interpretive program, including the signage and wayfinding system will help ensure that the Gorge area resources are maintained. Habitat preservation and restoration and interpretive facilities will be coordinated with signage, gateway features so that visible and physical links to the surrounding natural and cultural resources will be enhanced and celebrated throughout the Gorge area.

The City of Spokane Comprehensive Plan has established Centers and Corridors as a fundamental planning and economic development unit for the City. The intent of Centers and Corridor development regulations is to implement the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan for Centers and Corridors to bring employment, shopping and residential activities into shared locations and encourage, through new development and rehabilitation, new areas for economic activity. In keeping with the Comprehensive Plan, the following actions identify specific neighborhood "overlays" that complement four adjacent neighborhoods and thus protect the Gorge area for future generations. Each neighborhood's overlay should incorporate the above-listed requirements unless otherwise noted.

New development and redevelopment is encouraged in these areas that promotes a relatively cohesive development pattern with a mix of uses, higher density housing, buildings oriented to the street, screened parking areas behind buildings, alternative modes of transportation with a safe pedestrian environment, quality design, smaller blocks, and relatively narrow streets with on-street parking.



Maintaining and restoring the natural habitat and character of the Gorge is integral to the Gorge area planning principles and guidelines.

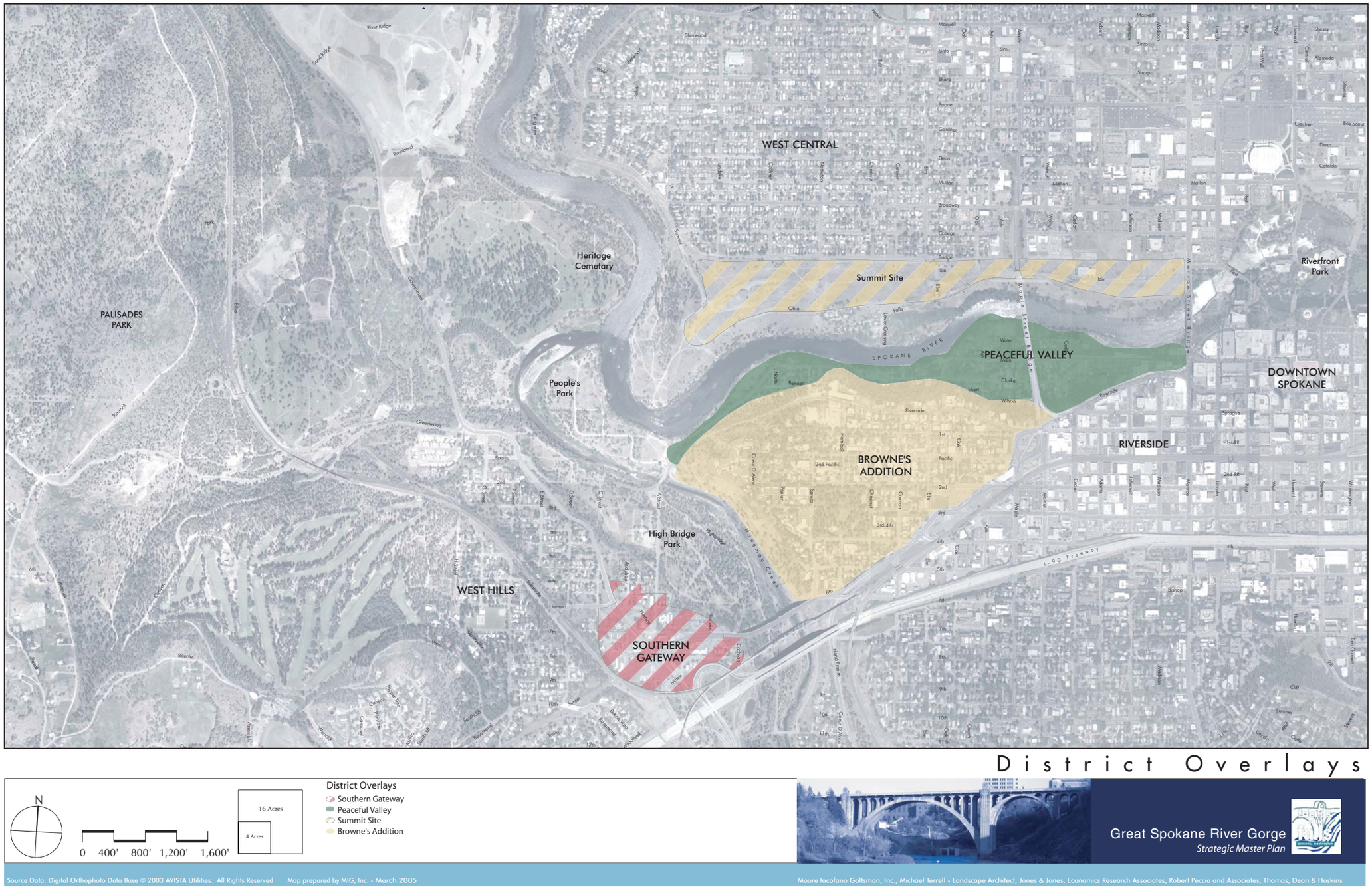

Figure 5.1: District Overlays Map.

5.1.1 THE SOUTHERN GATEWAY AS A "CENTER"

A specific development plan and set of guidelines and controls for the Southern Gateway Development area are needed to transform the area into a "Center", the grand entry to the Gorge area for visitors arriving from the Southwest. Just minutes from the Spokane International Airport, and located immediately north of the I-90 and 195 interchange, the Southern Gateway will meet visitors' diverse needs with hotel accommodations, recreational equipment rentals, convenience goods and tours. The five key requirements listed above will help achieve the quality needed. Because the area is currently underutilized in comparison to other neighborhoods receiving overlays, there is a great opportunity to utilize the design and the green infrastructure guidelines to transform the district into an example of sustainable development for the entire region.

5.1.2 PEACEFUL VALLEY DISTRICT OVERLAY

The Peaceful Valley District Overlay will build on the existing neighborhood plan. In order to preserve Peaceful Valley's unique character, future development will be especially sensitive to maintaining neighborhood characteristics, controlling the raft put-in locations, traffic and access conditions, and noise impacts.

The Peaceful Valley Neighborhood currently is not served with any commercial amenities. The district overlay will specify the location(s) appropriate to site a small neighborhood center, including, but not limited to, a general store, bike shop and other local serving uses without intruding on the residential quality of the neighborhood.

The overlay district will also identify ideal sites for infill housing within the Peaceful Valley Neighborhood that may be currently underutilized. The siting and design of the infill housing should prevent additional traffic congestion. Building heights and landscaping should be in accordance with Peaceful Valley's neighborhood plans.

5.1.3 SUMMIT SITE DISTRICT OVERLAY

The Summit Site District Overlay will incorporate and extend existing development guidelines pertaining to the Summit site consistent with the existing Planned Unit Development (PUD) approved for the site. PUD is felt to be the best use for this prime location. Taking full advantage of the site's proximity to the Centennial Trail, the proposed Spokane Gorge Boulevard, as well as views and connections to the Gorge area, the Summit site overlay will ensure that the site offers ample vehicular, bike and pedestrian access. A mixed-use commercial and residential development site will be defined with design guidelines that meet the above-stated goals, consistent with the adopted PUD. The overlay will respect the proposed connections to the West Central Neighborhood and should be incorporated into the site plan, as well as other West Central Neighborhood planning efforts.

5.1.4 BROWNE'S ADDITION DISTRICT OVERLAY

To build on the existing neighborhood plan for the Browne's Addition Neighborhood, the overlay will incorporate restrictions on slope development and maintenance of views and trail access. Connections to the Museum of Arts & Culture (MAC), located on the southeast edge of the neighborhood, overlooking Peaceful Valley, should encourage the utmost ease in order to tie the Gorge area's natural and cultural resources to this existing resource. The Riverside Avenue vehicular entrance is a dramatic first impression of the Spokane River Gorge area.

5.2 financing sources, strategies and tools

5.2.1 LOCAL GENERAL FUNDING SOURCES

City General Fund

The City of Spokane has a General Fund that can be used for a variety of projects identified in the Gorge area. However, significant budget shortfalls make this source problematic in the near future. By City Charter, 8 percent of previously audited general fund budget must be allocated to the Spokane Park Board. These funds are a part of the Spokane Park Board budget to be used for the maintenance and operation of parks. Minimal funds are available for capital improvements such as park land acquisition and development.

Local Improvement Districts

Residents of a specified area can agree to tax themselves to provide funding for a specific park project.

Lodging Tax Allocation

The lodging tax is a tax on hotels, motels, rooming houses, private campgrounds, RV parks and other facilities that offer lodging for periods of less than one month. Counties in Washington may impose a basic 2 percent tax on lodging. The tax is taken as a credit against the 6.5 percent state sales tax, so that the total tax that a patron pays in retail sales tax and the lodging tax combined is equal to the retail sales tax in the jurisdiction.

Lodging tax revenue is placed in a special fund, and may only be used for tourism promotion or for acquisition or operation of tourism-related facilities. Tourism is defined as "economic activity resulting from tourists, which

may include sales of overnight lodging, meals, tours, gifts, or souvenirs."

"Acquisition" includes, but is not limited to, siting, acquisition, design, construction, refurbishing, expansion, repair, and improvement, including paying or securing the payment of all or any portion of general obligation bonds, leases, revenue bonds, or other obligations issued or incurred for such purpose. "Operation" includes, but is not limited to, operation, management and marketing.

For Gorge area projects to qualify as a "tourism-related facility," it must be used by tourists, and it must be owned and operated by the county, either individually or jointly with another municipality or private party. A county may not, for example, give revenue from the lodging tax to a non-profit museum, even when museums are a permitted use if owned by the county. Thus, lodging tax revenues might help to fund or market tourist-related development in the Gorge area; however, any facilities constructed using those funds would have to remain at least partially publicly owned.

Conservation Futures

Spokane County began its Conservation Futures program in 1994. The purpose of the program is to "protect, preserve, maintain, enhance, restore, limit the future use of or otherwise conserve selected open space land, farmland, forests, wetlands, wildlife habitats, and other lands having significant recreational social, scenic or aesthetic values within the boundaries of Spokane County." It consists of a $6 tax per $100,000 value on all properties within the county, which results in total revenue of about $1 million per year. As of 2003, more than 3,300 acres of open space lands have been acquired in Spokane County using these funds. The tax is currently authorized by voters through 2007.

Any property may be nominated for consideration by the Conservation Futures Lands Subcommittee for acquisition with Conservation Futures funds. The property in the Gorge area must have a willing seller who will offer the property at fair market value. To date, fourteen properties have been acquired with Conservation Futures funds, and two additional properties have been donated to the program.

Excise Tax

Funding of acquisition and maintenance for conservation areas is also available under RCW 82.46.070, Additional excise tax—Acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas.

The legislative authority of any county may impose an additional excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at a rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price. The proceeds of the tax shall be used exclusively for the acquisition and maintenance of conservation areas.

This allows Spokane County to impose the excise tax of acquisition and fund maintenance of conservation areas. This is especially important with reduced budgets for the maintenance of developed, undeveloped and conservation lands in both city and county budgets. The City of Spokane would need to coordinate with Spokane County on the implementation and distribution of the monies collected from the excise tax.

For example, the "San Juan County Land Bank Tax" (also known as Real Estate Excise Tax or REET) is a tax authorized by the voters of San Juan County (pursuant to the enablement and requirements of Chapters 82.45 and 82.46 RCW). The purpose of the San Juan County Land Bank is to preserve in perpetuity areas in the County that have environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value, and to protect existing and future sources of potable water. The tax was levied on each sale of real property in the county beginning December 6, 1990 for a 12-year period. In 1999, it was renewed for an additional 12 years by a nearly 73% majority. It is paid by the purchaser at a rate of 1% of the selling price and proceeds are used exclusively for preserving the natural heritage of the San Juan Islands.

Bond Measure

Perhaps the simplest way to finance public improvements is to float a bond measure and win voter approval for the repayment of the debt. A general obligation bond could be passed by the citizens of Spokane to provide funding for parks and recreation. The redevelopment of Riverfront Park following Expo '74 was accomplished using this funding source. In 1987, the citizens of Spokane approved a $4.6 million bond issue to make a variety of improvements to the City park system, including the acquisition of several neighborhood park sites. In 1999, voters passed a $15 million bond issue to fund parks and recreation projects. While most of these funds will be used for the maintenance and upgrade of existing facilities, funds for new acquisition and development were also included. Parks, open space and public outdoor recreation facilities have been among the most popular projects with the public in Spokane, and in the outdoor oriented community of Spokane. This financing technique may prove possible for specific projects in the Gorge area.

Community Revitalization Financing (Tax Increment Financing)

Washington statutes use the term Community Revitalization Financing to describe what is commonly known in most states as tax increment financing (TIF). TIF is a mechanism that allows a local government to use the increase in future property tax revenue resulting from assessed value growth in a specific area to finance current public improvements within that area. The funds are generally used to service debt issued to finance the public improvements. These public improvements spur private development within the increment area.

Counties, cities, towns and port districts are authorized to create tax increment areas within their boundaries. Community revitalization projects and programs are financed by diverting a portion of the regular property taxes imposed by local governments within the tax increment area. The TIF program allows financing for public improvements, including con-

struction, improving or maintaining infrastructure such as roads, sewers, sidewalks, lighting, parks, and recreational facilities associated with development. The city, county, port or any entity that levies taxes in the proposed area sets the project boundaries, and issues bonds to finance the improvements. These improvements are expected to increase property values in the area, and the resulting increased revenues from property taxes are used to pay the bond. Tax increment projects are subject to a public hearing, and must be approved by entities that hold 75 percent of property taxes in the proposed area.

Public improvement costs may include the costs of design, planning, acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, improvement and installation of "public improvements'" relocation costs and financing costs. "Public improvements" are defined as 1) "infrastructure improvements" and 2) "expenditures" for environmental analysis, professional management, planning, historic preservation and promotion within the increment area.

Unlike in other states in the country, TIF laws in Washington do not authorize local governments to issue special revenue bonds. Rather, the funds are used to apply toward debt service on the issuer's general indebtedness. Thus, the sponsoring government's general fund will be at risk to the extent tax allocation revenues are insufficient to meet debt service obligations.

Because significant increases in assessed value of property must occur in the increment area before tax allocation revenues will be sufficient to finance meaningful improvements, community revitalization financing favors projects involving undeveloped and under-developed property such as the Summit site.

Impact Fees

Impact fees are one-time charges to new development used to help offset the cost of growth. Traditionally these costs are financed by property taxes; however, property taxes are often not enough to cover the full cost of providing public facilities required to serve new development. Local government examines the proposed development, determines what facilities will be required to sustain the desired level of service, and charges the developer a fee to cover a portion of the cost of the needed improvements. The Growth Management Act authorizes local governments planning under the Act to impose impact fees for public facilities and parks.

One strategy would be to amend existing impact fee programs and adopt new impact fee programs to include riverfront and other park improvements. It might also be helpful to consider additional financial incentives for downtown housing developers, such as placing a cap on mitigation fees for water and sewer (e.g., on the grounds that the infrastructure for such services is already in place in downtown infill locations).

Ten-Year Tax Abatement

The City offers a 10-year property tax exemption for development or rehabilitation of multifamily housing projects, with the goal of encouraging development of multifamily housing within the City. Development must occur within one of the "targeted residential areas" designated by the City Council. These targeted areas are those deemed to lack sufficient housing appropriate to meet the needs of the public. Spokane includes several areas that have been designated residential targeted areas, including the Central Business District, Riverpoint area and portions of Browne's Addition and Peaceful Valley. Projects applying for an exemption must be located in one of the targeted areas, and must include renovation or construction of at least four units. The Council also has the ability to designate new areas at its discretion.

The 10-year property tax abatement program currently serves as a means of stimulating new multifamily housing and infill housing in some of the neighborhoods surrounding the Gorge area. The abatement area could provide a stimulus effect for implementing a new urbanist vision for the Summit site if the property were included in the abatement area. To maintain the stimulus benefits, this program should not be extended to the Summit site and not be allowed to sunset in 2006 as it is currently scheduled to do.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

A wide variety of capital projects can be funded using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, including water, wastewater, infrastructure, support housing, economic development and community facilities. Over a one-, two-, or three-year period selected by the grantee not less than 70% of the CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. All activities must meet one of the following national objectives for the program: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. Both the City and the County of Spokane receive CDBG funding. The Gorge area is located in the community development designated neighborhoods that qualify as low to moderate income.

Most park land acquisition and development in Spokane within the last several years has occurred using this funding source. Community development funds are federal funds that are made available each year to community development neighborhoods. Within certain restrictive guidelines, the residents of the neighborhood designate how this money is to be spent.

United Native Americans Public Development Authority

The Native Americans of Spokane Public Development Authority of Spokane was created in 2001, with the overarching goal of improving general living conditions in the community. The Authority is authorized by the City to receive, administer and execute federal grants, funds and pro-

grams relating to the United Native Americans of Spokane. The Authority is an independent legal entity, and is also authorized to own and sell property, as well as issue bonds.

New Priorities Foundation

The New Priorities Foundation is a local organization that offers small grants that might be applied to a variety of uses at the Gorge area, including land conservation and preservation, environmental justice and advocacy, and environmental education.

Foundation Northwest

The Foundation Northwest is a local foundation that provides grants to not-for-profits to build administrative capacity in furthering the organization's mission. The Foundation supports efforts to enhance local history, culture, tribal history, environment, sustainability and economic development in poor neighborhoods.

5.2.2 STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND GRANTS FOR PARKS

Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) works to improve quality of life in Washington State by investing in parks, trails, beaches, boating facilities, wildlife habitat and natural areas. The agency was established by citizen Initiative 215 in 1964, and is composed of five citizens appointed by the Governor and three state agency directors. The mission of the IAC is to "foster the protection and enhancement of Washington's natural and outdoor recreation resources for current and future generations."

IAC provides funding, technical assistance, research and policy development, coordination and advocacy for outdoor recreation. IAC administers a variety of grant programs for recreation and habitat conservation purposes. Eligible project applicants may include municipal subdivisions of the state (cities, towns, and counties, or port, utility, park and recreation, and school districts), as well as Native American tribes and state agencies. Some grants are also available to nonprofit organizations. To be considered for funding assistance, most grant programs require that the proposed project will be operated and maintained in perpetuity for the purposes for which funding is sought. Most grant programs also require that sponsors complete a systematic planning process prior to seeking IAC funding. Specific Gorge area projects should be included in the Parks and Open Spaces Plan in order to be competitive for these grants. The Parks and Open Spaces Plan must be current and adopted by the Parks Board.

Grants are awarded by the Committee based on a public, competitive process that weighs the merits of proposed projects against established program criteria. Examples of grants offered by the IAC that might offer funds for the Spokane River Gorge area are listed below:

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP). This state program assists the acquisition and development of local and state parks, water access sites, trails, critical wildlife habitat, natural areas, and urban wildlife habitat. The program is funded through state general obligation bonds.

National Recreational Trails Program (NRTP). This federal program provides grants to rehabilitate and maintain recreational trails and facilities that provide a backcountry experience. These federal funds may be used for maintenance of recreational trails, development of trail-side and trailhead facilities, construction of new trails, and operation of environmental education and trail safety programs. Grant applications are evaluated in a competitive process by a team of recreational trail users, including hikers, equestrians, bicyclists, ORV users, snowmobilers, and skiers. The program is administered by the US Department of Transportation through the Federal Highway Administration and IAC. The source of funds is federal gasoline taxes attributed to recreational non-highway uses.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The LWCF is a federal grant program designed to assist in preserving, developing and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources including, but not limited to, parks, trails, wildlife lands, and other lands and facilities desirable for individual active participation. Grant recipients must provide at least 50 percent matching funds. Grant applications are assessed according to how the project addresses the identified needs and priorities of a statewide comprehensive or strategic plan, on its technical merits, and the extent to which it takes advantage of public/private partnerships. Revenues come from sale or lease of offshore oil and gas resources. The program is administered by the US Department of the Interior through the National Park Service and the IAC.

Athletic Facility Account Program. This program provides grants to cities, counties and qualified nonprofit organizations for new athletic facilities, and for the improvement and maintenance of existing facilities. This program might help to fund construction of a whitewater park for kayaks.

Boating Facilities Program. This program provides funding for both shoreline and upland acquisition or development. Projects along fresh or saltwater are eligible, including launch ramps, transient moorage and support facilities. Funding limits apply for local governments.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances and protects a system of recreational, cultural, historical and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all, and a valued legacy to future generations. Most of the Commission budget is spent on direct support of existing parks and central agency operations. Therefore, unless the State Parks would be willing to assume responsibility for a facility within the Gorge area, state parks funding is unlikely to be directly available to the Gorge area.

In addition to the *Parks and Recreation Commission*, the *Washington State Parks Foundation* may be an additional source of grants for any work in state park areas. Also, *Capital Fund for Washington's Heritage* grant program may be available for heritage interpretive projects. Locally, the *Spokane Parks Foundation* is a 501(c)(3) that can work to obtain grants or funnel donations for projects; their own funds are limited but engagement is critical.

5.2.3 SOURCES FOR TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

Local Funding Sources

The City of Spokane prepares and publishes the Six-Year Capital Improvement Programs (CIPs) annually for street, water and sewer projects. These programs are termed the Six-Year Comprehensive Sewer Program; Six-Year Comprehensive Water Program and the Six-Year Comprehensive Street Program. These programs provide a blueprint for improving the City's sewer, water and transportation infrastructure in a rational, coordinated, cost-effective manner. The Six-Year Comprehensive Programs are prepared in support of the City's overall planning efforts.

As part of the implementation process for components of this Strategic Master Plan, specific projects that are transportation (vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle) should be proposed for inclusion in the next update for the Six-Year Comprehensive Street Program concurrently with incorporation of appropriate related elements in the Comprehensive Plan.

Local project funds are derived from a number of sources. A major fund source for the construction of new residential streets and alleys is the use of Local Improvement District (LID) bonds. These bonds are financed through direct property assessment. General obligation bonds financed through property tax (GO bonds) are also used to fund specific projects.

State Funding Sources

The State Arterial Street Fund is one form of state funding that is received by the City of Spokane through its share of the state motor fuel tax. Of the total received, a portion supports the maintenance of city streets. This portion of the fuel tax is called the Street Maintenance Fund. Street maintenance includes street cleaning, leaf pickup, snow plowing and street repair (potholes, cracks, patching). For 2002 the projected total to be received from the State Arterial Street Fund is $3,544,000 for the purpose of Street Maintenance.

The Pedestrian Safety and Mobility Program (PSMP) administered through the Transportation Improvement Board provides funds to enhance and promote pedestrian mobility and safety as a viable transportation choice. The funds are distributed by the Transportation Improvement Board through a competitive project selection process. Of the funds obligated to the urban pedestrian safety and mobility projects within urban areas, 20% will be allocated to projects in the east region. This program might help to fund bridges and/or trails within the Gorge area.

The Pedestrian Safety and Mobility Program is a source of funding supported by 5% of the Arterial Improvement Program (AIP) and Transportation Partnerships Program (TPP) funds. The purpose of this program is to enhance and promote pedestrian mobility and safety as a viable transportation choice by providing funding for pedestrian projects that provide access and address system continuity and connectivity of pedestrian facilities. City matching funds of 20 percent are needed. Funding availability is dependent on a statewide competitive application process reviewed and approved by the State Transportation Improvement Board (TIB).

The Arterial Improvement Program (AIP) is a source of funding supported by the sale of state bonds. The purpose of this statewide program is to address congestion problems within urban areas. To provide funds for debt service on the bonds, 7.12 percent of the state-collected fuel tax revenue is reserved. The AIP is administered by the TIB, which distributes funds to five regions based on population, vehicle travel and needs. To utilize this program the City must provide minimum matching funds, which are currently set at 20 percent. Funding availability is dependent on a statewide competitive application process reviewed and approved by the TIB.

The Transportation Partnerships Program (TPP) is a source of funds supported by an increase in the gas tax that was approved by the Legislature in 1990. The purpose of this funding account was to address community growth-related projects. Matching funds would come from developers, other agencies, transit, or private individuals and groups. The TPP is also administered by the TIB. Funding availability is dependent on a statewide competitive application process reviewed and approved by the TIB.

Public Works Trust Fund is a program featuring low-interest state loans to eligible local governments. It was established by the legislature in 1985 to provide a dependable, long-term source of funds for the repair and reconstruction of local public works systems. The Public Works Trust Fund is designed around a number of new concepts, which distinguish it from existing grant programs. These include an emphasis on local effort as well as project need in the loan application process, the provision of loans rather than grants, and a solid commitment to increasing local capital planning capacity.

The Public Works Trust Fund will make low-interest loans for the repair, replacement, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or improvement of eligible public works systems to meet current standards and to adequately serve the needs of existing population. It is not designed to finance growth-related public works project expenditures. Eligible project categories include street and road, bridge, domestic water, storm sewer, and sanitary sewer system projects located in the public right-of-way. Approved Public Works Trust Fund-assisted projects must be completed within 24 months

of the date of approval. The interest rate will be a function of the percent of local funds (State Arterial Street Funds) committed to a project for which Trust Fund financing assistance is being sought. The current relationship of loan interest rate to the level of local participation in a project is as follows:

• Interest Rate 2% 1% 0.5%

• Participation 5% 10% 15%

The loan term for all projects will be equal to the expected useful life of the improvements up to a maximum of 20 years. Loans for engineering studies may not exceed five years. A Public Works Trust Fund loan currently cannot exceed $10,000,000 per biennium for jurisdictions with populations over 100,000. The Public Works Board rates all project applications and prepares a prioritized list of qualifying projects to become part of an appropriation bill to be reviewed by the Legislature. The Legislature then has the authority to remove projects from the list, but cannot add projects. Once the Legislature has approved the appropriation measure the bill is forwarded to the Governor for signature.

Federal Funding Sources

The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), passed by Congress in May 1998, provides authorization for federal aid to highways and transit programs for the six-year period from October 1, 1997 through September 30, 2003 (federal fiscal years 1998 through 2003). The new act retained and built on most of the programs established in ISTEA. The most significant changes in TEA-21 included: guaranteed spending levels, increased spending on surface transportation compared with ISTEA, and a new way of ensuring funding equity between states. Additional information can be found on the Internet at http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/index.htm.

5.2.4 SOURCES FOR PEDESTRIAN/BICYCLE IMPROVEMENTS

Local Funding Sources

The Greater Spokane Community Foundation is an organization that proposes to help in the financing of a City bikeways network. Funds are limited at this time.

State Funding Sources

The Paths and Trails Reserve is a portion of the State gasoline tax revenue which, by Washington State Law, is returned to local government to be used for the development and maintenance of paths and trails. One half of one percent (0.5%) of the tax is returned to the City. Presently the City receives approximately $10,000 per year from this funding source.



The recent completion of the Sandifur Memorial Bridge initiated an outpouring of support among local community groups, city agencies, and businesses.

State Arterial Street Funds may be obtained for bikeway development purposes if the bikeway is a component part of a street improvement project and available for funding.

Federal Funding Sources

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CBDG) is funding which comes from the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development to distribute funds to local governments for the purpose of improving their community. Funds for bicycle facilities are included.

5.2.5 SOURCES FOR WILDLIFE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Fish and Wildlife

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Fish and Wildlife provides grant funding for aquatic lands acquisition, restoration, public access, and habitat improvement projects through the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA).

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The Partnerships for Wildlife program supports projects that conserve a diversity of fish and wildlife species, and that provide opportunity for non-consumptive public use and enjoyment of these species. This funding might be available for activities related to creation of a bald eagle habitat.

5.3 management structure and strategies

5.3.1 SPOKANE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Parks Board has exercised tremendous stewardship over the last several decades to maintain continuity as a landowner to an estimated 400 acres of green open space within the Gorge area. In keeping with its vision and goals, the Board will react to proposals brought forth through the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan. All projects within this Plan located on park property will go through a full and complete board approval process.

5.3.2 FRIENDS OF THE FALLS

The Friends of the Falls (FOF) has made significant strides toward attaining its goals and following its mission since its inception in 1997. FOF was responsible for initiating a public vote to protect the Lower Falls, initiating and completing the Conceptual Planning process for the Great Spokane River Gorge area, and initiating the Strategic Master Plan. As this process comes to a close, the FOF has the opportunity to facilitate a broader constituency with greater focus on implementing the Plan's Priority Projects.

While FOF will continue its advocacy for community stewardship of the Falls and river Gorge area resource, it will emerge as a convener and coordinator of the Great Spokane River Gorge Coalition (SRGC). As a non-profit corporation with tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, FOF will provide administrative capacity to the SRGC as well as a vehicle to support fundraising toward implementation of the Plan. FOF will also serve as a vision-keeper for the Strategic Master Plan and will rally public and private support for the Parks Department on Gorge area-related issues.

FOF's role in relation to the SRGC will be similar to its work with the Great Gorge Group in developing the Conceptual Plan for the Gorge. The FOF Board will develop the organizational competencies required for this effort by revising its organizational by-laws, appointing new board members, establishing a sustainable administrative capacity, and convening strategic partners interested in the Plan to collaborate on implementation as the Great Spokane River Gorge Coalition.

5.3.3 THE GREAT SPOKANE RIVER GORGE COALITION

The SRGC will not be a separately incorporated organization, but a collaborative federation of organizations, agencies, and businesses interested in implementing the Strategic Master Plan. Modeled on the Three Rivers Community Roundtable (from the Tri-Cities area), the SRGC will be a purely voluntary association, convened and supported by the FOF, and operated by consensus to facilitate communication and collaboration among those organizations interested in implementation of the entire Strategic Master Plan, or in specific projects within the Plan.

Vision

The vision of the SRGC is that of the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan:

> *"Spokane's many cultures, as collaborative caretakers, honor and protect the Great Spokane River Gorge area as our gateway to understanding the unique cultural, historical, geological, and spiritual significance of our region. This is accomplished through education, access, and enlightened interaction of people and the natural environment."*

Mission

The mission of SRGC is to deliver the Plan vision. Supported by FOF, and working in coordination with one another, the members of the SRGC will implement the projects identified within the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan, and ensure that projects are managed to reflect the vision of the Master Plan. Individual members of the SRGC may assume full responsibility for individual projects, or work together on others. Both FOF and the SRGC will strive to work with the community, adjacent neighborhoods and the City of Spokane and its Parks and Recreation Department to implement the Strategic Master Plan's priority projects. Representatives of the SRGC will meet on a regular basis to coordinate the efforts of individual members of the collaborative.

Composition

In order to build this capacity, it will be necessary for FOF to convene representatives of key organizations and businesses as well as individuals that can provide technical expertise, financial resources and political acumen to deliver the identified projects.

The existing stakeholder group has played a key role in the evolution of the Strategic Master Plan. Members of the stakeholder group that have an interest and capacity to assist in completing one or more of the Strategic Master Plan projects will be encouraged to continue their support of the Plan and participate with the SRGC. Other organizations and businesses (such as those listed in Section 5.3.4) would also be appropriate participants in the SRGC.

Groups and organizations likely to be part of the initial SRGC could include the following:

- Spokane Parks and Recreation Department
- City of Spokane
- Washington State Parks
- Downtown Spokane Partnership/ Ventures Association

- Upper Columbia United Tribes
- Avista
- Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce
- Spokane Tribe
- Eastern Washington University
- Northwest Whitewater Association
- Friends of the Centennial Trail
- Spokane Canoe and Kayak Club
- Spokane Regional Visitors and Convention Bureau
- Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Council
- West Central Neighborhood Council
- Inland Northwest Trails Committee
- Others to be determined

Administrative Capacity

In order to maintain the momentum of the SRGC, it is recommended that FOF hire a staff person to provide administrative support and ensure implementation of the projects for the first three years of the SRGC's inception as well as leverage and coordinate administrative assistance from supporting organizations. Individual and corporate members of the SRGC will pay annual membership dues to FOF according to a set schedule. In addition, FOF will solicit financial and in-kind support for Strategic Master Plan implementation from strategic corporate and governmental partners, as well as foundations which may not be interested in active participation in the SRGC.

A model membership tier is recommended as follows:

	INVESTORS	REVENUE
Lead Corporate Sponsors (3)	$10,000	$30,000
Non-profit organization, business or government agency (20)	$1000	$20,000
Individual members		$10,000
Foundations and Grants		$20,000
	Total	$80,000

Strategies and Actions

The priority of the SRGC and FOF will be implementing the 15 priority projects identified in this Plan with additional projects to be implemented when feasible. Using the funding strategies described in Section 5.2, the SRGC and FOF will focus on achieving the mission and vision through advocacy and communication with the general public and community leadership, and by leveraging and coordinating the efforts of the organizations comprising the SRGC.

In partnership with the City of Spokane and other community partners, SRGC must support and be organized around a strategic direction:

- To implement the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan as a framework for preservation and development and ensure the achievement of the Plan's 15 priority projects.
- To utilize political capital that supports and facilitates important public investment that is advantageous to the Gorge area.
- Be prepared to react quickly and decisively to challenges and opportunities consistent with SRGC's mission.

The specific priority areas to be addressed will be determined by the SRGC. To advance these items SRGC should:

- Support the vision for the Gorge area.
- Maintain appropriate communication with other river-, park-, recreation-related projects and organizations through FOF and the use of strategic partners.
- Support the development of adjacent properties that are consistent with SRGC vision and mission.
- Through FOF, ensure effective communication of the Strategic Master Plan development through the ongoing involvement of the strategic partners and the public at-large.
- Though FOF, maintain effective communication and marketing efforts to ensure the partnership's achievements and milestones reach the public.

5.3.4 STRATEGIC PARTNERS

In addition to the organizations working together as the SRGC, and a strong, diverse general membership base within the FOF, strategic partners will be necessary to add feedback and input to the planning process, leverage assets and mobilize political clout to deliver the identified projects. These partners will benefit from the interaction with FOF and SRGC from time to time and their collective power to influence development of the Gorge area as the Strategic Master Plan becomes realized. A strategic partner may be an organization, business or individual who has a shared interest in realizing the SRGC vision.

The following section lists potential organizations and businesses, in addition to the Strategic Master Plan Stakeholder Group, which the FOF Board should contact to determine their interest in becoming SRGC members or strategic partners. The list is preliminary and may expand as additional partners become more involved.

Community Organizations

- American Whitewater
- Back Country Horseman of Washington, Inland Empire Chapter

- The Backpacking Club
- Badlands Bicycle Club
- Bicycle Alliance of Washington
- Bloomsday Roadrunners Club
- Cheney-Palouse Chapter, Ice Age Flood Institute (Regional Trails Committee)
- Fat Tire Trails Association Northwest
- Hobnailers Hiking Club
- International Mountain Bicycling Association
- John Wayne Pioneer Wagons & Riders Association
- The Lands Council
- North Idaho College Outdoor Program
- Pacific Northwest Trail Association
- Parks to Peaks (Whitecloud Council)
- Plateau Tribes



Spokane's deep-rooted traditions are celebrated throughout the City. This public art replicates the annual Bloomsday race.

- The Sierra Club
- Spokane Bicycle Advisory Board
- Spokane Bicycle Club
- Spokane Mountaineers
- Spokane Parks Foundation
- Spokane Regional Chamber of Commerce
- Spokane Regional Transportation Council
- Spokane Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Citizens Advisory Committee on Transportation
- Women on Wheels

Neighborhood Associations

- Browne's Addition Neighborhood Council
- Latah Valley Neighborhood Council
- Riverside Neighborhood Council
- The West Hills Neighborhood Council

Businesses

- Argonne Bicycle
- Avista
- Bicycle Butler
- Columbia Cycle
- LouLou's Sport Shop
- Mountain Gear
- Mountain Goat Outfitters
- North Division Bicycle Shop
- Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI)
- River City River Runners
- Round and Round Productions
- Spokane Bike and Board
- Two Wheel Transit
- Wheel Sport
- Wiley E. Waters

5.3.5 PROGRAMMED EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Preceding investment and development of sustainable economic activity in and around the Gorge area, it may be necessary to activate the Gorge area with annual programmed events and activities. Some of the events or activities mentioned throughout the planning process include:

- Smokashin Days
- Mountain Bike Races/Tours
- Kayak Tournaments
- Community River Rafting
- Canoe Racing
- Flyfishing Competitions
- Educational Outings
- Boy Scout/Girl Scout Outings
- Bird Watching
- Orienteering Competitions
- River Cleanup and Celebration

5.3.6 UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE

The Gorge area serves as a "lab" or host site for outdoor recreation programs and outdoor management degree programs for local universities. Eastern Washington University (EWU), Washington State University, Gonzaga University, Whitworth College, North Idaho College (NIC), as well as K-12 schools utilize the Spokane River Gorge area throughout the entire corridor down through Riverside State Park.

For over 20 years EWU has fostered recreational education programs that take advantage of Spokane's recreational resources and teach the necessary leadership skills that build students' confidence and respect for the natural environment. In addition, these programs expose students to the wide range of possibilities and careers within the recreation industry, promoting an ecologically-sensitive "leave-no-trace" approach to recreational use and land development. Students graduating with degrees such as Recreation Management or Outdoor Recreation have developed a philosophical and practical knowledge of recreation and leisure services that will ensure they are the next set of leaders making an economic impact through activity in our community.

Outdoor Programs have long been a part of university life. Separate from recreational degree programs and typically student funded, these programs offer incredible opportunities to students, community members and outdoor leaders. Outdoor programs serve as the bedrock for outdoor appreciation and understanding. EPIC Adventures (Experiential Programs Inspiring Confidence) provides students, as well as the general public, with outdoor equipment rentals, outdoor trainings and adventures, equipment repair, and an on-line swap shop. The Gonzaga Outdoors Program, NIC Outdoor Pursuits and Whitworth's Outdoor Recreation Program offer similar courses that currently attract and retain active recreation professionals and outdoor enthusiasts. These programs provide educational backgrounds to activities that create informed, passionate outdoor enthusiasts.

Education through degree programs for active professionals and participation in outdoor programs are key to the Gorge area's longevity as a healthy, bountiful and sought out natural resource.

5.4 plan review, approval and adoption

5.4.1 SPOKANE PARK BOARD

The long-term commitment of the Spokane Park Board to the acquisition and management of the park and conservation property within the Gorge area has resulted in the opportunities for implementation of this Strategic Master Plan. As with any proposals for construction, modification or management proposals for lands under Park Board control, there is a process that must be utilized for proposed projects on parkland within the Gorge area. In order to ensure that the priority projects specifically, and other identified projects in general, receive support of the Park Board, the following process should be utilized:

Short Term

The City of Spokane Park Board should fully endorse the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan as a community-driven plan that has projects and initiatives that are consistent with the long-term vision of the Park Board for the Gorge area. With this endorsement, the Park Board would forward the Strategic Master Plan to staff for incorporation in future Parks and Open Space Plans and the Capital Improvement Program.

The Park Board should also endorse the development of future projects identified in the plan through the same process utilized for other Parks and Recreation Department projects.

Identified projects for development in cooperation with the Park Board and Parks Staff should:

1. Identify scope of project including capital costs, limits of development, extent of impact, concurrency with current park plans and long-term maintenance.
2. Present the project concept to the Spokane Park and Recreation Staff for coordination and comment in preparation for a presentation to the Spokane Park Board Lands Committee for review and comment.
3. Present the project concept to adjacent neighborhoods and other stakeholders to address cooperation, coordination and comment.
4. Refine concepts, budgets and scope to reflect neighborhood, staff and Lands Committee suggestions and comments.
5. Present project concept to the Spokane Park Board for approval and coordinate with staff and Park Board members on selection process for consultant as required by the individual project.
6. Work with Park and Recreation Staff, other city departments and neighborhoods as necessary to select a consultant and begin the design process for the individual project.
7. Coordinate any design from the earliest stages that is in environmentally and / or archeologically sensitive areas with appropriate city, state, federal and tribal authorities to ensure that the design meets regulatory and permitting requirements.

Long Term

The Spokane Park Board has an established long-term process of the implementation of its Park and Open Spaces Plan. Over the long term, projects identified in the Gorge area that will occur on parkland or require coordination with the park department should be included in the Park and Open Spaces Plan.

The Park and Open Spaces Plan identifies park land deficiencies and suggest locations and amounts of land that will be needed to serve the City's estimated population in the year 2020. Limited funding for parks and recreation requires that priorities be established that identify the most urgent projects and sources of funding. Constantly changing funding

sources and changes in recreation priorities require a frequent reevaluation of the implementation program for the city's Parks and Open Spaces Plan.

As a component of the Parks and Open Spaces Plan, the Capital Plan identifies the improvements most needed and most likely to be accomplished in a six-year period, and provides an expanded explanation of the projects anticipated to be accomplished in the current year. Projects identified by the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan should be included in Park Boards long-term Capital Plan process.

5.4.2 CITY OF SPOKANE ENDORSEMENT

The Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan should be fully endorsed by the City of Spokane through a process that includes:

1. Presentation to and endorsement by the City of Spokane Park Board.
2. Presentation to and endorsement by the City of Spokane Plan Commission through the following process:
   a. Plan submission to Planning Services staff for staff review.
   b. Staff review (Planning Services staff as well as other city staff: Parks, Capital Programs, etc).
   c. Staff analysis would be consolidated by Planning Services staff for submittal and presentation to the Plan Commission.
   d. Plan Commission would conduct a workshop session to review the staff analysis and the Strategic Master Plan.
   e. A public hearing would be held by the Plan Commission when it develops its final recommendations for the City Council.
   f. Presentation to City Council Planning, Community and Economic Development Committee.
   g. Presentation to the City Council in study session. An optional step that may not be necessary.
   h. City Council Hearing: The presentation of the Strategic Master Plan would include a recommendation for a resolution endorsing the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan. By doing so, The City Council endorses and recognizes the Strategic Master Plan as a 'road map' for the interaction of public and private economic development projects within the Gorge area. Coupled with the endorsement resolution should be a commitment from the Mayor and Council to integrate elements of the Strategic Master Plan with:
      i. Parks and Open Space Plan
      ii. Street Improvement Plans
      iii. Neighborhood Planning
      iv. Comprehensive Plan
      v. Development Guidelines for properties within the boundaries of the Strategic Master Plan.

Ultimately, the Strategic Master Plan should inform the next update of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

5.4.3 CONSISTENCY WITH CITY OF SPOKANE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The City of Spokane Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 2001, governs growth and development within the City of Spokane. By law, decision-makers and managers in city government must follow the direction of the Comprehensive Plan. In its operation, the Comprehensive Plan provides directions to city-elected officials and staff concerning:

1. Locations where growth should occur.
2. Quantities and types of housing.
3. Transportation, public improvements and public services.
4. Ways to help create a healthy economic environment.
5. Actions to protect the natural environment.
6. Development patterns to provide cost-effective delivery of public services.
7. Timing and conditions for annexation.

Under the provisions of the Growth Management Act, the City must follow the Comprehensive Plan directives by regulating land use and development consistent with the plan; the zoning code, subdivision code, environmental ordinances and building code must follow the Plan's intent. Second, the City must make capital budget decisions and capital project investments in conformance with the plan.

Therefore, any projects identified in this Plan must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan in order to be considered for City Capital Programs funding.

Some recommendations appear as though there may be some inconsistencies with the Comprehensive Plan. As a general example, this Plan identifies some opportunities for commercial activity and parking areas at several points along the Spokane River, some of which fall within single-family neighborhoods. Several policies within the Comprehensive Plan address single-family residential areas and commercial areas.

In addition to land use considerations, this Plan discusses significant transportation, trails, parks and open space projects, among others, that could possibly require a series of amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.

The only time that the City considers an amendment that is inconsistent with Comprehensive Plan policy is during each five-year update of the Comprehensive Plan. The first scheduled update of the Comprehensive Plan (adopted in 2001) is in 2006.

However, the City annually considers applications for amendments to the Comprehensive Plan map or text that are consistent with Comprehensive Plan policy. The deadline for submitting a Comprehensive Plan Amendment application is October 31st of each year.

All projects are subject to all City of Spokane, regional, state and federal regulations governing development activities.

5.4.4 CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER ADOPTED OR APPROVED PLANS

The Downtown Plan, Shoreline Master Plan, Spokane Parks and Open Spaces Plan, Summit Properties PUD Plan, regulatory design portions of Browne's Addition and Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Plans, and the West Broadway Neighborhood Center Land Use and Zoning Changes have been either adopted or approved by City Council.

This Plan identifies many projects within these plan areas, and although some projects are consistent with already approved plans, others would require that the Gorge area planning team work with the appropriate parties to determine the possibility of amending existing plans to incorporate Strategic Master Plan concepts.

Continuous Communication and Coordination with Neighborhoods

Several projects identified in the Great Spokane River Gorge Strategic Master Plan involve activities within single-family neighborhoods adjacent to the river. It is imperative that neighborhoods be part of determining what activities are appropriate for their neighborhoods, particularly regarding land use, transportation and parks/trails/open space.

Continue to involve the Gorge area neighborhoods in the ongoing planning and implementation process.

5.5 future studies

5.5.1 CONNECT TO RIVERSIDE STATE PARK

A long-term goal of this Plan is to connect to the entire 14-mile river corridor, thereby activating and connecting the Great Spokane River Gorge area with the state's second largest park, Riverside State Park. If this Plan can lead to the full integration the region's natural and cultural resources, Spokane will be more likely to preserve its resources while sharing them with a larger number of tourists and visitors. Riverside State Park is owned by the State of Washington and has continued to increase in acreage over the years as more adjacent land is preserved. In the late 1980's, Spokane County and Washington State Parks were able to add nearly 2,000 acres to the park by preserving land along the Little Spokane River, now the Little Spokane River Natural Area. The Centennial Trail is planned to connect to Riverside State Park and on to Nine-Mile Falls. The vision of a fully accessible river corridor from the Gorge area to Riverside State Park and the Little Spokane River area would be a regional recreation corridor with possible National State Parks designation (discussed in more detail in 5.5.3).

5.5.2 REGIONAL TRAIL CONNECTIONS

Forging connections to the regional trail network is necessary to allow the region's visitors and inhabitants to fully access the Gorge area and take advantage of its recreational, natural and cultural resources. The Inland Northwest Trails organization, comprised of non-profit organizations, neighborhood groups, and government departments, has formed to "promote the Inland Northwest as a premium non-motorized recreation destination while creating viable active transportation system for residents." Their efforts to promote a comprehensive linked system of trails, parks and conservation areas throughout the region should help direct how the Plan is incorporated into the region at-large. This organization will participate as a member of the SRGC or as a strategic partner.

5.5.3 NATIONAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

There is potential for the Gorge area to be designated as a National Recreation Area (NRA) or a historic place on the National Park Service register. Either designation will help ensure the longevity of the Gorge area and provide funding sources for conservation and development. The cultural and industrial heritage of the confluence of Native American tribes, the rise of an industrial city resulting from the proximity to the Falls, and the railroad network that served it could warrant a National Park Service designation. Like other regions with National Recreation/Park designations within urban areas, Spokane could capitalize on heritage tourism by interpreting historic sites and linking them through tours, bike trails and other programming efforts that tie into the city park system.

Key Requirements / Considerations:

- The resources unique to the Gorge area, including, but not limited to, natural resources, wildlife habitats, recreational opportunities and historic/cultural resources need to be articulated.
- All mention of Native American history and cultural sites must be verified by local tribe representatives to ensure the accuracy of information and the safekeeping of the cultural sites. Care must be taken to avoid over exposure or "disneyfication" of the cultural sites.
- Initiate discussion with the National Park Service, Spokane Parks Board and local community leaders.
- Request funding for National Parks Service feasibility study.
- Evaluate advantages and disadvantages of such status.

5.5.4 HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

Listing the Gorge area on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic landscape has been discussed as a possibility. To pursue this designation would require hiring a consultant and forming an ad-hoc group to work with the consultant, including a Parks Department staff person, a Park Board member, several Tribal representatives (Spokane Tribe and UCUT), a Friends of the Falls board member, and City Historic Preservation staff. Depending on geographic boundaries and scope of work the cost of the project is anticipated to range between $20,000–$50,000 and could take between 9 to 12 months. Some funding sources such as grants for which the City can apply and in-kind contribution from a local consultant who is willing to coordinate the project have already been confirmed. Another potential source of funding could be from in-kind contributions from area tribes.

5.6 Concluding Remarks

REFLECTIONS ON THE STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN

DR. JOHN MOYER AND DOUGLAS SIDDOWAY

ANYONE FAMILIAR WITH SPOKANE'S HISTORY KNOWS THAT THE *river and Gorge area have supported and defined human culture for as long as people have lived here. From native tribes, sustained by salmon harvested near the falls, to the first white settlers, sustained by the power of the river's flow, the people of this region have been and are "people of the river."*

Whether we will continue to be "people of the river" in the years to come is not as apparent. We should be, of course. We should view the river in a new way—a way that recognizes its real value is not measured by price or cost, but what it does to enhance our environment, our economy and our quality of life. The river is the lifeblood of our community. It ensures our physical survival and, increasingly, our economic survival. It gives our city and region a unique identity, a sense of place. Having shaped our history, it can also define our future.

This Strategic Master Plan is the culmination of many months of hard work by a stakeholders group comprised of all segments of this community. All of them are to be commended for their diligence and their thoughtful contributions to the fifteen projects and strategies that are at its core.



The projects and strategies articulated throughout the plan are as diverse as they are compelling. Some are lofty, others pragmatic. The fact that the plan has come to mean many different things to many different people is a testament to its remarkably inclusive vision and its grassroots development.

For the region's tribes, who have inhabited this area for thousands of years and are intent on developing a cultural center, it is perhaps a long overdue sign of respect for a piece of geography that is religiously eternal—"a place," as the late Peter Campbell put it, "that has a history and a culture and a law and a way of life that has always existed." History and culture have deep roots here, and hold even greater promise for the future.

For Friends of the Falls and the many other organizations and individuals who have worked to bring it about, the plan is a milestone in a long and sometimes tumultuous process to realize the vision articulated nearly a century ago by the Olmsted Brothers, who presciently saw the River and Gorge as a "rare and tremendous feature to be prized and preserved."

And for those charged with leading Spokane and invigorating its economy, it is a chance for new vitality—a big, bold initiative that can move us beyond our mostly self-inflicted failures and demonstrate, to ourselves and to anyone who will listen, that we are good stewards and that we can think and act progressively.

We are not a geographically isolated community. Our growth and survival is now determined by how well we compete—for jobs, for capital, for ideas—with other communities that are as intent on distinguishing themselves from the rest of the pack as we are. And making this case—that this magnificent Gorge area is a unique and valuable asset—will help us attract and retain the intellectual capital necessary to building smart businesses and sustainable economies.

Above all, though, the plan is about the river and the natural landscape that surrounds it—a magnificent confluence of water and sculpted geology situated squarely in the heart of an increasingly vibrant and renewed urban environment— and about accessing it and enjoying its aesthetic and recreational opportunities, with minimal intrusion.

It is easy to imagine. Walk, run or bike over the new Sandifur Memorial Bridge connecting High Bridge Park to the West Central Neighborhood. Pause to watch the kayaks, canoes and rafts dancing beneath the waves of the proposed whitewater kayak park. Circumnavigate the Gorge on an extended Centennial Loop Trail and take in the vista of the Lower Falls and the soon-to-be reopened Monroe Street Bridge, another architectural masterpiece of its time. Seek out the confluence where legendary Hangman Creek joins the Spokane River. Descend the "harbor steps" from behind City Hall to an improved Huntington Park to listen to the thunder of the falls and feel its mist. Stop at the various wayfinding and interpretive sites to learn about the Missoula Floods and the Gorge's geology, its flora and fauna, why it was first inhabited and later settled, and how the powerful river was harnessed for beneficial use. Visit the tribal cultural center and understand why the area is a sacred place to many. Look to the surrounding ridges at the homes and buildings overlooking the Gorge and reflect on the majesty of all this—a near wilderness in the heart of Downtown. Ask yourself "Where else in the world is this possible?"

Yes, it is easy to imagine. And it can just as easily be achieved. Following presentation to City government and the Parks Board early next year, Friends of the Falls will expand its reach and convene a "Great Spokane River Gorge Coalition" to begin the formidable task of funding and building the improvements called for in the Plan.

That is where you come in. After seven years of collaborative effort, the Olmsted Brothers' vision has finally come to life. It is now up to all of us to make this vision a reality. For the Plan is more than a blueprint. It is an historic opportunity for this community to renew its commitment to the river and Gorge area, to consecrate a common vision for this uncommon and long neglected natural landscape.

This is our river. And our future.

Douglas Siddoway is the current president of Friends of the Falls Association. Dr. John Moyer is a founder and a director of the organization.

project matrix

APPENDIX A

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Transportation, Circulation and Parking Element					
T-1	Spokane Gorge Boulevard	• City of Spokane • Friends of the Falls/Coalition	short	T1.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane and the Spokane Regional Transportation Council (SRTC) to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. T1.2 Develop preliminary roadway alignment and typical sections from aerial mapping. T1.3 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. T1.4 Complete topographic mapping of corridor prior to initiating preliminary design. T1.5 Complete preliminary design & further refine project cost estimate. T1.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. T1.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. T1.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained). T1.9 Propose for inclusion in the City of Spokane's 6-year Street Plan.	$1,250,000 • 17600 SY Surf. = $352,000 • 13200 LF of C&G = $158,400 • 400 CY Sidewalk = $120,000 • 22 Light Poles = $176,000 • Storm Drainage = $120,000 • Landscaping = $65,000 • Signs/markings = $70,000 • Contingency (15%)= $188,600
T-2	Spokane Gorge Loop Drive	• City of Spokane	short	T2.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane and the SRTC to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. T2.2 Develop needed signing standards to comply with City/State requirements. T2.3 Develop refined cost estimate for implementing sign fabrications and installations. T2.4 Apply for grants, foundations and/or solicit private donations for design and construction. T2.5 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. T2.6 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$35,000 • 20 "City Drive" signs ($750 each) • 5 Specialty "Loop Drive" signs ($2,000 each) • Misc. Pavement Markings ($10,000 total)
T-3	Peaceful Valley Traffic Calming Program	• City of Spokane Engineering Services • City of Spokane Neighborhood Services	medium	T3.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane and the Spokane Regional Transportation Council SRTC to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. T3.2 Develop preliminary traffic calming measures and general control details from aerial mapping. T3.3 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. T3.4 Complete topographic mapping of design areas (as needed) prior to initiating preliminary design. T3.5 Complete preliminary design & further refine project cost estimate. T3.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. T3.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. T3.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$80,000 • 3 Traffic Circles ($15,000 each) • 6 Curb Bulb-outs ($5,000 each) • 2 Raised Crosswalks ($2,500 each)
T-4	Bus/Shuttle Transit Routes	• Spokane Transit Authority	medium	T4.1 Initiate discussion with the Spokane Transit Authority, City of Spokane, and the SRTC to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. T4.2 Develop transit friendly facilities during the development of the Visitor Arrival point and the Southern gateway enclaves. T4.3 Identify and apply for funding opportunities that may be specific to transit and/or alternative travel modes.	$40,000 • 2 Prefabricated Bus Shelters - FOB ($12,000 each) • 5 Specialty "Loop Drive" signs ($2,000 each) • Misc. Pavement Markings ($10,000 total)
T-5	Parking Areas	• City of Spokane Engineering Services • Parks & Recreation Department	medium–long	T5.1 Development Program Elements and Guidelines: T5.2 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane and the SRTC to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. T5.3 Develop preliminary parking lot layouts from aerial mapping. T5,4 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. T5.5 Complete topographic mapping of parking lot sites to initiating preliminary design. T5.6 Complete preliminary design & further refine project cost estimate. T5.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. T5.8 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. T5.9 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$1,275,000 • Locations A ($235,000) • Location B ($80,000) • Location C ($225,000) • Location D ($45,000) • Location E ($600,000) • Location F (None) • Location G ($90,000)

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Pedestrian and Bike Way Element					
PB-1	Centennial Trail Completion throughout the Gorge area	• Friends of Centennial Trail • Parks & Recreation Department	short	PB1.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB1.2 Develop preliminary trail alignment. PB1.3 Complete topographic mapping of trail corridor prior to initiating preliminary design. PB1.4 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB1.5 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB1.6 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB1.7 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$235,000 • 1.33 miles of 10' asphalt path = $160,000 (120k per mile) • Landscaping = $55,000 • Signs/Markings = $20,000
PB-2	Great Spokane River Gorge Loop Trail	• City of Spokane Engineering Services • Parks & Recreation Department	medium	PB2.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB2.2 Develop preliminary loop alignment. PB2.3 Complete topographic mapping of loop corridor prior to initiating preliminary design. PB2.4 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB2.5 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB2.6 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB2.7 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$55,000 • Refurbishing/minor clean up of existing trails = $15,000 • Low impact trail (spur) to River = $20,000 • New sidewalk = $10,000) • Signs/Markings = $10,000
PB-3	Secondary & Tertiary Trail Connections	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department	medium–long	PB3.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB3.2 Discuss project(s) with adjacent landowners and other affected parties as appropriate. PB3.3 Develop preliminary trail alignments. PB3.4 Complete topographic mapping of trail corridors prior to initiating preliminary design. PB3.5 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB3.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB3.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB3.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$90,000 • Low impact Refurbishing = $10,000 • Dev. brochure/mapping = $20,000 • Construct minimal trail spurs and connections = $35,000 • Develop formal trailhead = $25,000
PB-4	Monroe Street Bridge South Undercrossings	• City of Spokane • Parks & Recreation Department • Avista	short–medium	PB4.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB4.2 Support authorization and partnership with the Spokane Club. PB4.3 Discuss and coordinate project with appropriate jurisdictional entities and property owners. PB4.4 Develop preliminary crossing alignment. PB4.5 Complete topographic mapping of crossing prior to initiating preliminary design. PB4.6 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB4.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB4.8 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB4.9 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$1,600,000 • Retaining Walls = $700,000 • Asphalt/gravel pathway = $200,000 • Lighting/Elect. = $100,000 • Fencing/Security = $50,000 • Signs/Mark. = $50,000 • Landscaping = $50,000 • Drainage = $50,000 • Contingency = $400,000
PB-5	Down River Link (Cemetery Property)	• Friends of Centennial Trail • Friends of the Falls/Coalition	medium–long	PB5.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB5.2 Continue to discuss project with adjacent landowners in hopes of securing necessary easements. PB5.3 Develop preliminary trail alignment. PB5.4 Complete topographic mapping of trail corridor prior to initiating preliminary design. PB5.5 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB5.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB5.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB5.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$65,000 • Misc. Admin w/affected landowner = $5,000 • Ex. Trail Maint. = $10,000 • Signs/Markings = $5,000 • New Trail Const. = $45,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Pedestrian and Bike Way Element (continued)					
PB-6	Surrounding Neighborhood Connections A. MAC B. Browne's Addition C. W. Central—West D. W. Central—Central E. W. Central—East F. Riverfront Park G. Government Center H. Carnegie Sq. I. Huntington Park J. Lower South Hill	• City of Spokane • Parks & Recreation Department	medium–long	PB6.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB6.2 Entertain discussions with affected parties as needed to secure easements as necessary. PB6.3 Develop preliminary segment alignments. PB6.4 Complete topographic mapping of segments prior to initiating preliminary design. PB6.5 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB6.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB6.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB6.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained).	$500,000 • PB-6A = $5,000 • PB-6B = $10,000 • PB-6C = $20,000 • PB-6D = $20,000 • PB-6E = $20,000 • PB-6F = $25,000 • PB-6G = $60,000 • PB-6H = $5,000 • PB-6I = $280,000 • PB-6J = $20,000
PB-7	Maple Street Bridge Connection	• City of Spokane Engineering Services	short–medium	PB7.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB7.2 Develop stair/ramps preliminary alignment & details. PB7.3 Complete topographic mapping of site prior to initiating preliminary design. PB7.4 Complete preliminary design & develop refined project cost estimate. PB7.5 Apply for grants and obtain funding for continued design and construction. PB7.6 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. PB7.7 Initiate construction activities (after all permits & approvals have been obtained)	$360,000 • New staircase or spiral ramp = $250,000 • Soil slope stability = $40,000 • Signs / Markings = $20,000 • Minor lighting = $30,000 • Minor landscaping = $20,000
PB-8	Trail Classification System Guidelines	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Friends of Centennial Trail	short	PB8.1 Initiate discussion with the City of Spokane to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. PB8.2 Develop preliminary trail classification system guidelines. PB8.3 Review and adopt proposed trail classification guidelines.	$35,000 • Meet w/City to discuss project = $1,000 • Research other community standards = $4,000 • Develop & adopt formal trail classification system / document = $25,000 • Produce hard copies / electronic copy for posting = $5,000
PB-9	Fish Lake Trail	• Parks & Recreation Department • Friends of Centennial Trail • Washington State Parks	medium	PB9.1 Continue discussion with City of Spokane, Union Pacific and Parks and Rec Dept. to discuss project specifics and jurisdictional requirements PB9.2 Seek additional funding to ensure connection to the Sunset Highway. PB9.3 Coordinate project with Spokane Comprehensive Plan and Spokane Six Year Street Program.	$470,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Recreational Elements					
R-1	Peaceful Valley Boat Launches	• Northwest Whitewater Association • Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department • Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Association	short	R-1.1 Contract to survey the Peaceful Valley boat launch sites and approaches to the sites. R-1.2 Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a consultant team to evaluate the selected sites and prepare plans for the boat launches. The team should include (at a minimum) cultural resource specialists, neighborhood facilitation and boat launch designers. R-1.3 Prepare plans and documents for the permitting and construction of the boat launches.	$395,000 • Archeological Survey = $10,000 • A&E Services / Survey = $18,000 • A&E Services = $60,000 • Permitting = $12,000 • Picnic Tables = $3,200 • Benches = $2,000 • Trash receptacles = $2,000 • Retaining Walls = $32,000 • Grading and Site Work = $125,000 • Parking = $125,000 • Revegetation = $40,000
R-2	Confluence Area Recreation Improvements	• Plateau Tribes • Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department	long	R2.1 Contract to survey the extents of Confluence Area Recreation. R2.2 Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a Parks and Recreation consultant to prepare a Master Plan for the development / conservation / restoration of High Bridge Park. R2.3 Coordinate design of soft pathways and other improvements with archeological investigation and Spokane Tribal Cultural Resources officials.	$105,900 • Archeological Survey = $5,000 • A&E Services = $12,000 • Pathway Development= $80,000 • Picnic Tables = $2,400 • Benches = $2,500 • Trash receptacles = $4,000
R-3	Raft and Kayak Launches	• Northwest Whitewater Association • Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department • Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Association	short–medium	R3.1 Contract to survey the east end of Glover Field and the informal trail connecting Glover Field to the Main Street. R3.2 Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a Parks and Recreation consultant to prepare a plan and construction drawings for the development kayak / raft access point at Glover Field. R3.3	$93,850 • Archeological Survey = $5,000 • A&E Services / Survey = $10,000 • Pathway Development = $50,000 • Picnic Tables = $1,600 • Benches = $1,000 • Trash receptacles = $1,000 • Retaining Walls = $24,000 • Concrete Pad = $1,250
R-4	Small Picnic Sites	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department	short–medium	R4.1 Select sites in conjunction with interpretive signage and view corridors. R4.2 Develop site design as necessary for table location and access. R4.3 Purchase and install tables.	• Picnic Tables = $1,600 • Concrete Pads (per sf) = $1,250 • Access Walk (per sf) = $1,250 • Trash Receptacle = $500 • Planting/Restoration = $2,000
R-5	Glover Field Recreation Improvements	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department • Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Association	medium	R5.1 Conduct neighborhood meeting to verify need for improvements at Glover Field. R5.2 Prepare a plan and construction drawings for the development Glover Field improvements to incorporate community needs and coordinate with the proposed kayak / raft access point at Glover Field. R5.3 Construction improvements to Glover Field.	$55,900 • Picnic Tables = $2,400 • Bleachers = $9,000 • Access Walk = $500 • Trash Receptacle = $400 • Bike Rack = $14,000 • Picnic Shelter (16'x16') = $15,000 • Planting/Restoration = $15,000 • Irrigation = $8,000 • Lighting = $5,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Recreational Elements (continued)					
R-6	Whitewater Park	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Northwest Whitewater Association • City of Spokane Parks & Recreation Department • State and Federal Agencies • Spokane Canoe and Kayak Club	short	R6.1 Design and engineering of the whitewater park at the Sandifur Memorial Bridge. R6.2 Permitting for construction of all elements of the whitewater park. R6.3 Construction of the whitewater park in Spokane River at the Sandifur Memorial Bridge.	$475,000 • Design/Engineering = $45,000 • Permitting/Construction = $430,000
R-7	High Bridge Park Master Plan Development	• Parks & Recreation Department	short	R7.1 Contract to survey the extents of High Bridge Park from Hangman Creek to Government Way and Sunset Boulevard / Private Property on the South and the Spokane River on the North. R7.2 Conduct a request for qualifications process to hire a Parks and Recreation consultant to prepare a Master Plan for the development / conservation / restoration of High Bridge Park.	$265,000 • Survey = $15,000 • Master Plan Development= $250,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Economic Development Element					
ED-1	Summit West	• Private Developer • City of Spokane	short	ED1.1 Initiate discussions with the City, property owner. Complete environmental contamination analysis. ED1.2 Develop preliminary land use plan and site design. ED1.3 Obtain funding for design and construction ED1.4 Complete final design, obtain all necessary permits and initiate construction.	Not available without further project development
ED-2	Summit East	• Private Developer • City of Spokane	short	ED2.1 Initiate discussions with the City, property owner. ED2.2 Complete environmental contamination analysis. ED2.3 Develop preliminary land use plan and site design. ED2.4 Obtain funding for design and construction. ED2.5 Complete final design, obtain all necessary permits and initiate construction.	Not available without further project development
ED-3	Southern Gateway Development Area	• Private Developer • City of Spokane	medium	ED3.1 Initiate discussions with the City, property owners. ED3.2 Complete environmental contamination analysis. ED3.3 Develop preliminary land use plan and site design. ED3.4 Obtain funding for design and construction ED3.5 Complete final design, obtain all necessary permits and initiate construction.	Not available without further project development
ED-4	Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Center	• Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Association • City of Spokane • Peaceful Valley Community Center	medium	ED4.1 Identify appropriate businesses (such as an independently owned café/general store) and methods of attracting them to the center. ED4.2 Engage city, landowners, and potential developers in discussion to identify program and site. ED4.3 Create association of local residents to oversee development and design process. ED4.4 Identify traffic-calming mechanisms (See PB-2).	Not available without further project development
ED-5	Peaceful Valley Housing Infill Sites	• Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Association • City of Spokane • Private developer	short	ED5.1 Engage city, landowners, and potential developers in discussion to identify program. ED5.2 Create association of local residents to oversee development and design process. ED5.3 Identify traffic-calming mechanisms.	Not available without further project development
ED-6	'A' Street Commercial Development Node	• Private Developer • City of Spokane • Parks & Recreation Department	medium	ED6.1 Identify appropriate businesses and methods of attracting them to the center. ED6.2 Engage city, landowners, and potential developers in discussion to identify program and site. ED6.3 Create association of local residents to oversee development and design process. ED6.4 Identify traffic-calming mechanisms (See T-3).	Not available without further project development
ED-7	West Broadway Neighborhood Center	• Private Developer • City of Spokane • West Central Neighborhood Association	medium	ED7.1 Engage city, landowners, and potential developers in discussion to identify potential key development sites. ED7.2 Identify appropriate businesses and methods of attracting them to the center. ED7.3 Coordinate neighborhood plan with Gorge area's design guidelines to ensure a symbiotic relationship. ED7.4 Ensure local residents are in agreement with development and design process. ED7.5 Identify traffic-calming mechanisms to facilitate ease of access.	Not available without further project development

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Interpretive Facilities and Program Element					
I-1	Interpretive Wayfinding and Signage Program	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department • Friends of Centennial Trail	short	I1.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. I1.2 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. I1.3 Review and integrate existing signage programs. I1.4 Build relationships with interpretive content providers. I1.5 Develop preliminary conceptual designs for sign locations. I1.6 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I1.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I1.8 Complete topographic and existing conditions at signage sites. I1.9 Develop interpretive and orientation materials and displays. I1.10 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I1.11 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I1.12 Provide ongoing maintenance and updating of interpretive content.	$350,000 (Including 20 interpretive signs) • Construction per sign = $10,000 • Research and Design = $150,000 (Including 2 wayfinding signs) • Construction per sign = $2,500 • Design = $20,000
I-2	The Confluence Area Visitor Arrival Point	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Parks & Recreation Department • Friends of Centennial Trail • Spokane Tribe	short	I2.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. I2.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Highbridge Park Master Plan. I2.3 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. I2.4 Develop preliminary conceptual design for bathroom building, covered area, small parking area, and drop-off. I2.5 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I2.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I2.8 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of the area. I2.9 Develop interpretive and orientation materials and displays. I2.10 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I2.11 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I2.12 Provide ongoing maintenance and updating of interpretive content.	$500,000
I-3	Southern Gateway Visitor Arrival Point	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Private Developer • City of Spokane	medium	I3.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane, property owners, and potential developers about project specifics. I3.2 Develop preliminary conceptual design for interpretive and wayfinding signage integrated with catalytic development. I3.3 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I3.4 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I3.5 Complete topographic and vegetation surveys of Confluence Area. I3.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I3.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I3.9 Provide ongoing maintenance and updating of interpretive content.	$50,000
I-4	The North Point Overlook	• Friends of the Falls/Coalition • Private Developer • City of Spokane • Parks & Recreation Department • Washington State Parks • Friends of the Centennial Trail	short	I4.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane, property owners, and potential developers about project specifics, jurisdictional requirements, and long-term ownership for the North Point Overlook property. I4.2 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. I4.3 Develop preliminary conceptual design for artifact stabilization, surrounding open space, and interpretive signage. I4.4 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I4.5 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I4.7 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of the area. I4.8 Develop interpretive and orientation materials and displays. I4.9 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I4.10 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I4.11 Provide ongoing maintenance.	$500,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Interpretive Facilities and Program Element (continued)					
I-5	Gateway Entry Improvements	• City of Spokane • Parks & Recreation Department	short	I5.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane and adjacent property owners about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. I5.2 Develop preliminary conceptual design for gateway features. I5.3 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I5.4 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I5.5 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of gateway sites. I5.6 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I5.7 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I5.8 Provide ongoing maintenance.	$250,000
I-6	Huntington Park Improvements	• Avista Utilities • City of Spokane • Parks & Recreation Department • Friends of the Falls/Coalition	medium	I6.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane and Avista about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. I6.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Shoreline Master Program. I6.3 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. I6.4 Develop preliminary conceptual design for artifacts, artwork, infrastructure, and open space. I6.5 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I6.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I6.8 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of the area. I6.9 Develop interpretive and orientation materials/displays and plan for updating interpretive content. I6.10 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I6.11 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I6.12 Coordinate ongoing maintenance and operations with property owners.	$1,000,000
I-7	The Confluence Interpretive Area	• Parks & Recreation Department • Spokane Tribe	medium	I7.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. I7.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Highbridge Park Master Plan. I7.3 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. I7.4 Develop preliminary conceptual design for interpretive trails and gardens. I7.5 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I7.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I7.8 Complete topographic and vegetation surveys of Confluence Area. I7.9 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I7.10 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I7.11 Provide ongoing maintenance and updating of interpretive content.	$1,000,000 (includes H-5)
I-8	Tribal Cultural Center	• United Native Americans of Spokane Public Development Authority • Spokane Tribe and UCUT • City of Spokane	short	I8.1 Initiate discussion with Spokane Tribe and UCUT about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. I8.2 Develop preliminary conceptual design for cultural center and surroundings. I8.3 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. I8.4 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. I8.5 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of Veterans Court Park site. I8.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. I8.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). I8.9 Provide ongoing maintenance and updating of interpretive content.	$10,000,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Habitat Restoration and Preservation Element					
H-1	Riparian Areas Improvements	• Parks and Recreation Department • Private landowners • City of Spokane	medium	H1.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department and private landowners about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. H1.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Shoreline Master Program. H1.3 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. H1.4 Develop multi-year planned grazing strategy for reduction of invasive species. H1.5 Develop preliminary conceptual design for native species seeding and planting. H1.6 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. H1.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. H1.8 Complete vegetation survey of riparian areas. H1.9 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. H1.10 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). H1.11 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$1,600,000 • Removal of invasive weeds along 100' buffer for 65 acres • Estimated to cost $20,000/acre + 25% for design and administration
H-2	Areas with Southern Exposure Improvements	• Parks and Recreation Department • City of Spokane	medium	H2.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. H2.2 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. H2.3 Develop multi-year planned grazing strategy for reduction of invasive species. H2.4 Develop preliminary conceptual design for native species seeding and planting. H2.5 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. H2.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. H2.7 Complete vegetation survey of southern exposure areas. H2.8 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. H2.9 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). H2.10 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$650,000 • Removal of invasive weeds for 75 acres • Estimated to cost $7,000/acre + 25% for design and administration
H-3	North Point Overlook Restoration	• Friends of Centennial Trail • Parks and Recreation Department • Washington State Parks • City of Spokane	short	H3.1 Initiate discussion with Friends of Centennial Trail and Washington State Parks about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. H3.2 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. H3.3 Develop multi-year planned grazing strategy to prevent recolonization by invasive species. H3.4 Develop preliminary conceptual design for native species planting. H3.5 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. H3.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. H3.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. H3.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). H3.9 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$25,000
H-4	Confluence Area Restoration	• Spokane Tribe • Parks and Recreation Department • City of Spokane	medium	H4.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. H4.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Shoreline Master Program. H4.3 Propose for inclusion in the City's Highbridge Park Master Plan. H4.4 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. H4.5 Develop multi-year planned grazing strategy for reduction of invasive species. H4.6 Develop preliminary conceptual design for regrading of riparian wetlands and native species seeding and planting. H4.7 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. H4.8 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. H4.9 Complete topographic and vegetation surveys of Confluence Area. H4.10 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. H4.11 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). H4.12 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$35,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Habitat Restoration and Preservation Element (continued)					
H-5	Areas with Northern Exposure Improvements	• Parks and Recreation Department • City of Spokane • Private landowners	long	H5.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. H5.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Shoreline Master Program. H5.3 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. H5.4 Develop multi-year planned grazing strategy for reduction of invasive species. H5.5 Develop preliminary conceptual design for native species seeding and planting. H5.6 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. H5.7 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. H5.8 Complete vegetation survey of northern exposure areas. H5.9 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. H5.10 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). H5.11 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$250,000 • Removal of invasive weeds for 25 acres • Estimated to cost $4,000/acre + 25% for design and administration
H-6	Glover Field to Water Avenue Riparian Area Improvements	• Parks and Recreation Department • City of Spokane • Private landowners' • Peaceful Valley Neighborhood Association	long	H6.1 Work with Tribes to identify sensitive cultural sites. H6.2 Survey existing condition of vegetation, topography geology and hydrology. H6.3 Determine appropriate scale and form of wetland features H6.4 Develop preliminary conceptual design for native species seeding and planting. H6.5 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. H6.6 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. H6.7 Complete vegetation survey of northern exposure areas. H6.8 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. H6.9 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). H6.10 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$500,000 • 8 acres of wetland restoration

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

Project Number	Strategy/Action	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame	Implementation Actions	Estimated Cost
Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guidelines					
GI-1	Confluence Area Demonstration Features	• Parks and Recreation Department • Tribes	short	GI 1.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements. GI 1.2 Propose for inclusion in the City's Highbridge Park Master Plan. GI 1.3 Work with Department of Public Works to protect existing infrastructure. GI 1.4 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. GI 1.5 Develop preliminary conceptual design for natural drainage features integrated with Confluence Area VAP, habitat improvements, and interpretive elements. GI 1.6 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. GI 1.7 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of Confluence Area VAP and surroundings. GI 1.8 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. GI 1.9 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. GI1.10 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). GI1.11 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$100,000
GI-2	Southern Gateway and High Bridge Park Demonstration Features	• City of Spokane • Private Developer	medium	GI 2.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane Parks Department about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements for the Highbridge Park portion. GI 2.2 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane, property owners, and potential developers about project specifics for the Southern Gateway portion. GI 2.3 Propose for inclusion in the City's Highbridge Park Master Plan. GI 2.4 Work with Department of Public Works to protect existing infrastructure. GI 2.5 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. GI 2.6 Develop preliminary conceptual design for natural drainage features integrated with catalytic development, habitat improvements, and interpretive elements. GI 2.7 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. GI 2.8 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of Southern Gateway and Highbridge Park terraces along 'A' Street. GI 2.9 Apply for grants and obtain funding through available sources for design and construction. GI2.10 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. GI2.11 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). GI2.12 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$300,000
GI-3	Summit Property Green Demonstration Features	• Private Developer	short	GI 3.1 Initiate discussion with City of Spokane, property owners, and potential developers about project specifics and jurisdictional requirements for the Summit East properties. GI 3.2 Work with the tribes to protect sensitive cultural sites. GI 3.3 Develop preliminary conceptual design for natural drainage features integrated with residential development, streets, neighborhood open space, and interpretive elements. GI 3.4 Develop more refined cost estimate for funding strategies. GI 3.5 Complete topographic and existing conditions surveys of Summit East. GI 3.6 Encourage developer to fund a natural drainage system with habitat and community amenities in lieu of some traditional stormwater treatment infrastructure. GI 3.7 Complete final design and prepare "Plans, Specifications and Estimate (PS&E)" package. GI 3.8 Initiate construction activities (after all permits and approvals have been obtained). GI 3.9 Provide ongoing maintenance, weed control, and long-term adaptive management.	$280,000

Time Frame: short = 0–3 years medium = 3–7 years long = 7–10 years

SITE EVALUATION FOR PROPOSED WHITEWATER PARK VENUES IN SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



Spokane River

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Spokane River

Abstract

This report details whitewater park development options in and around the City of Spokane. The report details current conditions at the site including existing infrastructure, bed and bank stability, flow information, and evaluation of potential for whitewater improvements. The report also details options for creating in-stream structures to improve recreational opportunities as well as possibilities for removing existing, undesirable, in-stream structures and rehabilitating the existing streambed. Riverbed and riverbank improvements will include the development of an in-stream whitewater area and additional in-stream play features, as well as the development of the riverbanks and surrounding areas to create water centered community parks.

Introduction

"Whitewater Parks would enhance Spokane's reputation as a tourist destination"

The City of Spokane and surrounding area possesses tremendous potential for the creation of several unique in-stream whitewater structures. These Whitewater Parks would enhance Spokane's reputation as a tourist destination and would increase profits in local business areas. These parks would serve not only to attract tourism from outside the City, but would also serve to enhance and promote healthy, active, outdoor lifestyles and stimulate increased local expenditures on outdoor equipment and related merchandise.



Reno, NV

Whitewater sports are among the fastest growing recreational activities in America. The recent trend among some cities to create Whitewater Parks has brought this sport from its traditional remote locations to a more urban environment at the heart of these communities. Whitewater Parks, surrounded by trails, swimming holes, and picnic and recreational areas have surpassed their original objective of attracting paddle sports enthusiasts and have become focal points for their communities. These parks attract visitors as well as locals and often play host to major events centered on slalom or freestyle kayaking competitions. Some

towns, like the City of Golden, Colorado, and Reno, Nevada have reported significant impact on the local economy due to tourism activity attracted by the Whitewater Park.

This report details options for the development of a Whitewater Park or Parks in the Spokane area. Considerable public interest in such a park has been expressed, and preliminary investigations have revealed that the Spokane River possesses the required flow and gradient characteristics to create several outstanding Whitewater Parks.



Spokane River

"Some Towns report significant impact on the local economy."

"The Spokane River could have several outstanding Whitewater Parks."

Site Characteristics



Figure 1. The location of proposed downtown in-stream improvements

Sandifur Bridge Site (Spokane River Gorge)



The new pedestrian bridge at the Sandifur Site

The Sandifur Bridge Site has the following advantages:

- It features good flow and sufficient gradient for the creation of a recreational whitewater amenity.
- A low right bank provides good access and would be ideal for use as a picnic area.
- Existing infrastructure includes existing and future parking lot, restrooms, and trailhead improvements
- Improved access by the opening of a new pedestrian bridge.
- The site is located in close proximity to the downtown area.

This site would make an ideal venue for a double "U" structure recreational feature. This feature would be a recreational attraction for intermediate to expert level boaters at average flows and higher. At lower flows, the feature would provide beginner and intermediate

paddlers an un-intimidating venue for introduction to the sport and skill development as well as improved rafter boat passage and flow through..

There is a need to remove a few old piers from the riverbed for safety and aesthetics. It is important to keep all improvements away from the confluence area due to its sensitive tribal history.

Glover Field Site

The Glover Field Site is located close to the downtown area, and has several advantages:

- There is excellent access due to its proximity to the downtown area.
- In addition to access, this proximity provides a good view of Spokane downtown.
- It is surrounded by public land on both sides.
- It features good flow and gradient for the construction of a whitewater park.
- The site is favorable to the construction of a trail connecting it to the downtown area, as well as to Huntington Park and River Front Park as recommended in the Spokane River Gorge area.

This site would make an ideal venue for a single "U" structure recreational feature.

Post Falls Site



Spokane River

The Post Falls Site is located below existing dams near the city of Post Falls, and despite its current lack of public access, it has several advantages:

- It is located in a beautiful, forested setting.
- There is good flow below the hydroelectric plant.
- Bedrock is apparent in riverbed and banks, which is beneficial for secure anchoring of in-stream features.

Difficulties at this site include its proximity to the dam. Care would need to be taken to ensure that operations of the dam were not affected by head changes or other factors. In

addition, there is a possible safety issue at the dam, and the site is currently surrounded on both sides by private property.

However, the site would make an ideal venue for two distinct recreational features. The first would be located directly below the power plant, and the second would be a modification of the river right side of the existing "Trailer Park" wave.

Barker to Sullivan Run

This site is an existing river run of approximately 2.5 miles in length, and runs through a residential area. The Barker to Sullivan Run features existing recreational amenities at Sullivan play hole rapid and Flora rapid.

This site could be improved through less intrusive enhancements. Hardened access points at put-ins and take-outs would facilitate and improve access while limiting erosion.

Harvard Road Site

The Harvard Road Site, located in the Town of Liberty Lake, is composed of two separate sites, separated by 300 to 600 feet. The upper site, located directly below the bridge, has several advantages:

- Flow and gradient is adequate for the construction of a recreational whitewater amenity.
- Parking exists on both sides of the river.
- An existing restroom is located on river left.

The upper site would make an ideal venue for a single recreational feature. This "U" structure would be located directly downstream of the bridge and would be a recreational attraction for expert level boaters at average flows and higher. At lower flows it would be an appropriate venue for beginner and intermediate boaters to develop their skills.

Further improvements would include anchoring of the gently-sloping right bank and regrading/terracing of the left bank.

The lower site is located 300 to 600 feet downstream and has no existing infrastructure. The developer has expressed interest in creating a recreational whitewater facility in conjunction with construction of surrounding economic amenities, thus creating an attractive boater-tourism venue. Possibilities for this site include:

- Restaurant/bar
- Coffee shop
- Changing rooms
- Lodging
- Kayak school
- Rental center

The Spokane River

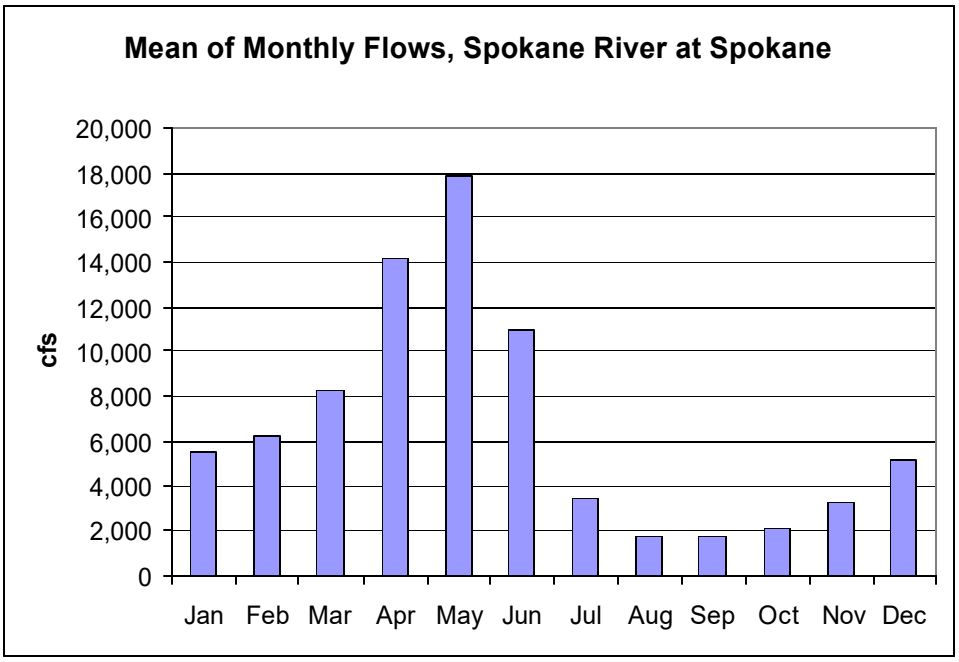


Figure 2. The mean of monthly streamflows for the Spokane river in Spokane, WA (source:www.usgs.gov).

The Spokane River in Spokane flows through a wide valley that features tremendous flood capacity and potential.. This floodway alternates between narrow gorge regions in which the river is contained between high banks and regions in which a more wide natural morphology for the riverbed has been maintained. Typical average flows for the Spokane River are shown in Figure 2, above.

Figure 2 shows that peak average flows in May run in the 18,000 region. Average usable flows in the winter and spring months are roughly 6000 to 1400 cfs. Late summer and fall flows are the lowest, averaging approximately 2300 cfs.

Ideal levels are difficult to target given the large month to month variability of flow levels. Designs should be created that are extremely versatile with respect to flow rates, thus taking advantage of the high spring and summer flows while still providing attractive play features during the winter months.

Figure 3 shows peak flows on the Spokane River.

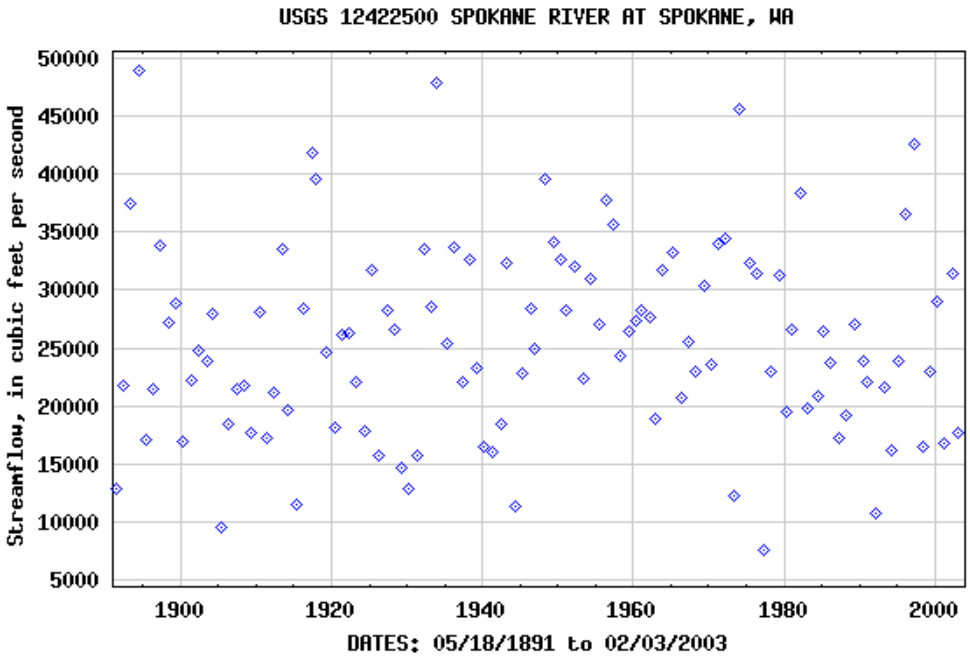


Figure 3. Peak flows in the Spokane River in Spokane, Washington (source: www.usgs.gov).

USGS records, shown in Figure 3 above, from 1900 through the present indicate that historically, the Spokane River has experienced large floods. Extreme floods approach 50,000 cfs. The most recent of these floods happened before the year 2000, with resulting flows of roughly 43,000. All structures placed in the river should be designed to withstand both the stress and the scour induced by these large events.

Design solutions should be implemented that provide attractive features at lower flows in addition to providing an amenity throughout the spectrum of average flows. These features will serve to increase the usable boating season and attract boaters from throughout the region when other rivers are too low for paddling.

Economic Impact

The City already possesses a reputation as a tourist destination and possesses the infrastructure in the form of hotels, restaurants, and entertainment necessary to capitalize on the expected increase in whitewater visitors. Other cities, such as Golden, Vail, and Reno, have noted significant increases in local economies due to these visitors. Economic impact studies, included in Appendix C, show that Whitewater Parks in these towns have brought between one and two million dollars a year into the local economy of these cities and towns.

Of Cities featuring Whitewater Parks, Spokane is the most similar in size to Reno, NV. The Park in Reno, which was inaugurated in May of 2004, has had dramatically higher usage rates

than expected previous to construction. This Whitewater Park, which was featured in the New York Times, the L.A. Times and numerous other publications *has already received over one million dollars in free advertising that is attributed to the Whitewater Park.* In fact, the Mayor of Reno has remarked that this park was the "single best capital improvement project made in [his] twelve years in office." Perhaps the most significant impact of the Reno Park was the revitalization of a severely denuded section of downtown Reno. What was once a dilapidated section of the City that was prone to high crime rates and low property values is now revitalized with large crowds and commercial and real-estate development.

Spokane, with its unique restaurants, attractions, and other amenities, as well as its hot and dry summer climate, can expect a similar impact from a Whitewater Park located in an urban downtown setting. It is our estimation that the City could expect between two and three million dollars in impact, per year due to visitors and tourism, along with land development and increased commercial investment adjacent to the sites.



Reno, NV

Design Solutions

This section lists design solutions for the locations identified along the Spokane River. It should be noted that each phase of these improvements will represent a stand-alone in-stream facility.

Specifics

Design solutions for the Sandifur Bridge Site include a proposed double "U" structure directly below the bridge. The proposed structure is shown in Figure 4, below.

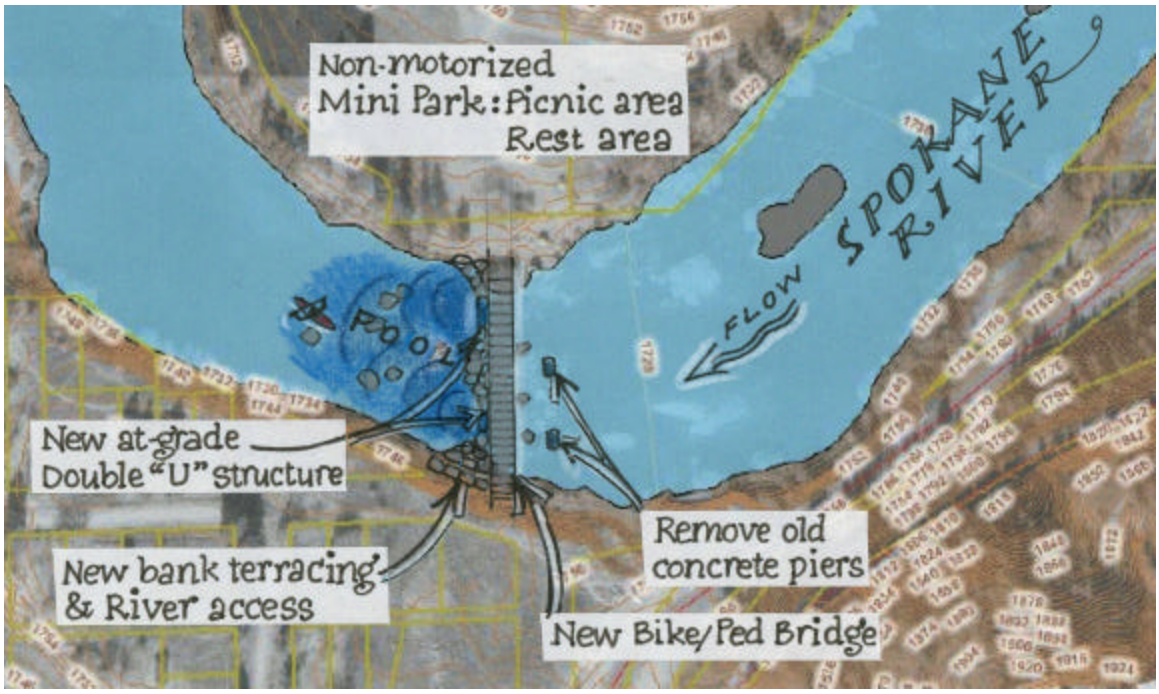


Figure 4. Design solutions for the Sandifur Bridge site.

Design solutions for the Glover Field Site include a proposed single "U" structure located upstream of the bridge. The proposed structure is shown in Figure 5, below.



Figure 5. Design solutions for Glover Field Site

While specific design solutions are detailed for each site, there are overall design objectives that will be met at each site. The primary overall objective is the integration of nature and park users. Access points will be located and improved to create *incentive use* or use because the provided improvements represent the best, most attractive, and easiest mode of usage. This will allow unused areas—which will be restored with native species. The resulting parks will include in-stream structures, access points, and trails that are created in natural stone and designed to mesh seamlessly with the river and riparian zones which surround them.

Another overall objective is the protection of existing banks from erosion due to both river and people flow. Erosion control due to river flows is contained through two mechanisms: the first of which is flow control. The proposed structures will capture and control the river such that flows are not directed into unstable terrain where erosion damage may occur. The second mechanism is bank reinforcement through boulder toes and wrap-around structures. This reinforcement is placed such that they protect areas of riverbank that will experience high velocity flows.

Erosion due to people flows is partly outlined in the first overall objective. Hardened access points that are designed out of native rock will protect high use areas from human induced wear. These natural rock terraces provide seating and access during high-use times, and attractive rock formations that mesh seamlessly into their surroundings during low-use times.

The last and perhaps most important feature is water control. The structures placed in-stream are designed to create attractive whitewater features that can be used at varying water levels by all types of user groups. This creates a demand for whitewater features that are large enough for National and International levels of competitive events and are at the same time safe and functional for local boaters and instruction groups. The whitewater features must also be designed to be stable, permanent, and have no negative affect on 100-year flood levels.



Conclusion

The Spokane River Sites possess adequate flow and drop to create several recreational whitewater features. These sites also feature adequate access and existing infrastructure to create recreational features in a manner that is economically reasonable. Several specific improvements are recommended for the Spokane Area sites. A double “U” structure is

proposed at the Sandifur Bridge Site. A single “U” structure is proposed at the Glover Field Site, as well as improvements to the bank and a trail linking this site to other downtown area parks. The parks are expected to represent whitewater attractions for both local boaters and visitors to Spokane, generate significant new economic impact, and are expected to be powerful enough to host large recreational freestyle events.

Appendix A: Design of the In-Stream Structures

The U-Structure

One primary feature for use in flow control and the creation of whitewater features is the "U"-structure. The construction of a portion of this structure is shown in Figure 1. This feature is used to create a river wide "drop" and can be used to constrict lower flows to increase the velocity and power of the water. By adjusting the gradient of the flow over the U-drop a wave or hydraulic can be formed. The structure also features elevated wings that are positioned along both riverbanks. These wings provide an eddy for easy recirculation to the wave. This structure is also beneficial to the in-stream habitat. The gradient of the drop keeps a pool below the structure scoured and creates a natural habitat for fish and aquatic life.

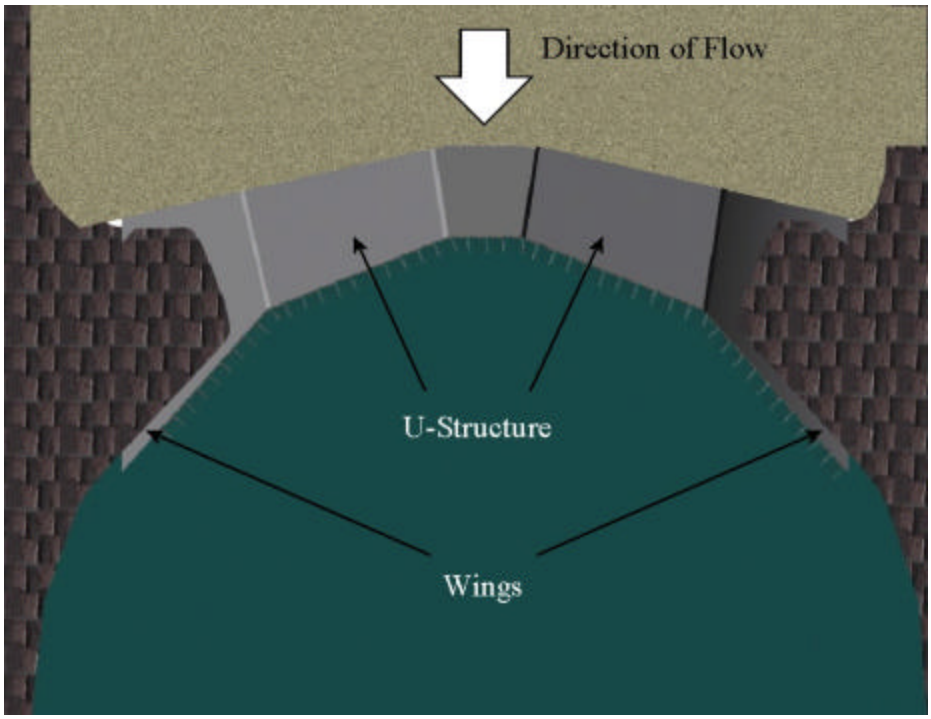


Figure 1. A top view of a 3-D computer model of a U-structure demonstrates its arched design.

This structure is very stable and will accommodate high volume/high velocity flows. The structure features an arched shape laid in the plane defined by the riverbed with its

footing sunk into the riverbank, as shown in Figure 1, to bear these loads. The arch is a classic support structure that dates back to Roman civilization. This structure has two properties that make it desirable for in-stream use. The first is that it is extremely strong and stable. This structure can sustain very high and very imbalanced loads without becoming unstable. The second property of arches that makes them desirable for in-stream use is that all stresses induced in the arch due to external loading on the top face are compressive.

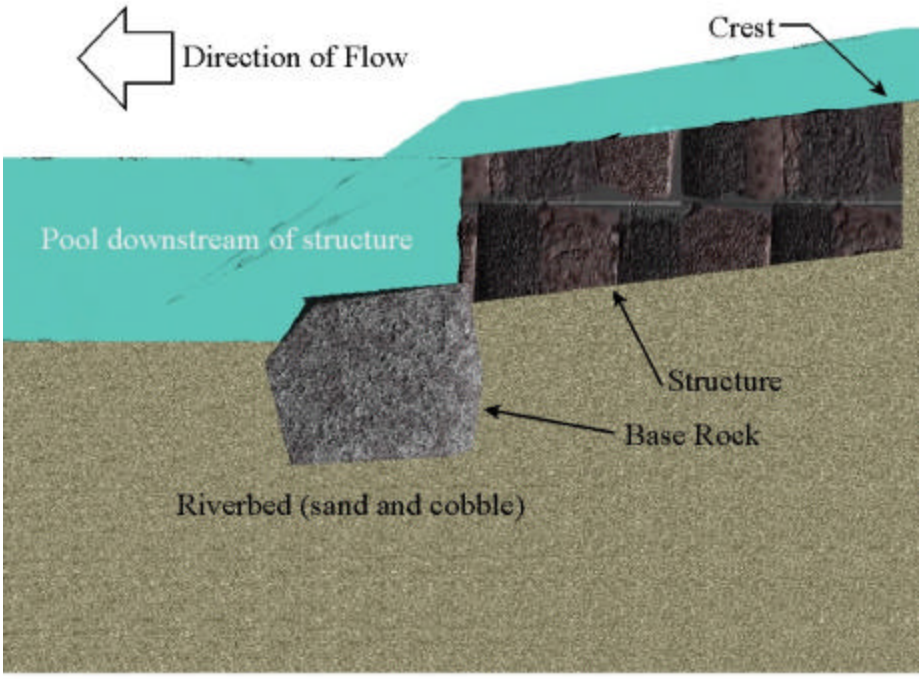


Figure 2. A section view of the apex of the U-structure.

Figure 2 shows a section view of the apex of the arch. This Figure shows that the arch is sunk into the riverbed such that the crest of the structure, which is the highest point on the upstream side, is even with the existing riverbed. Setting the structure even with the existing riverbed has two effects. First it ensures that the unconstricted river level is no higher than the existing river level and secondly it ensures that there are no dynamic fluid forces on the structure due to current flow. Sinking the arch in the riverbed also supports the structure laterally and prevents torsion on the structure.

A base rock, also shown in Figure 2, is shown at the downstream end of the structure. The base rock is sunk into the cobble and is keyed into the rock that forms the

structure in order to reinforce the structure and to protect the structure from erosion caused by eddy currents.

All of the structures included in this project are designed such that the river is usable at a variety of water levels. This is particularly true for the U-structure, which is not only designed to be usable at any level, but also to give predictable flow rates and head at a variety of levels. Figure 3 shows a profile view of the U-structure looking upstream. This view highlights the versatile design of these structures. The low flow channel can be designed to provide deep passage and a usable hydraulic feature during typical low flows. During the mid-range flows the low flow channel and part of the high flow would be submerged. During run-off the high flow channel would create a larger, more usable hydraulic feature (a hydraulic jump or wave train), and at extreme flood the river will overflow the shoulders of the structure. The width of the low, high, and overflow channels can be tailored to specific flow histories to *match the head of a uniform diversion structure such as a low head dam.* Figure 3 shows the general layout of these structures.

The downstream side of the shoulders of the U-structure, as shown in Figure 3, are stepped to provide seating during normal flows and to prevent the formation of dangerous hydraulics during extreme flooding.

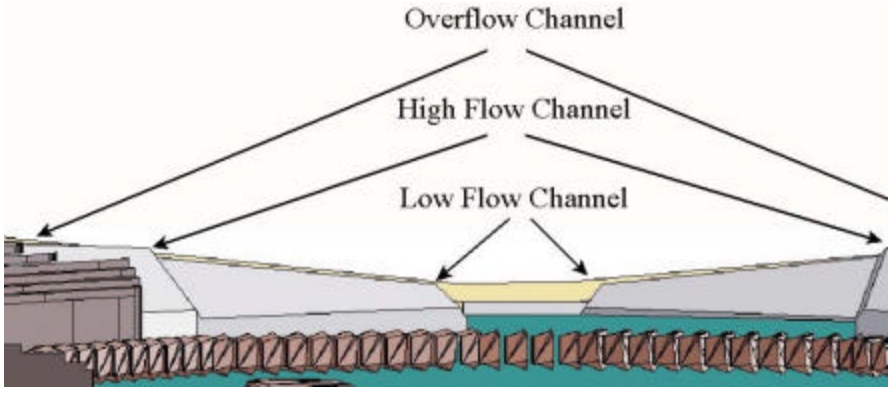


Figure 8. The downstream view of the U-structure shows how it is designed to accommodate varying flow levels.

Low Flow

The Whitewater Parks will be designed to function at a variety of flow rates including off-season minimum lows. Water at this flow rate will be controlled and diverted throughout the Whitewater Park and will not be wasted. The low flow rate for which the Whitewater Park is designed is based on basic hydraulic formulas coupled with a working knowledge of this segment of the Boise River and its characteristics. The structures are hydraulically and structurally sound, with anchors into the bed and banks of the river that were made with large stone and concrete.

The structures and their elevation/configuration were designed to provide depth for boating during low flows, even when the whitewater wave features are not present. This depth is extremely predictable. Figure 4 shows the low flow channel at the Gunnison Whitewater Park. This channel, which was designed to hold 250 cfs, is shown in Figure 4 at this level. Note that the flow is accurately contained by this channel and that the head is even with the crest of the high flow channel. The designs proposed for Boise are further augmented with stop board slots to allow more finite adjustability.



Figure 4. A U-structure at the Gunnison Whitewater Park shown at a flow rate of approximately 250 cfs

Higher Flows

The primary purpose of the Whitewater Park is to provide a whitewater recreation experience for kayaks and other whitewater craft. The park on the Boise River is designed to be a usable attraction for kayakers at almost all flow rates and ideal at average flow levels. The waveforms, hydraulics, eddy, and holes become powerful and are conducive to play-boating, slalom boating, and squirt boating. The structures that will create these features are hydraulically and structurally sound, with anchors into the bed and banks of the river with large stone and concrete.

Determining the Depth of flow

The specific dimensions of the U-structure are tailored by the designer to create the desired in stream features. One of the most important variables that is controlled is the depth. The depth is described by the Weir Equation, which can be expressed as,

$$Q = Cbh^{1.5} \qquad (1)$$

Where *C* is an empirically determined constant, b is the river width as defined in the analysis section and h is the height of the flow. The weir equation can be used to determine the approximate depth of the flow in the specific channels.

The Offset Double Deflector

Another structure featured in the Boise River Whitewater Park design is the Offset Double Deflector (ODD). The ODD is designed to constrict and direct the flow. Figure 5 shows a top view of a typical ODD:

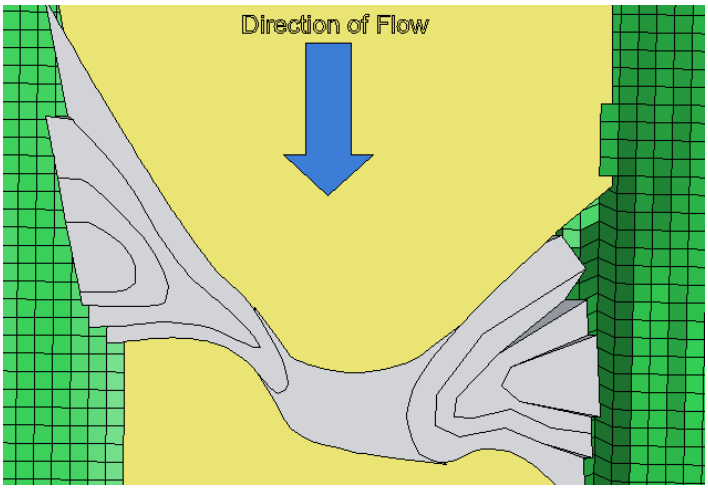


Figure 5. Top view of offset double deflector

The offset double deflector is made from similar materials and construction methods as the U-structure. The structure is constructed from interlocked rock and is grouted if needed. A rock base is sunk into the riverbed below the scour level for support and erosion protection. The ODD is typically terraced to provide similar flow control properties to the U-structure. The deflectors are set apart such that the first level of terrace bounds the low flow channel, the floor of which is made up of the riverbed itself. Subsequent levels of the ODD bound higher flow channels in a similar manner to the U-structure without significantly reducing the capacity of the riverbed. An elevated front view of the ODD, which illustrates the design, is shown in Figure 6:

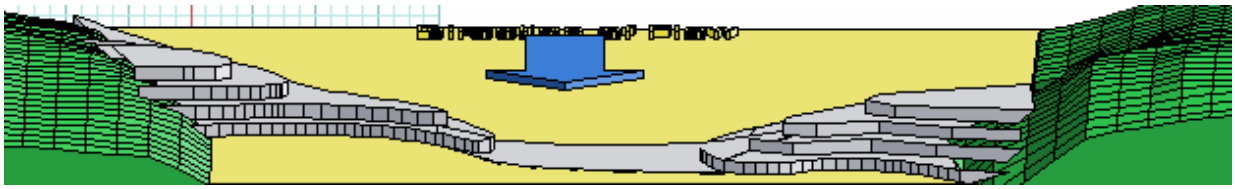


Figure 6. Elevated view of the offset double deflector looking from downstream to upstream.

These structures provide a deeper and more powerful low flow channel at lower flows. As the flows increase these structures constrict and accelerate the water often

creating strong eddy lines below the structures and a mid-stream wave train that provides a venue for surfing and trick maneuvers for experienced paddlers. The angle of the deflectors and slope of the riverbed can be used to direct the flow and wave train in order to ensure that the powerful flows are directed in an appropriate direction. Figure 7 shows a typical wave train that can be created by offset double deflectors:

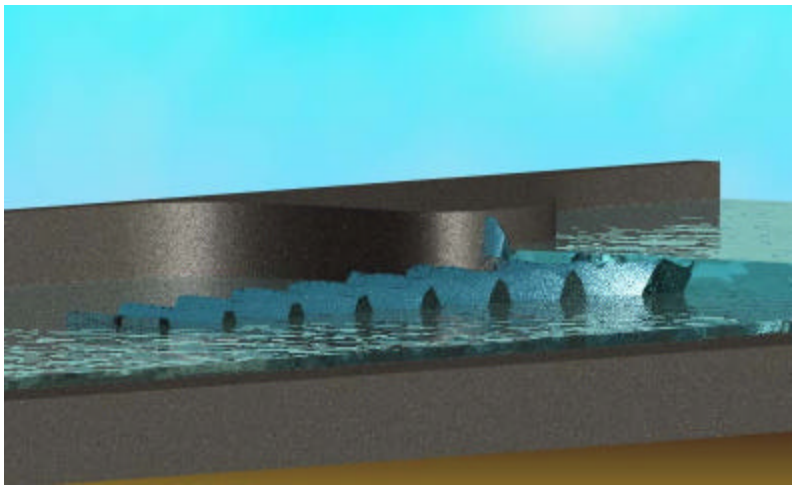


Figure 7. A 3-d computer model of a wave train created by offset double deflectors

Also included in the design are mid-stream hydraulic jumps, islands, and random boulders. These design and construction of the mid-stream hydraulic jumps are identical to mid-stream islands and consists of terraced and contoured rock that is anchored in similar fashion to the U-structures. Large random boulders are also placed throughout the reach of the park to provide variety and to enhance larger features.

Appendix B: Economic Impact Studies

APPENDIX C: INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES AND PROGRAM GUIDELINES

GOALS DISCUSSION

Interpretation strengthens the connections between people and place. By broadening gorge visitors' perceptions of the places they visit for recreation and renewal, interpretation expands the capacity for the public to understand and care for the gorge. By making the public aware of the ongoing work of preserving and enhancing the natural systems that underlie the gorge experience, the interpretive system can help redefine the relationship between the public and its open space resources. With so many layers of Spokane's history visible in whole or in part around the Great Spokane River Gorge it presents a unique opportunity to share and celebrate Spokane's heritage.

Some goals for the Great Spokane River Gorge interpretive strategy are to:

- Increase awareness of the natural and cultural heritage of Spokane and the importance of protecting the resources that tell that history.
- Build a following for the gorge; increase the use of the gorge resources.
- Develop the understanding that the gorge is a system of connected places, tied into a network of regional attractions, parks, and natural features.
- Provide a diverse set of learning experiences using a diverse range of media.
- Engage a wide range of audiences, and serve diverse ages, levels of experience, and interests.
- Optimize the uniqueness of each place around the gorge, while conveying an overall impression of the themes of Spokane's natural and cultural heritage.

This section provides a strategy for an interpretive system throughout the gorge as well as a broader approach to public engagement around its unique resources. Interpretive signs and brochures have been used to interpret Spokane to the public, especially at the falls and Riverfront Park. This section focuses on expanding interpretation efforts in a coordinated fashion to provide comprehensive interpretation throughout the gorge environment. The interpretive program should encourage visitor exploration by clearly communicating through multiple techniques what resources are available, and reward visitor exploration by providing a high quality learning experience for all users.

GUIDELINES DISCUSSION

There are two important topics to consider before specific interpretive projects can be undertaken. The first is the overall interpretive concept and the themes and stories that grow from it. The second is the methods of communication.

<u>Concept, Themes, and Stories</u>

The Vision Statement of the 2002 Conceptual Plan proclaimed the following, "Spokane's many cultures, as collaborative caretakers, honor and protect the Great Spokane River

Gorge as our gateway to understanding the unique cultural, historical, geological, and spiritual significance of our region. This is accomplished through education, access, and enlightened interaction of people and the natural environment." This is a profound statement and the perfect foundation for an interpretive plan. With this statement as the overarching concept, themes and stories can be developed to guide the development of interpretive messages. The concept, themes, and stories (sub-themes) form a bridge between interpretive goals and interpretive messages, helping to make sure that the big picture of the interpretive plan goals are carried out as the interpretive plan is implemented. The themes and stories listed below are the result of public workshops during the planning process. Some issues and opportunities to consider for each story are noted as well. Thorough scholarship by qualified historians and appropriate professionals should precede their application in specific interpretive features.

Theme#1: Natural Processes and Human Actions

1-1 Basalt Flows and Great Floods

- Columbia Plateau formed by numerous basalt flows from fissures.
- Geologic features at and around falls are part of these basalt flows.
- Cataclysmic floods from glacial Lake Missoula shaped much of Inland Northwest and exposed basalt features.
- Glacial erratics, big boulders, were carried from Montana to the gorge.
- Today the Ice Age Floods Institute is telling the geologic story.

1-2 Native Habitats

- Native habitats are influenced by proximity to water and exposure to sun—basically Ponderosa Pine savanna on the north slope, Douglas Fir mixed forest on the south slope, and riparian and wetlands along the river.
- Native wildlife includes osprey, eagle, mink, beaver, deer, and more.
- Most of the landscape has been significantly disturbed and there are many invasive plants that have overwhelmed the native species.
- There are some remnants of native ecology we can learn from and apply through restoration to other gorge places.
- The dark night sky is important to healthy habitat and happy neighbors.

1-3 Health of the River

- River water quality and quantity are important for people and wildlife.
- River health is related to aquifer health and actions taken throughout the watershed from mining above lakes to the dams on the way to the Pacific to the way we use water in the city.
- The presence or absence of salmon is a profound measure of river health.

1-4 Green Infrastructure

- Open space can provide ecological services like stormwater management and flood control while creating habitat for wildlife and amenities for the community.
- Demonstration features at Summit property, People's Park, and Highbridge Park can educate the public about better practices.

Theme#2: Native Peoples' Stories

2-1 Coyote Created the Falls

- Share the falls creation story of the Spokane and other tribes.
- Side-by-side interpretation from multiple perspectives could enrich understanding of the falls and gorge.
- Some of the sacred features near the falls have been covered by rail grade fill. The fill should remain, but the features underneath could be explained.

2-2 Gathering of the Peoples

- The Spokane shared the bounty of salmon that gathered at the falls with the tribes of the region.
- The gorge should accommodate contemporary native events- the annual powwow and other smaller activities.

2-3 The Confluence

- The place where the waters come together was also the place where people gathered so there are many archeological sites that need to be treated sensitively, whether simply protected or also interpreted.
- Tell the story of Hangman Creek with interpretives, memorial, etc.
- The area up into Indian Canyon was an important wintering ground.
- Spokan Garry lived nearby in his last days.

2-4 Living History

- The story of native people in Spokane is ongoing, not just historical facts.
- Activities and practices can be interpreted and shared by the tribes today and into the future.
- The collections at the MAC and other institutions could be complemented by a cultural/community center or interpretives that focuses on the ongoing living history of the tribes.

Theme#3: Industry At the River

3-1 Dams at the Falls

- Spokane Falls attracted newcomers and grew an economy around the energy of the falls driving mills and power plants.
- There are many interpretive signs about this era, but there could be more educational experiences or facilities.

3-2 Railroads and Regional Power

- Spokane was a hub for the flow of natural resources and agricultural products.
- Extensive infrastructure was constructed to support the railroads.
- Some of the relics from the railroad era remain and should be preserved-bridges, retaining walls, roundhouse, abutments, etc.

3-3 Working Class and Labor Activism

- Peaceful Valley was built by and for the tradesmen (many northern European) that rebuilt Spokane after the Great Fire.
- Peaceful Valley was a center of labor union activities of the Wobblies and others.

3-4 1974 Reclamation of the Riverfront

- With the decision to hold the 1974 World's Fair on reclaimed former railyards and industrial lands above the falls, Spokane began to implement a vision of a river for people.
- This follows on many decades of work by the Parks Board to aquire land for the public.
- The Great Spokane River Gorge planning process is an extension of this movement.

Theme#4: Community Connections to the Gorge

4-1 Downtown

- The public library, City Hall, Masonic Temple, Spokane Club, and many other civic buildings are right at the falls and gorge.
- The City should have a front porch on the gorge, not turn its back on it.
- The easternmost end of the Summit properties offers views back to downtown and could have another civic promenade as part of the mixed use development.
- Views across are critical to the experience of the gorge.

4-2 Neighborhoods

- There are many historic homes in Peaceful Valley, Browne's Addition, and the West Central neighborhoods that could be part of interpretive walks.
- Glover Field and the community center are an important resource for the community. The field once had more diverse events such as maypoles for kids, labor activities, the Indian Congress, etc. and fantastic grandstands.
- Neighborhoods could be involved in community art and interpretation projects and competitions around the gorge such as a graffiti art wall, interpretive dialogs, etc.
- Some people in the neighborhoods do not want it made more accessible to visitors from outside the neighborhood while others do recognize the importance of interpretation and public access to its long-term preservation.

4-3 The Museum of Arts and Culture

- The MAC collects art, artifacts, and primary source material in three disciplines: regional history, fine art, and American Indian and other cultures.
- The MAC sits near the northwestern corner of Browne's Addition, with views out over the gorge to the west. Their campus and collections attract visitors from around the region and serve as a community space for major city events like Artfest.
- The MAC could integrate further with the gorge by programming a satellite facility at a location in the gorge such as a visitor center at People's Park. This location would be only a few minutes from the main campus.

4-4 The Confluence

- As a counterpoint to the downtown attractions and the falls, the confluence of the Spokane River and Hangman Creek is an ideal spot to interpret the interaction of nature and culture, especially for visitors.
- The majority of People's Park could be restored and preserved for its natural and tribal significance, but some of the disturbed lands at the east end could be an ideal location for to welcome and orient visitors at the intersection of regional trails, waterways, and cultures.
- This location is also easily reached from I-90 without going through downtown and the adjacent neighborhoods. It is a good spot to get people out of their cars and onto

the trails and the river, but first with some knowledge from available interpretation facilities, storytellers, etc.

Methods

Methods are the vehicles for communicating interpretive messages to the public. They range in scale from interpretive centers, facilities offering a wide range of interpretive and wayfinding information, to volunteer docents, to brochures describing interpretive resources. Each method also plays a role in one of three different types of interpretive communication: site-based, general outreach, and focused outreach. As implementation plans are developed, facilities may be planned to include separate functions within the same building or program. The following descriptions of various methods and media include a summary of their general approaches, physical requirements, and audiences. These methods and media can be used as a toolbox in the planning of interpretive projects to develop the best fit between the desired audience, communication goals, and development budget.

An Interpretive Center is a staffed facility with indoor interpretives exhibits and activities for drop-in visitors and organized groups. Interpretation is focused on the resources of the gorge. Interpretive displays and activities are flexible to maintain the interest of repeat visitors. This program may be accommodated in a wide variety of building sizes and arrangements in either reused/renovated or new facilities. The audience is all gorge visitors, with an emphasis on school groups and program participants. Repeat visitors are likely to be a large and strategically important audience. In addition to an interpretation role, a center could provide a recognizable point of contact for orientation, education, regulations, programs & schedules, and even retail sales.

An Education Center is classroom and laboratory space to support organized group classes and programs. Ideally, this is an area within an interpretive center capable of being used for multiple purposes including visitor education, community meetings, workshops, or events. The primary audience is school groups and program participants.

An Outdoor Education Area facilitates the use of open space for school programs. It provides areas for group activities out of main traffic areas and orientation to interpretive resources. Outdoor education areas are important support facilities for a school stewardship program. When not being used for group programs, the areas may be used as docent areas for drop-in visitors. These areas may have some structured cover for protection from weather. The primary audience is program participants, especially schoolchildren.

Interpreters trained to present the lifeways of various periods and perspectives in gorge history can illustrate Living History. Many possible subjects, from native peoples and early settlement to more current issues of environmental and community activism, could be highlighted for gorge visitors. Ongoing tribal traditions, such as dancing, camas bulb digging, fishing, etc. could be shared with visitors in an interpretive environment designed to include important cultural landscape features.

A Viewpoint is a feature developed for viewing a special scene or resource. Possibilities include viewing towers, overlooks, wildlife and bird watching blinds, and

treetop walks. These facilities are intended to allow a specific experience that would not otherwise be available to visitors. Interpretive and orientation materials should be developed to take advantage of the opportunity. The primary audience is all gorge visitors.

Kiosks are freestanding outdoor structures incorporating permanent orientation displays as well as bulletin board space. They provide an opportunity for interpretation depending on location in relation to resources. Where appropriate, kiosks are the hubs of a developed visitor node including seating and garbage collection. Kiosks provide the opportunity to be a recognizable system-wide orientation element with displays at a variety of scales. The primary audience is all gorge visitors.

Interpretive Trails provide all gorge visitors access to interpretive resources with accompanying interpretive information. They might involve signs, keyed brochures, audio programs, or other interpretive accompaniment. Actual construction method of trails varies with the context, from soft surface to a developed boardwalk. Interpretive trails with combined recreational use should provide facilities such as small waysides to allow interpretive users to leave the flow of recreational traffic. Site-based interpretation provides authenticity and multi-sensory reality that is not always available in interpretive centers or descriptive brochures. They also provide the opportunity for physical design that reinforces the desired interpretive context.

Interpretive Signs are free-standing or building-mounted interpretive panels that deliver interpretive stories to all gorge visitors on-site. Advantages of interpretive signage include a fixed cost for the benefit of many users, a physical presence that reminds users of the value of the resource, and the availability of high quality graphic reproduction. Disadvantages include a lack of flexibility for interpretation to repeat visitors, changing interpretive goals, or to meet the needs of different audiences.

School Stewardship Programs make the gorge a component of the Spokane's educational system and inspire stewardship among students. Parts of the gorge can be a setting for formalized experiential learning, for special educational programs outside of the school system, and for informal learning experiences either within the family or other social groups. The interpretive system is a resource for all of these activities, from providing facilities support for forma educational activities to developing more passive opportunities such as signs and brochures. The gorge would benefit from any stewardship work done by the students, but even more importantly the purpose of gorge preservation would be furthered by the opportunity for students to use it, value it, and understand the importance of its preservation and restoration. The primary audience would be teachers and students from kindergarten through university so programs would have to be tailored to different age groups.

Historical Exhibits such as artifacts and reconstructions represent actual activities and features. Historical exhibits and scenes can occupy a room in a building or, where appropriate and safe from vandalism, large durable objects can form outdoor historical exhibits. These exhibits engage all gorge visitors in experiences of historical elements and can be paired to with powerful effect with Living History interpreters. Where objects are durable they can even be interactive or kinetic to allow a more rich experience.

Interpretive Brochures are an affordable and versatile medium for public communication. Brochures can be designed to meet the needs of specific interest and age groups, and to provide a varying interpretive approach to the same resource. In the context of the gorge interpretive system, two types of interpretive brochures may be appropriate. The first is site-specific, for example a brochure about the resources at the confluence, that are keyed to located interpretive stations or resources. The second is theme-related brochures, that can be used to interpret common elements all around the gorge, for example “Bird Watching Around the Gorge” or “Ice Age Floods Features at the Gorge.”

Volunteer Docents, either roaming or at designated locations, educate gorge visitors and program participants. They provide valuable information and an informal crime-deterring presence. Docents could lead special events such as interpretive river rafting or gorge loop walks. However, docent programs require training and coordination for effective interpretation. Programs may need facility support for staging, training, and prop storage.

Online Resources, such as a website and email newsletter, can be an effective method for up-to-date public communication. The content of the site could include regularly updated schedules of programs and events, descriptions of gorge resources, and similar subjects. The Friends of the Falls already has a good website that could be adapted over time as more resources become available. The primary audience is the general public, but specific features could be tailored to school groups. For example, students could learn background and complete exercises before and after visiting the gorge.

Orientation Maps describe where resources are, and how they can be used. Typical examples include bicycling maps, nature trail guides, historic home walking tours, etc. The audience is the general public and gorge visitors.

Mobile Displays are freestanding display boards with interpretive text and graphics for interpretation away from the gorge. Mobile displays are a versatile medium for taking interpretation to various public venues such as schools. Displays can be rotated for variety, and used at public events and gathering areas outside of the parks as general outreach.

Teaching Field Notebooks are guides for local teachers describing the educational resources of the gorge. Information would likely be a mix of orientation, description of resources, and activity planning materials relevant to using the parks as a learning environment. This could be a tool in a School Stewardship Program. The primary audience is teachers, but appropriate levels should be identified based on desired target students and school system resources.

Slide or Powerpoint Presentations are another medium that can be used to communicate with outside groups. Shows can be developed as orientation to gorge resources, as an introduction to interpretive or educational programs, or around specific interpretive themes. Slide shows and Powerpoint presentations can be easily updated and volunteers can be trained to present them to the general public or targeted groups as part of an organized outreach program.

Contact with News Media that results in newspaper stories, or radio and television coverage can be an important outreach tool. The news media can be extremely effective for communication of gorge activities and resources to the general public. However, personal contacts with representatives of various media need to be cultivated and maintained and they generally prefer to cover “new” and interesting stories so messages will need to be crafted creatively to demonstrate progress and attract attention.

APPENDIX D: HABITAT PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION GUIDELINES

GOALS DISCUSSION

The Great Spokane River Gorge is one of Spokane's greatest environmental resources. Protection and enhancement of the natural habitats of the gorge ecosystem are critical to the survival of native species of plants and animals and key to the quality of life of Spokane's citizens and visitors. Since much of the gorge includes or abuts areas of urban development, this section is closely related to Section 4.7, Green Infrastructure Element, which covers stormwater management and other functions performed by urban vegetated landscapes. These two elements together form an interconnected system of open space and ecological function.

The first goal for habitat in the gorge should be preservation, or not disturbing existing landscape integrity. This strategic master plan identifies general natural habitat areas and some strategies for their management, but a thorough survey of vegetation, topography, and geology should be conducted prior to the specific siting of any trails, interpretive features, recreation amenities, catalytic development, or infrastructure in the gorge to avoid damaging sensitive natural areas. This is especially important if there are any rare or endangered species present. The survey should include tribal representation to fully appreciate the cultural value of existing resources.

Where existing conditions indicate significant past disturbance or where new development cannot avoid disturbance, a habitat restoration program should be initiated. Restoration re-establishes the continuity and functions of the cultural and natural landscape severed and disrupted by urban development. Existing landscape and vegetation patterns can provide references for accurate restoration of native habitat. Of course, in an urban setting with constant human interaction, it will not always be possible to completely restore a pristine ecosystem in the gorge. However, native habitats are beautiful and educational landscapes and working toward restoring them as fully as possible will yield a healthy environment that requires less maintenance.

GUIDELINES DISCUSSION

<u>Seed and Plants</u>

Native plants are integral to maintaining cultural and natural integrity of the gorge landscape. All planting in the gorge should be indigenous vegetation adapted to the local conditions. Plant material and seed stock should be sourced from local genetic stock. Exceptions may be allowed for particular plants that have a broad genetic distribution, but the acceptable geographic limit for seed and plant sources will vary by species.

Seed collection and propagation is recommended to support the regional sourcing approach. To ensure that adequate plant material is available at the time of installation, seed collection and propagation need to occur well in advance of restoration. Estimates of the needed quantities of seeds, cuttings, tubelings, and container stock could be established based on the area of the intended restoration and performance-based seed collection and propagation contracts could be let.

A contractor could essentially create a "plant bank" for the gorge. This plant bank would grow and hold all the plants for gorge restoration efforts. Excess stock should be grown and reserved for use during the maintenance and establishment period. In addition, some excess stock might be grown into larger material to include in prominent locations on new and existing project sites. Successful planting and installation could be ensured through performance-based revegetation contracts with a two-year establishment period so that it is in the contractor's best interest to properly handle, install, and maintain vegetation through the establishment phase.

Preservation and Salvage

The first priority of actions in the gorge should be preservation, or not disturbing existing landscape integrity. Preservation of existing native vegetation and landscape elements such as dead and downed logs, duff, large rocks, and natural leaf litter is essential to the natural functioning and cultural significance of the gorge environment. These materials should be preserved or salvaged to give restored areas a more natural appearance, encourage reoccupation by wildlife, and accelerate the reestablishment of native plant species. Furthermore, preserving these elements reduces restoration costs that would otherwise be incurred.

Where preservation is not possible, salvaging existing plants and landscape elements should be required. Salvaging some landscape elements such as logs and rocks will be fairly straightforward. However, salvaging topsoil is more complicated. Limit soil stockpiling to a period of one year or less and create covered piles no taller than 4 feet. Carefully salvage native plants material for transplanting, especially rare and cultural plant species. An effective salvage program will help support ecological and cultural values while reducing restoration costs.

Salvage contracts should be combined with plant propagation contracts. This ensures that the same qualified contractors who are gathering and growing plant material for propagation would collect and maintain salvaged plants. The salvaged plants could become part of the plant bank, providing a reliable source for site-adapted material. The City of Spokane could designate temporary plant holding facilities, such as Parks Dept. property in High Bridge or People's Park, to minimize costs of transporting salvaged material to and from the gorge. Preservation and salvage areas should be clearly indicated on construction documents and in the field with fencing. A strict preservation and salvage plan should be adhered to by anyone working on a project in the gorge.

Maintenance and Invasive Weed Control

Once the seed is broadcast and the plants are put in the ground, the new vegetation will require care and maintenance during a 24-month period in order to become successfully established. Temporary irrigation, erosion control, weed control, plant replacement, and browse control are some of the initial practices that will facilitate plant establishment. Performance-based revegetation contracts address these plant maintenance needs.

"Competitive exclusion" is the basic principle for reducing noxious or invasive weeds. Disturbance of soil, such as during construction, creates openings for invasive species so it is particularly critical to initiate restoration on any lands immediately after

disturbance. This needs to be addressed specifically in cooperation with Spokane County's Weed Control Board. Methodology for appropriate weed control requires research into the specific characteristics of each species to be controlled. Invasive plants are a difficult problem to address, but weed control is critical if native plant communities are to become established and thrive. A comprehensive approach to weed control will allow native plant species to compete with invasive plant species that have already colonized much of the gorge. Invasive species observed around Spokane include:

- wild four o'clock, *Mirabilis nyctaginea***,** a perennial herb, sometimes woody at the base, reaching 3 to 4 feet tall, that reproduces by seed and by fragmented root pieces.
- Dalmation toadflax, *Linaria dalmatica*, an erect, short-lived, perennial herb, 3-5 feet tall, hairless and glaucous, and growing from a woody, branching base.
- Russian knapweed, *Acroptilon repens*, a bushy, branched perennial growing one to three feet tall and forming clones or colonies from its vigorous, spreading root system.
- yellow starthistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*, characterized by a yellow thistle-like flower with 3/8- 3/4 inch yellowish spines in star-like arrangement at the base of the flower head, which occurs singly a the ends of branched stems 18-36 inches from a basal rosette of leaves.
- Scotch broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, an evergreen shrub in the legume family that can grow up to 10 feet tall with more-or-less erect, dark green, broom-like branches.
- spotted knapweed, *Centaurea biebersteinii,* an 8 to 48 inch tall perennial with a stout tap root and a somewhat woolly appearance.

You can learn more about these invasive weeds and dozens of others as well as their distribution and control from Spokane County's Noxious Weed Control Board (www.spokanecounty.org/weedcontrol/).

Long-term Adaptive Management

Adaptive management will help measure the success of the planting and allow for necessary improvements. Long-term adaptive management includes the following: monitoring plant community establishment, replacing dead or damaged plants, documenting successional changes, adapting practices such as overseeding. Monitoring and adaptive management provide the mechanism to evaluate the progress of the restoration, effectiveness of erosion control, water quality and weed invasion and to adjust management and maintenance accordingly.

An adaptive management plan would establish the optimal conditions for success over the long term and allow for less mature initial plantings. This can result in lower up-front costs due to lower planting densities, smaller plant materials, and less dramatic approaches to weed control. Monitoring the outcome of initial restoration efforts will provide useful information for future restoration projects.

APPENDIX E: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GUIDELINES

GOALS DISCUSSION

Green infrastructure is a life support system for communities. For the purposes of this Strategic Master Plan, "green infrastructure" is a network of open space designed to sustain natural systems, increase individual and community well being, and enhance economic vitality. It is a nature-powered life support system for Spokane that accommodates infrastructure objectives such as flood control, stormwater management, and microclimatic moderation. Green infrastructure provides basic environmental services within an overall framework that guides new development. While most urban residents understand the need to maintain built infrastructure such as roads and sewers, the need to upgrade their parks, riverfronts, and other natural areas is usually less apparent. The concept of green infrastructure repositions open space from a community amenity to a community necessity.

Green infrastructure should form a continuous network of patches and corridors. The patches act as anchors for various natural processes and provide destinations for wildlife, while the corridors link the patches and facilitate the flow of ecological processes. These components can range in size and shape depending upon the resources being protected, the ecological functions being accommodated, and the limitations of the surrounding urban context. Nearly all landscapes can be part of the green infrastructure network, from conservation areas and wildlife preserves to public parks and private backyards and even heavily used streetscapes and parking lots, if designed properly. The key is the application of natural systems to achieve multiple benefits. The strategies below focus primarily on opportunities for green infrastructure in Spokane's urban neighborhoods. Opportunities for preservation and restoration of specific native habitats in the Great Spokane River Gorge are discussed in Section 4.5 Habitat Preservation and Restoration Element. Together, the strategies below and the recommendations for habitat improvements suggest an interconnected network of green infrastructure that integrates surrounding communities into a healthy gorge environment.

Green infrastructure provides multiple benefits. Unlike traditional gray infrastructure, engineered to deal with specific problems and dependent on precise projections, green infrastructure is adaptable, improves with age, and provides diverse benefits to wildlife and people. It even costs less to maintain! Green infrastructure's benefits are rooted in a sustainable environment. This foundation is critical to protecting the health and quality of life of Spokane's citizens. These social benefits are, in turn, critical to ensuring the economic vitality of Spokane. Ultimately, the multiple benefits of green infrastructure are interrelated and the whole network is greater than the sum of its parts.

Green infrastructure supports habitat and protects species diversity. The protection of biological diversity is a function of habitat size, quality, and configuration. Even small patches of natural area can make an important habitat contribution if they are arranged to provide connectivity with the greater network. Wetlands and riparian corridors are especially important and play host to a tremendous number of species.

Green infrastructure protects water resources and helps manage stormwater. Many urban water problems are related to the increase in polluted runoff from impervious surfaces. Municipal storm water systems are efficient at reducing local flooding, but frequently discharge high volumes of polluted water into nearby creeks and

rivers. The green infrastructure approach using bioswales and rain gardens reduces local flooding, soil erosion, and thermal and chemical pollution of receiving waters. Vegetation intercepts, slows, filters, and absorbs storm water. Wetlands also help buffer and control the effects of storm water, by holding the water, slowing it down, and releasing it slowly. Filtration of pollutants by vegetation and soil returns cleaner water to groundwater sources and water bodies.

Green infrastructure cleans the air, reduces greenhouse gases, and cools the community. The urban forest plays an important role in maintaining and enhancing local air quality because trees remove gaseous and particulate pollutants from the air. Trees also help moderate the urban heat island effect by providing shade and releasing water vapor. By absorbing carbon dioxide from the air during photosynthesis, trees and other vegetation also reduce one of the primary gases associated with global warming. Properly designed landscapes around buildings can even reduce the need for air conditioning and energy consumption, leading to regional environmental benefits.

Green infrastructure promotes public health. Green infrastructure's air and water cleansing properties improve respiratory health and reduces waterborne illness. Green infrastructure is a setting for physical activity and exercise of all kinds. Many studies also suggest that green infrastructure helps alleviate mental fatigue and stress. Green infrastructure also accelerates healing after trauma or sickness.

Green infrastructure promotes basic quality of life. Fundamentally, green infrastructure lets people relax in a comfortable and beautiful environment. Green infrastructure also helps people stay active and interacting with other people. As a shared public setting, green infrastructure is a place for cultural expression and communication. As a shared public process, green infrastructure involves people in planning, building, and maintaining their communities.

Green infrastructure enhances environmental and human health leading to far reaching economic benefits. By creating a healthy, comfortable environment for workers and customers, green infrastructure attracts businesses and increases sales. Green infrastructure also increases property values, attracts new investment in cities, and increases the tax base for municipalities. A green infrastructure approach focuses limited community resources on effective systems that achieve multiple benefits simultaneously, producing a strong and enduring return on public investment.

Green infrastructure solutions simply cost less. Traditional engineered solutions to stormwater management, microclimate control, erosion control, flooding, etc. require enormous public spending on energy-intensive materials and heavy construction, and the infrastructure begins deteriorating as soon as it is built. A living systems approach, on the other hand, requires less costly materials, lighter construction methods, and the systems only grow more valuable with age. They require a different approach to management, but are less costly and dangerous to maintain. Recently, environmental economists have begun to refer to natural conditions and processes as "natural capital" and "environmental services," assigning dollar values to them based on the value of their functions.

Green infrastructure provides a framework for growth. Green infrastructure guides the location, scale, and density of new development based on the long-term carrying capacity of the land and allows a community to maximize development potential where it

can be accommodated efficiently and sustainably. By considering integrated environmental services alongside traditional organizing systems of circulation and utilities we can orchestrate an urban open space system that reduces dependence on expensive gray infrastructure while invigorating the City of Spokane.

Green infrastructure can be an organizing element for design. Green infrastructure elements that shade and cool buildings and pavement or drain and cleanse storm water have a natural logic to their arrangement. Working with these systems highlights the unique local character and climate that distinguishes a place, giving function and meaning to the shared environment. Green infrastructure elements can be integrated into a site plan to improve aesthetics and provide recreational resources while reducing the need for loud or ugly gray infrastructure.

GUIDELINES DISCUSSION

Planning

Poorly conceived urban development can degrade a river's natural processes and destroy or fragment wildlife habitat. The gorge is a unique and special part of Spokane. The highest standards of planning and design should be applied to protect the quality of the river environment and the surrounding landscape.

Planning should begin at the watershed scale. A watershed is an area of land that drains water, sediment, and other materials downslope to the lowest point. The water moves through a network of drainage pathways, both underground and on the surface. Generally, these pathways converge into streams and rivers, which become progressively larger as the water moves on downstream, eventually reaching an estuary and the ocean. All the water resources in the watershed are part of an interrelated system. Watershed planning begins with an evaluation of current and ideal conditions for each body of water in the watershed, as well as comprehensive mapping of land-use practices. Communities can create a watershed plan that designates the locations, levels, and types for new development or redevelopment that will protect or enhance the waterways of the watershed. By linking watershed restoration and community revitalization, it reduces or eliminates problems that public works agencies will otherwise struggle to solve in isolated downstream engineering. The City of Spokane, in its Comprehensive Plan, has endorsed the creation of watershed plans for all watersheds that are associated with the geographic boundaries of the city.

Buffer sensitive natural areas. Buffers are areas next to shorelines, wetlands, streams, and headwaters where development is restricted or prohibited. They protect a river's ecological integrity, enhance connections between wildlife habitats, and allow rivers to function more naturally. Buffers are a critical aspect of the City of Spokane's Shoreline Master Program. The current Program was written in 1982 and is due to be updated in the near future. Buffers protect fragile areas with steep slopes, erodible soils, wetlands, or endangered or threatened animal or plant species. To protect water quality and aquatic habitat a minimum buffer of at least 100 feet is recommended. Effective urban stream buffers have three lateral zones—streamside, middle, and outer. The streamside zone, ideally a mature riparian forest, protects the physical and ecological integrity of the stream ecosystem. This zone should be at least 25 feet wide and can accommodate only minimal interventions such as trail spurs and lookouts. The middle zone, mature forest or grassland that provides stream and upland development, can accommodate

some stormwater management, access, and recreational uses. It extends from the streamside zone across the 100-year floodplain and adjacent steep slopes. The outer zone is the buffer's buffer, an additional 25' setback from the outer edge of the middle zone to the nearest permanent structure. Planning ordinances may specify either fixed or variable buffer widths. Variable buffers, which become wider in critical natural areas and narrower in stretches of more urbanized development, are initially more difficult to establish, but can be more ecologically sound. Buffers should be recorded on official maps and protected through conservation easements, regulations, and signage.

New development should be guided by smart growth principles. A number of related planning principles are often referred to collectively as "smart growth." These principles focus on creating diverse, walkable communities that accommodate transportation choices and conserve open space. Hallmarks of this approach include mixed land uses, compact site and building designs, and infill of existing communities. Walkable communities require goods and services that a community resident or employee needs to be located within an easy and safe walk. To foster walkability, communities must mix land uses and build compactly, and ensure safe and inviting pedestrian corridors. Open space preservation supports smart growth goals by preserving critical environmental areas, improving community quality of life, and guiding new growth into existing communities. Reuse and renovation of urban and suburban sites, especially brownfields, provide opportunities for economic development while restoring damaged lands and reducing future pollution. The City of Spokane, in its Comprehensive Plan, has endorsed many of these principles.

<u>Water</u>

Reducing impervious surfaces. The most obvious and least technical step is reducing the amount of paved and built surface. This preserves lands critical to the water system in a natural condition to recharge at its origins, maintaining base flow throughout the entire system. These areas presently absorb much of the rain that falls. If such land is covered over, the total volume of runoff generated increases significantly. Road widths and parking requirements should be kept to the bare minimum and the total length of residential streets can be reduced by narrowing lots to shorten the amount of frontage per home.

Install porous paving. There are nearly as many ways to make paving porous as there are types of paving. There are special treatments of asphalt, concrete, pavers, gravel, grids, and other materials that have open pores that allow storm water to penetrate to the underlying soil. Porous asphalt works like conventional bituminous asphalt, except that by omitting the two smallest aggregate sizes from the mix, water is able to flow directly through the pavement while structural integrity is maintained. Porous materials are especially suited to event and peak season parking and other areas that get limited use, but some porous paving solutions have been proven to stand up to heavy urban use with less maintenance and higher durability than conventional pavements. Bacteria living in the asphalt pores and subsurface recharge areas have been shown to break down many common surface run-off pollutants.

Direct surface runoff to a site drainage system. Runoff from new or existing impervious surfaces should be allowed to infiltrate the soil as close to where it falls as possible. Dealing with surface runoff from rooftops and impervious surfaces on site prevents discharges of unfiltered stormwater from accumulating to overload stormwater

pipes or overflow into sensitive natural drainage systems and wetlands. Excess runoff also causes problems for humans through flooding and erosion. Stormwater management should mimic the pre-development rainfall response of a given site, making the built environment a functioning part of the hydrologic cycle. The green infrastructure stormwater management system is usually comprised of a series of individual elements in an interconnected, continuous system and can be designed to manage runoff volume and timing; treat pollutants; and provide a site amenity. Drainage features fall into three basic categories: infiltration, retention/detention, and biofiltration.

An infiltration system is ideal for stormwater management because it filters pollutants through the soil and restores natural base flows to groundwater and downstream water bodies. Infiltration systems can range from simple “rain gardens” to elaborate underground recharge beds. Site soil conditions generally determine if infiltration is feasible. It is also limited where high groundwater, steep slopes, or shallow bedrock is present. Infiltration basins can be either open or closed. Open infiltration basins, including ponds, trenches, swales, and other landscape features, are usually vegetated—the vegetation maintains the porous soil structure and reduces erosion. Infiltration trenches, also called rock pockets, are usually long, thin channels—often two or three feet deep—filled with coarse aggregage that encourages infiltration. They are generally located on the downhill side of any type of pavement such as roadways, driveways, and walkways. This feature can be combined with a bioswale to form an infiltration swale. Closed infiltration basins, or recharge beds, are uniformly graded drainage basins filled with coarse aggregate under the land surface. They can work in place of surface features where space is limited by the need for parking lots, playfields, or lawns. Recharge beds should not be located where bedrock is exposed or where the water table is at the surface. In Spokane, a surface infiltration feature is allowed to hold up to 6 inches of standing water for up to 3 days.

Retention and detention systems are designed primarily to slow runoff where soil or other site conditions do not allow adequate infiltration. Detention systems store runoff for one to two days after a storm and are dry until the next storm. Retention systems usually have a permanent pool that retains the runoff volume until it is replaced during the following storm. Properly designed retention/detention systems release runoff slowly enough to reduce downstream peak flows to their pre-development levels, allow fine sediments to settle, and uptake dissolved nutrients in the runoff where wetland vegetation is included. The permanent pool of a retention system and the storage volume in a detention basin are both sized equal to the runoff volume from the stormwater quality design storm, plus an additional 20% of this volume for sediment storage. Detention system outlets (orifices, perforated risers, weirs, etc.) are generally sized to release 50 percent of this volume within 12 to 16 hours, and the remainder in another 24 to 32 hours.

Bioswales are vegetated slopes and channels designed and maintained to transport shallow depths of runoff slowly over vegetation. While swales in Spokane sometimes refer to flat-bottomed, shallow vegetated depressions, they can also be linear features that move surface runoff along a vegetated channel that filters the water as it passes across the plant surfaces. Bioswales are effective if flows are slow and depths are shallow. Grading the site and sloping pavement in a way that promotes sheet flow of runoff generally achieve this. For biofilter systems, features that concentrate flow, such as curb and gutter, paved inverts, and long drainage pathways across pavement, must be minimized. The slow movement of runoff through the vegetation provides an

opportunity for sediments and particulates to be filtered and degraded through biological activity. In most soils, the biofilter also provides an opportunity for stormwater infiltration, which further removes pollutants and reduces run-off volumes. Some variations include: meandering the bioswale to lengthen its journey, adding check dams to slow the water, and adding small basins to hold sediment. A drain inlet can be included to empty any overflow during particularly heavy storms, but a bioswale should be capable of infiltrating most or all of the rain from normal showers, and should at least be able to deal with the storm's first flush. While many bioswales are planted with mowed turfgrass, more diverse planting provides additional biofiltration, trapping sediment and encouraging infiltration of water through the root channels, as well as a habitat and open space amenity.

Conserve and reuse water. Conventional water management imports and exports water over very long distances. From a sustainability perspective, the smaller the quantity of water and the shorter the diversion from natural flows, the less potential for harm. The Spokane Valley/Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer is the sole source of drinking water for more than 450,000 people and it is being drawn down at an unsustainable rate. Reducing groundwater in the aquifer affects flows in the Spokane River. Recognizing regional limitations of water supply means choosing landscape plants adapted to Spokane's climate, especially natives. Rain barrels and cisterns can be used to collect rainwater for reuse in flushing toilets or landscape irrigation. Graywater from sinks and showers can even be used to for subsurface drip irrigation in the landscape.

Restore or "daylight" historic streams and springs. Daylighting means restoring previously piped, culverted, or otherwise buried water courses to a free flowing surface channel. This slows the velocity of runoff and brings the flow into contact with the soil, vegetation, air, and sunlight. Water quality is improved because the microorganisms such as aerobic bacteria breakdown complex organic molecules into simple compounds and carbon dioxide. This work transforms pollutants into nutrients that can then be used by plants and fish. Daylighting also allows increased infiltration and groundwater recharge. Water movement is maintained and water quality regained. The hillside springs of Peaceful Valley are excellent candidates for daylighting and restoration.

Soil and Vegetation

Minimize site disturbance. Landowners and designers can affect the protection of healthy sites by choosing appropriate places to build. Locate building envelopes on the least healthy, already disturbed areas of sites. Everything outside the envelope is treated as a protected area during construction. The envelope may even form the basis of covenants that limit the use of non-native vegetation and structures to an area immediately surrounding the building. Thoughtful site design, construction sequencing, and structural practices such as silt fences and temporary seeding help to reduce erosion and sedimentation during the construction process. Also be sure to protect existing vegetation, avoid grade changes near trees, use the lightest machinery possible, and promptly restore any temporary disturbance. If soils have been compacted or otherwise damaged, restore them onsite by light tilling, with organic amendment if necessary.

Grow Spokane's urban forest. Urban forests create healthy terrestrial systems for people and wildlife. They maintain comfortable temperatures, clean pollutants from the air, and produce oxygen. Planting more urban forest would make Spokane an even

more delightful place to live while potentially saving millions of dollars in stormwater infrastructure, health, and energy costs. A healthy urban forest is more than a streetscape of large potted plants. Its integrity is a function of its vertical and horizontal structure—the roots, microbes, soil, ground topography, ground cover, shrubbery, understory, and canopy; the patches and corridors harboring wildlife and connecting important natural features. Its integrity is also a function of its species and age diversity—a range of native species appropriate to a variety of microclimates; seedlings, mature vegetation, even fallen "nurse logs." Also key to a sustainable and successful urban forest is its relationship to built structures and systems—proximity to neighborhoods, dimensions of streetscapes; and its self-regulation—independence from intensive regimes of mowing, pruning, irrigating, fertilizing, and chemical spraying.

Green Spokane's roofscapes. Green roofs or ecoroofs are living, vegetative roofing alternatives that cover impervious surfaces with permeable plant material. A green roof typically doubles the service life of the underlying waterproofing; dramatically reduces storm water runoff; conserves energy and cools the air; reduces the heat island effect; and provides ecological and aesthetic values in the built environment. Extensive greenroofs are lightweight veneer systems of thin layers of drought tolerant self-seeding vegetated roof covers using colorful sedums, grasses, mosses and meadow flowers requiring little or no irrigation, fertilization or maintenance. Intensive greenroofs are more elaborately designed roof landscapes, such as roof gardens and above/underground parking garage roofs, that are intended for human interaction and will need to be engineered to conform to the load requirements.

Use living and flexible materials to retain slopes. Bioengineering uses plants, sometimes in conjunction with mechanical methods, to build living structures on vulnerable slopes, especially at the interface between soil and water. Bioengineering or biotechnical erosion control includes a wide array of applications. Almost all make use of the ability of some plants to sprout from a fresh cut branch stuck in the soil. The most vigorous of these are willows, poplars, or dogwood. Cuttings may be tamped directly into the earth as live stakes, staked to slopes for coverage as wattles and brushmattresses, buried lengthwise in trenches as fascines, interspersed with layers of fill soil as brush layering, or stacked and backfilled as live crib walls. Various mats and mulches, of jute, coire, or straw, help to prevent erosion until the cuttings take root and hold the slope. Even vertical surfaces can be planted with a greenwall approach. This entails using stackable blocks, crib walls, troughs, gabions, etc. with spaces for vegetation to take root. Bioengineering and greenwalls are as effective as conventional concrete structures for slope retention, but offer numerous aesthetic and ecological benefits.

Green Building

Spokane should encourage all new building to meet the highest green building standards possible. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, LEED™, is a green building rating system developed by the US Green Building Council (USGBC). It lays out a comprehensive and measurable framework for sustainable development (www.usgbc.org/LEED/). The guidelines above cover many of the issues related to two of the LEED system elements—Sustainable Sites and Water Efficiency. Three additional topics that are important to green building are Energy and Atmosphere, Materials and Resources, and Indoor Air Quality.

Energy consumption can be dramatically reduced through practices that are economical and readily achievable. According to the USGBC, "improving the energy performance of buildings lowers operations costs, reduces pollution generated by power plants and other energy-production equipment, and enhances comfort. Most energy-efficiency measures present an excellent rate of return. It is essential to consider a building's energy load as a whole and to integrate synergistic energy-efficiency measures in order to maximize savings. For example, reduction of energy loads through improved glazing, insulation, daylighting and use of passive solar features may allow the design team to downsize or even eliminate HVAC systems."

Building material choices are important in sustainable design because of the extensive network of extraction, processing, and transportation steps required to process them. According to the USGBC, "construction and demolition waste constitute about 40% of the total solid waste stream in the United States. One of the most effective strategies for minimizing the environmental impacts of material use is to reuse existing buildings. When new materials are used in buildings, it is important to consider different sources. Salvaged materials can substitute for new materials, save on material costs and perhaps add character to the building. Recycled content materials reuse waste products that would otherwise be deposited in landfills. The use of local materials supports the local economy and reduces the impacts of transportation. The use of rapidly renewable materials and third-party certified wood minimizes the impact of natural resource consumption to manufacture new building material. Finally, job site waste management reduces construction debris volumes by recycling and reusing these materials."

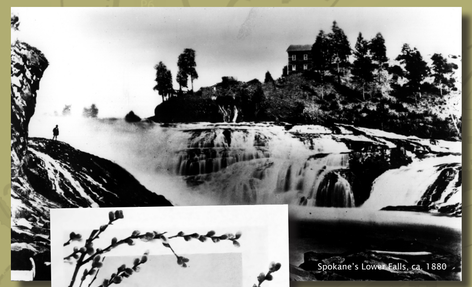
The indoor environment is a significant source of potential health problems. According to the USGBC, "Americans spend an average of 90% of their time indoors, where levels of pollutants may be two to five times—and occasionally more than 100 times—higher than outdoor levels. An increasing number of legal cases emphasize the need for optimal indoor environmental quality (IEQ) strategies. Such strategies reduce potential liability for design team members (including building owners), increase the resale value of the building, and increase productivity of building occupants. In fact, case studies suggest that IEQ improvements can increase worker productivity by as much as 16%, resulting in rapid payback for IEQ capital investments. IEQ strategies include issues related to indoor air quality such as increased ratios of filtered outside air, ventilation effectiveness, moisture management, and control of contaminants. Specifying materials that release fewer and less harmful contaminants is better. Other IEQ issues to consider include daylighting and lighting quality, thermal comfort, acoustics, occupant control of building systems, and access to views. All of these issues have the potential to enhance the indoor environment and optimize interior spaces for building occupants."

Spokane River Gorge - Strategic Master Plan

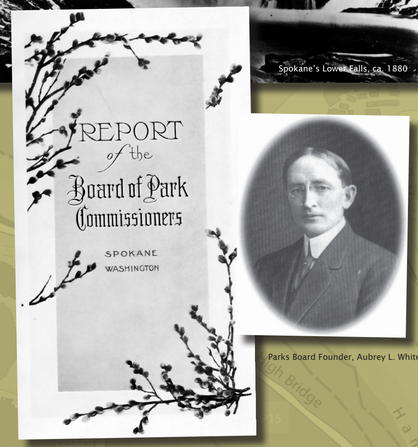


Native tribes have inhabited areas near the Spokane Falls and Gorge for thousands of years, perhaps as far back as the last Ice Age, between *10-15 thousand* years ago. Salmon fill the Spokane in such numbers that tribes from around the region congregate each year.

The City of Spokane owes its existence to its river and falls, which captivated settlers including "Founding Father" **James Glover.** Spurred by rapid industrialization of the river and inspired by America's "City Beautiful" movement, **Aubrey L. White** and others commission the famous **Olmsted Brothers** landscape architecture firm to plan a park system for Spokane. The Olmsteds urge the City to create a **"Gorge Park"** from the Falls downstream to Ft. George Wright *(now Spokane Falls Community College)* and make it the centerpiece of its new system.

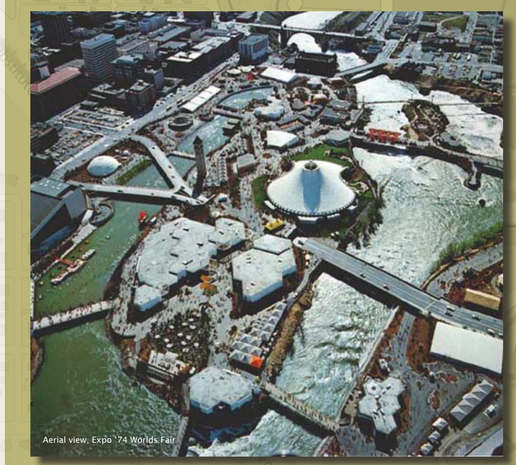


Spokane's Lower Falls, ca. 1880



Cover of 1913 Olmsted Report

Parks Board Founder, Aubrey L. White



Aerial view, Expo '74 Worlds Fair

For decades, the City struggles to redefine itself as mining and industry fade. Inspired by the Olmsted Report, City leaders reclaim a huge area *upstream* of the Olmsted Gorge Park area, now known as **Riverfront Park.** Over **5 million people** attend Expo, marveling at Spokane's Falls and River.



Using State economic development funds, the Gorge Strategic Master Plan was completed in **March 2005.** Among the many goals, policies and objectives contained in the plan, 15 **"Priority Projects"** are listed and defined, including habitat restoration, a Tribal Cultural Center, and one project that has since been funded and is well on its way to completion: a **whitewater park** to be located near the Sandifur Memorial Bridge!

15 *Priority Projects:*

1. Interpretive and Wayfinding **Signage Programs**
2. Spokane **Gorge Boulevard**
3. North Point **Overlook**
4. Confluence Area Visitor **Arrival Point**
5. Confluence Area **Restoration**
6. North Point Overlook **Restoration**
7. Spokane River Gorge **Loop Trail**
8. **Centennial Trail** completion through Gorge Area
9. **Southern Gateway** Development Area
10. Peaceful Valley Boat Launches
11. **Whitewater Park**
12. Tribal **Cultural Center**
13. **Huntington Park** Improvements
14. Monroe Street Bridge **South Undercrossing**
15. High Bridge Park **Master Plan** Development

In **April 2000**, groups and organizations gather to consider carrying the Gorge Park vision forward. These include neighborhoods, tribes, City and State parks representatives, business and civic leaders, and approximately 750 citizen participants. By 2002, a **Conceptual Plan** is produced, supporting **three key projects** and calling for the development of a detailed **Strategic Master Plan** to complete vision.



Spokane River Gorge - Strategic Master Plan

Friends of the Falls Association

Consultant Team
- Prime: Moore, Iacofano Goltsman, Inc.
- Project Management: Michael Terrell, ASLA
- Cultural and Natural Resources: Jones and Jones, Ltd.
- Transportation: Robert Peccia
- Economics: Economic Research Associates
- Infrastructure: Thomas, Dean & Hoskins

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/4/2025		
Clerk's File #	RES 2025-0047		
Cross Ref #	RES 2025-0026		
Project #			
Submitting Dept	PARKS & RECREATION	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	NICK HAMAD 509-363-5452	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	NHAMAD@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	Resolutions		
Council Sponsor(s)	BWILKERSON ZZAPPONE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	1400 RESOLUTION REGARDING FOR/AGAINST COMMITTEE MEMBER		

Agenda Wording

This agenda item discusses appointments to for and against committees for the citywide park improvement and safety levy on the November 4, 2025 election.

Summary (Background)

City council adopted resolution 2025-0026 on May 5, 2025 requesting the Spokane County Auditor hold a special election on November 4, 2025 in conjunction with the scheduled general election for the purpose of submitting to the voters a measure proposing an increase in the regular property tax levy for Citywide Park Improvements and Safety for a twenty year period in 2026. This action appoints individuals to committees to prepare arguments in favor of and in opposition to the citywide park levy proposition as well as rebuttal statements, consistent with SMC 01.07.010 and the Spokane County's Administrative rules.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

No impacts associated with this action have been identified.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

No data regarding the socioeconomic status, gender, or other demographics is being collected on applicants expressing interest associated with this action.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

This action is required by SMC 01.07.010 & Spokane County Administrative rules. No data regarding the effectiveness of this action will be gathered.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

This action is required by SMC 01.07.010 & Spokane County Administrative rules.

Council Subcommittee Review

Not reviewed by subcommittee.

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	CONLEY, JASON K.		
Division Director	CONLEY, JASON K.		
Accounting Manager	GBYRD		
Legal	KAPAUN, MEGAN		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List	
	nhamad@spokanecity.org
gjones@spokanecity.org	mkapaun@spokanecity.org
fdickson@spokanecity.org	

RESOLUTION NO. 2025 - 0047

A resolution updating the appointments of for and against committee members relating to Proposition No. 1 on the November 4, 2025, general election ballot regarding a proposed increase in the regular property tax levy for Citywide Park Improvements and Safety for a twenty-year period beginning in 2026.

WHEREAS, the City Council approved Resolution No. 2025-0026 on May 5, 2025, requesting the Spokane County Auditor hold a special election on November 4, 2025, in conjunction with the scheduled general election for the purpose of submitting to the voters a measure proposing an increase in the regular property tax levy for Citywide Park Improvements and Safety for a twenty-year period beginning in 2026; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 29A.32.280, SMC 01.07.010 and the Spokane County Local Voters' Pamphlet -- Administrative Rules for Jurisdictions, the City Council shall appoint committees to prepare statements both for and against the ballot measure; and

WHEREAS, on May 30, 2025 the City Council issued an advertisement seeking applicants for pro and con committees to prepare arguments in favor of and in opposition to the Citywide Park Improvement and Safety Levy; and

WHEREAS, the requested deadline for responding to the application for pro and con committees is June 13, 2025; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council appoints the following members to the for and against committees to prepare arguments in favor of and in opposition to Proposition No. 1 as well as rebuttal statements, consistent with SMC 01.07.010 and the Spokane County's Administrative Rules, to be voted on at the November 4, 2025 special election. The For/Against Committee Membership Appointment Form as provided for by the Spokane County Elections Department shall be attached to this resolution.

Proposition No. 1 Committee:

1.
2.
3.

Proposition No. 1 Against Committee:

1.
2.
3.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is directed to deliver a certified copy of this resolution to the Spokane County Auditor no later than August 5, 2025.

ADOPTED by the City Council _____, 2025.

_____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 05/12/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/23/2025

Date Rec'd	5/7/2025		
Clerk's File #	ORD C36701		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	CODE ENFORCEMENT & PARKING	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	JASON 6529	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	JRUFFING@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	PDILLON ZZAPPONE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	1200 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND USE ORDINANCE		

Agenda Wording

This ordinance will centralize existing Code Enforcement regulations that apply to the use and maintenance of private property and the built environment into one location in the SMC.

Summary (Background)

Existing standards and regulations that Code Enforcement applies are spread throughout the SMC and these sections are subject to frequent change and relocation. Because Code Enforcement prioritizes educational efforts when working with the public and works toward voluntary compliance as a goal for each encounter, this ordinance seeks to make it easier for the public to know and understand the City's expectations on the maintenance of private property.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	GARCIA, LUIS		
Division Director	MACDONALD, STEVEN		
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SZAMBELAN, TIMOTHY		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	
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amcdaniel@spokanecity.org	nzollinger@spokanecity.org
klouden@spokanecity.org	

ORD C36701 (SPONSOR SUBSTITUTION)(06-03-25)

ORDINANCE NO. C36701

An ordinance relating to Property Maintenance and Use Standards; enacting Chapter 10.63; amending Section 16A.05.220; and repealing Chapter 10.64 and 10.66 Sections 10.72.070 and 17F.070.520 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, Code Enforcement conducts inspections, both proactively and in response to complaints, to evaluate private property conditions for compliance with adopted standards and regulations; and

WHEREAS, Code Enforcement prioritizes educational efforts when working with the public, and the goal for each encounter is to work towards voluntary compliance; and

WHEREAS, the standards and regulations that Code Enforcement applies are spread throughout the Spokane Municipal Code, and these sections are subject to frequent change and relocation; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this ordinance is to centralize existing regulations that apply to the use and maintenance of private property and the built environment; and

WHEREAS, by establishing the Property Maintenance and Use Standards chapter of the Spokane Municipal Code, residents have one location to review to find the various expectations that apply to private property maintenance and use.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That there is enacted a new Chapter 10.63 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Chapter 10.63 Property Maintenance and Use Standards
10.63.010 Purpose
10.63.020 Definitions
10.63.030 Litter and Solid Waste on Private Property
10.63.040 Vegetation Maintenance
10.63.050 Junk Vehicles
10.63.051 Junk Vehicle Notice of Violation and Abatement Procedures
10.63.052 Junk Vehicle Appeal Hearing Procedures
10.63.053 Removal and Disposal of Junk Vehicles
10.63.060 Inoperable or Unlicensed Vehicles
10.63.070 Removal of Graffiti on Private Property
10.63.080 Vacant Buildings and Properties
10.63.090 Foreclosure Registration Program
10.63.100 Penalty and Abatement Procedures
10.63.110 Severability

Section 10.63.010 Purpose

A. The purpose of this chapter is to centralize Property Maintenance and Use Standards into a single chapter, so residents have one location to review to find the various expectations that apply to private property maintenance and use.

B. Under SMC 17F.070.010, every owner and occupant of premises is obligated to maintain the property in a reasonably safe condition and prevent the property from becoming a nuisance.

C. The Code Enforcement Department staff shall utilize the latest edition of the International Code Council's International Property Maintenance Code for reference and guidance in applying private property maintenance standards.

Section 10.63.020 Definitions

Term	Definition
Abate	Abate means to repair, replace, remove, destroy, or otherwise remedy a condition which constitutes a violation of this chapter by such means and in such a manner and to such an extent as the City determines is necessary in the interest of the general health, safety, and welfare of the community.
Abatement Order	An appealable order, supported by specific factual findings, issued by the Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department, which directs the owner of a property to take certain specific steps, within a specific period of time, to ensure that the relevant property is in compliance with this chapter.
City	City of Spokane
Code Compliance Officer	A regular or special commissioned officer
Evidence of Foreclosure Status	Any condition that, on its own or combined with other conditions present, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the property is a Foreclosure Property. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, overgrown and/or dead vegetation; accumulation of newspapers, circulars, flyers and/or mail; past due utility notices and/or disconnected utilities; accumulation of trash, junk, and/or debris;

	statements by neighbors, passersby, delivery agents, or government employees that the property is in foreclosure; the presence of boards over doors, windows or other openings in violation of applicable building code; and for residential properties, the absence of window coverings such as curtains, blinds, and/or shutters; the absence of furnishings and/or personal items consistent with residential habitation.
Foreclosure	The legal processes described in Title 61, Revised Code of Washington, in which a mortgagee or other lien holder terminates a property owner's equitable right of redemption to obtain legal and equitable title to the real property pledged as security for a debt or the real property subject to the lien. For purposes of this section, the foreclosure process is not concluded until the property obtained by the mortgagee, lien holder, or their designee, by certificate of title or other means, is sold to a non-related, bona fide purchaser in an arms'-length transaction to satisfy the debt or lien.
Foreclosure Property	A property that is (1) under a current notice of default and/or notice of trustee's sale; (2) the subject of a pending tax assessor's lien sale; (3) the subject of a foreclosure sale where the title was retained by the beneficiary of a deed of trust involved in the foreclosure; (4) a property title to which has been transferred under a deed in lieu of foreclosure/sale, or (5) subject to a contract forfeiture. Property acquired by Spokane County at a tax foreclosure sale under chapter 84.64 RCW is not "Foreclosure Property" within the meaning of this section. For purposes of this section, a property remains a Foreclosure Property until it is sold at an arms'-length transaction to a non-related bona fide purchaser or until

	the foreclosure action has been dismissed and any default has been cured.
Graffiti	Graffiti means the unauthorized writing, painting, drawing, inscription, figure, or mark of any type that has been placed upon property through the use of paint, ink, chalk, dye, markers, objects, adhesive material, or any other substance capable of marking property.
Impound	To take and hold a vehicle in legal custody.
Inoperable Vehicle	A vehicle incapable of operating legally on a public highway, including but not limited to not having a current or valid registration plate.
Junk Vehicle	A vehicle certified under RCW 46.55.230 as meeting at least three of the following requirements: • is three years old or older; • is extensively damaged, such damage including but not limited to any of the following: i. a broken window or windshield ii. missing wheels, tires, motor or transmission; • is apparently inoperable; or • has an approximate fair market value equal only to the approximate value of the scrap in it.
Lender	Any person who makes, extends, holds, or services a real estate loan agreement and includes, but is not limited to, mortgagees; beneficiaries under deeds of trust; underwriters under deeds of trust; vendors under conditional land sales contracts; trustees and a successor in interest to any mortgagee, beneficiary, vendor or trustee and any other lien holder on the property. The term also includes any mortgagee, beneficiary, or trustee that accepts a deed in lieu of foreclosure
Litter	All waste material, including but not limited to disposable packages or containers,

	thrown, deposited, or accumulated on private property.
Local Agent	An individual property manager, property management company, or similar person or entity, located in Spokane County and responsible for, having the authority to make decisions and required expenditures concerning, the maintenance and security of a Foreclosure Property and the abatement of nuisance conditions at the property.
Nuisance or Public Nuisance	Shares the same definition as Nuisance and Public Nuisance in RCW 7.48.120 and 7.48.130
Property Owner	Any individual or group of natural persons, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity having legal or beneficial title in real property, including any borrower. This term includes the term "landowner" as defined in RCW 46.55.230
Responsible Party	Any person, partnership, association, corporation, or fiduciary having legal or equitable title to or any interest in any real property, including but not limited to an owner, borrower, local agent, lender, or lessee of leased property, if the lessee is responsible for property maintenance.
Vacant Buildings or Property	Any building or structure and surrounding grounds that are not occupied and have not been occupied during the preceding one hundred eighty (180) days.
Vehicle	Shares the same definition as the definition of "vehicle" in RCW 46.04.670

Section 10.63.030 Litter and Solid Waste on Private Property

A. In addition to the prohibitions described in RCW 70A.200.060, no owner or occupant may deposit, accumulate, or permit the deposit or accumulation of litter, solid waste, garbage, or debris on private property.

B. No owner or occupant of an abutting property may allow the accumulation of litter on sidewalks or on planting strips, or in any right-of-way areas adjacent to their property.

C. More than one cubic foot of accumulated litter, solid waste, garbage, or debris constitutes a violation of this section.

D. This section shall not prohibit the storage of garbage or rubbish in public or private litter receptacles, in garbage cans, or in securely tied bundles when such storage meets the requirements of the Solid Waste Collection Department.

Section 10.63.040 Vegetation Maintenance

A. Owners and occupants of a property shall remove or eliminate grasses, weeds, shrubs, bushes, trees, vegetation, and debris on their property and any abutting planting strip or right of way areas that are deemed a nuisance, fire hazard, or danger to public health, safety, or welfare by a code compliance officer or Spokane Fire Department official.

B. All grasses and weeds greater than ten inches in height shall be removed, provided this requirement shall not apply to:

1. Cultivated grasses and managed landscaping, such as fountain grasses;

2. Parks and natural conservation areas;

3. Properties in a designated agricultural zone and use; and

4. Undeveloped vacant parcels over one-half acre provided overgrown vegetation shall be maintained to not obstruct the right of way, and a perimeter mow/cut of at least ten feet shall be in place.

C. Owners and occupants of a property shall prune all trees, plants, shrubs or vegetation, or parts thereof, to provide for the required clearance of sidewalks required by SMC 12.02.0202.

D. Enforcement of this section shall prioritize accumulations of unmaintained vegetation rather than sporadic or aesthetic considerations.

E. The City may cause the removal or destruction of such vegetation and debris by notice of violation and, as appropriate in each case, may issue a civil infraction for the violation. The City or a contractor designated by the City may remove vegetation and debris, which may be billed to the owners of the property or as a utility service to the property pursuant to SMC 08.02.0616.

Section 10.63.050 Junk Vehicles

A. All junk vehicles placed or situated upon private property within the city are public nuisances except for vehicles:

1. completely enclosed within a building in a lawful manner where it is not visible from the street or other public or private property; or

2. stored or parked lawfully on private property in connection with the business of a licensed dismantler or licensed vehicle dealer and is fenced according to the provisions of RCW 46.80.130.

B. Failure to remove a junk vehicle as outlined in the notice of violation and abatement or as a result of an appeal to the Hearing Examiner may result in a civil infraction, and/or the removal and disposal of the vehicle at the expense of the owner of the property upon which the vehicle is located. Additional fees may be assessed against the registered owner of the vehicle or the owner of the property upon which the vehicle is located, by the City or its designee, for all costs required to abate the public nuisance.

Section 10.63.051 Junk Vehicle Notice of Violation and Abatement Procedures

A. A code compliance officer is authorized to issue a notice of violation and abatement notice upon a reasonable belief that a prohibition of this section exists.

B. The notice of violation and abatement shall be issued to the property owner of record as shown on the last equalized assessment roll and the last registered and legal owner of record of such vehicle unless the vehicle's identification numbers are not available to determine ownership.

C. The notice of violation and abatement may be served utilizing personal service or by mailing a copy of the notice to the property owner or legal owner of the vehicle at his or her last known address by certified mail with a five-day return receipt requested. Proof of personal service shall be made by a written declaration under penalty of perjury by the person or persons effecting the service declaring the time and date of service and how service was made.

D. The notice of violation and abatement shall contain substantially the following information:

1. The name and address of the person to whom the notice is issued;

2. The location of the subject property by address or other description sufficient for identification of the subject property;

3. A description of the vehicle and its location and the reasons for which the City deems it to be a public nuisance in violation of this chapter;

4. A description of the corrective action necessary to eliminate the violation;

5. The date by which the corrective action must be completed;

6. A statement that if any of the persons to whom the notice of violation and abatement is issued wish to appeal said notice, they may submit an appeal of the notice, pay the appeal fee as required by SMC 8.02.087, and request a hearing before the Hearing Examiner;

7. A statement that if the persons to whom the notice of violation and abatement is issued fail to submit a notice of appeal within ten calendar days of the date of the notice or fail to voluntarily abate the nuisance by the date required, the City or its designee may abate the nuisance by removing and disposing of the junk vehicle and will assess all costs of the abatement against the owner of the property upon which the junk vehicle is located and/or may issue a civil infraction; and

8. A statement that the owner of the property upon which the vehicle is located may provide a written statement before completing the corrective action required by the date outlined in the notice and deny responsibility for the presence of the vehicle on the property, with their reasons for the denial.

Section 10.63.052 Junk Vehicle Appeal Hearing Procedures

A. The Hearing Examiner will conduct appeal hearings on contested junk vehicle violations and abatement notices within eighteen calendar days after the appeal is filed.

B. The person appealing the notice of violation and abatement may appear in person or present a written statement that explains the grounds for appeal in time for consideration by the Hearing Examiner at the hearing. The person appealing the notice of violation and abatement may be represented by counsel at the hearing, present evidence, request information related to the notice of violation, and call witnesses to testify on their behalf.

C. The City shall have the burden of proof to establish by a preponderance of evidence that a violation has occurred and that the required corrective action is reasonable.

D. The Hearing Examiner shall determine whether the City has established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a violation has occurred and that the required corrective action is reasonable and shall affirm, modify, or vacate the decisions regarding the alleged violation and/or the required corrective action. The Hearing Examiner may also:

1. upon a determination that multiple parties are responsible for the nuisance, allocate the assessment of costs of administration, removal, and disposal among the responsible parties.

2. upon a determination that the vehicle was placed on the property without the consent of the property owner and that the property owner has not subsequently acquiesced in its presence, may not assess costs of administration or removal of the vehicle against the property upon which the vehicle is located or otherwise attempt to collect the cost from the property owner.

E. The order of the Hearing Examiner shall be served upon the person(s) to whom it is directed, either personally or by mailing a copy of the order by certified mail to such person(s) at their last known address.

Section 10.63.053 Removal and Disposal of Junk Vehicles

A. After notice has been given of the City's intent to dispose of the vehicle through the notice of abatement or after an appeal hearing has been held, the vehicle or part thereof shall be removed at the request of a law enforcement officer or limited commission officer and disposed of to a licensed motor vehicle wrecker or hulk hauler with notice to the Washington State Patrol and the Washington State Department of Licensing in accordance with Washington state law.

B. Any registered disposer under a contract with the City for the impounding of vehicles shall comply with any administrative regulations relative to the handling and disposal of vehicles.

C. The impounding of a vehicle shall not preclude charging the violator with any violation of the law on account of which such vehicle was impounded.

D. In addition to, or in lieu of, any other state or local provisions for the recovery of costs, the City may, after removal of a vehicle file for record with the County Auditor to claim a lien for the cost of removal and any and all outstanding fines and collection costs, which shall be in substance in accordance with the provision covering mechanics' liens in chapter 60.04 RCW, and said lien shall be foreclosed in the same manner as such liens.

Section 10.63.060 Inoperable or Unlicensed Vehicles

A. No more than one inoperable or unlicensed vehicle may be stored outdoors on private property.

B. Any inoperable or unlicensed vehicle shall be parked in an all-weather surface, as required by SMC 17C.230.145, and shall not be parked on grass or dirt.

C. This section shall not apply to:

1. licensed commercial automotive repair facilities;

2. licensed automobile dealers; or

3. temporary storage on private property in a permissible off-street parking location to facilitate a pending minor repair.

Section 10.63.070 Removal of Graffiti on Private Property

A. No person owning or in control of any property may allow the property to be used as a location for graffiti or fail or refuse to remove, cover, or grant permission to City personnel, or City's designee, to remove or cover the graffiti from the property when so directed by a duly authorized City employee or its designee.

B. Failure to remove the graffiti within ten days (absent exigent circumstances, i.e., inclement weather, insurance delays, disability, etc.) after receipt of notification is a civil infraction. Each day of a continuing violation is a separate offense.

C. Notification by deposit in first class mail to the owner shall include the following:

1. The street address and legal description of the property sufficient for identification of the property, or where there is no postal address, a legal description or parcel number.

2. A statement that the property suffers from nuisance activity resulting from graffiti, with a concise description of the conditions leading to the finding.

3. A statement that the graffiti must be removed within ten days after the receipt of the notice and that if the graffiti is not abated within that time the person owning or responsible for the property shall be subject to a civil infraction.

4. Notification shall include any graffiti removal assistance programs that may be available.

D. The City may charge the property owner or the person in possession of the property the cost to the City for the removal or covering of the graffiti when the removal or covering is performed by City personnel or the City's designee. Any owner or other person in possession who fails to comply with the City or the City designee's effort to remove or cover the graffiti violates this section.

G. Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to maintain a civil action arising out of graffiti damage to property.

H. Revenue generated to the City pursuant to the civil infractions in this section shall be used to fund graffiti abatement efforts by the Spokane Police Department.

Section 10.63.080 Vacant Buildings and Properties

A. Vacant buildings and properties shall be monitored and maintained to deter unauthorized access and occupancy.

B. The owner or responsible party of vacant buildings and properties shall take all actions necessary to prevent the appearance that the property is abandoned or vacant including but not limited to:

1. maintaining and keeping the property free of conditions including, but not limited to:
    a. weeds, dry brush, dead vegetation, trash, junk, debris, building materials and junk vehicles;

    b. accumulation of newspapers, circulars, flyers, notices (except those required by federal, state, or local law), and discarded personal items including, but not limited to, furniture, clothing, or large and small appliances; and

    c. graffiti, tagging, or similar markings by removal or painting over with an exterior grade paint that matches and/or coordinates with the color of the exterior of the structure.

2. securing ponds, pools, and hot tubs, and ensuring that they do not become a public nuisance or danger to the public; and

3. securing the property to prevent access by unauthorized persons, including, but not limited to, the following: the closure and locking of windows, doors (walk-through, sliding, and garage), gates, and any other opening of such size that it may allow a child or any other person to access the interior of the property and or structure(s). Securing also includes boarding as applicable. The preferred material for boarding shall be painted with an exterior grade paint that matches and/or coordinates with the color of the exterior of the structure or is of a material that mimics glazed windows and intact doors.

C. The code compliance officer may require the responsible party of a property subject to this section to implement additional maintenance or security measures, including securing all doors, windows, or other openings, installing additional security lighting, increasing on-site inspection frequency, employing an on-site security guard, disconnecting utilities, or any other measures as may be reasonably calculated to arrest the decline of the property,

prevent unauthorized entry, or ensure maintenance of the property in accordance with this section.

D. The code compliance officer shall notify the responsible party at least ten (10) days prior to the City taking abatement action in order to allow the responsible party to abate the condition first unless such abatement constitutes an emergency, in which case, the City may abate the emergency immediately.

E. The cost of the abatement of any of the conditions outlined in this section shall be charged against the property pursuant to SMC 08.02.067 and shall be lienable pursuant to SMC 17F.070.500 and other applicable sections of the municipal code pursuant to state law.

Section 10.63.090 Foreclosure Registration Program

A. Purpose

It is the purpose and intent of this section to establish a Foreclosure Property Registration Program to protect the community from the deterioration, crime, and decline in value in Spokane's neighborhoods caused by properties in various stages of the foreclosure process, and to identify, regulate, limit, and reduce the number of those properties within the city of Spokane. It is the policy and intent of the City to establish a requirement that the lender or other responsible parties of properties that are in the foreclosure process to register those properties with the City as outlined in this section to protect the neighborhoods from the negative impacts of absentee ownership and lack of adequate maintenance and security for properties in the foreclosure process.

B. Establishment of a Registry

The Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department shall establish and maintain a Foreclosure Property Registry Program.

C. Registration of Foreclosure Properties.

1. Any Lender that holds or services a mortgage on real property located in the city of Spokane shall inspect the property upon mortgage default.

2. The code compliance officer can also initiate the registration process.

3. Any Lender or other Responsible Party of a Foreclosure Property as defined in this section shall register that property with the City of Spokane Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department within ten (10) days of the property becoming a Foreclosure Property within the meaning of this section and initial inspection or of receiving notice from the City of the

requirements of this section, and every 12 months thereafter until the property is no longer a Foreclosure Property within the meaning of this section. A separate registration is required for each property.

4. The content of the registration shall include:

    a. Proof of ownership, or financial interest, such as a lien or loan,

    b. The name, address, phone number, and email address for the Owner, Lender, and Responsible Party, and twenty-four hour contact phone number of the Local Agent of the respective entity; and

    c. Documentation which demonstrates the property is foreclosed, pending foreclosure, or subject to foreclosure, trustee's sale, tax assessor's lien sale or other legal proceedings.

5. The Lender, Owner, or Responsible Party shall notify the Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department within ten (10) days of the date of any change in the information contained in the registration.

6. Mortgagees who have existing Foreclosure Properties on the effective date of this ordinance have 30 calendar days from the effective date to register the property with City of Spokane Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department. A separate registration is required for each property.

7. All property registrations are valid for one year from the date of entry of registration as recorded by Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department. Subsequent registrations are due every twelve (12) months thereafter for renewal and must certify required registration data is current and correct.

D. Minimum Property Maintenance Requirements.

While a Foreclosure Property is registered, the Lender or Responsible Party shall be required to:

1. maintain and keep Foreclosure Property free of conditions, including but not limited to:

    a. weeds, dry brush, dead vegetation, trash, junk, debris, building materials and junk vehicles;

    b. accumulation of newspapers, circulars, flyers, notices (except those required by federal, state, or local law), and discarded personal items including, but not limited to, furniture, clothing, or large and small

appliances; and

c. graffiti, tagging, or similar markings by removal or painting over with an exterior grade paint that matches and/or coordinates with the color of the exterior of the structure.

2. securing ponds, pools, and hot tubs, and ensuring that they do not become a public nuisance or danger to the public; and

3. securing the property to prevent access by unauthorized persons, including, but not limited to, the following: the closure and locking of windows, doors (walk-through, sliding, and garage), gates, and any other opening of such size that it may allow a child or any other person to access the interior of the property and or structure(s). Securing also includes boarding as applicable. The preferred material for boarding shall be painted with an exterior grade paint that matches and/or coordinates with the color of the exterior of the structure or is of a material that mimics glazed windows and intact doors.

4. Post the property with no trespassing signs and current emergency contact information for the local agent.

5. take any other action necessary to prevent giving the appearance that the property is abandoned, and

6. monitor the Foreclosure Property monthly or more frequently as necessary to prevent the creation of a nuisance.

E. Monitoring of Foreclosure Property.

1. Upon registration, the City will provide regular monitoring of Foreclosure Properties, including but not limited to periodic site visitation, which will not exceed the City's rights of access, as well as notification to Lender or Responsible Party if the property begins to exhibit characteristics established in RCW 35.80.010. The City's monitoring of Foreclosure Properties does not relieve the Lender or other Responsible Party from monitoring and maintaining the property as required by this section.

2. At least monthly while a Foreclosure Property is registered, the Lender or Responsible Party shall inspect the Foreclosure Property.

F. Waiver for City to Abatement – Trespass of Unauthorized Individuals.

1. As part of the Foreclosure Property registration, the Owner, Lender, Local Agent, Responsible Party, or other person having the legal authority to do so shall waive any objection to the City to enter onto the property for

purposes of abating any condition that would constitute an unfit or substandard building as established in RCW 35.80.010 or nuisance condition under SMC Title 10 to issue a trespass order against any unauthorized individual from the Foreclosure Property.

2. The City shall notify the Owner, Lender, Responsible Party, or Local Agent ten (10) days before the City takes abatement action in order to allow the Owner, Lender, Responsible Party, or Local Agent to abate the condition first unless such abatement constitutes an emergency, in which case, the City may abate the emergency immediately.

3. The cost of the abatement of any of the illustrative conditions contained above shall be charged against the Foreclosure Property pursuant to SMC 08.02.067 and shall be lienable pursuant to SMC 17F.070.500 and other applicable sections of the municipal code pursuant to state law.

G. Local Agent.

The Lender or Responsible Party shall provide the City with the name, address, telephone number, email address, and 24-hour contact information of a Local Agent who has the authority to act to respond to complaints regarding the Foreclosure Property and to remedy any nuisance, substandard, or unfit conditions found on the property.

H. Annual Foreclosure Property Registration Fee.

The Lender or Responsible Party shall pay the annual non-refundable Foreclosure Property registration fee as set forth in SMC 08.02.0675.

I. Policies and Procedures

The Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department shall develop procedures to implement this section that are consistent with and do not conflict with this section, the Spokane Municipal Code, or Washington law.

J. Violation

1. Any person, firm, or entity who fails to a Foreclosure Property pursuant to the requirements of this section shall be subject to a civil infraction. Each day in which a Foreclosure Property, which is subject to this section, is not registered shall constitute a separate violation.

2. Failure to maintain a Foreclosure Property as required by this section is a criminal misdemeanor violation under SMC Title 10 for maintaining a nuisance property in addition to applicable penalties for nuisance conditions

in the municipal code or state law.

3. Failure to provide notification of changes in ownership of a Foreclosure Property under this section is a civil infraction.

K. Removal of properties from the registry

1. A property may only be removed from the Foreclosure Property registry upon the Lender's, Owner's, or Responsible Party's written certification that (1) the mortgage or lien on the property has been satisfied or legally discharged, (2) the property is no longer in mortgage default, or (3) the Foreclosure Property has been sold to a non-related party in a bona-fide, arms' length transaction.

2. A Lender's statement that it no longer desires to pursue foreclosure, has filed a dismissal of lis pendens and/or summary of final judgment and/or certificate of title or otherwise, such as deed in lieu of foreclosure shall not be the basis for removal of a Foreclosure Property from the registry under this section.

3. For purposes of this section, a transfer to another entity that is under common ownership with the Lender, as determined in the sole discretion of the Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department, is not an arms' arm's-length transaction.

L. Transfer of Ownership

1. If the mortgage on a registered Foreclosure Property is transferred, the transferee shall be subject to the requirements of this section and shall, within five (5) days of the transfer of the mortgage, register the property as a new registration in accordance with this section. Any previously unpaid registration fees are the responsibility of the transferee and are due and payable upon the new registration.

2. If the mortgagee sells a Foreclosure Property in an arms'-length transaction to a non-related person or entity, the transferee is subject to the terms of this section and shall register the property as a new registration under this section within five (5) days of the sale. Any previously unpaid registration fees shall be the responsibility of the new owner.

Section 10.63.100 Penalty and Abatement Procedures

A. It is the policy of the City of Spokane to educate and seek voluntary compliance for the code violations of this chapter before issuing civil infractions or escalating penalties.

B. A property owner or occupant may request a Certificate of Correction from the Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department and may request dismissal of the infraction (SMC 01.05.140). Should that correction be accomplished after more than one offense has been issued, the Certificate of Correction will only apply to the most recent infraction.

C. Code Enforcement and Parking Services Department may develop and implement policies, procedures, and programs to abate violations in accordance with existing local and state law.

Section 10.63.110 Severability

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this chapter should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this chapter.

Section 3. That Chapter 10.66 (Junk Vehicle Abatement) of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 4. That Section 10.72.070 (Littering Prohibited – Penalties – Litter Cleanup Restitution Payment) of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 5. That Section 16A.05.220 (Junk Vehicle Abatement) of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 16A.05.220 Junk Vehicle

No person shall park a junk vehicle, as defined in ((~~SMC 10.66.010~~)) SMC 10.63.050, upon any public right-of-way.

Section 6. That Section 17F.070.520 (Foreclosure Registration Program) of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:

City Clerk

City Attorney

Mayor

Date

Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 05/12/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/23/2025

Date Rec'd	5/7/2025		
Clerk's File #	ORD C36702		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	PDILLON ZZAPPONE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	CIVIL INFRACTION ORDINANCE		

Agenda Wording

An ordinance to simplify the City's civil infraction system by establishing a single infraction class.

Summary (Background)

This will improve Code Enforcement and Municipal Court administration and disposition of civil infractions. This ordinance also consolidates multiple penalty schedules into a single penalty schedule and provides reference links to the pertinent regulation chapters.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

N/A

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	SCOTT, ALEXANDER		
Division Director	GBYRD		
Accounting Manager	GBYRD		
Legal	GBYRD		
For the Mayor	GBYRD		

Distribution List	
	amcdaniel@spokanecity.org

ORD C36702 (SPONSOR SUBSTITUTION)(06-03-25)

ORDINANCE NO. C36702

An ordinance simplifying the civil infraction system by creating a single infraction class; amending Titles 1, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 16A, 17C, 17D and 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code; repealing Sections 01.05.150, 01.05.160, 01.05.170, 01.05.180, 01.05.190, 01.05.200, 01.05.210; and adopting a new Section 01.05.151 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Spokane City Council, as the legislative body for the City of Spokane, establishes crimes and penalties of general applicability, which provisions are located throughout the Spokane Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the current penalty provisions for crimes and infractions difficult to locate within the Spokane Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds it is appropriate to consolidate and simplify the provisions relating to penalties for infractions;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That Section 01.02.950 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 01.02.950 General Penalty

A. Under the constitution and laws of Washington, the charter, and general ordinances, the City has and hereby asserts the right to enforce the provisions of this code by all appropriate means, including actions and suits in the superior court and municipal court, and administrative proceedings for revocation of license or permit, for collection of penalty or recovery of costs of enforcement, for summary abatement of nuisance, and otherwise.

B. Each of the following persons is liable for any penalty provided herein:

1. A person doing an act which this code provides a person may not do.

2. A person omitting to do an act which this code provides a person is required to do.

3. A person committing an act or omission which this code provides to be unlawful; or

4. A person otherwise violating this code.

((~~The principles of liability set forth in SMC 10.01.050, SMC 10.01.070, and SMC 10.01.080 for persons legally responsible for the conduct of another, for owners of property in the custody of others and for principals and agents apply equally in cases of civil and criminal liability.~~))

C. The maximum civil penalty and default amount, not including statutory assessments, for a violation of this code, unless otherwise provided by state law ((~~, are~~

~~1. Class 1 civil infraction: Two hundred sixty- one dollars.~~

~~2. Class 2 civil infraction: One hundred thirty-one dollars.~~

~~3. Class 3 civil infraction: Fifty-six dollars.~~

~~4. Class 4 civil infraction: Thirty-one dollars.~~)) is $250.

D. Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under chapter 1.05 SMC, it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time, the court may grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment, the court may proceed to collect the penalty in the same manner as other civil judgments and may notify the prosecuting authority of the failure to pay.

E. The court may also order a person found to have committed a civil infraction to make restitution.

F. The maximum criminal penalty for a violation of this code is a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, imprisonment of not more than three hundred sixty-four days, or both fine and imprisonment.

G. The penalties for violations of Title 16A SMC, both infractions and criminal offenses, are as fixed by statute, court rule, or chapter 8.02 SMC.

H. The penalties for violations of the City penal code, Title 10 SMC, ((~~Division I, chapter 10.01 SMC through chapter 10.20 SMC~~)) Division III and IV, are as set forth in each section, or as provided ((~~in the statutory counterpart, or as otherwise provided~~)) in state law.

I. Unless otherwise provided, a violation of this code, except for a failure to pay a bill or other charge, is a misdemeanor.

Section 2. That Section 01.05.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 01.05.010 Preamble

A. The State of Washington came to recognize by 1987 that traditional criminal prosecution is inappropriate and ineffective in dealing with various offenses and has authorized and, in some cases, directed cities and towns to impose civil fines to dispose of minor offenses.

B. The penal code, Division ((I)) III and IV of Title 10 SMC, and the motor vehicle code, Title 16A SMC, have counterparts in state law and must be treated as criminal offenses or civil infractions according to state law. Most of the remainder of the Spokane Municipal Code can be enforced by criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings, or a combination thereof, as the city council sees fit.

C. Either as a matter of constitutional due process of law or as a matter of policy, some opportunity to be heard ought to precede or accompany the imposition of a penalty by public officers. Chapter ((4.04)) 08.01 SMC contains procedures for the licensure, ((and the)) suspension, or revocation of licenses ((,)) of regulated activities. Title 8 SMC contains procedures for the imposition of fees, charges, and taxes for the determination and settlement of disputes and for the collection of penalties. Chapter 17G.010 SMC and ((chapter)) Chapter 17G.060 SMC contain administrative procedures involved in applying the code relating to the construction, development, and use of land. Title 12 SMC contains procedures for controlling private use of public property, regulating the obstruction, and providing for the maintenance of streets and other rights-of-way. Title 13 SMC provides administrative procedures for control of the public utilities so as to protect public health and preserve the fiscal integrity of the utility systems. It is not the purpose of this chapter to replace or supplant existing administrative procedures. Rather, this chapter provides an alternative process for the determination of municipal ordinance violations and provides, in lieu of prosecution for a misdemeanor, a method to enforce the determinations made through the existing administrative procedures.

D. The City of Spokane finds that many of the violations which have led to prosecutions involve some use of property which jeopardizes public health or safety, restricts the free flow of commerce, diminishes the value of other property, or is otherwise a public nuisance. In such cases, the object of the code enforcement activities is to bring the violation into compliance. Insofar as criminal prosecution is not always effective to achieve correction of the unlawful condition, this chapter is enacted to provide a simpler, speedier, and less expensive way to enforce the ordinances of the City of Spokane.

Section 3. That Section 01.05.150 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 4. That there is adopted a new Section 01.05.151 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 01.05.151 Civil Infraction Penalty Schedule

A. It is the policy of the City of Spokane to educate and seek voluntary compliance for the code violations referenced in this chapter before issuing civil infractions or escalating penalties.

B. Unless designated otherwise by local or state law, violations of the following Spokane Municipal Code chapters and sections are civil infractions subject to the monetary penalties and restitution prescribed by state law. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense. In case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation.

Reference	Spokane Municipal Code Chapter
SMC Title 1	**General Provisions**
SMC 01.07	Spokane Fair Elections Code
SMC Title 4	**Administrative Agencies and Procedures**
SMC 04.02	Special Administrative Procedures – Billing and Collection of Claims
SMC Title 8	**Taxation and Revenue**
SMC 08.01	Business Registrations
SMC 08.02	Fees and Charges
SMC 08.03	Admissions Tax
SMC 08.10	Utilities, Franchise Taxes
SMC Title 9	**Employment Standards**
SMC 09.02	Fair Chance Hiring
SMC Title 10	**Regulation of Activities**
SMC 10.23A	Amusement Facilities
SMC 10.25	Commercial Tree Work
SMC 10.26	Building Moving and Relocation
SMC 10.27A	Cable Communications Code
SMC 10.28	Sidewalk Cafes
SMC 10.29	Contractors and Workers
SMC 10.33A	Fireworks Code
SMC 10.34A	For-Hire Transportation
SMC 10.36	Gas Transmission and Distribution
SMC 10.39	Special Events
SMC 10.40	Itinerant Vendors
SMC 10.41A	Special Police Officers
SMC 10.43	Telephone and Telegraph Construction
SMC 10.45	Used Goods
SMC 10.48	False Alarms
SMC 10.51	Mobile Food Vendors
SMC 10.515	Fair Meal Delivery Requirements
SMC 10.52	Short Term Rentals

SMC 10.56	Reality-Based Police Shows
SMC 10.60.070	Interference with Health Care Facilities or Providers
SMC 10.60.080	Graffiti Offenses
SMC 10.63	Property Maintenance and Use Standards
SMC 10.68	Chronic Nuisance Properties
SMC 10.70	Noise Control
SMC 10.74	Offenses Involving Animals
SMC 10.81	Community Health Impact Areas
SMC Title 12	**Public Ways and Property**
SMC 12.01	Improvement, Maintenance of Public Ways
SMC 12.02	Obstruction, Encroachment of Public Ways
SMC 12.06A	Park Code
SMC Title 13	**Public Utilities and Services**
SMC 13.02	Solid Waste
SMC 13.03	Sewers
SMC 13.03A	Pretreatment
SMC 13.04	Water
SMC 13.05	Interference with Utilities
SMC Title 15	**Environmental Stewardship**
SMC 15.01	Commute Trip Reduction
SMC 15.04	Smoking in Public Places
SMC 15.06	Preservation of Salvageable Materials
SMC Title 16A	**Transportation**
SMC 16A.05	Stopping, Standing, Parking, and Loading Regulations
SMC 16A.60	Rules of the River
SMC 16A.63	Golf Cart and Alternative Vehicle Zones
SMC 16A.65	Use of City-Authorized Utility Vehicles on Public Property
SMC Title 17C	**Land Use Standards**
SMC 17C.111	Residential Zones
SMC 17C.120	Commercial Zones
SMC 17C.122	Center and Corridor Zones
SMC 17C.124	Downtown Zones
SMC 17C.130	Industrial Zones
SMC 17C.160	North River Overlay District
SMC 17C.170	Special Height Overlay Districts
SMC 17C.180	Airfield Overlay Zones
SMC 17C.200	Landscaping and Screening
SMC 17C.210	Nonconforming Situations
SMC 17C.220	Off-site Impacts
SMC 17C.230	Parking and Loading
SMC 17C.240	Signs
SMC 17C.300	Accessory Dwelling Units
SMC 17C.305	Adult Business
SMC 17C.310	Animal Keeping
SMC 17C.315	Bed and Breakfast

SMC 17C.316	Short Term Rentals
SMC 17C.319	Commercial Vehicle Use and Recreational Camping
SMC 17C.320	Conditional Uses
SMC 17C.325	Drive-through Facilities
SMC 17C.330	Group Living
SMC 17C.335	Historic Structures – Change of Use
SMC 17C.340	Home Occupations
SMC 17C.345	Manufactured Homes and Mobile Home Parks
SMC 17C.350	Mini-storage Facilities
SMC 17C.355A	Wireless Communication Facilities
SMC 17C.360	Special Use Temporary Permit
SMC 17C.390	Mobile Food Vending
SMC Title 17D	**City-wide Standards**
SMC 17D.060	Stormwater Facilities
SMC 17D.100	Historic Preservation
SMC Title 17E	**Environmental Standards**
SMC 17E.010	Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas – Aquifer Protection
SMC 17E.020	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Areas
SMC 17E.040	Spokane Geologically Hazardous Areas
SMC 17E.060	Shoreline Regulations
SMC 17E.070	Wetlands Protection
SMC Title 17F	**Construction Standards**
SMC 17F.030	Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
SMC 17F.040	Building Code
SMC 17F.050	Electrical Code
SMC 17F.060	Elevator Code
SMC 17F.070	Existing Building and Conservation Code
SMC 17F.080	Fire Code
IFC	International Fire Code
SMC 17F.090	Mechanical Code
SMC 17F.100	Plumbing Code
SMC 17F.110	International Wildland-Urban Interface Code
SMC Title 17G	**Administration and Procedures**
SMC 17G.010	Building and Construction Permits
SMC 17G.050	Hearing Examiner
SMC Title 18	**Human Rights**
SMC 18.01	Law Against Discrimination
SMC 18.02	Nondiscrimination in Employment Practices
SMC 18.03	Nondiscrimination in Housing Practices
SMC 18.06	Protections for Persons with Disabilities
SMC 18.09	Nuclear Weapons Free Zone

C. If a violator is found to be a repeat offender, the violator will be subject to a penalty of $2,500 per violation in addition to the value of the underlying violation if the violation

occurred on property whose permitted or primary use is residential as defined in SMC 17C.190.

D. If a violator is found to be a repeat offender, the violator will be subject to a penalty of $5,000 per violation in addition to the value of the underlying violation if the violation occurred on property whose permitted or primary use is commercial, industrial, institutional, or other use as defined in SMC 17C.190.

E. A repeat offender is defined as an owner and/or occupant of a private property who has one or more committed finding(s) for violation of the regulations set forth or referenced in this chapter, at the same site or on a different tax parcel under the same ownership or occupancy, two times within 12 months from the date of the current violation.

Section 5. That Section 01.05.160 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 6. That Section 01.05.170 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 7. That Section 01.05.180 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 8. That Section 01.05.190 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 9. That Section 01.05.200 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 10. That Section 01.05.210 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 11. That Section 01.07.110 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 01.07.110 Enforcement

A. Unless otherwise specified herein, violation of the requirements of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

   1. Each day in which a person remains in violation of SMC 01.07.030, 01.070.040, 01.07.060, 01.07.080, or 01.07.090 constitutes a separate ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

   2. Each communication made in violation of SMC 01.07.070 constitutes a separate ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. For purposes of this section, “communication” means the sending of a single piece of direct mail or the actual airing of a single radio, television, or digital video advertisement.

B. If the Agency determines, pursuant to ((~~SMC 01.07.100(C)~~)), that a violation of this chapter has occurred or is occurring, the Agency shall refer the matter to the City Attorney’s or City Prosecutor’s office for the filing of a civil infraction(s) pursuant to chapter 01.05, SMC. In any action brought to enforce this chapter, the court may

order the return of any contributions received in violation of this chapter, and the city may recover all costs of investigation, in addition to any other remedies allowed by law.

C. When referring an enforcement action to the City Attorneys' office or City Prosecutor's office, the Agency shall also notify the person subject to the ((~~NOV~~)) Notice of Violation that they are ineligible to receive contributions until such person comes into compliance with this chapter or until the matter is determined by the Municipal Court, whichever occurs first.

Section 12. That Section 04.02.160 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 04.02.160 Obligations of Landlords and Sellers

A. Property owners derive substantial benefit and value to their property from service from the three municipal utilities being furnished or available to their premises at the lowest cost, even where an owner is not the direct customer. As a condition of continued enjoyment of such benefits, property owners must accept joint and several responsibility for full payment of municipal utility charges to their premises during their time of ownership as well as any additional periods allowed by municipal utility lien rights or as otherwise provided by contract or at law.

B. A person selling or letting any premises subject to delinquency for municipal utility services shall provide the purchaser or renter, at or before the sale or rental, with a copy of the most recent City utilities bill. A person failing to make such disclosure commits a ((~~class 3~~)) civil infraction.

C. Property owners and landlords are required to make provision for the payment of charges regularly listed upon the City utilities bill before transferring ownership or occupancy. Failure to make provisions for payment for utility services at a premises tends to create unhealthful and unsanitary conditions and is a public nuisance. A property owner or landlord failing to make provision for payment of a utility bill prior to transferring ownership or occupancy commits a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. A thirty-day warning notice, including notice of a right to a hearing on any disputed amounts, shall be given prior to further enforcement action where a prior utility bill has not been regularly furnished to a property owner or landlord.

D. The City utility billings office may seek recovery of all combined utility bill charges in any court of competent jurisdiction against a customer or other responsible party for unpaid charges, including any special charges imposed under SMC 4.02.120, plus any other recoverable costs or fees. As used herein, "other responsible person" includes the landlord or property owner. Said term additionally may include any tenant or occupant, where such person received the benefit of municipal utility services or otherwise regularly paid or made arrangements to pay municipal utility

bills during the period of tenancy or occupancy. (See SMC 13.01.0312)

E. The director does not terminate water service to a new tenant not otherwise responsible for the bill, so long as the account remains current for payment of services thereafter.

Section 13. That Section 08.02.0226 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 08.02.0226 Registered Servicers/Designers/Central Reporting Agencies

A. The annual fee for registered servicers, including central reporting agencies, is seventy-five dollars.

B. The fee for registered fire alarm designers is seventy-five dollars. Registration shall be effective for five years from the first of January of the year in which the designer is registered.

C. Inspection and service work performed by a non-registered servicer is not valid, and the service technician or service company is subject to a ((~~Class 1 Civil Infraction~~)) civil infraction.

Section 14. That Section 08.02.034 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 08.02.034 Fire Code

A. Storage Tanks.

The fees in connection with aboveground or underground storage tanks for critical materials as defined in SMC 17A.020.030, including flammable or combustible liquids, are:

1. Installation (including installation of pumps and dispensers) of underground storage tank, per tank: seven hundred ((~~twenty eight~~)) twenty-eight dollars ($728).

2. Installation of ((~~above ground~~)) above-ground storage tank, per tank:

    a. More than sixty but less than five hundred gallons: two hundred seventy-six dollars ($276).

    b. Five hundred gallons or more: four hundred fifty dollars ($450).

3. Aboveground or underground storage tank removal or abandonment, per tank: two hundred ten dollars ($210).

4. Placement of tank temporarily out of service: two hundred ten dollars ($210).

5. Alteration or repair of a tank: two hundred seventy-six dollars ($276).

B. Installation of Fire Protection/Detection Equipment.

1. The fees for installing, altering, or repairing fire protection and/or fire detection equipment are based on the value of the work, according to the following schedule:

BID AMOUNT	**PERMIT FEE**	**PLAN CHECK FEE**
(Valuation)		
$1 through $500	$105	$68.25
$501 through $2,000	$210	$136.50
$2,001 through 5,000	$420	$273
$5,001 through $10,000	$840	$546
$10,001 through $15,000	$1,260	$819
$15,001 through $20,000	$1,470	$955.50
$20,001 through $25,000	$1,680	$1,092
$25,001 through $30,000	$1,890	$1,228.50
$30,001 through $40,000	$1,995	$1,296.75
$40,001 through $50,000	$2,100	$1,365
$50,001 through $60,000	$2,520	$1,638
$60,001 through $80,000	$2,940	$1,911
$80,001 through $100,000	$3,150	$2047.50
$100,001 through $150,000	$3,465	$2,252.25
$150,001 through $200,000	$3,780	$2,457
$200,001 through $250,000	$4,200	$2,730
$250,001 through $300,000	$5,000	$3,250
$300,001 through $350,000	$5,800	$3,770
$350,001 through $400,000	$6,600	$4,290
$400,001 through $450,000	$7,425	$4,826.25
$450,001 through $500,000	$8,230	$5,349.50
For valuations of $500,001 and over, fees are calculated as follows: Permit Fee: Valuation multiplied by 0.0165 Plan Check Fee: 65% of permit fee.		

2. Fees apply to initial submittal and one subsequent resubmittal if the initial submittal is not accepted. If the resubmittal is not accepted, the applicant will need to begin a new submittal.

3. Penalty.

Whenever any work for which a fire equipment permit is required is started without first obtaining a permit, the permit fees specified above are doubled and a ((~~Class 1~~)) civil infraction may be issued.

4. Fee Refunds.

The fire official may authorize the refund of any fee erroneously paid or collected. The fire official may authorize the refunding of not more than eighty percent (80%) of the paid permit fee when no work has been done under an issued permit.

5. Valuation.

The valuation of the work done must be submitted at the time of application for a permit. The valuation is the value of the work to be done and includes all labor, material, equipment, and the like supplied and installed by the permittee to complete the work. The permittee may be asked to verify the valuation placed on the work. When the cost of any proposed work is unknown, an estimate of the cost shall be made and used to compute the permit fee. Upon completion of the work, a fee adjustment is made in favor of the City or permittee, if requested by either party.

6. Inspections.

The number of inspections for each permit is determined by the valuation, with the minimum number of inspections for a permit being two.

7. Revisions.

Fees include one revision to an approved submittal. Additional revisions will be charged at an hourly rate of one hundred five dollars ($105).

8. Phasing

Submittals for projects that are done in phases for the construction shall follow the phasing approved as part of the building permit. Where a building permit has not been issued, the phasing shall be approved by the Fire Code Official.

C. Fire Protection System Verification.

The fee for verification that a fire protection system has been appropriately serviced by a

((~~fire department registered~~)) Fire Department-registered fire equipment servicer, for each inspection, is:

1. Thirty-eight dollars ($38) for:
    a. sprinkler systems,
    b. standpipe systems,
    c. alarm systems,
    d. rangehood systems,
    e. inert gas extinguishing systems,
    f. spray booths, and
2. Nineteen dollars ($19) for private fire hydrants.

D. Safety/Building & Multi-Family Inspections.

The fee for conducting safety inspections is one hundred five dollars ($105) per hour, with a minimum one-hour charge, including annual life safety reviews for short-term rentals. Building and multi-family inspections will be charged according to building area per the table below:

	Building Area (sq. ft.)	**Fee**
A		
	0 – 1,500	**$44**
B	**1,501 – 3,000**	
C	**3,001 – 5,000**	
D	**5,001 – 7,500**	
E	**7,501 – 10,000**	
F	**10,001 – 12,500**	

G	**12,501 – 15,000**	**$202**
H	**15,001 – 17,500**	
I	**17,501 – 20,000**	
J	**20,001 – 30,000**	
K	**30,001 – 40,000**	**$355**
L	**40,001 – 50,000**	
M	**50,001 – 60,000**	
N	**60,001 – 70,000**	
O	**70,001 – 100,000**	
P	**100,001 – 150,000**	**$512**
Q	**150,001 – 200,000**	
R	**Over 200,000**	

E. Reinspections.

The fee for conducting reinspections is one hundred five dollars ($105) per incident. This applies to inspection requests beyond the allowable inspections associated with an original permit. The reinspection fee will apply when an inspection is scheduled with the ((~~fire department~~)) Spokane Fire Department and the following occurs:

1. The project or occupancy is not ready for the inspection.

2. Corrections that were previously identified remain uncorrected.

3. The site is not accessible, and a return visit is required.

F. Inspection fees as set forth in this section are appropriated for an estimated time spent equal to or less than one hour per inspection. Permitees are subject to

additional inspection fees, which shall apply in a minimum of one-hour increments for each permit fee category, for additional time spent on inspection services to include code research and return site visits.

G. Solar Photovoltaics

Solar photovoltaic permits shall be assessed at 20% of the valuation set forth in SMC 08.02.034.B above.

Section 12. That Section 09.02.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 09.02.070 Penalty

Violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

Section 15. That Section 10.28.025 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.28.025 Violation

A. If a person engages in activities defined in SMC 10.28.010 and SMC 8.02.0220 without a current sidewalk cafe permit issued by the ((~~city engineer~~)) City Engineer, they are subject to a penalty.

B. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. Each day upon which a violation occurs or is knowingly continued constitutes a separate violation.

C. Sidewalk cafe permit holders must comply with all state and local laws.

Section 16. That Section 10.34A.220 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.34A.220 Violations

A. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~Class 1~~)) civil infraction. A fourth or subsequent violation of SMC 10.34A.220(C)(12) is a misdemeanor.

B. It is a violation of this chapter for any for-hire operator to:

1. fail to keep records, trip sheets, vehicle maintenance records, dispatch records, and accident reports for each affiliated for-hire vehicle as required by this chapter;

2. fail to require any affiliated for-hire driver to provide proof of licensure as required by this chapter prior to providing for-hire transportation services in affiliation with the for-hire operator;

3. fail to maintain the operational policies required by this chapter;

4. fail to require affiliated for-hire drivers to limit work shifts to no more than twelve (12) consecutive driving hours with a break of at least six (6) hours between shifts. Where the for-hire driver is an independent contractor affiliated with a TNC, the driver shall not provide transportation network company services for more than twelve (12) consecutive hours. After twelve (12) consecutive hours, any such driver shall not provide transportation network services for a minimum of six (6) consecutive hours.

5. fail to maintain contact information provided in the application process as required by SMC 10.34A.090 and 10.34A.100; or

6. engage in any unfair or deceptive acts or practices, or any manipulative or coordinated practices designed to evade the licensing officer or law enforcement.

C. It is a violation of this chapter for any for-hire driver to:

1. commit more than three (3) traffic infractions in any twelve-month period;

2. commit reckless driving, hit and run, or driving or being in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances;

3. allow a person to alight from a vehicle while it is in motion or discharge a passenger at any place other than the curb or pavement edge;

4. knowingly allow a passenger to consume alcohol or controlled substances while in the vehicle;

5. transport a passenger to a destination by a route that is not the safest and most direct, unless the passenger specifically authorizes such an alternate or indirect route;

6. pick up any additional passengers without the express consent of the original passenger;

7. violate the non-discrimination provisions of this chapter;

8. engage in any unfair or deceptive acts or practices or any manipulative or coordinated practices designed to evade the licensing officer or law enforcement;

9. fail to report any accident involving a for-hire vehicle while in service as a for-hire vehicle to the police and the licensing officer;

10. fail to provide licensing documentation on request by a police officer or the licensing officer;

11. use tobacco products inside a for-hire vehicle or to allow a passenger to use tobacco products inside a for-hire vehicle;

12. drive a for-hire vehicle without a for-hire driver license;

13. consume alcohol within six (6) hours prior to driving a for-hire vehicle, or while driving a for-hire vehicle, or to be under the influence of alcohol or any prescription medication that would impair the driver, or to use or be under the influence of any illegal substance/drugs;

14. Where the for-hire driver is an independent contractor affiliated with a TNC, the driver shall not provide transportation network company services for more than twelve (12) consecutive hours. After twelve (12) consecutive hours, any such driver shall not provide transportation network services for a minimum of six (6) consecutive hours; or

15. fail to display the for-hire driver license in a manner that is visible to the passenger.

D. In addition to the violations stated in SMC 10.34A.220(C), it is a violation of this chapter for a taxi driver to:

1. activate a taximeter when the vehicle is not engaged or fail to activate the taximeter at the beginning of each trip, unless the trip is made under contract; or

2. activate equipment indicating the vehicle is engaged when it is not, or fail to activate such equipment when the vehicle is engaged.

E. In addition to the violations stated in SMC 10.34A.220(C), it is a violation of this chapter for any TNC driver to:

1. seek or accept street hails; or

2. engage in any unfair or deceptive acts or practices or any manipulative or coordinated practices designed to evade the licensing officer or law enforcement;

Section 17. That Section 10.39.055 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.39.055 Violation

A. If a person engages in activities defined in SMC 10.39.010 without a current special event permit issued by the ((~~issuing authority~~)) City they are subject to a penalty.

B. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. Each day upon which a violation occurs or is knowingly continued constitutes a separate violation.

C. Special Event Permit holders must comply with all state and local laws.

Section 18. That Section 10.40.025 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.40.025 Violation

A. If a person engages in activities defined in SMC 10.40.010 without a current itinerant vendor permit issued by the City of Spokane Taxes and Licensing Office, they are subject to a penalty.

B. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. Each day upon which a violation occurs or is knowingly continued constitutes a separate violation.

C. Itinerant vendors must comply with all state and local laws.

Section 19. That Section 10.45.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.45.070 Prohibited Acts: Penalty

A. It is a violation of this chapter to conduct four (4) or more yard sales as defined in this chapter in a calendar year or to conduct a yard sale at a single location for longer than three (3) days.

B. A ((~~first~~)) violation of this section is a ((~~class 3~~)) civil infraction. ((~~A second violation, and each subsequent violation thereafter, is a class 2 civil infraction.~~))

Section 20. That Section 10.51.130 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.51.130 Violation

A. This chapter is subject to the administrative provisions of chapter 08.01 SMC. In the event of an appeal, the hearing officer shall be the City of Spokane ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner.

B. Mobile food vendors must comply with all state and local laws.

C. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. Each day upon which a violation occurs or is permitted to continue constitutes a separate violation.

Section 21. That Section 10.515.060 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.515.060 Violation and penalty

A. It is a violation of this chapter to fail to comply with any provision of this chapter.

B. This chapter is subject to the administrative provisions of chapter 08.01 SMC. In the event of an appeal, the hearing officer shall be the City of Spokane ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner.

C. Violation of this chapter by any business is a ((~~Class 1 Civil Infraction~~)) civil infraction and subject to the penalties set forth in chapter 1.05 SMC.

D. Each day of a continuing violation is a separate offense.

Section 22. That Section 10.52.030 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.52.030 Violation

A. This chapter is subject to the administrative provisions of chapter 08.01. In the event of an appeal, the hearing officer shall be the City of Spokane ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner.

B. Short-term rental owners and operators must comply with all state and local laws.

C. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction. Each day upon which a violation occurs or is permitted to continue constitutes a separate violation.

Section 23. That Section 10.56.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.56.070 Penalties

A. Any violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

B. Each broadcast or download of footage that includes persons who have not executed a valid consent is a separate violation subject to a separate penalty.

C. Nothing in this law pre-empts or otherwise waives any additional claims for damage for invasion of privacy or other violations of civil or statutory law.

Section 24. That Section 10.60.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.60.070 Interference with Health Care Facilities or Providers

A. Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this section.

1. “Aggrieved” means:

    a. A person, physically present at the health care facility when the prohibited actions occur, whose access is or is about to be obstructed or impeded;

    b. A person, physically present at the health care facility when the prohibited actions occur, whose care is or is about to be disrupted;

    c. The health care facility, its employees, or agents;

    d. The owner of the health care facility or the building or property upon which the health care facility is located.

2. “Building” means any structure having a roof or a partial roof supported by columns or walls that is used or intended to be used for shelter or enclosure of persons or objects, regardless of the materials of which it is constructed.

3. “Health care facility” means a facility that provides health care services directly to patients, including but not limited to, a hospital, clinic, health care provider's office, health maintenance organization, diagnostic or treatment center, neuropsychiatric or mental health facility, hospice, or nursing home.

4. “Health care provider” has the same meaning as defined in RCW 7.70.020 (1) and (2), and also means an officer, director, employee, or agent of a health care facility who sues or testifies regarding matters within the scope of his or her employment.

5. “Health service” means any medical, surgical, laboratory, testing or counseling service relating to the human body.

6. “Physical obstruction” means rendering impassable ingress to or egress from a building or rendering passage to or from a building unreasonably difficult or hazardous.

B. Prohibition.

It is unlawful for a person except as otherwise protected by state or federal law, alone or in concert with others, to willfully or recklessly interfere with access to or from a health care facility or willfully or recklessly disrupt the normal functioning of such facility, or to interfere with, or attempt to interfere with, any other person’s exercise of rights secured by the United States Constitution or laws or of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the state of Washington including, without limitation, RCW 9.02.100, by:

1. Physically obstructing or impeding the free passage of a person seeking to enter or depart from the facility or from the common areas of the real property upon which the facility is located;

2. After having been ordered by a law enforcement officer to cease, making noise that can be heard within a building housing a health care facility and which is intended to cause, or actually causes either:
    a. Jeopardy to the health of persons receiving health services within the building; or

    b. interference with the safe and effective delivery of health services within the building.

3. Trespassing on the facility or the common areas of the real property upon which the facility is located.

4. Telephoning the facility repeatedly, or knowingly permitting any telephone under his or her control to be used for such purpose; or

5. Threatening to inflict injury on the owners, agents, patients, employees, or property of the facility or knowingly permitting any telephone under his or her control to be used for such purpose.

C. A first violation of SMC 10.60.070 (C) is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. A second violation of SMC 10.60.070 (C) within one calendar year of the first violation is a

gross misdemeanor punishable as follows.

1. For a first conviction, a fine of not less than five hundred ($500) dollars and a jail term of not less than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours;

2. For a second conviction, a fine of not less than seven hundred ($700) dollars and a jail term of not less than seven (7) consecutive days; and

3. For a third or subsequent conviction, a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) and a jail term of not less than thirty (30) consecutive days.

D. Nothing in this section shall prohibit either lawful picketing or other publicity for the purpose of providing the public with information.

E. Protection of Health Care Patients and Providers.

A court having jurisdiction over a criminal proceeding under this section shall take all steps reasonably necessary to safeguard the individual privacy and prevent harassment of a health care patient or health care provider who is a party or witness in a proceeding, including granting protective orders and orders in limine.

F. Private right of action. Each person or class of persons aggrieved by a violation of this section by any other person may bring an action against the person(s) violating this section in the Spokane County Superior Court. Upon prevailing, such aggrieved person may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and such other legal and equitable relief as appropriate to remedy the violation including, without limitation, the payment of compensatory damages and injunctive relief.

G. The provisions of this section are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or portion of this section, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance does not affect the validity of the remainder of this section, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

Section 25. That Section 10.60.080 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.60.080 Graffiti Offenses

A. Definitions

1. "Abate" means to repair, replace, remove, destroy, or otherwise remedy a condition which constitutes a violation of this chapter by such means and in such a manner and to such an extent as the applicable City department director

or designee determines is necessary in the interest of the general health, safety, and welfare of the community.

2. “Graffiti” shall mean the unauthorized writing, painting, drawing, inscription, figure, or mark of any type that has been placed upon any property through the use of paint, ink, chalk, dye, markers, objects, adhesive material, or any other substance capable of marking property.

3. “Graffiti tools” shall mean any tool, instrument, article, substance, solution, or other compound designed or commonly used to etch, paint, cover, draw upon, gouge, or otherwise place a mark upon a piece of property, including paint contained in pressurized containers (spray paint), broad-tipped markers, etching compound, or other spray devices or mechanisms used to propel liquid which contains ink, paint, dye, or other similar substances which can be expelled under pressure, either through the use of aerosol devices, pumps, or similar propulsion devices, and is capable of marking property.

4. “Nuisance activity” is defined in SMC 10.68.020(H).

5. “Owner” shall mean any entity or entities having a legal or equitable interest in real or personal property, including but not limited to ((,)) the interest of a tenant or lessee.

6. “Property” shall mean any real or personal property which is affixed, incidental, or appurtenant to real property, including but not limited to ((,)) any structure, fence, wall, sign, or any separate part thereof, whether permanent or not.

B. Graffiti Vandalism.

A person is guilty of the offense of graffiti vandalism if the person intentionally defaces public or private property, including any property of the City, by etching, painting, spray painting, covering, gouging, drawing upon, or otherwise placing ((~~of~~)) a mark upon public or private property without authorization of the owner. It is not an offense under this section for a person to engage in expressive conduct on the public right of way using non-permanent, non-toxic means, such as chalk or water-soluble paints, in a manner which does not obstruct or interfere with the public right of way.

C. Graffiti Tools

A person is guilty of possession of graffiti tools when the person possesses any tool(s), as defined in subsection A of this section, other than non-permanent means, such as water-soluble paint or chalk, under circumstances evincing an intent to use the same in order to deface property in violation of this chapter.

D. Penalty

Any person violating subsections B or C of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

E. Removal of Graffiti

1. No person owning or in control of any property may allow the property to be used as a location for graffiti or fail or refuse to remove, cover, or grant permission to City personnel, or City's designee, to remove or cover the graffiti from the property when so directed by a duly authorized City employee or its designee.

2. Failure to remove the graffiti within ten days (absent exigent circumstances, i.e., inclement weather, insurance delays, disability, etc.) after receipt of notification is a ((~~class~~ 4)) civil infraction. Each day of a continuing violation is a separate offense.

3. Notification by deposit in first class mail to the owner shall include the following:

   a. The street address and legal description of the property sufficient for identification of the property, or where there is no postal address a legal description or parcel number.

   b. A statement that the property suffers from nuisance activity resulting from graffiti, with a concise description of the conditions leading to the finding.

   c. A statement that the graffiti must be removed within ten days after the receipt of the notice and that if the graffiti is not abated within that time the person owning or responsible for the property shall be subject to a ((~~class~~ 4)) civil infraction.

   d. Notification shall include any graffiti removal assistance programs that may be available.

4. The City may charge the property owner or the person in possession of the property the cost to the City for the removal or covering of the graffiti when the removal or covering is performed by City personnel or City's designee.

5. Any owner or other in possession who fails to comply with City personnel's or City designee's direction under this section violates chapter 10.68 SMC.

6. The parents or legal guardians of any minor child arrested or found committing an act constituting graffiti vandalism may be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused by the minor to real or personal property, whether publicly or privately owned. This may include reimbursement for the removal of graffiti by either the City or the property owner.

7. Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to maintain a civil action arising out of graffiti damage to property.

8. Revenue generated to the City pursuant to the civil infractions in subsection B shall be used to fund the Spokane Police Department's graffiti abatement program.

Section 26. That Section 10.68.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.68.050 Penalties

A. Failure to Respond

It is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction for any person in charge to fail to respond to the ((~~chief of police~~)) Chief of Police or ((~~his~~)) their designee within ten (10) days of service of the chronic nuisance notice.

B. Failure to Enter Agreement or Produce an Approved Plan to Abate

It is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction for any person in charge to fail to enter into an abatement agreement or otherwise produce an approved plan to abate the nuisance within fifteen (15) days of the issuance of the chronic nuisance notice.

C. Failure to Abate Nuisance

After the issuance of the chronic nuisance notice, and after the time to enter into an abatement agreement or otherwise produce an approved plan has passed, every subsequent nuisance activity is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

D. The penalties and remedies of this chapter are not exclusive and do not affect any other enforcement actions taken by the City under this chapter, or any other section of the municipal code or law or enforcement actions taken by a different jurisdiction.

Section 27. That Section 10.70.140 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.70.140 Violation – Penalty

A. A first violation of this chapter ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. A third violation within a one-year period shall be a misdemeanor.

B. No person shall be cited under this chapter unless the person engaged in the prohibited conduct has been notified by a law or code enforcement officer that the conduct violates this chapter, has been given an opportunity to comply, and has

refused to comply. If the individual fails to comply, a law or code enforcement officer may then take enforcement action under this section.

Section 28. That Section 10.74.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.74.070 Offenses Relating to Safety and Sanitation

A. It is unlawful for an owner to fail to:

1. remove the fecal matter deposited by his animal on developed public property or developed private property of another before the owner leaves the immediate area where the fecal matter was deposited;

2. have in his possession the equipment necessary to remove his animal's fecal matter when accompanied by said animal on developed public property or developed public easement.

B. Owner of duly licensed guide dogs shall be exempted from this section.

C. For the purposes of this section, the term "developed property" shall mean property areas that have been landscaped, paved, made into sidewalks, made into lawns, swales, play or sports areas and property similarly developed.

D. For purposes of this section, the term "owner" shall be the actual owner of the animal or any other person by whom the animal was brought to the property.

E. A violation of this section is a ((~~class 4~~)) civil infraction.

Section 29. That Section 10.81.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 10.81.050 Violation and Penalties

Any person violating this chapter shall be guilty of a ((~~Class 1 Civil Infraction~~)) civil infraction. It shall not be a defense to an alleged violation that overdose risk reduction supplies were unavailable to the person distributing, selling or permitting the distribution or sale of smoking supplies.

Section 30. That Section 12.02.0210 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 12.02.0210 Lawful Powers Reserved – Costs of Abatement

A. The City expressly reserves and invokes all lawful powers, rights and remedies, whether in contract or law, to protect and preserve the public health and safety by abatement of any nuisance or unhealthful or dangerous conditions affecting the public right-of-way.

B. The City may cause the removal or destruction of vegetation and debris by notice of violation and, as appropriate in each case:

1. issuance of a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction for the violation; and/ or

2. direct action by City forces or contract, the cost of which will be billed to the owner of the property or as a utility service to the property. Fees for vegetation abatement are contained in SMC 8.02.068.

Section 31. That Section 12.02.0737 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 12.02.0737 Obstruction of the Public Right of Way

A. Owners and occupants of property within the ((~~City~~)) city shall not obstruct the public right of way, hinder the normal flow of pedestrian or street traffic, or render the public right of way unsafe. The creation of an obstruction is considered a nuisance pursuant to SMC 12.02.0208.

B. The City may cause the removal or destruction of such obstruction of the public way by notice of violation and, as appropriate in each case:

1. issuance of a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction for the violation; or

2. direct action by City forces or contract, the cost of which will be billed to the owner of the property or as a utility service to the property. Fees for abatement are contained in SMC 8.02.068.

Section 32. That Section 12.02.970 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 12.02.970 Tree Protection, Conservation and Preservation

A. All street and public trees near any excavation, demolition, or construction of any building, structure, street, or utility work must be sufficiently guarded and protected by those responsible for such work as to minimize potential injury to said trees and to maximize their chance for survival. When street and public trees are near the project, any construction permits issued by the City must be approved by the

director, who may require protective measures as specified in the Arboricultural Manual.

B. No person may destroy, injure, or deface any street tree or public tree on public property by any means, including, but not limited to, the following methods:

1. Impede the free passage of water, air, or fertilizer to the roots of any tree, shrub, or other plant by depositing vehicles, concrete, asphalt, plastic sheeting, or other material detrimental to trees or shrubs on the tree lawn or on the ground near any tree;

2. Pour any toxic material on any tree or on the ground near any tree;

3. Cause or encourage any fire or burning near or around any tree;

4. Severely reduce the tree crown. Removal or replacement is preferred to severe crown reduction;

5. Carve or attach any sign, poster, notice, or other object on any tree or fasten any rope, wire, cable, nails, screws, staples, or other device to any tree except as used to support a young or broken tree; however, nothing in this section shall be construed in such a manner that it forbids lighting of a decorative or seasonal nature, provided that such lighting is not attached in such a way as to cause permanent damage to the tree; or

6. Plant trees reaching an expected mature height of twenty-five feet (25') or more under overhead power lines.

C. No person may prevent, delay, or interfere with the director, or the director's designee, or any City employee in the execution or enforcement of the provisions of this article or otherwise violate this Article V.

D. Any person responsible for a violation of this section must pay the cost of repairing or replacing any tree or shrub damaged by the violation and may be subject to treble the amount of damages assessed in any enforcement action brought by the City, pursuant to RCW 64.12.030. The value of trees and shrubs is to be determined in accordance with the latest revision of the Guide for Plant Appraisals as published by the International Society of Arboriculture.

E. In addition to remedies under subsection (D) of this section, violation of this section is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. The director has the discretion to issue a warning for a first-time violation.

Section 33. That Section 12.06A.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 12.06A.050 Penalty for Violation of Park Rules and Regulations

Except as otherwise specifically provided, a violation of Park Rules and Regulations shall constitute a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

Section 34. That Section 13.02.0206 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 13.02.0206 Authority of the Director

A. Purpose.

Considering:

1. the Spokane ((~~solid waste plan~~)) County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

2. chapter 70.95 RCW;

3. the public health and safety;

4. the means to assure prompt, safe, and efficient delivery of solid waste collection and disposal services to the public; and

5. the conservation of public moneys;

the ((~~director~~)) Director administers and interprets this chapter and the operations and functions of the department, and determines all questions arising hereunder. The ((~~director~~)) Director exercises general administrative authority with respect to all departmental operations either directly or through persons he may designate. The ((~~director~~)) Director may modify or adjust provisions of departmental functions consistent with sound business management practice.

B. Regulations.

The ((~~director~~)) Director may promulgate regulations in the enforcement of this chapter, considering the purpose of this section.

C. Warnings – Orders.

The ((~~director~~)) Director may issue warning notices and enforcement orders upon such reasonable notice as the ((~~director~~)) Director deems proper. The ((~~director~~)) Director may take such remedial measures as the ((~~director~~)) Director deems necessary, including issuing civil infractions to enforce any order, regulation, or provision of this chapter,

including clean-up operations.

D. Procedures.

The ((~~director~~)) Director may establish procedures to resolve disputed questions of fact or liability within the scope of the ((~~director's~~)) Director's authority and may subpoena witnesses, take testimony, require the submission of verified statements, records, and samples, but no formal proceedings or notice shall be a precondition of any action taken.

E. Violations of a director's order are a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. Said penalties are in addition to actual costs of clean-up or other services provided by the City.

Section 35. That Section 13.02.0216 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 13.02.0216 Taking of or Snooping in Garbage or Recyclables Prohibited

A. No person shall take, examine, uncover, snoop in, separate, gather, collect, or salvage materials deposited in automated carts or containers, including recycling containers, dumpsters, or rolloffs, for collection or acceptance by the department or other authorized persons.

    1. This prohibition applies at the point when materials have been deposited in solid waste or recyclable containers, automated carts, or containers or left in the vicinity of a container pickup location.

    2. For materials brought to a municipal disposal facility or transfer station area, the prohibition applies at the point such materials arrive upon the site of the facility or transfer station.

B. Violations are a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction. These penalties are in addition to full restitution.

C. This section shall not be construed to create or recognize any right or expectation of individual privacy with respect to solid waste identifiable to any person or premises, nor shall it apply to government-authorized activities.

Section 36. That Section 13.02.0218 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 13.02.0218 Theft of Collection Service Prohibited

A. No person may place or deposit any materials in or around a solid waste receptacle or recycling container owned or provided for the use of said premises served

except the owner or occupant of the premises for whom the service arrangements have been made.

B. Violation of this section is a theft of solid waste collection service.

C. Violations are a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction. These penalties are in addition to full restitution.

Section 37. That Section 13.02.0246 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 13.02.0246 Solid Waste Collection Franchisees – Minimum Service Levels – Reasonable Rates

A. Some annexed portions of the City are served by private companies pursuant to a franchise granted by the City in accord with RCW 35.13.280. This chapter, as an exercise of the police power to protect the public health, and safety, shall supersede any inconsistent or contradictory franchise provisions.

B. Holders of municipal solid waste collection franchises shall provide weekly solid waste collection service to all occupied premises within a franchised area at the same general levels and conditions of services as the City ((~~solid waste collection department~~)) Solid Waste Collection Department provides. This shall include providing a residential curbside recycling collection program at least equivalent to the services provided by the City.

C. Rates charged by municipal solid waste collection franchisees shall be fair and reasonable. Where a franchisee's rates within the City are higher than the department rates, the ((~~director of solid waste collection~~)) Director of Solid Waste Management may order a franchisee to submit due and proper showing to the director to establish its rates within the City are fair and reasonable, notwithstanding any franchise term or provision to the contrary.

D. The ((~~director of solid waste disposal~~)) Director of Solid Waste Management may require holders of municipal solid waste collection franchises to deliver solid waste to a disposal facility or facilities so designated by that director.

E. Complaints, including rate disputes, relating to a franchisee are reviewed by the ((~~director of solid waste collection~~)) Director of Solid Waste Management. The director's decision, except relating to suspension or revocation of a franchise, is subject to review by the City ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner by filing written notice of appeal thereto within ten days of the date of issuance.

1. Upon timely appeal, the ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner conducts a hearing thereon within forty-five (45) days of the filing of the appeal.

2. The examiner's decision is the final City action, and may be appealed on the record to the superior court of Spokane County by filing a notice of appeal thereon, copy served upon the director and ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner, within thirty (30) days of issuance.

F. Where a franchisee has failed to fulfill the terms of a franchise or comply with any other applicable ordinance or order of the director, violations are a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction, with each day of a continuing violation a new and additional violation.

G. In addition and not by way of limitation to the imposition of penalties and any other remedies available in contract or at law where a franchisee has failed to fulfill the terms of a franchise or comply with any other applicable ordinance or order of the director, the director may recommend that franchise privileges be suspended or revoked.

1. Said recommendation shall be forwarded to the City ((~~hearing examiner~~)) Hearing Examiner, who shall conduct a hearing thereon within forty-five (45) days of the director's recommendation.

2. The examiner's decision may be appealed within thirty (30) days of issuance to the ((~~city council~~)) City Council.

3. The council shall consider the appeal within thirty (30) days of filing. No new evidence shall be considered, and the council shall either approve or reverse the ((~~hearing examiner's~~)) Hearing Examiner's decision based upon the record submitted by the ((~~hearing examiner)~~) Hearing Examiner.

4. The ((~~council's~~)) Council's decision is final.

H. Immediately, but in no case longer than three (3) business days after a franchise has been suspended, revoked, expires, or is abandoned by a franchisee, the franchisee shall transmit to the ((~~director of solid waste collection~~)) Director of Solid Waste Management an accurate and up-to-date written list of all routes, addresses of premises served, and type of service within the franchised area affected, and any other information the director may require.

1. Violations of this subsection are a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction, with each day of a continuing violation a new and separate infraction.

Section 38. That Section 13.02.0610 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 13.02.0610 Penalty

((~~A.~~)) Except where otherwise specified for violations of this chapter relating to single-family residence service, violations are a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction with each day a new and separate violation. All infraction penalties are in addition to actual costs of clean-up or other services provided by the City.

((~~B. Except where otherwise specified, any violations not included under subsection (A) of this section are a class 1 civil infraction, with each day a new and separate violation.~~))

Section 39. That Section 15.04.060 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 15.04.060 Intentional Violation of Chapter – Removing, Defacing or Destroying Required Sign – Fine – Notice of Infraction – Exceptions

A. Any person intentionally violating this chapter by smoking in a public place or place of employment, or any person removing, defacing, or destroying a sign required by this chapter, is subject to a ((~~class three~~)) civil infraction.

B. Any person passing by or through a public place while on a public sidewalk or public right-of-way has not intentionally violated this chapter.

C. Local law enforcement agencies shall enforce this section by issuing a notice of infraction to be assessed in the same manner as traffic infractions. The provisions contained in chapter 46.63 RCW for the disposition of traffic infractions apply to the disposition of infractions for violation of this subsection except as follows:

1. The provisions in chapter 46.63 RCW relating to the provision of records to the ((~~department of licensing~~)) Department of Licensing in accordance with RCW 46.20.270 are not applicable to this chapter; and

2. The provisions in chapter 46.63 RCW relating to the imposition of sanctions against a person's driver's license or vehicle license are not applicable to this chapter.

3. The form for the notice of infraction for a violation of this subsection shall be prescribed by rule of the Supreme Court.

D. When violations of SMC 15.04.040 occur, a warning shall first be given to the owner or other person in charge. Any subsequent violation is subject to a ((~~class three~~)) civil infraction by a law enforcement officer. Each day upon which a violation occurs or is permitted to continue constitutes a separate violation.

E. In addition to any civil infraction issued under SMC 15.04.060(D), the Spokane Regional Health District, as provided in RCW 70.160.070, may enforce SMC 15.04.040 regarding the duties of owners or persons in control of public places and places of employment by either of the following actions:

1. Serving notice requiring the correction of any violation; or

2. Calling upon the city attorney or the Spokane ((~~county prosecutor~~)) County Prosecutor or the Spokane Regional Health District attorney to maintain an action for an injunction to enforce SMC 15.04.040 to correct a violation and to assess and recover a civil penalty for the violation. Attorney fees shall be awarded to the City, County, or Health District for the cost associated with maintaining an action for an injunction.

Section 40. That Section 15.06.060 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 15.06.060 Compliance

A. This chapter shall be enforced by the Historic Preservation Office under the City's civil infraction system, pursuant to chapter 01.05 SMC. The Historic Preservation Office is the "code enforcement officer" as designated by SMC 01.05.020(B).

B. A violation of this chapter is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

C. Pursuant to SMC 01.02.950(A), the Historic Preservation Office may refer violations or imminent violations of this chapter to the city attorney for actions in Superior Court seeking declaratory or injunctive relief.

D. Failure to complete deconstruction, removal of materials, and obtain approval of the Post-Deconstruction Form within the period of deconstruction may result in the City completing the deconstruction work of the structure at the applicant or property owner's expense.

Section 41. That Section 16A.05.100 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 16A.05.100 Disabled Parking – Indication of Parking Space for Disabled Persons – Failure, Penalty

A. A parking space or stall for a person with a disability shall be indicated by a vertical sign with the international symbol of access, whose colors are white on a blue background, described under RCW 70.92.120. The sign may include additional language such as, but not limited to, an indication of the amount of the monetary

penalty defined in RCW 46.16.381 for parking in the space without a valid permit.

B. Failure of the person owning or controlling the property where required parking spaces are located to erect and maintain the sign is a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction under Chapter 7.80 RCW for each parking space that should be so designated. The person owning or controlling the property where the required parking spaces are located shall ensure that the parking spaces are not blocked or made inaccessible, and failure to do so is a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction.

Section 42. That Section 16A.05.110 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 16A.05.110 Disabled Parking – Special Parking for Persons with Disabilities

A. Any unauthorized use (RCW 46.19.050(2)) of the special placard or special license plate issued under RCW 46.18.235 or RCW 46.19.010, or identification card is a parking infraction. In addition to any penalty or fine imposed under this subsection, two hundred dollars ($200) shall be assessed.

B. It is a parking infraction for a person to park in, block, or otherwise make inaccessible the access aisle located next to a space reserved for persons with physical disabilities or the space itself. In addition to any penalty or fine imposed under this subsection, two hundred dollars ($200) shall be assessed. The clerk of the court shall report all violations related to this subsection to the Washington State ((~~department of motor vehicles~~)) Department of Licensing.

C. It is a parking infraction for any person to park a vehicle in a parking place provided on private property without charge or on public property reserved for persons with physical disabilities without a placard or special license plate issued under RCW 46.18.235 or RCW 46.19.010. In addition to any penalty or fine imposed under this subsection, two hundred dollars ($200) shall be assessed. If a person is charged with a violation, the person shall not be determined to have committed an infraction if the person produces in court or before the court appearance the placard or special license plate issued under RCW 46.18.235 or RCW 46.19.010 required under this section. The time limit for on-street parking places reserved for physically disabled persons without parking payment devices is four hours for qualified vehicles unless a longer time would otherwise apply for the use of these parking places. The time limit for the use of non-reserved, on-street parking spaces by vehicles displaying the special parking placards is four (4) hours unless a longer time would otherwise apply. All time restrictions applicable under this subsection must be clearly posted.

D. It is a parking infraction, with monetary penalty of two hundred fifty dollars ($250), to fail to fully display a placard or special license plate issued under this Chapter while parked in a public place on private property without charge, while parked on public property reserved for persons with physical disabilities, or while parking free of charge as allowed under RCW 46.61.582. In addition to any penalty or fine imposed under this subsection, two hundred dollars ($200) must be assessed, for a total of four hundred fifty dollars ($450). For the purpose of this subsection, "fully display" means hanging or placing the placard or special license plate so that the full face of the placard or license plate is visible, including the serial number and expiration date of the license plate or placard. If a person is charged with a violation of this subsection, that person will not be determined to have committed an infraction if the person produces in court or before the court appearance a valid identification card issued to that person under RCW 46.19.010.

E. Allocation of Assessments and Fines.

1. The assessment imposed under subsections (A), (B), (C), and (D) of this section shall be allocated as follows:

   a. One hundred dollars ($100) shall be deposited in the accessible communities account created in RCW 50.40.071; and

   b. One hundred dollars ($100) shall be deposited in the multimodal transportation account under RCW 47.66.070 for the sole purpose of supplementing a grant program for special needs transportation provided by transit agencies and nonprofit providers of transportation that is administered by the ((~~department of transportation~~)) Washington State Department of Transportation.

2. Any reduction in any penalty or fine and assessment imposed under subsections (A), (B), (C), and (D) of this section shall be applied proportionally between the penalty or fine and the assessment. When a reduced penalty is imposed under subsection (A), (B), (C), and (D) of this section, the amount deposited in the accounts identified in this subsection shall be reduced equally and proportionally.

3. The penalty or fine amounts imposed under subsections (A), (B), (C), and (D) of this section shall be used by the City exclusively for law enforcement. The court may also impose an additional penalty sufficient to reimburse the City for any costs it may have incurred in removal and storage of the improperly parked vehicle.

F. It is a traffic infraction for any person willfully to obtain a special license plate issued under RCW 46.19.010 or RCW 46.18.235 placard, or identification card in a manner other than that established under RCW 46.19.010.

G. For second or subsequent violations of this section, in addition to a monetary fine, the violator must complete a minimum of forty (40) hours of:

1. community restitution for a nonprofit organization that serves persons with disabilities or disabling diseases; or

2. any other community restitution that may sensitize the violator to the needs and obstacles faced by persons who have disabilities.

H. The court may not suspend more than one-half of any fine imposed under subsections (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of this section.

I. A violation of this section is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction ((~~under SMC 01.02.950~~)).

Section 43. That Section 16A.60.150 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 16A.60.150 Penalties - Civil Infraction

A. Any person violating any of the above sections shall have committed a ((~~class 4~~)) civil infraction ((~~and shall be liable for monetary penalties as set forth in SMC 1.05.210~~)).

B. The court may waive, reduce or suspend the civil penalty and clear the civil infraction as a warning for a person who has not been cited under this chapter within one year.

C. A guardian may be cited for a separate violation of this chapter for each child under sixteen years of age on a vessel without an approved PFD.

D. Each event under subsection (A) of this section shall be a separate violation.

Section 44. That Section 16A.65.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 16A.65.040 Unauthorized Use – Penalty

Unauthorized use of a utility vehicle on public property within the city limits is prohibited. A violation is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction

Section 45. That Section 17C.111.250 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.111.250 Exterior Storage – Residential Zones

A. Purpose.

It is the intent and purpose of the City to regulate exterior storage of materials on residential land in a manner to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community including regulating the type and location of materials. The negative effects of unregulated exterior storage can endanger the health, safety and welfare of the community.

B. Regulated Materials.

1. The following list of items shall not be stored outside of structures. Exterior storage means the physical presence of items not fully enclosed within a structure. Exterior storage means and includes, but shall not be limited to, the following:

    a. vehicle parts including but not limited to, alternators, engines, transmissions, wheels, tires, body panels, auto glass, interior panels, front and/or rear seats, taillights, head lights, and other vehicle parts thereof;

    b. household furniture including, but not limited to, mattresses, couches, recliners, tables, desks, bed frames, chairs, other furniture items, and parts thereof;

    c. appliances including but not limited to dishwashers, stoves, televisions, computers, kitchen accessories, electronic equipment and parts thereof;

    d. construction materials including but not limited to plaster, lumber, sheetrock, carpet, shelving, cement, bathtubs, toilets, pipe, and other such items that are not exempted under SMC 17C.111.250(B)(2);

    e. metal including but not limited to iron, steel, aluminum, and other such metals; and

    f. any other items similar in nature.

2. Materials that may be stored outside of structures include:

    a. construction materials that are maintained in a safe manner and in such a way that the materials do not create a hazard to the general public, or an attraction to children, and that are designated for projects on the parcel for which a building permit has been issued through the City of Spokane;

i. Construction materials used for a public works project may be temporarily stored on residential zones up to one year after construction begins.

b. construction equipment including ladders, scaffolding, and other such items may be stored outside of structures as long as the equipment is maintained in a safe manner and in such a way that the materials do not create a hazard to the general public, or an attraction to children, and

c. items that are manufactured for exterior usage and are being maintained including but not limited to: lawn/patio furniture and décor, benches, play equipment; sandboxes, barbecues, and bicycles.

3. Any items that are considered to be "litter" as according to ((~~SMC 10.08.010~~)) RCW 70A.200.030 including refuse, rubbish, garbage, discarded items and all waste material of every kind and description ((~~shall be regulated under Chapter 10.08 Offense Against Public Health~~)).

B. Location.

1. Exterior storage of any of the items listed in SMC 17C.111.250(B)(2)(a) and SMC 17C.111.250(B)(2)(b) shall take place from the rear of the main dwelling unit to the rear of the property line,

a. except permitted construction materials which may be stored up to thirty days in either side or front yard areas and are exempt from the fencing and screening requirements designated in subsection (C)(2) below.

2. Exterior storage areas shall be screened from view of the public right-of-way as defined in SMC 17A.020.180(R) through the use of sight-obscuring fencing that meets height requirements set in SMC 17C.111.245 or through the use of screening pursuant to SMC 17C.200.070(A)(1)

D. Violation—Enforcement and Penalty

Violation of SMC 17C.111.250 shall constitute a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction ((~~per SMC 1.05.160~~)).

Section 46. That Section 17C.200.140 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.200.140 Unauthorized Removal; Damage or Destruction; Penalty

A. No street tree shall be removed without the adjacent owner first obtaining a street tree permit obtained pursuant to SMC 12.02.960.

B. No person shall intentionally cause or suffer to be caused to any street tree any act or effort to destroy, kill, injure, mutilate, or deface a street tree by any means.

C. Any person responsible for a violation of SMC 17C.200.140(B) must pay the cost of repairing or replacing any tree or shrub damaged by the violation and may be subject to treble the amount of damages assessed in any enforcement action brought by the City, pursuant to RCW 64.12.030. The value of trees and shrubs is to be determined in accordance with the latest revision of the Guide for Plant Appraisals as published by the International Society of Arboriculture.

D. In addition to the other remedies required by this section, violation of this section is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction. The director has the discretion to issue a warning for a first-time violation.

Section 47. That Section 17C.316.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.316.040 Short-Term Rentals in Residential Zones

A. Allowed Structure Types.

A short-term rental is allowed only in a conforming residential structure or a residential dwelling unit within a mixed-use building. A short-term rental is an administrative permit.

B. Maximum number of short-term rental units.

Maximum short-term rental units are calculated by structure rather than per lot. The maximum number of short-term rental units within residential zones shall not exceed those listed below.

1. One short-term rental is allowed in a detached single-family structure, accessory dwelling unit, or an attached single-family structure. One short-term rental is allowed in one of the units of a duplex.

    a. One short-term rental is allowed in both a detached or attached single-family structure and an accessory dwelling unit, subject to the owner occupancy requirements in Section 17C.300.110(B) SMC.

2. All other multifamily or mixed-use buildings are limited to a maximum percentage of short-term rental units dependent on the below requirements:

    a. Buildings that are fire sprinklered may have no more than twenty percent (20%) of the total number of residential units as short-term rentals within the building. All calculations will be rounded up to the nearest full unit.

    b. Buildings that are not fire sprinklered must comply with current building and fire code regulations.

    c. When calculating the maximum number of units results in a fraction, the units allowed are rounded up to the next whole number.

C. Standards.

A variance to the following standards is prohibited.

1. All short-term rentals must comply with the consumer safety and liability insurance requirements as listed in Chapter 64.37 RCW.

2. Bedroom requirements. The City's Building Official must verify that each bedroom to be rented to overnight guests:

    a. Meets the current building code requirements for a sleeping room;

    b. Meets current fire code requirements;

    c. Common areas, such as but not limited to living rooms, lofts, or closets shall not qualify as sleeping accommodations for the purposes of determining maximum occupancy.

3. Number of residents and guests. The total number of ((~~of~~)) residents and guests occupying a dwelling unit that includes a short-term rental may not exceed any lawful limits on occupant load per square foot or generally applicable health and safety provisions as established by applicable building or fire code, as provided in RCW 35.21.682.

4. Parking. See Spokane Municipal Code Chapter 17C.230 Parking and Loading

5. Advertising. All advertisements for the short-term rental must list short-term rental permit number and is subject to sign requirements of Chapter 17C.240 Signs.

D. Permit Required.

The owner of a short-term rental must obtain a permit. The permit requires the owner to agree to abide by the requirements of this section and to comply with the requirements outlined in Chapter 64.37 RCW.

1. Notification.

    a. The owner or operator must prepare a notification letter that:

        i. Describes the operation and the number of bedrooms that will be rented to overnight guests; and

        ii. Includes information on how to contact the owner or operator by phone.

    b. Mail or deliver the notification letter to all recognized organizations and owners of property abutting and directly across the street from the short-term rental upon issuance of short-term rental permit.

2. Required information for permit.

    a. Completed application form bearing the address of the property, the name, signature, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator if operator is not also an owner and emergency contact.

    b. A short-term rental application and permit fee established by SMC 08.02.066.

    c. A copy of the owner's current City of Spokane business license.

    d. A copy of the notification letter and a list with the names and addresses of all property owners and organizations that received the letter.

    e. A site plan and floor plan.

    f. A completed and notarized Life Safety Compliance form.

E. Renewal of and Revoking a Short-Term Rental Permit.

A short-term rental permit must be renewed per the procedures in 08.01 SMC and can be revoked according to the outlined procedures for failure to comply with the regulations of this chapter.

1. A permit may be revoked for activities on site such as nuisances, littering, or public disturbance as listed under Title 10 SMC

2. For revocation of permit the owner or operator receives one warning of violation. Non-compliance or a repeat of non-compliance in a 12 month period shall result in revocation of permit ((~~per a type two civil infraction as referenced in SMC 01.05.160~~)) and a civil infraction.

3. When a short-term rental permit has been revoked, a new short-term rental permit will not be issued to the owner at that site for 2 years.

F. Existing Approved Permits and Unit Caps.

Existing approved short-term rental permits, which were active and approved prior to July 1, 2023, shall be allowed to grandfather the short-term rental use subject to the below requirements.

1. The short-term rental permit must be active and approved prior to July 1, 2023.

2. If the permit is not renewed a new short-term rental permit will be required and the unit cap stated in 17C.316.040(B) will be applicable.

3. A grandfathered short-term rental permit may not further expand their short-term rental use beyond what is existing in the approved permit, nor may it expand beyond what would be permitted under 17C.316.040.

Section 48. That Section 17C.316.050 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.316.050 Short-Term Rentals in Other Zones

A. Allowed Structure Types.

A short-term rental is allowed only in a conforming residential structure or a residential dwelling unit within a mixed-use building. All other structures must complete the Change of Use/Occupancy process to establish a Retail Sales and Service use, as defined in 17C.190.270 SMC.

B. Maximum number of short-term rental units.

Maximum short-term rental units are calculated by structure rather than per lot.

1. One short-term rental is allowed in a detached single-family structure, accessory dwelling unit, or an attached single-family structure. One short-term rental is allowed in one of the units of a duplex.

    a. One short-term rental is allowed in both a detached or attached single-family structure and an accessory dwelling unit, subject to the owner occupancy requirements in Section 17C.300.110(B) SMC.

2. All other multifamily or mixed-use buildings are limited to a maximum percentage of short-term rental units dependent on the below requirements:

    a. Buildings that are fire sprinklered may have no more than thirty percent (30%) of the total number of residential units as short-term rentals within the building. All calculations will be rounded up to the nearest full unit.

    b. Buildings that are not fire sprinklered must go through the Change of Use/Occupancy process to establish a Retail Sales and Service use, as defined in 17C.190.270 SMC.

    c. When calculating the maximum number of units results in a fraction, the units allowed are rounded up to the next whole number.

C. Standards.

1. All short-term rentals must comply with the consumer safety and liability insurance requirements as listed in Chapter 64.37 RCW.

2. Bedroom requirements. The City's Building Official must verify that each bedroom to be rented to overnight guests:

    a. Meets the current building code requirements for a sleeping room

    b. Meets current fire code requirements;

    c. Common areas, such as but not limited to living rooms, lofts, or closets shall not qualify as sleeping accommodations for the purposes of determining maximum occupancy.

3. Number of residents and guests. The total number of residents and guests occupying a dwelling unit that includes a short-term rental may not exceed any lawful limits on occupant load per square foot or generally applicable health and safety provisions as established by applicable building or fire code, as provided in RCW 35.21.682.

4. Parking. See Spokane Municipal Code Chapter 17C.230 Parking and Loading.

5. Advertising. All advertising for the short-term rental must include short-term rental permit number and is subject to sign requirements of Chapter 17C.240 Signs.

D. Permit Required.

The owner or operator of a short-term rental must obtain a permit. The permit requires the owner and operator to agree to abide by the requirements of this section and to comply with the requirements outlined in Chapter 64.37 RCW.

1. Required information for permit.

a. Completed application form bearing the address of the property, the name, signature, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator if operator is not also an owner, and an emergency contact.

b. A short-term rental application and permit fee established by SMC 08.02.066.

c. A copy of the owner's current City of Spokane business license.

d. A site plan and floor plan.

e. A completed and notarized Life Safety Compliance form.

E. Renewal of and Revoking a Short-Term Rental Permit.

A short-term rental permit must be renewed per the procedures in Chapter 08.01 SMC and can be revoked according to the outlined procedures for failure to comply with the regulations of this chapter.

1. A permit may be revoked for activities on site such as nuisances, littering, or public disturbance as listed under Title 10 SMC.

2. For revocation of permit the owner or operator receives one warning of violation. Non-compliance or a repeat of non-compliance in a 12-month period shall result in revocation of permit ((~~per a type two civil infraction as referenced in SMC 01.05.160~~)) and a civil infraction.

When a short-term rental permit has been revoked, a new short-term rental permit will not be issued to the owner at that site for 2 years.

Section 49. That Section 17C.360.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 17C.360.010 Purpose

Recognizing that in extraordinary cases the immediate cessation of an illegal use upon discovery may work hardship on innocent third parties, such as tenants, this section is intended to formalize a procedure for delaying enforcement of this chapter.

A. When notified that a use of land or a building does not conform to the requirements of this code, the owner must immediately:

    1. cease the use; or

    2. apply to the ((~~planning and economic development services director~~)) Director of Planning and Economic Development Services for a temporary permit in the manner provided in SMC 17C.360.010(F);

    3. if he or she wishes to continue or re-establish the use, the owner must also in a timely manner make application for such approvals as are necessary to render the use valid.

B. The ((~~planning and economic development services director~~)) Director of Planning and Economic Development Services, if satisfied that continuation of the illegal use for a limited time will:

    1. avoid unnecessary hardship; and

    2. not limit or impair the lawful uses of surrounding properties;

    3. may issue a temporary permit, for a period not to exceed the time required for diligent application for the required approval, authorizing the illegal use to continue until the required approval is either granted or denied.

C. The ((~~planning and economic development services director~~)) Director of Planning and Economic Development Services may attach conditions to the temporary permit in order to safeguard the public health and safety and neighborhood quality. The conditions may include, for example:

    1. installation of screening and buffering or the use of other techniques to mitigate adverse impacts such as noise, glare, traffic, or dust;

    2. limitations on days or hours of operation based on impacts on surrounding properties;

    3. if a condition is breached, the director immediately revokes the temporary permit.

D. When an application is granted, the director gives written notice of the approval and any conditions to the applicant and to the record owners and taxpayers of all parcels within four hundred (400) feet of the site.

E. An application for a temporary permit admits that the use is illegal. When the application is denied, or when a temporary permit expires or is revoked for breach of a condition, the owner must immediately cease the illegal use. Beginning the day after the application is denied or the permit expires or is revoked, the owner becomes liable for a ((~~class 2~~)) civil infraction for each day the illegal use continues.

F. Application for Temporary Permit.

A person may apply for a temporary permit. The application consists of:

1. an application for "a temporary permit" that demonstrates that temporary continuation of the illegal use:

    a. will avoid unnecessary hardship to innocent third parties;

    b. is necessary to allow the applicant a reasonable amount of time to rectify the illegality by relocating the use, modifying the use, building, or land to bring it into compliance, or making application for a conditional use permit, zone change, or other approval;

    c. will not involve the erection of a substantial structure or change to an existing structure, or a permanent commitment of the land to the use;

    d. will not limit, impair or preclude the lawful use of surrounding property.

2. the application fee prescribed in SMC 8.02((~~.066(K)~~));

3. an application for a notification district map and the fee for preparation of the map;

4. covenant, by acknowledged agreement, to:

    a. promptly begin and diligently pursue whatever course of action is selected to cure the illegality, whether relocation, modification, application for approval, or otherwise; and

    b. discontinue the use upon denial, revocation, or expiration of the temporary permit, unless the use is at that time lawful.

5. an environmental checklist, if required under chapter 17E.050 SMC.

Section 50. That Section 17D.100.400 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 17D.100.400 Enforcement; Violations; Penalty

A. This chapter shall be enforced by the ((~~HPO~~)) Historic Preservation Officer under the ((~~city's~~)) City's civil infraction system, pursuant to chapter 01.05 SMC. The ((~~HPO~~)) Historic Preservation Officer is the "code enforcement officer" as designated by SMC 01.05.020(B).

B. A violation of SMC 17D.100.200-17D.100.230 is a ((~~class 1~~)) civil infraction.

C. Pursuant to SMC 01.02.950(A), the ((~~HPO~~)) Historic Preservation Officer may refer violations or imminent violations of this chapter to the ((~~city attorney~~)) City Attorney for actions in Superior Court seeking declaratory or injunctive relief.

Section 51. That Section 18.01.060 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 18.01.060 Penalty for Violation

The commission of an act of discrimination as defined in this Title 18 is punishable as a ((~~Class 1~~)) civil infraction pursuant to chapter 01.05, SMC.

Section 52. That Section 18.06.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 18.06.040 Use of White Cane, Dog Guide or Service Animal

A. It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian who is not totally or partially blind to use a white cane or any pedestrian who is not totally or partially blind or does not have a hearing impairment to use a dog guide or any person who does not have a disability as defined in this chapter to use a service animal in any of the places, accommodations or conveyances listed in SMC 18.01.030(Q), for the purpose of securing the rights and privileges accorded by this chapter to persons with total or partial blindness, hearing impairment or who have other disabilities.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to misrepresent an animal as a service animal. For purposes of this section, a person misrepresents an animal as a service animal if the person:

1. Expressly or impliedly represents that an animal is a service animal as defined in SMC 18.01.030(X) for the purpose of securing the rights or privileges afforded disabled persons accompanied by service animals set forth in state or federal law; and

2. Knew or should have known that the animal in question did not meet the definition of a service animal.

C. A law enforcement officer may investigate and enforce this section by making an inquiry of the person accompanied by the animal in question as allowed by SMC 18.06.040(D), and issuing a civil infraction.

D. A law enforcement officer or place of public accommodation may not ask about the nature or extent of a person's disability, but may specifically ask if the animal is required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has been trained to perform. A law enforcement officer or place of public accommodation shall not require documentation, such as proof that the animal has been certified, trained, or licensed as a service animal, or require that the service animal demonstrate its task. Generally, a law enforcement officer or place of public accommodation may not make these inquiries about a service animal when it is readily apparent that an animal is trained to do work or perform tasks for a person with a disability, such as a dog is observed guiding a person who is blind or has low vision, pulling a person's wheelchair, or providing assistance with stability or balance to a person with an observable mobility disability. Refusal to answer the questions allowed under this subsection creates a presumption that the animal is not a service animal and the law enforcement officer may issue a civil infraction and require the person to remove the animal from the place of public accommodation.

E. A place of public accommodation shall make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures to permit the use of a miniature horse by an individual with a disability in accordance with SMC 18.01.030(X) if the miniature horse has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of the individual with a disability. In determining whether reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures can be made to allow a miniature horse into a facility, a place of public accommodation shall act in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

F. Violation of this section is a ((~~class 3~~)) civil infraction. ((~~The penalty for each subsequent violation of this code by the same person shall be increased by one class of civil infraction.~~))

Section 53. That Section 18.09.070 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 18.09.070 Violations and Penalties

A. Any violation of this chapter shall be a ((~~Class 1 Civil Infraction~~)) civil infraction.

B. Without limitation or election against any other available remedy, the City or any of its residents may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction enjoining any violation of this chapter. The court shall award attorney's fees and costs to any party who succeeds in obtaining an injunction hereunder.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:		**Date Rec'd**	5/13/2025
Committee: PIES **Date:** 05/19/2025		**Clerk's File #**	ORD C36707
Committee Agenda type: Discussion		**Cross Ref #**	
Council Meeting Date: 06/23/2025		**Project #**	
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	KKLITZKE BWILKERSON PDILLON		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0520 ORDINANCE REGARDING STREETS CLOSED TO TRUCKS		

Agenda Wording

An ordinance relating to streets closed to trucks; amending Section 12.08.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Summary (Background)

This ordinance is a small code cleanup that places Streets Closed to Trucks into a table format and makes one small correction to Nebraska Avenue.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

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Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	SCOTT, ALEXANDER		
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	
	amcdaniel@spokanecity.org

ORDINANCE NO. C36707

An ordinance relating to streets closed to trucks; amending Section 12.08.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That Section 12.08.010 of Chapter 12.08 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 12.08.010 Streets Closed to Trucks

A. Hereafter the following streets and avenues in the city shall be permanently closed to all truck travel except for the purpose of making deliveries or providing service to points upon such streets or avenues:

~~1. Buckeye Avenue from Rebecca Street to Havana Street.~~

~~2. Cannon Street from Fourth Avenue to Riverside Avenue.~~

~~3. Carlisle Avenue from Ralph Street to Havana Street.~~

~~4. Chestnut Street from Fifth Avenue to First Avenue.~~

~~5. Cleveland Avenue from Greene Street to Havana Street.~~

~~6. Coeur d'Alene Street from Sixth Avenue to Pacific Avenue.~~

~~7. Cuba Street from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue.~~

~~8. Elm Street from Third Avenue to Riverside Avenue.~~

~~9. Ermina Avenue from Sycamore Street to Havana Street.~~

~~10. Fairview Avenue from Greene Street to Havana Avenue.~~

~~11. Ferrall Street from Montgomery Avenue to Euclid Avenue.~~

~~12. Fifth Avenue from Chestnut Street to Coeur d'Alene Street.~~

~~13. First Avenue from Maple to Poplar Street.~~

~~14. Fourth Avenue from Cannon Street to Spruce Street.~~

~~15. Frederick Avenue from Freya Street to Havana Street.~~

~~16. Freya Street from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue.~~

~~17. Grace Avenue from Greene Street to Havana Street.~~

~~18. Greene Street from Grace Avenue to Euclid Avenue.~~

~~19. Havana Street from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue.~~

~~20. Hemlock Street from Sixth Avenue to Riverside Avenue.~~

~~21. Jackson Avenue from Greene Street to Havana Street.~~

~~22. Julia Street from Grace Avenue to Frederick Avenue, and from Upriver Court to Marietta Avenue.~~

~~23. Marietta Avenue from Greene Street to Havana Street.~~

~~24. Montgomery Avenue from Ralph Street to Havana Street.~~

~~25. Myrtle Street from Carlisle Avenue to Frederick Avenue.~~

~~26. Oak Street from Third Avenue to Riverside Avenue.~~

~~27. Pacific Avenue from Maple Street to Coeur d'Alene Street.~~

~~28. Poplar Street from Third Avenue to First Avenue.~~

~~29. Ralph Street from Carlisle Avenue to Euclid Avenue.~~

~~30. Rebecca Street from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue.~~

~~31. Second Avenue from Havana Street to Freya Street; and from Maple Street to Coeur d'Alene Street.~~

~~32. Spruce Street from Fourth Avenue to Pacific Avenue.~~

~~33. Sycamore Street from Ermina Avenue to Frederick Avenue.~~

~~34. Third Avenue from Elm Street to Coeur d'Alene Street.~~

~~35. Thor Street from Montgomery Avenue to Euclid Avenue.~~

~~36. Upriver Court.~~

~~37. Upriver Drive from Ralph Street to Havana Street, and from the City limits at Buckeye Avenue to the east City limits.~~

~~38. West Nebraska Avenue from North Ash Street to North Division Street.~~

Street	Direction
Buckeye Avenue	from Rebecca Street to Havana Street
Cannon Street	from Fourth Avenue to Riverside Avenue
Carlisle Avenue	Ralph Street to Havana Street
Chestnut Street	from Fifth Avenue to First Avenue

Cleveland Avenue	from Greene Street to Havana Street
Coeur d'Alene Street	from Sixth Avenue to Pacific Avenue
Cuba Street	from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue
Elm Street	from Third Avenue to Riverside Avenue
Ermina Avenue	from Sycamore Street to Havana Street
Fairview Avenue	from Greene Street to Havana Avenue
Ferrall Street	from Montgomery Avenue to Euclid Avenue
Fifth Avenue	from Chestnut Street to Coeur d'Alene Street
First Avenue	from Maple to Poplar Street
Fourth Avenue	from Cannon Street to Spruce Street
Frederick Avenue	from Freya Street to Havana Street
Freya Street	from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue
Grace Avenue	from Greene Street to Havana Street
Greene Street	from Grace Avenue to Euclid Avenue
Havana Street	from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue
Hemlock Street	from Sixth Avenue to Riverside Avenue
Jackson Avenue	from Greene Street to Havana Street
Julia Street	from Grace Avenue to Frederick Avenue, and from Upriver Court to Marietta Avenue
Marietta Avenue	from Greene Street to Havana Street
Montgomery Avenue	from Ralph Street to Havana Street
Myrtle Street	from Carlisle Avenue to Frederick Avenue
Nebraska Avenue	from Ash Street to Division Street
Oak Street	from Third Avenue to Riverside Avenue
Pacific Avenue	from Maple Street to Coeur d'Alene Street.
Poplar Street	from Third Avenue to First Avenue
Ralph Street	from Carlisle Avenue to Euclid Avenue
Rebecca Street	from Upriver Drive to Frederick Avenue
Second Avenue	from Havana Street to Freya Street; and from Maple Street to Coeur d'Alene Street
Spruce Street	from Fourth Avenue to Pacific Avenue
Sycamore Street	from Ermina Avenue to Frederick Avenue
Third Avenue	from Elm Street to Coeur d'Alene Street
Thor Street	from Montgomery Avenue to Euclid Avenue
Upriver Court	
Upriver Drive	from Ralph Street to Havana Street, and from the City limits at Buckeye Avenue to the east City limits

B. Any person, firm, or corporation operating a truck upon the streets or avenues enumerated in subsection (A) of this section, except for the purpose of making

deliveries or providing service to points upon such streets or avenues, shall be guilty of a traffic infraction.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

_____

Council President

Attest:

_____

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____

City Attorney

_____

Mayor

_____

Date

_____

Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council: **Committee:** Finance & Administration **Date:** 04/28/2025 **Committee Agenda type:** Discussion		**Date Rec'd**	4/18/2025
		Clerk's File #	ORD C36679
		Cross Ref #	
Council Meeting Date: 05/19/2025		**Project #**	
Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	CM'S ZAPPONE & KLITZKE (x6256)	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	ZZAPPONE@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	ZZAPPONE KKLITZKE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0320-ORDINANCE REINSTATING PROPOSITION 1		

Agenda Wording

Ordinance reinstating the provisions of Proposition 1

Summary (Background)

Proposition 1, expanding the prohibitions on camping on public property to within 1000 feet of schools, parks, and child care centers, was adopted by the voters in 2023, receiving nearly 75% of the votes cast. Proposition 1 was recently overturned by the Washington Supreme Court in Jewels Helping Hands v. Hansen, which held the citizen initiative measure was an improper adoption of an "administrative" matter and not a proper subject for an initiative. The City Council is not limited by the court's holding, and this ordinance would reinstate the provisions of Proposition 1.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

Unclear. Spokane police indicated in the past that it did have, or use, resources to enforce Proposition 1, and the actual number of citations based on the provisions of Proposition 1 is still being assessed.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

See above. It is not known what data is publicly available.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

See above. It is not known what data is publicly available.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

This ordinance reinstates a provision of SMC 12.02.1010 that was approved by 75% of the voters.

Council Subcommittee Review

Not applicable

Fiscal Impact

Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	$
Current Year Cost	$
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	$

Narrative

The City Council adopted a biennial budget that includes appropriations for general enforcement of City laws by relevant departments.

Amount		Budget Account
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#
Select	$	#

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		Additional Approvals	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List

ORDINANCE C36679

An ordinance regarding obstructing access to and unauthorized camping upon public property; repealing Sections 10.60.010,10.60.020, 12.02.1002, 12.02.1010, and 12.02.1011; and adopting new Sections 12.02.1001, 12.02.1007, and 12.02.1009 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, feedback from roundtables, service providers, law enforcement, business leaders, property owners, and neighborhood leaders indicates that the current patchwork of public property ordinances lacks clarity and is inadequate in addressing the underlying causes of the conduct; and

WHEREAS, Spokane Police Officers need a straightforward tool with a clear standard for engaging, educating, and helping navigate individuals camping or obstructing access to public property to appropriate resources through an engagement-first and enforcement-second model; and

WHEREAS, prosecutors, defenders, and judges need clear standards to hold individuals accountable while protecting the rights of individuals subject to enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane has a responsibility to uphold the intent of voters while implementing ordinances that are not only clear and an effective tool for law enforcement, but also prioritize connecting individuals subject to enforcement with proven, evidence-based solutions; and

WHEREAS, in June of 2024, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in City of Grants Pass v. Johnson, resulting in the ruling that local governments imposing civil and criminal penalties for camping on public land do not violate the Eighth Amendment and emphasizing the need for local governments to have flexibility in their response to homelessness; and

WHEREAS, regardless of the Grants Pass ruling, the City continues its efforts to assist those living unhoused within the community achieve temporary and permanent housing solutions; and

WHEREAS, the City is adopting this ordinance to evolve its approach to engage individuals camping or obstructing access to public properties with navigation to emergency shelter or permanent housing solutions, or other resources; and

WHEREAS, the City intends to establish laws with clear standards for conduct on public property that are applicable citywide and with respect to all persons; and

WHEREAS, the decision of the Washington Supreme Court invalidating Proposition 1 provides an additional opportunity to consolidate and clarify the City's laws with respect to unlawful camping and use of public property; and

WHEREAS, the recent decision of the Washington Supreme Court invalidating Proposition 1 provides an additional opportunity to consolidate and clarify the City's laws with respect to unlawful camping and use of public property; and

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane seeks to streamline the Spokane Municipal Code while preserving the principles of existing laws regarding Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference (SMC 10.60.010), Sitting, Lying on Sidewalk in a Designated Zone (SMC 10.60.020), Unauthorized Camping on Public Property (SMC 12.02.1010), and Removal of Unauthorized Encampments and Individual Camps (SMC 12.02.1011);

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That Section 10.60.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 2. That Section 10.60.020 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 3. That there is adopted a new Section 12.02.1001 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 12.02.1001 Definitions

Term	Definition
Camp	Camp means to: 1. pitch, erect, occupy, or utilize camp equipment for the purposes of creating an outdoor accommodation for overnight shelter; or 2. to use a camper, recreational vehicle, trailer, or other vehicle for living accommodation purposes, or for the purpose of remaining overnight.
Camp Equipment	Camp Equipment includes but is not limited to tents, huts, temporary shelters, campers, recreational vehicles, trailers, tarpaulins, cots, beds, sleeping bags, hammocks, cooking facilities, or similar equipment.
Compliance	Compliance means to take substantial affirmative action to cease knowingly

	obstructing access to or use of public property.
Encampment	Encampment means a site on public property where one or more individuals or groups of persons temporarily reside outdoors with camp equipment; whether or not occupied.
First Responder	First Responders mean firefighters, law enforcement officers, and emergency medical personnel, as licensed or certificated by the State of Washington.
Knowingly Obstruct	Knowingly Obstruct means to: 1. Walk, stand, sit, lie, or place an object in such a manner as to impede the free passage of a person or vehicle or to require another person or a driver of a vehicle to take action to avoid physical contact; or 2. Camp in or upon any public property unless authorized by a local or state emergency declaration or pursuant to a permit.
Park or Park Facility	Park or Park Facility means any real property, building, structure, equipment, sign, shelter, swimming pool, vegetation, playground, or other physical property owned or controlled by the City for park purposes. Park or park facility includes all associated areas, including but not limited to parking lots for parks and pools. All park property, whether developed or undeveloped, including adjacent buffer lands, conservation lands, and natural areas, shall be considered to be a “park facility” for purposes of this chapter.
Public Property	Public Property means any City-owned property including but not limited to parks or park facilities, libraries, riverbanks, waterways, conservation areas, natural areas, rights of way, easements, buildings, bridges, or other land or physical structures owned or managed by the City.

Right-of-Way	Right-of-Way means any street, avenue, boulevard, highway, sidewalk, alley, passageway, viaduct, or other thoroughfare, whether abutting public or private property, used for vehicular or pedestrian travel.

Section 4. That Section 12.02.1002 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 5. That there is adopted a new Section 12.02.1007 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 12.02.1007 Obstructing Access to or Use of Public Property

A. A person shall not knowingly obstruct access to or use of public property unless authorized by a local or state emergency declaration or pursuant to a permit.

B. A person shall not camp in or upon public property unless authorized by a local or state emergency declaration or pursuant to a permit.

C. The following shall not be considered camping or knowingly obstructing access to and use of public property if:

1. Committing such acts as a valid exercise of one's constitutional rights, which incidentally obstruct access to and use of public property to exercise that right;
2. Summoning aid for an emergency;
3. Obstructing access as a result of a sensory, mental, or physical disability;
4. Obstructing access as a result of using a wheelchair, walker, or similar device;
5. Operating or patronizing a licensed and permitted commercial establishment conducted on public property, or waiting in a line to purchase tickets or attend a performance or public event, or to gain entry to a business or non-profit adjacent to public property;
6. Participating in or attending a parade, festival, block party, performance, rally, demonstration, athletic event, meeting, or similar event conducted on public property pursuant to a special event or other applicable permit; or
7. Resting while waiting for transportation or resting on a chair, bench, parklet, sidewalk café, or streatery supplied by a public agency or by the abutting private property owner or lessee for that purpose pursuant to a permit or license.

D. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

E. A person who complies after being notified by a Spokane Police Officer that their conduct violates this section shall not be subject to enforcement under this section. A person who initially complies but subsequently violates this section during the same law enforcement interaction may be subject to enforcement.

F. A person engaged by a Spokane Police Officer for conduct in violation of this section, who is offered and accepts from a first responder or City-designated outreach provider, navigation and relocation assistance to an emergency or permanent housing solution, day center, crisis stabilization or crisis relief center, or substance use treatment facility shall not be subject to enforcement under this section.

G. A person seeking additional time or assistance in complying with this section shall be accommodated to the extent practicable.

H. It is the intent of the City that a person subject to enforcement under this section be referred to a therapeutic court.

Section 6. That there is adopted a new Section 12.02.1009 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 12.02.1009 Integrated Outreach | Encampment Removal and Prevention

Prior to the removal of any encampment:

A. A notice shall be posted up to three (3) days prior to a citation issued under SMC 12.02.1007(B) so that the Spokane Homeless Outreach Team or a City-designated service provider may offer navigation and relocation assistance to services including but not limited to an emergency or permanent housing solution, day center, crisis stabilization or crisis relief center, or substance use treatment facility.

B. Notice requirements pursuant to SMC 12.02.1009(A) shall not be required to remove an unauthorized encampment when there is a reasonable belief that such encampment presents an immediate threat and/or an unreasonable risk of harm to life, public health, or safety, or public property which shall include, but is not limited to:

    1. unauthorized encampments directly adjacent to streets and moving vehicles;

    2. unauthorized encampments causing damage or potential damage to environmentally sensitive areas; or

3. unauthorized encampments where additional criminal activity beyond the unauthorized camping is reported and documented by the City.

C. Consistent with the noticing requirements of this section, the City shall expedite the outreach efforts for navigation and relocation assistance to services for any unauthorized encampment near schools, parks, and emergency shelters.

D. The City shall establish and maintain administrative policy and procedures that integrate housing-focused outreach and behavioral health services with the removal and prevention of encampments on public property while protecting the personal property rights of individuals subject to enforcement under this section. Any policy and procedure relating to the removal of encampments and subsequent disposition of personal property shall be denominated a "public rule" and adopted pursuant to the requirements of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Section 7. That Section 12.02.1010 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 8. That Section 12.02.1011 of the Spokane Municipal Code is repealed.

Section 9. The provisions of this ordinance shall only be enforceable on property or facilities under the jurisdiction of the Spokane Park Board or the Spokane Public Library Board of Trustees upon adoption by resolution by their respective boards.

Section 10. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

Section 11. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

Approved as to form:

City Clerk

City Attorney

Mayor

Date

Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council: **Committee:** Public Safety **Date:** 05/05/2025 **Committee Agenda type:** Discussion		**Date Rec'd**	5/2/2025
		Clerk's File #	ORD C36694
		Cross Ref #	
Council Meeting Date: 06/02/2025		**Project #**	
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	ZZAPPONE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0520 AN ORDINANCE REGARDING AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION		

Agenda Wording

This ordinance would recodify the existing prohibition on aggressive solicitation separately in a new section under SMC Chapter 10.60 if the existing Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference is repealed as a result the of the adoption of the obstructing access to and unauthorized camping upon public property ordinance that would streamline the Spokane Municipal Code regarding conduct on public property while preserving the principles of existing laws regarding Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference (SMC 10.60.010), Sitting, Lying on Sidewalk in a Designated Zone (SMC 10.60.020), Unauthorized Camping on Public Property (SMC 12.02.1010), and Removal of Unauthorized Encampments and Individuals Camps (SMC 12.02.10111.

Summary (Background)

There is a separate ordinance proposal regarding obstructing access to and unauthorized camping upon public property that would streamline the Spokane Municipal Code regarding conduct on public property while preserving the principles of existing laws regarding Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference (SMC 10.60.010), Sitting, Lying on Sidewalk in a Designated Zone (SMC 10.60.020), Unauthorized Camping on Public Property (SMC 12.02.1010), and Removal of Unauthorized Encampments and Individuals Camps (SMC 12.02.10111). Aggressive solicitation is regulated under SMC 10.60.010 - Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference. This ordinance will recodify the existing prohibition on aggressive solicitation separately in a new section under SMC Chapter 10.60 pending adoption of the proposed obstructing access to and unauthorized camping upon public property ordinance.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	SCOTT, ALEXANDER		
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	

ORDINANCE NO. C36694

An ordinance regarding aggressive solicitation; adopting new Sections 10.60.005 and 10.60.015 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, proposed Ordinances C36679 and C36693, if either is adopted, will streamline the Spokane Municipal Code regarding conduct on public property while preserving the principles of existing laws, including Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference (SMC 10.60.010), Sitting, Lying on Sidewalk in a Designated Zone (SMC 10.60.020), Unauthorized Camping on Public Property (SMC 12.02.1010), and Removal of Unauthorized Encampments and Individuals Camps (SMC 12.02.10111); and

WHEREAS, aggressive solicitation currently is regulated under SMC 10.60.010 – Pedestrian or Vehicular Interference, and such conduct would not be regulated if Ordinance C36693 is adopted; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance, if adopted, recodifies the existing prohibition on aggressive solicitation in a new section under SMC Chapter 10.60;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That there is adopted a new Section 10.60.005 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 10.60.005 Definitions

Term	**Definition**
Aggressive solicitation	Aggressive solicitation means to solicit anything of value and intentionally engage in conduct that would likely intimidate a reasonable person, including but not limited to touching, following, persistently soliciting anything of value after being refused, using violent or threatening language or gestures, or taking similar actions to induce compliance with the solicitation.
Solicit	Solicit and all derivative forms of “solicit” means to:

	a. ask, beg, or plead, whether orally, non-verbally, or in a written or printed manner, for the purpose of immediately receiving contributions, alms, charity, or gifts of items of value for oneself or another person; or b. either orally, non-verbally or in a written or printed manner, to sell or offer for immediate sale goods, services or publications; or c. to distribute without renumeration goods, services, or publications; or d. to solicit signatures on a petition or opinions for a survey.

Section 2. That there is adopted a new Section 10.60.015 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 10.60.015 Aggressive Solicitation

A. No person shall engage in aggressive solicitation in the city of Spokane, as defined in SMC 10.60.005.

B. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

C. This section shall not apply to any conduct that is constitutionally protected speech.

Section 3. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

Section 4. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors

or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/4/2025
Clerk's File #	ORD C36716
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL
Contact Name/Phone	CM BINGLE 625-6275
Contact E-Mail	JBINGLE@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	JBINGLE LNAVARRETE
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	0320 ORDINANCE RELATING TO AMENDMENTS OF TITLE 18 & HUMAN RIGHTS

Agenda Wording

An ordinance expanding the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of proposed changes to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and related provisions

Summary (Background)

The City established the Spokane Human Rights Commission in 1992 with the stated purpose of advising and making recommendations to the Spokane City Council on issues concerning human rights and discrimination as well as the implementation of the programs consistent with the needs of all residents. One of the specific powers and duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission identified in SMC 04.10.040 is to "make recommendations for public policy relating to human rights." To fulfill the spirit of the purpose of the Spokane Human Rights Commission and their powers and duties, it is necessary to confirm, in the municipal code, that the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission include review of any proposed ordinances amending Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and other provisions relating to discriminatory practices.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

The core mission of the SHRC is to ensure that city policies and practices do not have a disparate impact on historically marginalized communities. While the SHRC regularly provides policy recommendations to the City Council, it often does not have an opportunity to review legislation before the council takes it under consideration, esepcailly legislation affecting the core principles articualted in Title 18. .

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

No specific data collection is triggered by this ordinance, but rather this is a procedural change intended to ensure the SHRC has an opportunity to fulfill its mission to advise council on matters affecting historically marginalized communities.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

See response above.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

The ordinance ensures the spirit of the enabling ordinance creating the SHRC in 1992 is satisfied by a procedural change that guarantees it has a voice in significant legislation.

Council Subcommittee Review

Not yet reviewed by equity subcommittee or SHRC.

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

N/A

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List

ORD C36716 (Sponsor Substitution)

Strike the entirety of the ordinance and substitute the following in its place:

ORDINANCE NO. C-36716

An ordinance expanding the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of proposed changes to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and related provisions.

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane established the Spokane Human Rights Commission by ordinance C30424 in 1992 with the stated purpose of advising and making recommendations to the Spokane City Council on issues concerning human rights and discrimination as well as the implementation of the programs consistent with the needs of all residents; and

WHEREAS, one of the specific powers and duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission identified in SMC 04.10.040 is to "make recommendations for public policy relating to human rights" and;

WHEREAS, in order to fulfill the spirit of the purpose of the Spokane Human Rights Commission and their powers and duties, the City Council desires to amend the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of any proposed ordinances amending Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and other provisions relating to discriminatory practices; and

NOW THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That section 04.10.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 04.10.010 Purpose

The human rights commission advises and makes recommendations to the city council regarding issues related to human rights and unjust discrimination and the implementation of programs consistent with the needs of all residents of the City of Spokane. <u>The commission shall review all proposed ordinances modifying or expanding the provisions of Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code, as well as other provisions of the Spokane Municipal Code that regulate discriminatory practices and claims.</u>

Section 2. That section 04.10.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 04.10.040 Duties and Functions

The commission has the power and duty to:

A. adopt rules;

B. hold regular public meetings and keep a written record of its proceedings which is a public record;

C. serve as a complaint channel to which human rights grievances of all types can be reported;

D. maintain statistical data on incidents of human rights violations and make appropriate recommendations for correction;

E. conduct public hearings to receive citizen concerns about issues relating to human rights;

F. conduct and arrange for surveys, studies, and polls to factually determine problem areas and perceptions;

G. provide conflict management and dispute resolution services such as conciliation and mediation;

H. provide and arrange for victim assistance and support groups;

((A)) I. convene and develop work groups such as sub-committees, ad hoc committees, task forces, and coalitions consisting of concerned organizations, agencies, and individuals to achieve coordinated focus on priority problem areas;

J. provide and develop community education projects such as conferences, forums, and workshops in collaboration and co-sponsorship with organizations and other agencies;

K. conduct diversity training programs for public and private employers, citizen groups and agencies;

L. create a speaker's bureau to address cultural diversity issues;

M. publish a periodic newsletter on current events and special reports on studies and related findings and recommendations;

N. develop a mass media program consisting of the appropriate use of press releases, press conferences, public service announcements, and production;

O. make recommendations for public policy relating to human rights;

P. issue quarterly reports to the City Council concerning the number of complaints received by the City, the number and type of complaints referred to other entities

by the name of the entity, the number of complaints dismissed by the City without either investigation or referral, the number of complaints referred by the City to mediation and the number and type of results of those mediations, the number of complaints referred to the City Prosecutor and the resulting outcomes, and any other actions which the City Council determines to be helpful, provided that in no event will such reports contain personally-identifying information; and

Q. issue an annual report to the mayor and city council on the health of human rights along with achievements for the past year and goals for the coming year; and

R. provide guidance for the city's anti-discrimination efforts without limitation, including federal Title VI compliance efforts ((~~.~~)) ; and

S. review and comment on proposed ordinances amending Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code as well as other provisions of the Spokane Municipal Code that regulate discriminatory practices and claims. The Commission shall be provided a draft copy of each ordinance a minimum of 15 days prior to appearing on a Council committee agenda. The Commission shall provide its written comments to the Council no more than 45 days after receiving such ordinance. The Council may bypass this requirement pursuant to Section 01.01.080 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Section 3. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

Section 4. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

PASSED by the City Council on _____.

_____
Council President

Attest: Approved as to form:

City Clerk

Assistant City Attorney

Mayor

Date

Effective Date

Purpose of Substitution: Exempts emergency ordinances, clarifies that the Commission shall be provided ordinances 15 days prior to appearing on a committee agenda, gives the Commission 45 days to provide written comment to Council after receiving an ordinance.

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/2/2025		
Clerk's File #	ORD C36708		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	MAYOR	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	ADAM 6779	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	AMCDANIEL@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	ZZAPPONE BWILKERSON		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0520 DESIGNATED FESTIVAL STREETS ORDINANCE		

Agenda Wording

An ordinance relating to designated festival streets; adopting a new Section 12.08.060 to the Spokane Municipal Code.

Summary (Background)

The City seeks to identify and designate certain segments of streets that have historically facilitated closures for large pedestrian-oriented activities as "festival streets" to provide options to special events sponsors, identify and standardize general traffic control requirements and procedures, and reduce potential costs to event organizers and the City.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

N/A

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

N/A

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

N/A

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

N/A

Council Subcommittee Review

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Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	SCOTT, ALEXANDER		
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List
amcdaniel@spokanecity.org

ORDINANCE NO. C36708

An ordinance relating to designated festival streets; adopting a new Section 12.08.060 to the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, events such as festivals are essential for strengthening the quality of life for residents in our community and attracting visitors to Spokane;

WHEREAS, the City's Comprehensive Plan calls for the City to "support celebrations that enhance the community's identity and sense of place"; and

WHEREAS, the Spokane Downtown Plan calls for the City to "identify and reduce barriers to cultural events Downtown"; and

WHEREAS, the City seeks to identify and designate certain segments of streets that have historically facilitated closures for large pedestrian-oriented activities as "festival streets" to provide options to special events sponsors, identify and standardize general traffic control requirements and procedures, and reduce potential costs to event organizers and the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That there is adopted a new Section 12.08.060 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Section 12.08.060 Festival Streets Designated

A. It is a priority of the City of Spokane that special events primarily occur within Spokane Parks, however, the City may designate certain portions of City streets as "festival streets" to facilitate recurring temporary closure of vehicular traffic for large pedestrian-oriented festivals and special events that take place outside of Spokane Parks.

B. The following streets shall be considered festival streets to facilitate the recurring temporary closure of vehicle traffic for large pedestrian-oriented festivals and special events:

Street	Direction
Garland Avenue	from Monroe Street to Post Street
Howard Street	from the entrance of Riverfront Park to Cataldo Avenue
Howard Street	from Riverside Avenue to Main Avenue
Lincoln Street	from Garland Avenue to Walton Avenue
Main Avenue	from Browne Street to Division Street
Main Avenue	from Lincoln Street to Wall Street
Manito Boulevard	from Manito Park to Division Street

Market Street	from Broad Avenue to Bismark Avenue
Perry Street	from 9th Avenue to 12th Avenue
Post Street	from Sprague Avenue to Main Avenue
Post Street Bridge	from Spokane Falls Boulevard to Lincoln Street and Bridge Avenue
Pacific Avenue	from Chestnut Street to Elm Street
Spokane Falls Boulevard	From Lincoln Street to Monroe Street
Spokane Falls Boulevard	from Post Street to Wall Street
Summit Parkway	from Jefferson Lane to Cedar Street
Wall Street	from Main Avenue to Spokane Falls Boulevard

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the City to permit any special event or the closure of any designated festival street.

D. City staff shall develop policies and procedures to standardize the temporary closure of festival streets, including but not limited to coordination with Spokane Transit Authority.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council: **Committee:** Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025 **Committee Agenda type:** Discussion **Council Meeting Date:** 06/30/2025		**Date Rec'd**	5/22/2025
		Clerk's File #	ORD C36709
		Cross Ref #	
		Project #	
Submitting Dept	PLANNING & ECONOMIC	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	SPENCER 509-625-6097	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	SGARDNER@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	JBINGLE LNAVARRETE		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0650 – MFTE UPDATES TO ENCOURAGE LONG-TERM OCCUPANCY		

Agenda Wording

An ordinance to increase the contribution of MFTE-funded projects to the supply of long-term occupancy housing units by prohibiting short-term rentals in MFTE-funded projects.

Summary (Background)

The MFTE program currently allows units to operate as short-term rentals. Short-term rentals are not currently given the MFTE tax benefit, but they do reduce the project's contribution to the number of units available for long-term occupancy. It is also administratively burdensome to track and validate MFTE projects that include short term rentals. This ordinance prohibits short term rentals in any project receiving the MFTE benefit. It does not apply to existing MFTE contracts.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

This ordinance is intended to increase the number of units provided for long-term occupancy, which has positive benefits for all residents.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

n/a

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

n/a

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

n/a

Council Subcommittee Review

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	N/A

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head	BLACK, TIRRELL		
Division Director	MACDONALD, STEVEN		
Accounting Manager	ZOLLINGER, NICHOLAS		
Legal	PICCOLO, MIKE		
For the Mayor	PICCOLO, MIKE		

Distribution List	
	sgardner@spokanecity.org
smacdonald@spokanecity.org	amcdaniel@spokanecity.org
eking@spokanecity.org	

ORDINANCE NO C36709

An ordinance to ensure that housing development receiving public support is contributing to the availability of units providing long-term occupancy; modifying sections 08.15.020 and 08.15.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane has adopted a program to encourage new and rehabilitated multiple-unit dwellings in urban centers ("MFTE") pursuant to RCW 84.14; and

WHEREAS, a stated purpose of the MFTE program is to encourage more multi-family housing opportunities, including affordable housing opportunities; and

WHEREAS, some MFTE projects use housing units for short-term rentals; and

WHEREAS, even though short-term rental units are removed from the MFTE benefit, they don't contribute to the City's long-term occupancy needs; and

WHEREAS, combining short-term rental units with MFTE projects requires significant staff resources for annual verification and processing above and beyond unmixed MFTE projects; and

WHEREAS, existing MFTE contracts are not impacted by this ordinance; -- Now, Therefore,

The City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. Findings of Fact. The recitals set forth above are hereby adopted as the City Council findings in support of the adoption of this ordinance.

Section 2. Purpose. The purpose of this ordinance is to ensure that tax benefits granted through the MFTE program result in an increase in units providing long-term occupancy.

Section 3. That SMC Section 08.15.020 is amended as follows:

Section 08.15.020 Definitions

As used in this chapter:

A. "affordable housing" means residential housing that is rented by a person or household whose monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, do not exceed thirty percent of the household's monthly income.

1. For the purposes of housing intended for owner occupancy, "affordable housing" means residential housing that is within the means of low or moderate-income households;

B. "assessor" means the Spokane county assessor;
C. "council" means the Spokane city council;
D. "director" means the director of the City's planning department or any other City office, department or agency that shall succeed to its functions with respect to this chapter, or their authorized designee;
E. “household” means a single person, family or unrelated persons living together;
F. ”low-income household” means a single person, family or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is at or below eighty percent of the median family income adjusted for family size, for the county, city, or metropolitan statistical area where the project is located, as reported by the United States department of housing and urban development.
G. “moderate-income household” means a single person, family or unrelated persons living together whose adjusted income is more than eighty percent but is at or below one hundred fifteen percent of the median family income adjusted for family size, for the county, city, or metropolitan statistical area where the project is located, as reported by the United States department of housing and urban development.
H. "multi-family housing" means a building or group of buildings having four or more dwelling units designed for permanent residential occupancy resulting from new construction or rehabilitation or conversion of vacant, underutilized or substandard buildings to multi-family housing and does not include transient accommodations, including hotels, motels or short-term rentals regulated under Chapter 10.52 SMC, Chapter 17C.316 SMC or other applicable regulations;
I. "owner" means the property owner of record;
J. "permanent residential occupancy" means multi-family housing that provides either rental or owner occupancy on a nontransient basis.

    1. This includes owner-occupied or rental accommodation that is leased for a period of at least one month.
    2. This excludes ((~~hotels and motels that predominately offer rental accommodation on a daily or weekly basis and short-term rentals regulated under Chapter 10.52 SMC, Chapter 17C.316 SMC or other applicable regulations~~)) <u>transient lodging as defined herein</u>.

K. "rehabilitation improvements" means modifications to an existing:

    1. structure the residential portion of which has been vacant for at least twelve months prior to application for exemption under this chapter, that are made to achieve a condition of substantial compliance with the applicable building and construction codes contained in Title 11 SMC and all applicable uniform codes adopted pursuant to Title 11 SMC; or
    2. occupied residential structure or mixed use structure that contains occupied residential units, that add at least four multifamily housing units;

L. "residential targeted area" means an area within an urban center that has been so designated by the council pursuant to this chapter;

M. "substantial compliance" means compliance with the applicable building and construction codes contained in Title 11 SMC and all applicable uniform codes adopted pursuant to Title 11 SMC that is typically required for rehabilitation as opposed to new construction;

N. “transient lodging” means units offered for rental accommodation on a daily or weekly basis or short-term rentals as defined in SMC 17C.316.020(A) and as regulated under SMC Chapter 10.52, SMC Chapter 17C.316 or other applicable regulations.

((~~N~~))O. "urban center" means a compact identifiable district where urban residents may obtain a variety of products and services and which must contain:

1. several existing or previous, or both, business establishments that may include but are not limited to shops, offices, banks, restaurants, governmental agencies;
2. adequate public facilities including streets, sidewalks, lighting, transit, domestic water and sanitary sewer systems; and
3. a mixture of uses and activities that may include housing, recreation and cultural activities in association with either commercial or office, or both, use.

Section 4. That SMC Section 08.15.040 is amended as follows:

Section 08.15.040 Project Eligibility

To be eligible for exemption from property taxation under this chapter, the property must satisfy all of the following requirements:

A. The property must be located in a residential targeted area of an urban center.

B. The project must be multifamily housing consisting of at least four dwelling units within a residential structure or group of structures or as part of a mixed-use development in which at least fifty percent of the space within such residential structure or mixed-use development is intended for permanent residential occupancy.

C. For new construction, a minimum of four new dwelling units must be created; for rehabilitation or conversion of existing occupied structures, a minimum of four additional dwelling units must be added. Existing multifamily vacant housing that has been vacant for twelve months or more does not have to provide additional multifamily units.

D. For rehabilitation or conversion of an existing building: the residential portion of the building fails to comply with one or more standards of the applicable building or

housing codes, and the rehabilitation improvements shall achieve a condition of compliance with the applicable building and construction codes, or the building has been vacant for at least a year. If the property proposed to be rehabilitated is not vacant, an applicant shall provide each existing tenant housing of comparable size, quality and price and a reasonable opportunity to relocate.

At the time of application for a MFTE Conditional Agreement, the applicant will provide a letter attesting and documenting how the existing tenant(s) were/will be provided comparable housing and opportunities to relocate. The comparable housing requirements to be included in the MFTE Conditional Agreement:

1. The existing residential tenant(s) are to be provided housing of a comparable size and quality at a rent level meeting the Washington State definition of affordable to their income level. Specifically, RCW 84.14.010 defines "affordable housing" as residential housing that is rented by a person or household whose monthly housing costs, including utilities other than telephone, do not exceed thirty (30) percent of the household's monthly income. The duration of this requirement will be the length of the tenant's current lease plus one year.

E. The project must comply with all applicable zoning requirements, land use regulations, design review requirements and building and housing code requirements contained in the Spokane Municipal Code at the time of new construction, rehabilitation or conversion.

F. Permanent Residential Occupancy Required.

1. The project shall make available all residential dwelling units for permanent residential occupancy. No residential dwelling unit shall operate as transient lodging for the entire duration of the exemption period.
2. Projects for which a contract under this chapter was approved prior to adoption of this ordinance and for which a residential dwelling unit is in use as duly permitted transient lodging may continue to operate, subject to the following conditions:

    a. If the permit expires for the transient lodging, it shall not be re-established for the duration of the contract; and
    b. Permits for new transient lodging above and beyond any pre-existing permits shall not be issued for the remainder of the contract.

Section 5. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance.

Section 6. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; modifying time-based wording to conform with the date of this ordinance's adoption; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

Passed by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
Assistant City Attorney

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/4/2025		
Clerk's File #	ORD C36715		
Cross Ref #			
Project #			
Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL	**Bid #**	
Contact Name/Phone	CM DILLON 625-6254	**Requisition #**	
Contact E-Mail	PDILLON@SPOKANECITY.ORG		
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance		
Council Sponsor(s)	PDILLON MCATHCART		
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO		
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO	**Public Works?** NO	
Agenda Item Name	0320 ORDINANCE CREATING PROCESS FOR HONORARY NAMING OF STREETS		

Agenda Wording

An Ordinance of the City of Spokane establishing an Honorary Roadway Naming program and enacting a new chapter 12.14 to Title 12 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Summary (Background)

An ordinance adopting a process to submit an application for the creation of an honorary roadway and sign. This is an opportunity for current or former City of Spokane residents who have made significant contributions to the City, State or the USA, to be recognized and honored.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

There should be no impacts to historically excluded communities. The honorary roadway naming ordinance will accept applications from any individual or organization, and will be open to nominations regarding individuals of all backgrounds and ethnicities.

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

There is no specific requirement in the ordinance to report on the program or its effects, but records will be kept of all applications as required by public records law and and city records retention practices.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

See above. There is no specific requirement in the ordinance to report on the program or its effects, but records will be kept of all applications as required by public records law and and city records retention practices.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

None identified. However, the program is consistent with City policies and practices relating to naming of monuments and city property, including Title 18.10.

Council Subcommittee Review

Not applicable

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

Costs of administering program and installation of honorary signage are expected to be recouped from program applicants.

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Program Revenue

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List

ORDINANCE NO. C36715

An Ordinance of the City of Spokane establishing an Honorary Roadway Naming program and enacting a new chapter 12.14 to Title 12 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, honorary roadway signs provide an opportunity to recognize current or former Spokane residents who have made significant contributions to the City, State of Washington, or the United States of America, and to honor significant community events; and

WHEREAS, honorary roadway names have been applied successfully in other communities; and

WHEREAS, the concept of establishing honorary roadway names in addition to legal street names serves the stated purpose of recognizing individuals from the City; and

WHEREAS, the proposed honorary roadway names program supplements the permanent street name procedures and does not change any permanent street name designation, nor does it require residents and businesses fronting on the street to change their address, and therefore it does not implicate the requirement for Plan Commission review under Section 128 of the Spokane City Charter; and

WHEREAS, Spokane currently allows citizens to request a change to the official name of a city roadway; however, the City Council may determine if the change is an honorary designation or a permanent name change; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has developed specific criteria and parameters required for an honorary roadway designation to be made;

NOW, THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That there is enacted a new chapter 12.14 of the Spokane Municipal Code to read as follows:

Chapter 12.14 Honorary Naming of Roadways

Section 12.14.010 Purpose, Goals, and Intent
Section 12.14.020 Applicability
Section 12.14.030 Definitions
Section 12.14.040 Administration

Section 12.14.050 Honorary Roadway Application and Guidelines
Section 12.14.060 Signage of Honorary Roadways

Section 12.14.010 Purpose, Goals, and Intent

A. The purpose and intent of this chapter is to establish a uniform method for honorary roadway naming for streets in the City of Spokane.

B. The goals of this chapter are as follows:

1. To provide for a process to recognize current or former Spokane residents who have made significant contributions to the City of Spokane, State of Washington or the United States of America.
2. To ensure that roadway name designations are “honorary” and at the discretion of the Spokane City Council.
3. To ensure that roadways continue to retain their official name and remain easily identifiable, and to prevent confusion between official roadway names and honorary names.
4. To ensure that honorary roadway name designations are accepted by the community, consistent with City values.
5. To ensure that the City maximizes the benefit of significant community events by offering temporary, honorary roadway designations.

Section 12.14.020 Applicability

This chapter applies to all public roadways within the City of Spokane. The Spokane City Council may assign honorary roadway names as necessary to further the purpose of this chapter. This chapter shall not be construed to modify the process for permanent naming of roadways under Title 17D of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Section 12.14.030 Definitions

The term “roadway” shall mean any public highway, or part thereof, located within the limits of cities and towns, except alleys, and shall include City Streets as defined in Section 16A.04.100 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Section 12.14.040 Administration

The Development Services Center shall administer the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise provided for herein.

Section 12.14.050 Honorary Roadway Application and Guidelines

A. Designation of an honorary roadway name shall comply with the requirements of this chapter and, to the extent possible, with the roadway type designations in Section 17D.050A.040.U.

B. Any resident of the City, or organization whose principal place of business is situated in the City, may submit an application to have a City roadway or roadway designated in honor of an individual (the “nominee”). The Development Services Center shall review the proposed honorary roadway name for compliance with all of the following guidelines:

1. The nominee must reside or have resided in Spokane for a significant period of time.
2. The nominee must have made substantial contributions through cultural, humanitarian, historic or military achievements.
3. There must be a clear geographic relationship between the proposed roadway and the nominee.
4. The proposed honorary roadway name shall not duplicate any existing name or be similar either phonetically or in spelling to any other honorary or actual roadway name.
5. Honorary designation of a roadway shall not exceed a five (5) block long section of the roadway;
6. The number of designations per fiscal year will be at City Council discretion;
7. An honorary designation and roadway sign will remain in effect for up to four (4) years after installation;
8. At the end of the four (4) year period, the city will remove the honorary sign and make it available to the applicant.

C. As an alternative to honorary roadway names for individuals in subsection B above, any resident of the City, or organization whose principal place of business is situated in the City, may submit an application to have a City roadway or roadway designated in honor of a significant community event (the “community event”) The Development Services Center shall review the proposed honorary roadway name for compliance with all of the following guidelines:

1. The community event must be projected to attract 10,000 or more persons during the life of the event.
2. There must be a clear geographic relationship between the proposed roadway and the community event.
3. The proposed honorary roadway name shall not duplicate any existing name or be similar either phonetically or in spelling to any other honorary or actual roadway name.
4. Honorary designation of a roadway shall not exceed a five (5) block long section of the roadway.
5. The number of honorary designations for community events per fiscal year will be at City Council discretion.
6. An honorary designation and roadway sign will remain in effect for up to four (4) weeks after installation.

D. Application Process

1. Applicants shall complete and submit an application to the City of Spokane Development Services Center in the form prepared by the Center.
2. An application proposing an honorary roadway name shall include the following:
    a. The application fee as established by the Development Services Center, which fee shall not exceed the actual cost to review the application.
    b. The signature of a council member in whose council district the roadway is located.
    c. A petition signed by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the property owners abutting the roadway proposed for the honorary roadway name stating the property owners' support for the proposed honorary roadway name.
    d. A statement explaining how the individual or community event proposed to be honored with an honorary roadway name qualifies under the guidelines of this policy.
    e. A statement indicating which segment or blocks of the roadway shall be designated with an honorary name.
1. Following determination by the Development Services Center that an

application is complete and meets the guidelines set forth in this section, the Center shall:

a. distribute the application to the Streets Department and public safety departments for comment.

b. Calculate and provide to the applicant the projected cost of manufacturing and installing honorary signage, as well the amount needed to cover the projected cost of removing signage at the expiration of the designation period (the "Project Cost") .

c. Upon completion of review of the application, the Development Services Center shall forward the application to the City Council with any recommendations and comments.

E. Upon receipt of the application, the City Council shall consider the application within thirty (30) days, and either approve, modify, reject the application or return it to the Development Service Center with requests for additional documentation or review.

F. Upon approval of the application by the City Council, the applicant shall have 60 days to remit the Project Cost to the City.

G. The Director of the Development Services Center is authorized to promulgate rules for the administration of the honorary roadway program.

Section 12.14.060 Signage of Honorary Roadways

Signage for honorary roadway names shall conform to all of the following requirements:

A. Honorary signs will be distinctive in size and color from the official roadway name sign and will be installed below the official roadway name sign. The applicant will be responsible for the cost of the materials and installation of the honorary roadway sign.

B. The signage shall be silver lettering on blue background.

C. Sign(s) will be installed and removed by City crews.

D. The number of designations per fiscal year will be at City Council discretion.

E. An honorary designation and roadway sign will remain in effect for up to four (4) years after installation. At the end of the effective period, the city will remove the honorary sign at the applicant's expense and make it available to the applicant.

Section 2. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of

competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

Section 3. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

PASSED by the City Council on _____

_____
Council President

Attest:

_____
City Clerk

_____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

_____
Date

_____
Effective Date

Agenda Sheet for City Council:

Committee: Urban Experience **Date:** 06/09/2025

Committee Agenda type: Discussion

Council Meeting Date: 06/30/2025

Date Rec'd	6/4/2025
Clerk's File #	ORD C36716
Cross Ref #	
Project #	
Bid #	
Requisition #	

Submitting Dept	CITY COUNCIL
Contact Name/Phone	CM BINGLE 625-6275
Contact E-Mail	JBINGLE@SPOKANECITY.ORG
Agenda Item Type	First Reading Ordinance
Council Sponsor(s)	JBINGLE LNAVARRETE
Sponsoring at Administrators Request	NO
Lease? NO	**Grant Related?** NO **Public Works?** NO
Agenda Item Name	0320 ORDINANCE RELATING TO AMENDMENTS OF TITLE 18 & HUMAN RIGHTS

Agenda Wording

An ordinance expanding the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of proposed changes to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and related provisions

Summary (Background)

The City established the Spokane Human Rights Commission in 1992 with the stated purpose of advising and making recommendations to the Spokane City Council on issues concerning human rights and discrimination as well as the implementation of the programs consistent with the needs of all residents. One of the specific powers and duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission identified in SMC 04.10.040 is to "make recommendations for public policy relating to human rights." To fulfill the spirit of the purpose of the Spokane Human Rights Commission and their powers and duties, it is necessary to confirm, in the municipal code, that the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission include review of any proposed ordinances amending Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and other provisions relating to discriminatory practices.

What impacts would the proposal have on historically excluded communities?

The core mission of the SHRC is to ensure that city policies and practices do not have a disparate impact on historically marginalized communities. While the SHRC regularly provides policy recommendations to the City Council, it often does not have an opportunity to review legislation before the council takes it under consideration, esepcailly legislation affecting the core principles articualted in Title 18. .

How will data be collected, analyzed, and reported concerning the effect of the program/policy by racial, ethnic, gender identity, national origin, income level, disability, sexual orientation, or other existing disparities?

No specific data collection is triggered by this ordinance, but rather this is a procedural change intended to ensure the SHRC has an opportunity to fulfill its mission to advise council on matters affecting historically marginalized communities.

How will data be collected regarding the effectiveness of this program, policy, or product to ensure it is the right solution?

See response above.

Describe how this proposal aligns with current City Policies, including the Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Action Plan, Capital Improvement Program, Neighborhood Master Plans, Council Resolutions, and others?

The ordinance ensures the spirit of the enabling ordinance creating the SHRC in 1992 is satisfied by a procedural change that guarantees it has a voice in significant legislation.

Council Subcommittee Review

Not yet reviewed by equity subcommittee or SHRC.

Fiscal Impact	
Approved in Current Year Budget?	N/A
Total Cost	**$**
Current Year Cost	**$**
Subsequent Year(s) Cost	**$**

Narrative

N/A

Amount		**Budget Account**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**
Select	**$**	**#**

Funding Source	N/A
Funding Source Type	Select

Is this funding source sustainable for future years, months, etc?

Expense Occurrence	

Other budget impacts (revenue generating, match requirements, etc.)

Approvals		**Additional Approvals**	
Dept Head			
Division Director			
Accounting Manager	BUSTOS, KIM		
Legal	SCHOEDEL, ELIZABETH		
For the Mayor			

Distribution List

ORD C36716 (Sponsor Substitution)

Strike the entirety of the ordinance and substitute the following in its place:

ORDINANCE NO. C-36716

An ordinance expanding the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of proposed changes to Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and related provisions.

WHEREAS, the City of Spokane established the Spokane Human Rights Commission by ordinance C30424 in 1992 with the stated purpose of advising and making recommendations to the Spokane City Council on issues concerning human rights and discrimination as well as the implementation of the programs consistent with the needs of all residents; and

WHEREAS, one of the specific powers and duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission identified in SMC 04.10.040 is to "make recommendations for public policy relating to human rights" and;

WHEREAS, in order to fulfill the spirit of the purpose of the Spokane Human Rights Commission and their powers and duties, the City Council desires to amend the duties of the Spokane Human Rights Commission to include automatic review of any proposed ordinances amending Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code and other provisions relating to discriminatory practices; and

NOW THEREFORE, the City of Spokane does ordain:

Section 1. That section 04.10.010 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 04.10.010 Purpose

The human rights commission advises and makes recommendations to the city council regarding issues related to human rights and unjust discrimination and the implementation of programs consistent with the needs of all residents of the City of Spokane. <u>The commission shall review all proposed ordinances modifying or expanding the provisions of Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code, as well as other provisions of the Spokane Municipal Code that regulate discriminatory practices and claims.</u>

Section 2. That section 04.10.040 of the Spokane Municipal Code is amended to read as follows:

Section 04.10.040 Duties and Functions

The commission has the power and duty to:

A. adopt rules;

B. hold regular public meetings and keep a written record of its proceedings which is a public record;

C. serve as a complaint channel to which human rights grievances of all types can be reported;

D. maintain statistical data on incidents of human rights violations and make appropriate recommendations for correction;

E. conduct public hearings to receive citizen concerns about issues relating to human rights;

F. conduct and arrange for surveys, studies, and polls to factually determine problem areas and perceptions;

G. provide conflict management and dispute resolution services such as conciliation and mediation;

H. provide and arrange for victim assistance and support groups;

((A)) I. convene and develop work groups such as sub-committees, ad hoc committees, task forces, and coalitions consisting of concerned organizations, agencies, and individuals to achieve coordinated focus on priority problem areas;

J. provide and develop community education projects such as conferences, forums, and workshops in collaboration and co-sponsorship with organizations and other agencies;

K. conduct diversity training programs for public and private employers, citizen groups and agencies;

L. create a speaker's bureau to address cultural diversity issues;

M. publish a periodic newsletter on current events and special reports on studies and related findings and recommendations;

N. develop a mass media program consisting of the appropriate use of press releases, press conferences, public service announcements, and production;

O. make recommendations for public policy relating to human rights;

P. issue quarterly reports to the City Council concerning the number of complaints received by the City, the number and type of complaints referred to other entities

by the name of the entity, the number of complaints dismissed by the City without either investigation or referral, the number of complaints referred by the City to mediation and the number and type of results of those mediations, the number of complaints referred to the City Prosecutor and the resulting outcomes, and any other actions which the City Council determines to be helpful, provided that in no event will such reports contain personally-identifying information; and

Q. issue an annual report to the mayor and city council on the health of human rights along with achievements for the past year and goals for the coming year; and

R. provide guidance for the city's anti-discrimination efforts without limitation, including federal Title VI compliance efforts ((~~.~~)) ; and

S. review and comment on proposed ordinances amending Title 18 of the Spokane Municipal Code as well as other provisions of the Spokane Municipal Code that regulate discriminatory practices and claims. The Commission shall be provided a draft copy of each ordinance a minimum of 15 days prior to appearing on a Council committee agenda. The Commission shall provide its written comments to the Council no more than 45 days after receiving such ordinance. The Council may bypass this requirement pursuant to Section 01.01.080 of the Spokane Municipal Code.

Section 3. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance should be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality thereof shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance.

Section 4. Clerical Errors. Upon approval by the city attorney, the city clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance, including scrivener's errors or clerical mistakes; references to other local, state, or federal laws, rules, or regulations; or numbering or referencing of ordinances or their sections and subsections.

PASSED by the City Council on _____.

_____
Council President

Attest: Approved as to form:

City Clerk

Assistant City Attorney

Mayor

Date

Effective Date

Purpose of Substitution: Exempts emergency ordinances, clarifies that the Commission shall be provided ordinances 15 days prior to appearing on a committee agenda, gives the Commission 45 days to provide written comment to Council after receiving an ordinance.