

Appendix 4

Capital Facilities Plan

Background

As part of PlanSpokane 2046, the Periodic Update to the Comprehensive Plan, a new Capital Facilities Plan has been drafted with the purpose of guiding the coordination of anticipated growth and the development of crucial services like water systems and sanitary sewer systems, stormwater facilities, schools, parks, public safety and utilities.



CITY OF SPOKANE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

PlanSpokane 2046

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Introduction

Capital Facilities and Utilities provide services that are essential to a community and its ability to grow. Capital facilities include, at a minimum, water systems, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater facilities, reclaimed water facilities, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and police and fire protection facilities. Utilities consist of electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines. The purpose of this chapter is to guide the coordination of anticipated growth and development of these crucial services.

The Capital Facilities Element, as required by the Growth Management Act (GMA), consists of three main parts. The first is the Capital Facilities Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan, which provides the guiding framework for capital facilities management and growth through goals and policies. Second is the Capital Facilities Plan, which is the twenty-year facilities plan and level of service standards. Third is the Capital Improvement Program which is a six-year budget and implementation plan for capital facilities.

Capital Facilities Plan

This Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) provides a long-range work program for capital facilities, carries out the intent of the Comprehensive Plan, and gives further direction to implement the plan. The CFP contains an inventory of existing and proposed capital facilities, establishes level of service (LOS) standards, identifies long-range facility service capacities and projected deficiencies, and outlines the actions necessary to meet such deficiencies. If a department or organization has prepared a separate plan that provides a more detailed analysis of these elements, the CFP will direct the reader to those plans.

Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a CFP implementation tool that identifies public facilities needed within the next six years. The CIP fulfills the GMA requirement for a six-year financing plan, outlining the amount of funding required and its source. The CIP is reviewed for consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and is updated by the Plan Commission and adopted by the City Council annually.

Background and Key Issues

The services provided by capital facilities and utilities are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of community residents. Services should meet the demand for future population growth and ensure that efforts to provide for that growth do not degrade or diminish services to existing users, and the location of capital facilities and utilities should be coordinated to support planned development.

Capital improvements and operations demand significant resources, and it is important to manage these resources effectively. Efficiencies can be gained through greater coordination among service providers and jurisdictions, planned patterns of development, and by using capital facilities and services to serve multiple purposes. Careful planning of capital facilities and utilities is needed to achieve such efficiencies.

The GMA provides very specific guidance as to the planning of capital facilities and utilities, stating directly that growth should be focused in areas where existing capacity and facilities exist, as well as the requirement for “concurrency.” Concurrency assures that those public facilities and services necessary to support development are adequate to serve that development without decreasing service levels below locally established minimum standards. Developed pursuant to these requirements, the City of Spokane’s planning for capital facilities and utilities is a complicated process that involves ongoing collaboration among numerous departments and agencies. It includes the Capital Facilities Element, the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), as well as the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Not all capital facilities and utilities are owned and operated by the City of Spokane. Some are owned and operated by private companies, while others are owned and operated by different public entities, such as school districts. Furthermore, the geographical boundaries of service providers rarely correspond to the City’s borders, which change continually through annexation.

Explanation of Planning Goals/Levels of Service (LOS) Standards

Planning Goals and Level of Service Standards measure the quality and quantity of public facilities and services that are provided to the community, factors that significantly contribute to the community’s quality of life. Service providers establish Planning Goals and Levels of Service to identify future capacities of capital facilities, projected deficiencies, and the necessary improvements to serve new growth while still maintaining service levels that will meet the desires of the community, state, and federal requirements. Where quantitative levels of service are difficult to assess, or have little meaning to the end user, planning goals may be adopted that clearly indicate the expected quality of service provided to the community. Minimum levels of service are only required for those capital facilities that are necessary for development.

Future Demand

Level of service standards and capacity analysis are based on population projections adopted by the Spokane Board of County Commissioners in June of 2024¹. Information provided by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) was used to

¹ Spokane Board of County Commissioners Resolution 2024-0180.

determine an appropriate population growth forecast to help predict the number of new users that may increase demand on existing facilities.

Based on regional planning and adopted population forecasts, the City of Spokane is planning to accommodate a population increase of approximately 20,859 new people by the end of 2046². If the population increases according to these numbers, the total City of Spokane population will be 236,698 in 2046. Public services, as well as service providers, must plan for this growth to ensure facilities and services meet the needs of the community as it grows. Some implementation plans for specific services may have been adopted before this update to the comprehensive plan and use different population projections. As the city's population has not exceeded the projections within these plans, they are still applicable.

*Table CFP - 1, Types and Providers of Capital Facilities and Utilities.*³

Service Type	Service Provider	Facility Plan(s)	Contact Information
Fire and Emergency Services (Map CFP-01)	City of Spokane Fire Department	City of Spokane Six- Year Capital Improvement Program	Fire Station 1 44 W. Riverside Ave. Spokane, WA 99201 509.625.7000
		2023 Spokane Fire Department Capital Facilities Plan Project	
Law Enforcement (Map CFP-02)	City of Spokane Police Department	City of Spokane Six- Year Capital Improvement Program	Police Headquarters 1100 W. Mallon Ave. Spokane, WA 99260 509.625.4001
Libraries (Map CFP-03)	City of Spokane Public Libraries	Spokane Public Library's 2016 Facilities and Future Service Plan	Central Library 906 W. Main Ave. Spokane, WA 99201 509.444.5300

² Spokane Board of County Commissioners Resolutions 2024-0348, 2025-0033, and 2026-0375.

³ For Spokane County Capital Facilities, please refer to the Spokane County's Capital Facilities Plan.

Service Type	Service Provider	Facility Plan(s)	Contact Information
Parks and Natural Lands (Map CFP-04)	City of Spokane Parks and Recreation	City of Spokane Parks and Natural Lands Master Plan	City Hall, Fifth Floor 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. Spokane, WA 99201 509.625.6200
Wastewater Management (Map CFP-05)	City of Spokane Public Works	Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program	City Hall, Second Floor 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. Spokane, WA 99201 509.625.6505
		City of Spokane Stormwater Management Program	
		City of Spokane Wastewater Facilities Plan (2014)	
		City of Spokane Integrated Clean Water Plan	
Schools (Map CFP-06)	Spokane Public Schools	Each school district maintains their own capital facility plan.	Spokane Public Schools 200 N. Bernard Spokane, WA 99201 509.354.5900
	Mead School District		2323 E Farwell Rd Mead, WA 99021 509.465.6000
	Cheney School District		12414 S. Andrus Road Cheney, WA 99004 509.559.4599
Solid Waste	City of Spokane Public Works	Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program	City Hall, Second Floor 808 W. Spokane Falls

Service Type	Service Provider	Facility Plan(s)	Contact Information
		Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System: Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.	Blvd. Spokane, WA 99201 509.625.6505
Water (Map CFP-07)	City of Spokane Public Works	Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program	City Hall, Second Floor 808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. Spokane, WA 99201 509.625.6505
		City of Spokane 2016 Water System Plan	
	North Spokane Irrigation #8		7221 N Regal Spokane, WA 99217 509.467.6727
	Spokane County Water District (SCWD) #3		1225 N. Yardley Street Spokane, WA 99212 509.536.0121
	Whitworth Water District #2		17401 North Newport Road Mead, WA 99021 509.466.0550
	Orchard Avenue Irrigation District #6		8101 E Buckeye Spokane, WA 99212 509.926.4563
Utilities (Map CFP-08)	Avista Corporation	2025 Integrated Resource Plan	1411 E Mission Ave Spokane, WA 99252 800.227.9187
	Inland Power and Light Company		10110 W Hallett Road Spokane, WA 99224 509.747.7151

Table CFP - 2, Capital Facility Planning Goals/Levels of Service.

Service Type	Planning Goals/Level of Service
Fire and Emergency Medical Services	11:00 min – non-emergency / non-life threatening - 90% of the time 8:30 min – emergency / potentially life-threatening -90% of the time 8:30 min – priority fire incident – 90% of the time 11:00 min – Effective Fire Force on Structure fires (16 personnel) – 90% of the time For updates to the Level of Service and annual reporting please refer to Spokane Fire Department Annual Reports.
Law Enforcement	The Spokane Police Department’s intended level of service is to provide police response to appropriate calls within a reasonable amount of time, based on priorities related to safety, property damage, and nuisance calls.
Libraries	Spokane Public Library Vision 2030 established strategic directions for their operations that include: • Be the Resource ○ We spark curiosity by supporting learning at every stage of life. ○ We champion literacy as the foundation for opportunity and participation. ○ We expand access so everyone can use the tools, technology, and knowledge they need. • Be the Platform ○ We create welcoming spaces where people feel safe, included, and able to be themselves. ○ We bring neighbors together to connect, collaborate, and build community. ○ We showcase Spokane’s stories, creativity, and diverse voices. • Be Responsible ○ We plan for the future so the library—and Spokane—can succeed for generations. ○ We lead by example through sustainability and stewardship. ○ We use public resources wisely and transparently.

Service Type	Planning Goals/Level of Service
	See Spokane Public Libraries Facilities and Future Service Plan
Parks	The Spokane Parks and Natural Lands Plan identifies metrics by which level of service standards are measured including: • Acreage of park land per capita, • Distribution of parks, • Quality of parks, • Facility and program needs, and • Sustainability
Schools	Level of Service standards are established by individual school districts. Please contact the appropriate school district for more information.
Solid Waste	The current Level of Service (LOS) for solid waste collection is 0.4 tons (800 pounds) per capita.
Recycling	Same as Solid Waste
Water	Minimum level of service standards are established in the Spokane Countywide Planning Policies. According to these policies, distribution pipelines must be designed to deliver sufficient water to meet peak customer demands (peak hourly demand), this period occurring over a range of a few minutes to several hours.
Wastewater	The level of service (LOS) for sanitary sewage processing is 100 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). This means Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF) must plan to accommodate 100 gallons of sanitary sewage per day for every person in its service area.
Stormwater	Same as Wastewater
Utilities	Private utilities are under directive by their licensing agency and franchise agreements to provide a specific level of service to their service area. In many instances, this regulating agency is the Washington Utility and Transportation Commission (UTC). Services are provided on an "on demand basis." Any new development within a service provider's area must be served.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Spokane Fire Department (SFD) serves the City of Spokane with a full range of “all-risk” fire suppression and Emergency Medical Services (EMS), as well as prevention and risk-reduction activities. Map CFP-01, Fire Stations & Management Zones, shows the location of city fire stations staffed and maintained by the SFD.

The fire department provides first response Emergency Medical Services (EMS) throughout the city for Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS). All firefighters assigned to the City of Spokane’s 16 fire stations are cross trained at the Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) level to provide a BLS function or trained to a paramedic level to provide ALS care.

When someone calls 911 for medical help, the closest, most appropriate SFD unit is dispatched. SFD can respond in several different types of vehicles. SFD personnel may respond on a fire apparatus because they have multiple responsibilities – fire, rescue, and EMS, and might be called to another type of emergency at a moment’s notice. If a patient needs advanced treatment, fire department paramedics can perform advanced life support functions, as well as administer IVs and medication. A private ambulance company is currently under contract with the City of Spokane to provide transportation of 9-1-1 patients to medical facilities.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

The SFD utilizes 16 fire stations, all staffed on a full-time basis. Staffed front-line equipment includes 13 engines, two quints, three ladders/towers, and one attack unit.

Additionally, numerous apparatuses are cross-staffed by station personnel including: one heavy rescue unit, one hazardous materials unit, one technical rescue unit, two marine rescue units, eight brush units, and one command/rehab vehicle. The Fire Department maintains a reserve apparatus fleet of five engines and one ladder/tower.

Table CFP - 3, Spokane Fire Department Structures.

Facility Name	Address	Size (square feet)
Buildings		
Station 1	44 West Riverside Avenue	31,284
Station 2	1001 East North Foothills Drive	6,791
Station 3	1713 West Indiana Avenue	6,791

Facility Name	Address	Size (square feet)
Station 4	1515 West 1st Avenue	6,651
Station 5	115 West Eagle Ridge Boulevard	4,100
Station 6	1615 South Spotted Road	5,077
Station 7	1901 East First Avenue	6,544
Station 8	1608 North Rebecca Street	6,791
Station 9	1722 South Bernard Street	6,791
Station 11	3214 South Perry Street	6,791
Station 13	1118 West Wellesley Avenue	6,791
Station 14	1807 South Ray Street	6,791
Station 15	2120 East Wellesley Avenue	6,724
Station 16	5225 North Assembly	6,791
Station 17	5121 West Lowell Road	6,791
Station 18	120 N. Lincoln Road	8,083
Dispatch	1620 North Rebecca	21,200
Field House	1614 North Rebecca	26,126
Training Center	1618 North Rebecca	16,307
Shop	1610 North Rebecca	13,366
Burn Building	1616 North Rebecca	3,215
Total Buildings		21 (220,067 square feet)

Table CFP - 4, Spokane Fire Department Vehicles and Apparatus.

Fire Apparatus	Location	Number of Units
Engines: Pumper/ Ladders; Attack Unit		
Front Line Engine	Station 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	13
Attack Unit	Station 5	1
Quint	Station 11, 13	2
Reserve Engines	Various Locations	5
Total Engines		21
Ladders		
Front Line Ladder	Station 1, 4	2
Front Line Tower	Station 2	1
Reserve Tower	Fire Station	1
Total Ladders		4
Specialty Vehicles		
Battalion Chief	Stations 1, 13	2
Rescue	Station 9	1
Air Trailer	Station 1	1
Hazardous Materials Unit	Station 1	1
Decon Unit	Station 1	1
Marine 2	Station 2	1
Wildland Cache	Station 3	1
Tech Rescue	Station 4	1
Reserve Medic Units	Stations 11, 13	2
Command/Rehab Vehicle	Training	1
Marine 16	Station 16	1

Fire Apparatus	Location	Number of Units
Salvage Cache	Station 18	1
Brush Units	Stations 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 17	8
ARU	Stations 1, 3, 15	3
Total Specialty Vehicles		25

Staffing

Fire stations are staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In 2024, there were 375.63 Full Time Employees (FTE) consisting of 350 uniformed and 25.63 civilian FTEs.

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

A statewide standard for fire and EMS levels of service (LOS) does not exist. Individual communities are responsible for establishing their own level of service standards in consideration of variables such as risk, existing department resources, population density and dispersal, and benchmarking with other communities. Within the City of Spokane, the Fire Department's levels of service for Fire Protection is as follows:

Table CFP - 5, Spokane Fire Department Level of Service.

Fire Response times		EMS Response Times	
Category	Objective	Category	Objective
Turnout Time	90 seconds, 90% of the time	Turnout Time	60 seconds, 90% of the time
Response Time – First Arriving Apparatus	Dispatch to Arrival, 8.5 minutes, 90% of the time	Response Time – BLS Call	Dispatch to Arrival, 11.5 minutes, 90% of the time
Structure Fire – Full Assignment	Dispatch to Arrival of Full alarm (14 FF), 11 minutes, 90% of the time	Response Time – ALS Call	Dispatch to Arrival, 8.5 minutes, 90% of the time
Travel Time – Structure Fire	1 st unit in 7 minutes, 90% of the time	Travel Time – EMS Call	1 st Unit in 7 minutes, 90% of the time

The level of service for fire protection is a function of response time, station/unit call volumes and the minute to minute status of the overall response system. These, in turn, are dependent on: the number and location of fire stations; the number of fire apparatus

units; the number of firefighters; traffic patterns and vehicle or pedestrian congestion; and the type of structure.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a global nonprofit organization that provides research, training, and industry codes and standards related to the provision of fire and EMS services. The NFPA regularly updates and publishes hundreds of codes and standards for use by its members. As a member of the NFPA, the City of Spokane uses these publications as a guide for determining appropriate response times for our community. Although the city is not currently in a position to meet all of the specific objectives outlined by the NFPA, it is the city's goal to continuously update our service delivery model, improve response times, and align our levels of service as closely as possible with the guidelines recommended by the NFPA.

In 2017, the SFD conducted a Level of Service Study with the assistance of Emergency Services Consulting International. The study identified both an overall performance statement as well as response-specific performance standard to evaluate current capability and recommend deployment and service delivery improvements.

Future Needs

As population density occurs within the existing city limits, additional engines, ladder/towers, and paramedic equipped apparatus will need to be purchased and staffed. Apparatus and equipment may be redistributed based on where the specifically increased concentrations of the population and service demands occur.

The SFD completed a Capital Facilities Plan in 2023 with the assistance of Integrus Architecture, TCA Architecture + Planning, and Darkhouse Emergency. The report included a forecasting for future needs section which concluded the following:

Table CFP - 6, Spokane Fire Department Future Capital Needs.

Facility	Project Type	Site Status
Fire Stations 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18	Building remodel with limited site work	Existing
Fire Station 1 & Fire Prevention	Replacement station	Assumed rebuild on existing site for costing purposes. Potentially developed at another downtown site (unacquired)
Fire Stations 5, 7, 15	Replacement Station (1 or 2 stories)	Hypothetical site
Fire Station 6	Replacement Station (1 or 2 stories)	Hypothetical site or potential for development

		on the existing site with a new lease
Fire Station 19	New Station (1 or 2 stories)	Hypothetical site
Maintenance Shop	Remodel and addition	Existing site
Field House	Remodel and addition	Existing site
Dispatch	Remodel	Existing site
Training admin	Remodel	Existing site
Rebecca Campus	Site improvements	Existing site

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Six-Year Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain levels of service at proposed growth rates over the next six years. The Capital Improvement Program may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Law Enforcement

Patrol officers in the City's Field Operations Bureau are responsible for responding to citizen calls to 911 and Crime Check 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In addition to these citizen calls, officers also conduct self-initiated community policing activities. Patrol assets include K9 and Traffic. Spokane Police Department (SPD) detectives investigate serious crimes such as homicide, robbery, domestic violence, and sex crimes; the Violent Crimes Task Force was also initiated recently. The Crime Analysis Unit researches and prepares information for Command Staff and others to aid in tracking criminals and patterns to help focus crime reduction efforts. The Behavioral Health Unit, Explosive Disposal Unit, Hostage Negotiations Team, SWAT, and Dignitary Protection Units provide specialized responses to calls requiring advanced training and skills.

Neighborhood Resource Officers (NRO's) are assigned to four police precincts geographically located in the Northeast, Northwest, South, and Downtown areas of the City of Spokane. NROs coordinate problem-solving solutions for on-going issues at the neighborhood level. Support units include the Property and Evidence facility, which handles evidence storage for all local area law enforcement; and the Records Division, which is responsible for collecting, processing, and protecting all public records filed, including police reports, orders of protection, warrants issued by the courts, and coordinates responses to public disclosure requests.

Finally, under our Office of Professional Accountability, the Spokane Police Academy oversees the hiring and training of new SPD personnel, to include the screening of applicants, conducting interviews, background investigations on all SPD applicants, advising on hiring of commissioned personnel, and coordinating the on-going training of existing personnel, including training at the Spokane Regional Firearms Range, which is utilized by local and federal regional law enforcement. The Internal Affairs Unit, which conducts and oversees investigations regarding external and internal complaints within the department, is assigned to the Office of Professional Accountability. The Office of Professional Accountability also oversees the department's Community Outreach Unit.

Map CFP-02, Patrol Areas and Facilities, identifies the Spokane Police Department patrol areas as well as the location of precincts and other major facilities.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

The Spokane Police Department (SPD) and the Sheriff's Office both reside in the county-owned City-County Public Safety Building (PSB) located on the Spokane County government campus. Both agencies rent additional space in nearby buildings to house expanding programs.

SPD and the Sheriff's Department have occupied the Public Safety Building jointly since 1970. SPD provides all records and property room services for both departments. The Sheriff's Department provides all identification, major crime processing, and evidence processing for both departments. The county, on a straight square foot basis, bills the Spokane Police Department for the space directly occupied. The joint use space such as the Records, Property, and Forensics Division are paid on calculations performed by the County Auditor formulated on 60 percent city expense and 40 percent county expense.

Table CFP - 7, Spokane Police Department Existing Facilities.

Facility Name	Location	Size (square feet)
Public Safety Building	1100 West Mallon Avenue	60,425
YWCA – Regional Domestic Violence Task Force	930 North Monroe	450
Police Academy (without Range Area)	2302 North Waterworks	13,500
Gardner- Investigations	1427 West Gardner	19,000
Regional Evidence Facility	4010 East Alki	63,000
North Precinct	5124 North Market	7,703
Downtown Intermodal	221 West 1st Avenue Amtrack Station	1,704
South Precinct	2116 East 1st Street	563
Total Buildings		8 (166,345 square feet)

Table CFP - 8, Spokane Police Department Existing Vehicles.

Asset Type	Description	Quantity
Vehicles	Includes vehicles for commissioned officers, non-commissioned employees, and inactive vehicles	326
Motorcycles		21
ATV/Trailer/Etc.		9
Total		356

Staffing

There are over 450 employees in the Spokane Police Department; and around 75% of those are commissioned police officers.

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

The Spokane Police Department is committed to providing excellence in policing, enhancing the safety and security of individuals, and building partnerships to better the lives of our community members. SPD's goals include:

- Helping create a safer, healthier, and more supportive environment for all residents and visitors.
- Foster and strengthen community partnerships and relationships.
- Expand our highly successful collaborative approach in helping individuals experiencing behavioral health issues.
- Ensure the wellness and the emotional and physical health of our employees.
- Continue training surrounding implementation of the Law Enforcement Training and Community Safety Act, as well as police reforms passed during the 2021 Washington State legislative session.
- Develop and retain a qualified, diverse workforce that represents the community in which we live, work and play.
- Maintain a progressive approach to best practices revolving around training, equipment, programs and service to the community and our employees.

With these goals in mind the SPD aims to provide police response to appropriate calls within a reasonable amount of time, based on priorities related to safety, property damage, and nuisance calls.

Future Needs

The Spokane Police Department relies heavily on vehicle purchases to patrol and maintain level of service standards. Population growth and distribution will significantly impact the number of vehicles and equipment needed to support staffing levels and level of service standards.

Needed facility upgrades include:

- Police academy upgrades and remodel
- Gardner building updates and improvements

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Six-Year Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain levels of service at proposed growth rates over the next six years. The Capital Improvement Program may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Libraries

The Spokane Public Library serves the City of Spokane and surrounding communities in the heart of the Inland Northwest region of eastern Washington. Seven library facilities are complemented by an outreach van, 24-hour “virtual branch”, and 24-hour materials vending kiosks. Map CFP-03, City Libraries, identifies the location of each of the seven primary library facilities. The library’s mission is to deliver “high quality education for all – opportunities to read, learn, and discover the world.” The library aims to accomplish this by empowering citizens to help the community succeed, build partnerships to increase community impact, and perform as an organization of growth and innovation.

In 2025, Spokane Public Library invited community members to help shape the future of library services by participating in the Vision 2030 Strategic Planning process. The library gathered input to develop a five-year plan that reflects the evolving needs and aspirations of Spokane residents. The final plan will be informed by library industry trends, community priorities, and direct public input to ensure the library continues to meet the evolving needs of residents.

For more information about Spokane Public Libraries please refer to their [Annual reports & Strategic Plan](#) page.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Spokane Public Libraries have seven physical locations and five 24/7 Library Kiosks.

Table CFP - 9, Spokane Public Libraries Existing Facilities.

Facility	Description
Hillyard Library	• 61-person capacity event space • 44-person capacity classroom • 3 small study rooms • 8 public computers • Free Wi-Fi • Faxing, copying, scanning, printing • Automatic Materials Handling
The Hive	• The Hive® is a non-traditional library centered around arts education and free, public event space—no books or computers here. It is also home to the administrative offices for Spokane Virtual Learning and the Library’s Artists-In-Residence Program.

Facility	Description
Central Library	• 300-person capacity nx^wyx^wyetk^w Hall (pronounced: inn-whi-whi-ettk, a Salish word meaning Life in the Water) • 256-person capacity combined event space on the 1st floor • 2 conference rooms • 1 reservable co-working space in the Business Lab • 5 study rooms • Media Studios: Podcast Production Studio, Recording Studio, and Video Studio • 66 public computers • 4 children's computers • 1 game computer • Free Wi-Fi • Faxing, copying, scanning, printing • Automatic Materials Handling
Indian Trail Library	• 1 large event space • 2 study rooms • 10 public computers • 2 children's computers • Free Wi-Fi • Faxing, copying, scanning, printing • Automatic Materials Handling
Liberty Park Library	• 64-person capacity event room • 3 study rooms • 3 study rooms
Shadle Park Library	• 197-person capacity event space • 35-person capacity classroom • 59-person capacity maker studio • 5 small study rooms
South Hill Library	• 1 large event space • 2 study rooms • 22 public computers • 4 children's computers • Free Wi-Fi • Faxing, copying, scanning, printing • Automatic Materials Handling
B Kiosk	24/7 Library kiosk

Facility	Description
Five Mile Library Kiosk	24/7 Library kiosk
Latah Library Kiosk	24/7 Library kiosk
Logan Library Kiosk	24/7 Library kiosk
West Central Library Kiosk	24/7 Library kiosk

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

Spokane Public Library's Strategic Directions, developed as part of Vision 2030, outline the Library's service priorities. Vision 2030 is Spokane Public Library's shared picture of the next five years. After wrapping up Vision 2025, which included the re-envisioning of Spokane Public Library as a 21st century institution, the library needed a plan for what's next. The strategic directions, adopted by the Library Board of Trustees in February 2026, are the following:

Be the Resource

- We spark curiosity by supporting learning at every stage of life.
- We champion literacy as the foundation for opportunity and participation.
- We expand access so everyone can use the tools, technology, and knowledge they need.

Be the Platform

- We create welcoming spaces where people feel safe, included, and able to be themselves.
- We bring neighbors together to connect, collaborate, and build community.
- We showcase Spokane's stories, creativity, and diverse voices.

Be Responsible

- We plan for the future so the library—and Spokane—can succeed for generations.
- We lead by example through sustainability and stewardship.
- We use public resources wisely and transparently.

Future Needs

Increased service demand resulting from future population growth could be addressed either through construction of new facilities, creative outreach programs and satellite service points, or a combination of both.

All of Spokane Public Library's facilities have been replaced with new buildings since 1991. Given the average life span of a library facility of 20 to 30 years, some facilities will need to be replaced over the next 20 years. However, depending on how and where future growth and development occur, future population increases could require the expansion of existing facilities or construction of new facilities.

In 2016, the Library Board of Trustees adopted a Facilities and Future Service Plan to lay the groundwork for delivering 21st century library services. In addition to many outstanding deferred costs, all six branches need updating in order to continue to meet growing and evolving demand. The Library's 2016 Future and Facilities Study revealed that substantial upgrades are necessary throughout the system to meet the needs of the 21st century.

In 2018, Spokane residents passed a Library Bond, funding the renovation or reconstruction of all Library branches as well as the development of new Library Facilities. Future population increases may continue to require the expansion of existing facilities or the construction of new facilities to maintain levels of service.

Parks and Natural Lands

The City of Spokane provides an extensive system of local parks and open space throughout the city. Map CFP-04, Parks Facilities, identifies park properties owned by the City of Spokane. These lands are managed by the Spokane Parks and Recreation department with policy direction provided by the Spokane Park Board. Originally planned in 1908 by the Olmstead Brothers, the Spokane parks system boasts a variety of developed parks and natural open spaces.

The [Spokane Parks and Natural Lands Master Plan](#), adopted in 2022, is the current plan for parks and open space in Spokane, highlighting existing facilities and community engagement to guide efficient and impactful future investments in the park system. For more information, please refer to the Parks and Natural Lands Master Plan.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

The City of Spokane's parks system consists of approximately 3,800 acres of land ranging from natural lands to fully developed parks.

Table CFP - 10, Spokane Parks Existing Inventory Summary.⁴

Park Type	Description	Inventory
Community Park	Community Parks offer diverse recreational opportunities depending on site suitability and community need. These parks may include areas suited for facilities such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools, natural features (such as bodies of water), and support walking, viewing, picnicking, and outdoor recreation. These parks are centrally located in neighborhoods with safe walking and bicycle access and are adjacent to a school when possible. They are medium-sized, 10-50 acres, and contain 6-15 amenities.	Properties: 12 Total Acres: 297
Golf Course	Golf Courses are large expanses of turf grass, trees, and small water features that are maintained for the game of golf. Golf courses may include trails or trail access within non-playable portions of the property so long as golf activity remains unencumbered by trail access. Note that golf courses were not included in the service area	Properties: 4 Total Acres: 690

⁴ Spokane Parks and Natural Lands Master Plan, 2022.

	analysis below. They are generally between 140 and 250 acres.	
Natural Land	Natural Lands function to protect environmentally sensitive features such as steep slopes, unstable soils, and riverfront areas that may restrict land use. Generally maintained in a natural state, the facilities preserve significant views and provide wildlife sanctuary. They are more than 25 acres and contain few amenities, though they may support outdoor and nature-oriented recreational activities for both city residents and tourists. Within conservation lands, which can be found on natural lands, public access for recreational use within conservation land is often limited.	Properties: 17 Total Acres: 1,643
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Parks are intended to provide both active and passive recreation for residents enjoying short daily leisure periods but should provide for most intensive use by children, family groups, and senior citizens. These parks are centrally located in neighborhoods with safe walking and bicycle access. They are medium-sized, between 4-15 acres, and contain 3-7 amenities.	Properties: 32 Total Acres: 274
Parkway	Parkways are landscaped areas of distinct quality within or adjacent to the public right of way which connect larger park spaces or which are specially fitted for pleasure walking or driving. Parkways may have direct access from a major park with connectivity to adjacent parks and open spaces. Parkways are ideally accessible from a community corridor.	Properties: 18 Total Acres: 196
Pocket Park	Pocket Parks are specialized facilities that are centrally located within neighborhoods, along collector streets, along trail or drainage corridors, or in urban centers. Pocket parks serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as children or seniors and could be provided by the public or private sector. They are small, often 2 acres or less, and contain few amenities.	Properties: 13 Total Acres: 14
Regional Park	Regional Parks are a large expanse of open land (more than 80 acres) designed to provide natural scenery and unique features of citywide and	Properties: 3 Total Acres: 407

	regional interest as well as afford a pleasant environment and open space in which to engage in active and passive recreation. They provide outdoor and nature-oriented recreational activities for residents and tourists.	
Special Use Park	Special Use Parks might include horticultural centers, working farms, arboretums, aquatic centers, sports complexes, parkways, environmental education centers, performance areas, urban plazas, civic parks, skateboard parks, motor-cross tracks, mountain bike parks, or other specialized activity or recreation interests. Location of special use properties must be carefully planned to ensure that access, traffic control, and lighting and noise issues do not negatively impact neighborhoods. They are often medium-size, 4-15 acres.	Properties: 6 Total Acres: 248
Total		Properties: 105 Acres: 3,769

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

To ensure the parks and natural lands of the City of Spokane meet the needs of the community, the City has identified a range of planning goals for parks including a level of service for each type of park as well as goals for walkability and equity within the parks system. The Spokane Parks and Natural Lands Plan identifies metrics by which level of service standards are measured including:

- Acreage of park land per capita,
- Distribution of parks,
- Quality of parks,
- Facility and program needs, and
- Sustainability

Table CFP - 11, Developer Contribution Goals Over the Next 15 Years.⁵

Park type	Park acreage today / Existing Level of Service ⁶	Goal 2037	Total acreage needed
Regional	474 / 2.1	Meet regional needs through community parks	1.8 acres per 1,000 people for any new development*
Community Park	297 / 1.33	297 acres	
Neighborhood & Pocket Parks	274 / 1.23	15-20 acres	1.23 acres per 1,000 people for any new development*
Parkways	18 / 0.88	3 acres / 3 additional parkways	0.23 acres per 1,000 people for any new development*
Natural Lands	1,643 / 7	~100 acres would meet the current provision, but Spokane's natural lands provision is behind comparable communities. Recommendation needs to be based on resources and habitat.	

Future Needs

In 2025, the Parks and Recreation department, in partnership with Spokane Public Schools, passed **Together Spokane** to fund parks projects over the next 20 years. Some of those projects include:

- Enhanced security by more than doubling our Special Commission Park Ranger team
- Improved daily maintenance and vandalism repair by adding 50% more maintenance staff
- Renovate or replace all restrooms (85 +/-)
- Renovate or replace all playgrounds (54 +/-)
- 3 new neighborhood parks (Shiloh Hills, North Indian Trail, and Latah/Hangman)
- 3 major park renovations (Minnehaha, Harmon, and Grant)
- 1 new all-weather, lighted, rectangular sports field
- Renovate all sport courts (14 +/-)
- 1 new disc golf course
- 1 new pump track
- Modernize outdated water systems (12 +/-)

⁵ Spokane Parks and Natural Lands Master Plan, 2022.

⁶ Level of service in this context is defined by acres of park/1,000 people.

- 5 trail and trailhead renovation/developments
- Natural land acquisition and management
- Renovations to 3-5 existing softball/baseball fields with all-weather surface infields and/or practice lights

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Six-Year Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain levels of service at proposed growth rates over the next six years. The Capital Improvement Program may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Wastewater and Stormwater Management

The City of Spokane's Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF) receives and treats combined sewage from the City's Sewer Collection System, Spokane County, and Fairchild Air Force Base (FAFB), as well as septage from private septic tank servicers. Map CFP-05, Sewer Service And Drainage Basis, identifies the overall City Sewer Service Area and the runoff basin types within it. The Department is an enterprise fund, which means it provides goods or services to the public for a fee and is, therefore, self-supporting. For more information on wastewater management please refer to the City of Spokane Integrated Clean Water Plan.

The City of Spokane has a system of historic combined sewer. When City of Spokane residents dispose of household wastewater, the flow generated travels through sanitary sewer pipes that carry it to the City's Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility. In some older parts of the City, stormwater runoff from roofs, parking lots, and streets empty into the same system that carries sanitary sewer wastes to the Water Reclamation Facility. These systems are referred to as combined sewers. These older combined systems are a legacy inherited from the past. The City's original wastewater collection system was built to carry all flows directly to the Spokane River and Latah Creek without treatment. In the late 1950s, the City built the first primary treatment plant and interceptor systems to provide treatment prior to discharge to the rivers. Today, more than 400 miles of combined sewers still exist.

In the 1980s, the City of Spokane spent approximately \$50 million dollars to construct separate stormwater systems and eliminate the combined sewers in most of north Spokane. This effort eliminated approximately 85 percent of the volume of combined sewer overflows to the Spokane River. The remaining combined sewers are in areas that are not easily separated.

The City continues its efforts to manage overflows to comply with state and federal regulatory requirements that limit overflows to no more than one overflow per year per location.

One strategy included building twenty underground concrete tanks to hold the combined wastewater during a storm and then meter it back to the wastewater treatment plant when the storm surge subsides. The City is still working to reduce stormwater runoff at the source, retrofit the sewer system to limit overflows; improve water quality of the overflows; and increase sewer line size and treatment plant capacity. For more information on the combined sewer system and the effort to mitigate impacts from these combined systems please refer to the City of Spokane Combined Sewer Overflow Annual Reports.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

The Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility is the community's oldest and largest water recycling facility. The facility recycles about 34 million gallons of wastewater a day and returns the clean water to the Spokane River. The Riverside Park facility can handle peak flows up to 150 million gallons a day, and runs that wastewater through several processing steps:

- Preliminary: Rocks, grit, and larger debris (anything larger than 6mm) are filtered out and are compacted by the waste compacter and sent to the Spokane Waste to Energy Plant.
- Primary: At this step, solids settle to the bottom, and oils and grease float to the top. The solids and oils are then removed from the water.
- Secondary: Here, the smaller organic material is fed by microbes, which are settled out and removed from the water.
- Disinfection: Then, the water is disinfected before it is released to the River.
- Solids: Meanwhile, digesters are used to digest all removed solids, oils, and suspended particles. Finally, processed and stabilized solids are dewatered and applied to agricultural fields where grain is grown. We beneficially use about 6,500 dry tons of Biosolids a year. The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process identifies and analyzes environmental impacts associated with land application of biosolids.

In addition to the Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility, the City of Spokane Wastewater Collection system consists of 870 miles of sanitary sewer lines, 14 miles of sanitary sewer force mains, 357 miles of stormwater lines and 21,895 stormwater inlets, and numerous swales and stormwater detention facilities. The City maintains three types of collection pipes: sanitary sewers only, combined sanitary and stormwater sewers, and separated stormwater sewers. The City has a comprehensive program to operate these systems for the benefit of the citizens and the environment.

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

The level of service (LOS) for sanitary sewage processing is 100 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). This means RPWRF must plan to accommodate 100 gallons of sanitary sewage per day for every person in its service area. 100 GPCD is an accepted average used for planning purposes.

RPWRF has the capacity during dry weather to continually treat 50 million gallons per day (MGD) of regionally generated sanitary sewage. Via Interlocal Agreement, the City has allocated 10 MGD of treatment capacity to Spokane County and about one (1) MGD to Fairchild Air Force Base.

Future Needs

For additional information regarding future needs please refer to the City of Spokane Integrated Clean Water Plan (2014). This document describes several alternatives and paths for capital investments that serve future growth.

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Six-Year Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain levels of service at proposed growth rates over the next six years. The Capital Improvement Program may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Schools

There are three school districts operating within the current Spokane city limits. Most of the City of Spokane is served by Spokane Public School District No. 81 (Spokane Public Schools). Cheney School District No. 360 serves some small corners in the southwest area of the city and the West Plains. Mead School District No. 354 is generally located on Five-Mile Prairie and north of Lincoln Road, with one school within city boundaries (Shiloh Hills Elementary). West Valley School District No. 363 serves a small section of the eastern end of the city near Felts Field. Map CFP-06, School Districts and Facilities, identifies the school district boundaries in the region and the location of their schools. The school districts operate independently of the City of Spokane and therefore provide their own capital planning needs.

Shiloh Hills Elementary (Mead School District) is the only school that is physically within the City of Spokane Boundaries that is not a part of the Spokane Public Schools, therefore this section will only summarize facilities for Spokane Public Schools. Please contact the appropriate school district for additional information on their capital facility plans.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Spokane Public Schools operates thirty-four elementary schools, nine middle schools, and five high schools, in addition to several special schools, serving nearly 30,000 students each year. In addition to the regular attendance center programs, the district is the sponsoring agency for the Spokane Area Skill Center (NEWTECH Skill Center), which serves students from Spokane Public Schools and nine neighboring school districts. Special learning centers like the Libby Center, Spokane Public Montessori, The Community School, The Enrichment Cooperative, On-Track, before and after- school childcare programs such as Express, and an extensive summer school program, round out the district offerings.

Table CFP - 12, Inventory of Existing Facilities⁷

Building Name	Year Built	Square Feet	Site Acreage
Elementary Schools			
Adams	1910	42,244	3.71
Arlington	1980	54,963	7.46
Audubon	1980	51,653	6.23
Balboa	1960	39,621	10.53

⁷ Spokane Public Schools Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, 2023.

Building Name	Year Built	Square Feet	Site Acreage
Bemiss	1980	55,685	4.32
Browne	2000	50,786	6.22
Cooper	1980	53,669	5.11
Finch	1924/2014	61,407	4.62
Franklin	2019	69,550	5.98
Garfield	1980	51,653	4.22
Grant	1980	49,413	2.37
Hamblen	1994	52,175	9.59
Holmes	1980	51,016	4.29
Hutton	1921/2015	61,650	5.48
Indian Trail	1964	36,827	9.93
Jefferson (original structure)	1908/1956	55,876	2.48
Jefferson (new construction - occupied)	2013	59,845	6.78
Lidgerwood	2006	47,512	3.55
Lincoln Heights	2006	56,362	6.50
Linwood	2019	76,559	7.52
Logan	1994	52,151	5.78
Longfellow	1980	53,501	4.78
Madison	1948	46,493	3.44
Moran Prairie	1990	51,963	12.40
Mullan Road	1981/2015/2017	70,464	13.57
Regal	1982	53,503	5.90
Ridgeview	2006	48,928	3.68
Roosevelt	1982	51,653	4.83
Frances Scott	1980	49,413	4.12
Stevens	1994	54,001	5.33
Westview	2012	58,744	7.06

Building Name	Year Built	Square Feet	Site Acreage
Whitman	1981	57,466	8.42
Willard	1980	53,503	4.15
Wilson	1926	43,778	1.72
Woodridge	1980	51,653	11.10
TOTAL		1,875,680	213.17
Middle Schools			
Chase	1994	113,717	24.70
Flett	2022	137,318	24.00
Garry	1970/1999	108,416	4.52
Glover	1958/2021	140,044	16.74
Peperzak	2023	150,421	18.07
Sacajawea	1959	139,540	13.54
Salk	2015/2017	133,996	18.31
Shaw	1958/2021	155,191	20.48
Yasuhara	2022	147,973	16.11
TOTAL		1,226,616	156.47
High Schools			
Ferris	1962/2007/2014	271,724	51.51
Lewis & Clark	1908/2008/2021	299,749	5.31
Hart Field	1940/2013	12,615	30.78
The Community School	1954	26,801	1.93
North Central	1981/2001/2014	269,544	18.39
North Central Annex	1981/2001/2014	11,816	0.00
NC Fields at Pacific Park	2010	560	6.23
On Track Academy	2021	39,609	0.00
Rogers	1932/2008	263,742	25.49
NEWTECH Skills Center	1981/2015	109,451	8.47

Building Name	Year Built	Square Feet	Site Acreage
NEWTECH Portables	2010	12,096	0.00
Shadle Park	1957/1993/2009	274,975	5.88
TOTAL		1,592,682	153.99
Other Educational			
Spokane Public Montessori	1928	87,844	3.29
Pratt Academy	1957	29,953	3.72
Bryant	1960	28,363	2.42
Libby	1928/2021	72,441	4.68
TOTAL		218,601	14.11
Support Facilities			
Administration Building	1980	55,772	0.72
Instructional Technology Support Center	1955	21,428	4.00
Warehouse/Maintenance Facility	1978/2010	114,228	8.67
Nevada Warehouse	2006	9,884	0.37
TOTAL		201,312	13.76
Community Service Facilities			
Garland-Leased Out	1957	16,485	1.91
KSPS Studio	1966/1995	26,091	0.93
TOTAL		42,576	2.84
Undeveloped Properties			
Joe Albi Vacant Land			43.30
Loma Vista Site			8.00
Comstock Site			3.68
Qualchan Hills Site			5.39
TOTAL			60.37
TOTAL OF ALL SITES		5,157,467	614.71

Table CFP - 13, Spokane Public Schools Enrollment History 2014-2023⁸

Fiscal Year	Elementary	Middle School	High School	Total
2014	15,829	4,413	8,753	28,995
2015	16,221	4,352	8,977	29,550
2016	16,408	4,325	8,974	29,707
2017	16,945	4,178	9,009	30,132
2018	16,962	4,112	8,947	30,021
2019	17,064	4,310	8,679	30,053
2020	16,843	4,493	8,716	30,052
2021	15,219	4,404	8,670	28,294
2022	15,364	4,245	8,746	28,355
2023	15,468	4,153	8,991	28,612

Table CFP - 14, Enrollment Projections. Spokane Public Schools⁹

Year	Elementary	Middle School	High School	Total
22-23 (K-6, 7-8)	15,403	4,171	8,634	28,207
23-24 (K-5, 6-8)	13,141	6,351	8,659	28,150
24-25	12,951	6,551	8,571	28,073
25-26	12,806	6,610	8,578	27,994
26-27	12,741	6,531	8,597	27,869
27-28	12,419	6,576	8,819	27,814
28-29	12,290	6,530	8,892	27,712
29-30	12,201	6,530	8,855	27,586

Note: Elementary and Total figures exclude preschool counts of 700+

⁸ Spokane Public Schools Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, 2023.

⁹ Finance Planning, Oct 10, 2025.

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

Spokane Public Schools 2022-2028 Strategic Plan's mission is that "every SPS student engages in joyful and challenging learning experiences throughout their educational journey that prepare them to become lifelong learners and graduate with the knowledge, skills, habits, agency, and community connections they need to pursue their passions and desired post-secondary opportunities."

In addition to the strategic plan's mission, Spokane Public Schools identified the following priorities and associated initiatives to deliver on its vision over the next six years. Each initiative will have an implementation plan, which the district will regularly review in collaboration with the Spokane community.

Priority 1: Connected & Caring School Community

SPS will develop a caring and inclusive school community by embracing the gifts, ambitions, abilities, perspectives, and experiences of all students, staff, and families - so that each individual feels valued, respected, and connected.

Key Initiatives

- Foster relationships, involvement, and support for all staff, students, and families.
- Expand opportunities for student voice and leadership across the district.
- Strengthen workforce diversity and promote cultural responsiveness.
- Increase community engagement and support.

Priority 2: Strong Foundations

SPS will invest in early learning opportunities to foster an awesome elementary school experience for all students - one rooted in a culturally responsive curriculum to help them develop 21st century skills from an early age.

Key Initiatives

- Expand early learning opportunities and experiences.
- Foster foundational literacy skills in elementary school students.
- Establish low class size sustainability through capital improvement projects and strategic staffing.

Priority 3: Student Supports & Transitions

SPS will invest in supporting students as they transition through grade levels and schools, to ensure their success during these milestone years. SPS will also invest in increasing inclusion, improving English language development services, and strengthening whole child supports to address physical health, mental health, and emotional well-being of all students.

Key Initiatives

- Increase access and inclusion for students receiving Special Education and English Language Development services.
- Refine SPS' Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) Model.
- Strengthen support for student transitions through grade levels and schools.
- Strengthen whole child supports to address physical health, mental health, and emotional well-being of all students.

Priority 4: 21st Century Learning & Career Pathways

SPS will invest in developing 21st century classrooms that provide students with challenging content and curricula, the opportunity to innovate, and the space to collaborate with their peers and teachers.

Key Initiatives

- Empower student learning through Universal Design for Learning.
- Increase opportunities for relevant and real-world learning experiences.
- Refine the social-emotional curriculum.
- Foster the SPS Graduate Profile and increase knowledge of relevant college and career pathways by offering exploration and preparation programs and opportunities.

Future Needs

Spokane Public Schools, Mead School District, Cheney School District, and West Valley School District all independently plan for future needed capital facilities. Please contact the appropriate school district for more information.

In November 2025, Spokane voters approved the 2025 bond with 61.82 percent support, surpassing the 60 percent threshold required for passage in Washington state.

The \$200 million investment is rebuilding Adams and Madison elementary schools, modernizing portions of North Central High School and Garry and Chase middle schools, and establishing a four-year SPS Trades High School on the Spokane Community College campus.

The bond will also fund essential capital improvements across all 66 Spokane Public Schools facilities, including 48 schools. Planned upgrades include roofing, air systems, accessibility improvements, safety and security enhancements, technology upgrades, and improvements to activities and athletics infrastructure for student and community use.

The projects listed above reflect those funded through the \$200 million bond, which voters approved in November 2025. Some projects may be further enhanced through the

Together Spokane initiative, a partnership between Spokane Public Schools and the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation.

Solid Waste

As of November 17, 2014, Spokane County became the lead agency for the community's solid waste disposal system. The County is responsible for maintaining the comprehensive solid waste management plan for Spokane County.

Spokane County also owns and operates the Spokane Valley and North Spokane Recycling Transfer Stations, and the County is responsible for providing consumer education about recycling and waste reduction.

Meanwhile, the City of Spokane owns and operates the Waste to Energy Facility and the recycling and solid waste disposal center located at the plant. The facility is operated by the City's Solid Waste Disposal Department. The City took over operations of the plant also in November 2014 to reduce costs and ensure ongoing efficient operations. Previously the plant was operated by a private company under contract with the City.

This new model of managing Spokane's solid waste disposal replaces management by the Spokane Regional Solid Waste System. The System was created through interlocal agreement more than 25 years ago. That agreement expired in November 2014.

Most cities within the County have joined the new County-run system, and all residents within the County can use the three disposal facilities operated by Spokane County and the City of Spokane.

For more information regarding the solid waste system please refer to the Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

The City of Spokane owns and operates the Waste to Energy Facility and the recycling and solid waste disposal center located at the plant. There are additional solid waste facilities throughout Spokane County. An inventory of all solid waste facilities in Spokane County, including those located within the City of Spokane, see the Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

The City of Spokane is responsible for the collection of residential and commercial waste. The current Level of Service (LOS) for solid waste collection is 0.4 tons (800 pounds) per capita.

The Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System Plan outlines a set of planning goals guiding how services are provided. The planning goals include:

- Waste Reduction First

- Continue to promote actions that follow the waste reduction hierarchy of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle, and ensure that waste reduction is the foremost preferred solution when it comes to solid waste choices.
- Efficient Services
 - Research, evaluate and implement solid waste services to better serve customers.
- Adequate Funding
 - Create a sustainable funding mechanism for SCRSWS comprehensive planning, capital improvements, services and programs, and landfill post-closure activities.
- Sustainable Materials Management
 - Build a new foundation for the future of managing our waste that integrates sustainable materials management.
- Enforcement
 - Continue an enforcement program for proper solid waste and MRW disposal practices and other enforceable criteria.
- Collaboration
 - Plan for and provide solid waste services and programs in collaboration with state agencies and other organizations.
- Social Equity
 - Provide equitable solid waste services, opportunities, outreach, and resources for our community.
- Moderate Risk Waste Reduction
 - Emphasize protection of our sole source aquifer and promote stewardship and reduction of solid waste and toxic waste.

A further explanation of the planning goals and the prioritized recommended actions to achieve them can be found in the Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan for Spokane County.

Future Needs

As growth occurs, the number of solid waste and recycling collection routes will increase. Additional trucks and other apparatus will be needed, as well as employees to drive the trucks and operate equipment. Other equipment, such as recycling carts, and dumpsters, will also have to be purchased as customers are added to the collection routes. In general, equipment needs and employees are funded by collection fees. Details on the needs of the collection system as growth occurs are found in the Citywide Six-Year CIP and the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Six-Year Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain levels of service at proposed growth rates over the next six years. The Capital Improvement Program may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Water

The City of Spokane Public Works Department provides potable water to the City of Spokane and several areas that are outside the Spokane city limits. A complete inventory, analysis of need, and Capital Facilities Plan is provided in the City of Spokane Water System Plan (2023), the following consists of excerpts from that report.

The City of Spokane's current Water Retail Service Area represents the area where the City recognizes its duty to serve water. The Retail Service Area is approximately 80 square miles in size. Future growth will occur within the boundary of the City's Future Service Area, which represents the City's buildout water service area as bounded by the neighboring water purveyors' service areas and is approximately 158 square miles in size. Interties provide connection to the City's water system for the purpose of supplying water to another water purveyor's system. The City has supplemental and emergency water supply intertie agreements with other water purveyors. Depending on the agreement, the interties may be used for permanent water supply; to supplement limited supply capacity of a purveyor; to provide water to an area that has limited storage capacity; to provide water to meet peak or fire demand; and/or to provide for emergency services, such as equipment failure. All interties with the City anticipate and provide for flow going only to the adjoining purveyor. Map CFP-07, Water Service Area, identifies the boundaries of the City of Spokane's Water Service Area and the neighboring water districts.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

The City of Spokane's sole source of water is the Spokane Valley – Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The City's water system includes source well stations, reservoirs, booster stations, and more than 1,100 miles of water lines. The system includes:

- 23 pressure zones;
- 8 well stations;
- 33 reservoirs with two additional reservoirs in design or construction;
- 21 booster stations;
- 27 pressure-reducing valve stations;
- 160+ miles of transmission pipe (greater than 12 inches in diameter);
- 860+ miles of distribution pipe (4 to 12 inches in diameter); and
- 13 interties with seven different local water purveyors.

The City's seven wells supply water to the City's entire water system. Parkwater and Well Electric wells produce water year-round, while the other five wells are generally used to meet summer peak demands and during maintenance activities, such as pump replacements. Before 2020, production volume was calculated based on pump run-times and nameplate flowrates. The City installed well production meters in 2020 to measure

system production more precisely through its Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The maximum-day volume supplied to the City's water system was 149,701,000 gallons on July 9, 2021.

Table CFP - 15, 2020 Monthly Production Volumes, Ac-ft¹⁰

Month	Well Electric	Nevada	Parkwater	Ray	Hoffman	Grace	Central	System Total
Jan.	1,077	1	2,255	3	0	1	6	3,344
Feb.	1,322	0	1,834	3	0	0	0	3,159
March	1,575	0	1,866	2	0	0	41	3,484
April	1,299	0	2,373	236	0	94	278	4,279
May	161	111	3,705	701	0	828	971	6,476
June	1,485	184	3,346	863	101	325	843	7,147
July	2,675	511	3,437	1,750	351	999	1,091	10,814
Aug.	2,363	1,960	3,566	1,401	576	1,231	1,086	12,185
Sept.	1,913	1,016	3,627	648	550	367	790	8,912
Oct.	1,185	2	2,842	25	3	20	423	4,501
Nov.	787	0	2,362	0	0	0	26	3,175
Dec.	1,108	44	2,194	0	2	0	2	3,349
2020 TOTAL:	16,949	3,830	33,406	5,633	1,582	3,866	5,558	70,824

The total combined nameplate pumping capacity of all operational well stations is 207,250 gallons per minute. The permitted instantaneous flowrate is 242,280 gallons per minute. On an annual basis, the historical average maximum water volume distributed over the service area from 2018 through 2020 has been about 74,000 acre-feet per year. The permitted volume is 148,450 acre-feet per year.

The City has eight customer classes for tracking water usage. These customer classes are summarized below with 2020 usage values. The 2020 average annual water metered usage demands were geolocated in the current City's water model.

¹⁰ City of Spokane Water System Plan, 2023.

Table CFP - 16, Annual Water Usage by Customer Class for 2018, 2019, and 2020.¹¹

Customer Class	Annual Usage 2018 (Gallons)	Annual Usage 2019 (Gallons)	Annual Usage 2020 (Gallons)
Commercial/Industrial	4,092,684,992	3,994,738,880	3,714,170,812
Fire Hydrant	0	0	28,958,820
Government	893,082,080	835,759,848	764,070,780
Miscellaneous	103,972	225,148	309,672
Multi Family	2,671,333,148	2,632,273,336	2,657,065,796
Parks Department	708,160,772	650,101,012	546,140,980
Resale	651,724,172	656,176,268	730,441,448
Single-Family	9,531,719,120	8,833,397,540	9,403,218,704
Total	18,548,808,256	17,602,672,032	17,844,377,012

The City supplies water to other water systems adjacent to the City. These water interties are shown for 2018, 2019, and 2020 in the table below. In 2018, the City of Airway Heights constructed a second intertie connection in the Craig Road and McFarlane Road intersection area to supply their water demand because of contamination found in their wells. In 2020, the City of Medical Lake constructed an intertie in the intersection of Craig Road and Medical Lake Highway and began using water in 2021.

Table CFP - 17, Annual Intertie Usage in Gallons¹¹

Annual Gallons	2018	2019	2020
City of Airway Heights	598,378,000	605,031,000	661,131,000
City of Medical Lake	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fairchild Air force Base	1,167,000	972,000	3,000,000
North Spokane District No. 8	0	0	0
Spokane County Water 3	45,922,000	46,574,000	61,181,000
Vel View Water District #13	5,839,000	3,599,000	5,131,000
Whitworth Water Irrigation District 2	45,000	0	0
Total	651,351,000	656,176,000	730,443,000

¹¹ City of Spokane Water System Plan, 2023

Percentage of overall City Usage	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%
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Planning Goals (Level of Service)

The following goals ensure that water service meets community expectations.

Table CFP - 18, Guiding Principles for Identification of Necessary Capital Projects.

Goals	Guiding Principle
Provide reliable and efficient service to customers.	Comply with approved stormwater manual and City policies and design standards.
	Design, construct, and maintain capital facilities to reduce risks while minimizing cost to operate and maintain the system within the service area.
	Use industry standards and strategies that minimize O&M costs.
Contribute to the health and safety of the community.	Protect the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer and the Spokane River and its tributaries.
	Promote a culture of health and safety for both internal staff and the public.
Provide resilient services for current and future customers, both now and in the future.	Construct energy efficient systems to improve performance and reduce costs.
	Plan for new infrastructure and upgrades to existing infrastructure that can adapt to the impacts of climate such as higher temperatures, higher intensity flows and less frequent storms.
	Use resources efficiently and recover/reuse resources when feasible.
	Meet customers' needs in the future by maintaining, rehabilitating, and upgrading the current system as well as construct new infrastructure in collaboration with planned development.
Provide equitable service to all users and create healthy public areas	Provide access to clean, safe, affordable services for all users in the service area.
	Ascertain the community is resilient to climate risks.
	Share economic, social, and environmental benefits within the community. (Economic-having services for homes, businesses as needed. Social-places to recreate. Environmental-health)

Future Needs

Infrastructure projects are divided into three categories – Source Wells and Booster Stations, Storage Systems, and Water Mains. The tables below represent the projects planned for 7 to 20 years out, for more information please refer to the City of Spokane Water System Plan (2023).

Table CFP - 19, Source Wells and Booster Improvements 7 to 20 Years¹²

Project Name	Pressure Zone	Description
Eagle Ridge Booster Station	Eagle Ridge	New Booster Station
Update Pumps at Existing Eagle Ridge Booster	Eagle Ridge	Rehabilitation Existing Station
Five Mile Booster Station Update	Five Mile	Upsize Existing Station
Glennaire Booster Station Upgrade	Glennaire	Upgrade Existing Station
Milton Booster Station Rehabilitation	Highland	Rehabilitation Existing Station
New Thorpe Booster Station	SIA	New Booster Station
Bishop Ct Booster Station Rebuild	Intermediate	Rehabilitation Existing Station
Backup Power for Booster Stations	System Wide	New Backup Power
Five Mile Booster Station Upgrade	Five Mile	Rehabilitation Existing Station
SCADA Upgrades	System Wide	SCADA Upgrades
Woodridge Booster Station Upgrade	Woodridge	New Booster Station
Belt Street Booster Station Rehabilitation	Midbank	Rehabilitation Existing Station
35th and Ray Booster Upgrade	Top	Rehabilitation Existing Station
Cedar Hill Booster Station Backup Power	Cedar Hills	Backup Power
Spotted Road Booster Station Rehabilitation	West Plains	Rehabilitation Existing Station
Central Well Capacity Expansion	North Hill	New Well
New SIA Booster Station	SIA	New Booster Station
New West Plains Booster #3 Station	West Plains	New Booster Station

¹² City of Spokane Water System Plan (2023).

Table CFP - 20, Storage System Improvements 7 to 20 Years¹³

Project Name	Pressure Zone	Description
Qualchan Reservoir #2	Low	New Reservoir
Qualchan Reservoir #1 Rehabilitation	Low	Liner Replacement
Indian Trail Area Storage	North Hill	New Reservoir
Thomas Mallon Reservoir #2	West Plains	New Reservoir
Woodridge & Shawnee Storage #2	Woodridge	New Reservoir
Eagle Ridge Pressure Zone Reservoir #2	Eagle Ridge	New Reservoir
Glennaire 2 Reservoir Liner Replacement	Glennaire	Liner Replacement
SIA Reservoir #1 Removal/ Replacement	SIA	New Reservoir
33rd and Lamonte Reservoir Decommission or Upgrade	High	Decommission

Table CFP - 21, Water Main Improvements 7 to 20 Years¹⁴

Project Name	Pressure Zone	Description
Cedar Street Transmission Main	Eagle Ridge	New Transmission Main
Eagle Ridge 2 Pressure Zone Transmission	Eagle Ridge 2	New Transmission Main
Five Mile Transmission Main (5 Mile to Strong)	Five Mile	New Transmission Main
Highland Pressure Zone New Transmission Main	Highland	New Transmission Main
Browne's Addition Pipe Replacements	Low	Distribution Main Replacements
West Central Pipe Replacements	Low	Distribution Main Replacements
Whistalks Way Transmission Main Connection	Low	New Transmission Main
Indian Trail Transmission Main	North Hill	New Transmission Main
Thorpe Reservoir to Spotted Road Booster	West Plains	New Transmission Main
Ray St. 29th to 37th Transmission Main	Top	New Transmission Main

¹³ City of Spokane Water System Plan (2023).

¹⁴ City of Spokane Water System Plan (2023).

Sunset Bridge Main Replacement	Low	Distribution Main Replacements
Well Electric to 9th and Pine Booster	Low	New Transmission Main
Parkwater Well Station Transmission Piping	Low	New Transmission Main
Main Replacement Programs	All	Transmission and Distribution Replacements
Division to Indian Trail Transmission	North Hill	New Transmission Main
West Plains Booster Station Transmission	West Plains	New Transmission

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Six-Year Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain levels of service at proposed growth rates over the next six years. The Capital Improvement Program may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Utilities

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires a utilities element consisting of the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines. Map CFP-08, Electric and Natural Gas, identifies Avista electric substations and transmission lines as well as the estimated Gas Service Area.

The City of Spokane recognizes that planning for private utilities is the primary responsibility of the service providers. Regulations may place restrictions on the location and site development of the utilities and may require a public review process before utility facilities may be located.

For more information regarding utilities provided by Avista please refer to their 2025 Integrated Resource Plan(s) (IRP). An Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is used to detail a utility company's long-term energy resource strategy. These plans describe how the company will meet future customer needs at the lowest cost to ratepayers. Utility companies must update their plans every two years.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Electricity

Avista is the primary electricity provider within the City of Spokane, but Inland Power and Light offers electricity service to some areas of Spokane. Avista owns and operates a system of over 2,200 miles of electric transmission facilities including approximately 700 miles of 230 kV transmission lines and 1,600 miles of 115kV transmission lines. Other providers may be found in the surrounding area. In addition to Avista, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) owns transmission lines and substations on the outskirts of the city boundary which are interconnected to the Avista transmission system. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) provides electricity from the federal power grid to Avista Utilities and some private businesses in the area. BPA has several substations in the area, which allow the power coming from Grand Coulee Dam and other locations on the grid to be stepped down to a level that is compatible with local needs.

Natural Gas

Avista's natural gas distribution system consists of approximately 3,700 miles of distribution main and service pipelines in Idaho, 3,900 miles in Oregon and 6,300 miles in Washington; as well as numerous regulator stations, service distribution lines, monitoring and metering devices, and other equipment. Currently, there are no storage facilities or compression systems within Avista's distribution system. Distribution network pipelines

and regulating stations operate and maintain system pressure solely from the gas provided by the interstate transportation pipelines.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications travel many paths throughout the City of Spokane; fiber optic, traditional telephone lines, and cellular phones. Fiber optic lines provide another communication link and are replacing traditional telephone lines that can be found throughout the developed areas of the city. Cellular phones provide a third method of communication. Traditional telephone lines and wireless communication support towers can have a profound impact on the visual environment. The Washington Utility and Transportation Commission (UTC) regulates the rates and services of telephone companies operating in the state of Washington. The UTC does not normally regulate cable, internet, or wireless phone services.

Cable television is provided by a private franchise for the City of Spokane. Because the franchise is held by a private company, it provides services on demand through its distribution system generally located on the same poles as traditional telephone lines. In addition, satellite television is increasingly providing competition to cable and free television.

The Spokane area is served by several cellular providers. Cellular calls are routed by a series of low- powered transmitting antennas through a central computer, which connects the call to its destination. Transmitting antennas are located at “cell sites”, and their coverage areas are known as “cells.” A network of strategically placed antennas allows a “handing off” of the signal as the carrier of the phone travels.

Planning Goals (Level of Service)

Many private utilities are under directive by their licensing agency and franchise agreements to provide a specific level of service to their service area. In many instances, this regulating agency is the Washington Utility and Transportation Commission (UTC). Services are provided on an “on demand basis.” Any new development within a service provider’s area must be served. Most service providers monitor development plans and try to build excess capacity into their facilities at the time of construction to allow for future demand.

Avista’s 2025 Corporate Responsibility Report they identified the following priorities for serving the communities they operate within.

1. Providing safe and reliable service that is there when needed, and that is affordable for our customers and our local communities.

2. Creating value for our customers through products, services, and programs that deliver sustainable and cost-effective solutions that help to enrich our customers' lives.
3. Investing in our local communities through active partnerships in the shared energy economy, regional economic development, and driving local and diverse supplier relationships to grow jobs and improve the quality of life in our region.
4. Providing meaningful philanthropic support to our local community organizations to strengthen and broaden their reach and impact in the lives of our customers and communities.
5. Holding the interests of those we serve at the center of everything we do by operating our business with transparency, genuine care, and ease of conducting business—our stakeholders can rely on us.

Future Needs

With population growth, Avista anticipates increases in future system demands. Electric and natural gas distribution system upgrades are forecasted periodically in their Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to adequately keep the correct capacity to meet demands of the increasing population. Enhancements include the installation of additional equipment, the replacement of existing equipment with larger capacity and other technological enhancements to facilitate improved system performance methodologies.



























