

Appendix C, Volume V

Capital Facilities Plan

Taken from Chapter 5 – Capital Facilities and Utilities
Changes to Text Shown

CHAPTER CONTENTS

The Chapter Contents have not been updated here. They will be updated with the correct subsections and page numbers at the end of the approval process, as page numbers can change due to formatting and other factors.

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The Capital Facilities Plan, shown here, has been moved to an appendix from Chapter 5, Capital Facilities and Utilities, and it has been updated to provide the most current information. Modifications to the original text are shown in RED.

5.5—CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAM PLAN (CFP)

An Inventory, Analysis, and Financing Plan

Introduction

The Capital Facilities Goals and Policies and this Capital Facilities Program Plan (CFP) complement the Land Use Chapter to ensure that facilities are available and funded for the city's proposed land uses.

This CFP specifically identifies public facilities that will be needed in the future. ~~Table CFU 2 lists the City's Capital Facility Plans and Capital Improvement Programs (CIP) for the services that maintain detailed plans.~~ When a service provider does not maintain a separate plan addressing capital facilities, plan, or capital improvement program the plan and program it is maintained included within a chapter of this document. The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is the six-year financing portion of the CFP. The CIP is updated annually prior to adoption of the city budget in order to incorporate capital improvement projects identified in the CFP.

~~Each~~ For each service provider, this 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. ~~The program also provides the GMA required future financing plan. The six year financing plan portion of the CFP is a summary of the city service providers' six year capital improvement programs (CIPs). The program is, therefore, a mechanism to coordinate the capital improvement needs of the city departments. CIPs and the CFP will be updated annually. The updates will be completed prior to adoption of the city budget in order to incorporate into the budget the capital improvements from the updated CFP. The six year Citywide capital improvement (CIP) program, City of Spokane Stormwater Management Program, City of Spokane Integrated Clean Water Plan, City of Spokane Water System Plan, City of Spokane Wastewater Facilities Plan, Spokane County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan, Spokane Public Library Facilities and Future Service Plan, and the City of Spokane Parks and Open Spaces Plan, Roadmap to the Futures for Water, Sewer, and Streets, and the 10 year plan for the Solid Waste Department are hereby adopted by reference as a part of the Comprehensive Plan. Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at www.spokanecity.org/services/documents-my.spokanecity.org.~~

Program Scope

The Capital Facilities Program Plan (CFP) addresses all areas within the incorporated city limits ~~as well as the unincorporated areas within the city's proposed urban growth area.~~

The scope of the City of Spokane's ~~Capital Facilities Program~~ Capital Facilities Plan is, ~~in alphabetical order:~~

- | | |
|---|--|
| ◆ Fire and Emergency Medical Services | ◆ Sanitary Sewer/Stormwater |
| ◆ Law Enforcement | ◆ Schools |
| ◆ Libraries | ◆ Solid Waste |
| ◆ Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities | ◆ Water |

- ◆ [Fire and Emergency Medical Services](#)
- ◆ [Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities](#)
- ◆ [Solid Waste](#)
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- ◆ [Wastewater Management](#)
- ◆ [Water](#)
- ◆ [Libraries](#)
- ◆ [Schools](#)
- ◆ [Private Utilities](#)

The Capital Facilities ~~Program Plan~~ for Transportation is included in Chapter 4, Transportation. ~~Private Utilities are discussed in Section 5.14, “Private Utilities.”~~

Table CFU ~~2-1~~ lists service types, service providers and the associated capital facility related plans and programs.

TABLE CFU 2-1 TYPES AND PROVIDERS OF CAPITAL FACILITIES		
Service Type	Service Provider	Source for capital facility inventory, planning, and programming
Fire and Emergency Services	City of Spokane Fire Department and Fire Districts 1,3,6,8,9, and 10 See Map CFU 1	Comprehensive Plan Chapter 5.5 <u>Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program</u>
Law Enforcement	City of Spokane Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff See Maps CFU 2 and 3	Comprehensive Plan Chapter 5.5 <u>Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program</u>
Libraries	Spokane Public Libraries Spokane County Public Library District See Map CFU 4	Comprehensive Plan Chapter 5.5 1997 Strategic Service Plan <u>Spokane Public Library's 2016 Facilities and Future Service Plan</u>
Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces	City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department Spokane County Department of Parks, Recreation and Golf See Map CFU 5	City of Spokane Parks and Open Spaces Plan, <u>Roadmap to the Future</u> .
Sanitary Sewer/ Stormwater Wastewater Management	City of Spokane Sewer Maintenance, Spokane Wastewater Management, and Spokane County Public Works and Utilities See Maps CFU 6 and 7	City of Spokane Wastewater Facilities Plan Volumes I through III. City of Spokane 6 Year Comprehensive Sewer Program. <u>Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program</u> <u>City of Spokane Stormwater Management Program</u> Spokane County Wastewater Facilities Plan <u>City of Spokane Integrated Clean Water Plan</u> <u>City of Spokane Wastewater Facilities Plan (2014)</u>
Schools	Spokane Public Schools (District 81), Mead School District, and Cheney School District See Maps CFU 8,9,10, and 11	Provides elementary and secondary educational facilities. Each school district maintains their own capital facility plan as needed.
Solid Waste	City of Spokane Solid Waste Management	Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan of 1998-2015 (currently being updated) and the Solid Waste Management Department's 10 year plan. <u>Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program</u>
Water	City of Spokane Water and Hydroelectric Services See Map CFU 12 and 13	<u>Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program</u> <u>City of Spokane 2016 Water System Plan</u> City of Spokane 6 Year Comprehensive Water Program
Transportation	City of Spokane Spokane County WA State Department of Transportation See Maps TR 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Transportation Chapter (Ch. 4) of the City of Spokane Comprehensive Plan <u>Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program</u> City of Spokane 6 Year Comprehensive Street Program.

Explanation of Levels of Service (LOS) Standards

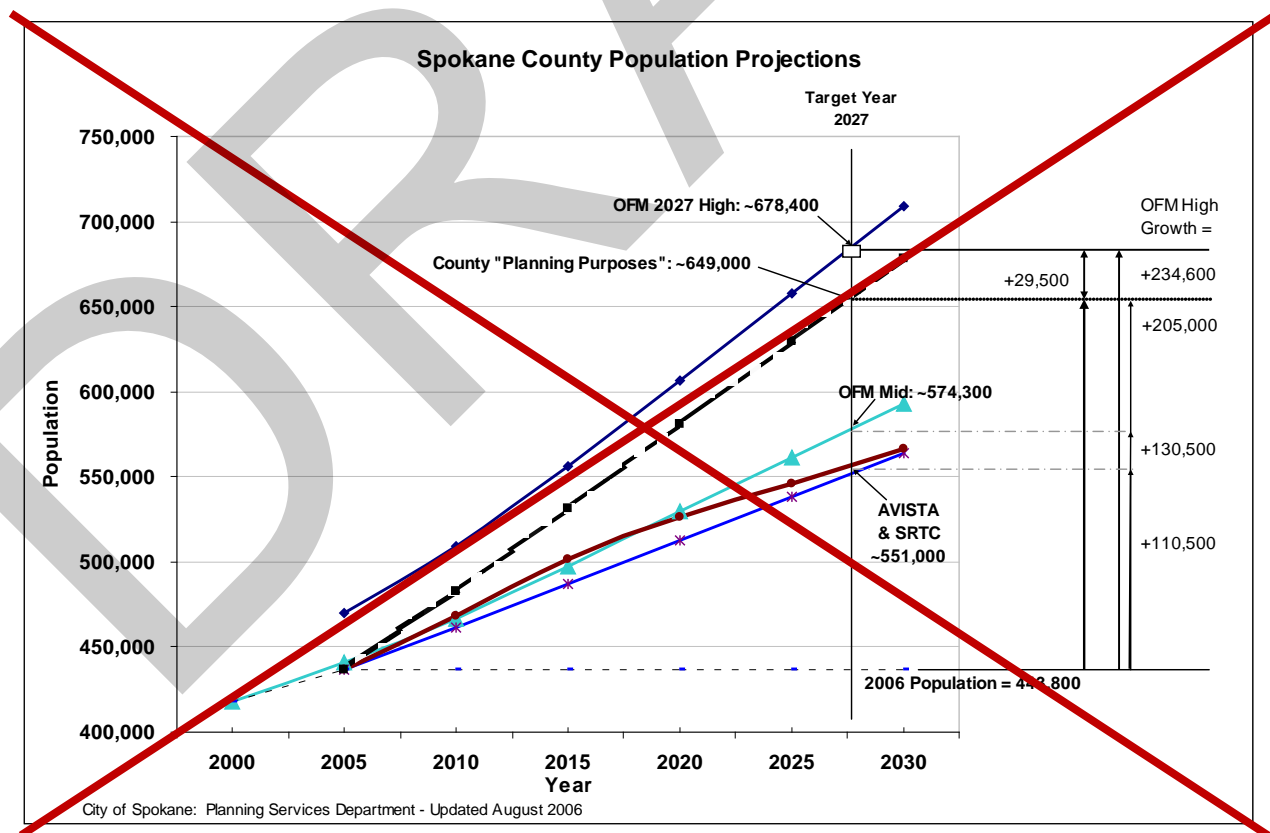
Levels of service (LOS) measure the amount-quality and quantity of public facilities and services that are provided to the community, factors that significantly contribute to the community's quality of life. Service providers establish levels of service-LOS to identify future capacities of capital facilities, projected deficiencies, and the necessary improvements to serve new growth while still maintaining service levels that will meet the desires of the community, state standards, and federal requirements.

~~Levels of service usually are quantifiable measures of the amount of public facilities and services that are provided to the community but also may measure the quality of a public facility.~~ Typically, LOS is expressed as a ratio of facility or service capacity to unit(s) of demand. Examples of LOS measures include the number of police officers per 1,000 people, the number of park acres per 1,000 people, and the number of gallons of water used per day per customer.

~~The City of Spokane service providers have determined that, in most cases, the current levels of service are adequate. Therefore, the proposed LOS standards established for the comprehensive plan to determine future capital facility capacities, needs, deficiencies, and projected improvement costs are, with the exception of Fire and Emergency Services, based on current service levels.~~

Future Demand

As the LOS is based, for the majority of services, on population it is necessary to understand just how much the population of the ~~C~~city and UGAs may grow over the years. Per RCW 43.62.035 the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) provides each county with a population projection range. The County chooses a population growth rate within this range and then allocates (or distributes) the population to the municipalities within its jurisdiction. The Spokane County Steering Committee of Elected Officials recommended that the OFM median 20 year population projection be used. ~~Spokane County has tentatively decided to use a population projection that is higher than the OFM median as shown in the chart titled "Spokane County Population Projections".~~



Spokane County has tentatively allocated for “initial planning purposes” a twenty year (to ~~2027~~2037) population growth of ~~70,235~~20,859 new people to the City of Spokane. ~~It appears this allocation may change based on the ability of the various jurisdiction’s within the County ability to provide services. The tentative population allocation used in this update may be adjusted in 2007 to reflect any changes in population allocation from Spokane County.~~

The level of service standards and capacity analysis are based on population projections recommended to the Steering Committee of Elected Officials for Spokane County by the Planning Technical Advisory Committee (PTAC) and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in June of 2016. The PTAC was comprised of planning professionals from Spokane County, cities within the County, the Spokane Regional Transportation Council (SRTC), and the Spokane Transit Authority (STA). The committee used information provided by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) to determine an appropriate population growth forecast to help predict the number of new users that may increase demand on existing facilities. Details of the committee’s recommendation can be found in Volume V, Appendix E – Planning Technical Advisory Committee Population Forecast and Allocation.

The recommended forecast is based, in part, on OFM’s *Projections of the Resident Population for the Growth Management Medium Series, May 2012* which contains a high, medium, and low forecasted growth rate. The city’s previous Comprehensive Plans utilized a higher growth rate which the city has historically not seen come to fruition. This has resulted in planning efforts that exceed the realized growth. The newly adopted growth rate forecasts a population that is smaller than what was used to inform the 2006 Plan resulting in facility and service capacity above what is needed to serve the forecasted population growth within our twenty year planning horizon.

~~The City of Spokane has separated the tentative population allocation of 70,235 into a future population to be accommodated within the City Limits and within the Urban Growth Areas where the City plans to accommodate the remainder of the population allocation.~~

The City of Spokane is planning to be able to accommodate a population increase ~~within the City Limits of 47,000 and within the area that the City has proposed for an Urban Growth Area (UGA) of approximately 23,235~~20,859 new people by the end of ~~2027~~2037, ~~for a total of 70,235 new people.~~ If the population increases according to these numbers, the total City of Spokane ~~and UGA~~ population will be 309,035236,698 in ~~2027~~2037. ~~For those service providers who have completed future planning prior to the adoption of these numbers, see those plans for information on the population on which they based their projections. Where possible (e.g. police) the information provided in this CFP utilizes the updated projections. Those service providers who used prior population projections accounted for higher growth than what has currently been adopted, therefore they can accommodate the now lower growth projections without additional services and/or capital facilities. Throughout the Capital Facilities and Utilities Element there will be references to Demand Population in either a six year outlook or a twenty year outlook and some of those numbers will reference City Only or UGA Only or Total Population Growth. Table CFU 2.5 below is intended as a reference to those numbers:~~

CFU 2.5 FUTURE DEMAND POPULATION				
Year	City Limits Only	UGA Only	Amount of Growth Planned for within City Limits and City-proposed UGA for time period	Total Population
2006	201,600 ²	37,200		238,800 (2)
2006-2012 (six year increase)	14,100	6,970	21,070	259,870
2027 (20 year increase)	47,000	23,235	70,235	309,035
² Washington State Office of Financial Management 2006 Population Estimate for the City Limits Only Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding. (2) Estimate.				

<u>TABLE CFU 2 POPULATION ESTIMATES</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
<u>2017</u>	<u>215,839</u>
<u>2037 Population Forecast</u>	<u>236,698</u>
<u>2017-2037 Population Allocation</u>	<u>20,859</u>
<u>Spokane County Planning and Technical Advisory Committee Population and Forecast Allocation. Report and recommendation to the Steering Committee of Elected Officials, adopted by County Commissioners June 2016.</u>	

Table CFU 3, “Capital Facility Level of Service Standards—~~Long Term,~~” lists proposed capital facility levels of service.

<u>TABLE CFU 3 CAPITAL FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS —LONG-TERM</u>	
Fire and Emergency Medical Services	<u>11:00 min – non-emergency / non-life threatening - 90% of the time</u> <u>8:30 min – emergency / potentially life-threatening -90% of the time</u> <u>8:30 min – priority fire incident – 90% of the time</u> <u>11:00 min – Effective Fire Force on Structure fires (16 personnel) – 90% of the time</u> 11:00 min – non-emergency / non-life threatening (90% of the time) 8:30 min – emergency / potentially life-threatening (90% of the time)
Law Enforcement	1.5 officers per 1,000 residents
Libraries	.813 square feet per capita <u>3-25 books per person</u>
Parks	Neighborhood – 1. 47-28 acres per 1000 persons Community – 1. 49-61 acres per 1000 persons Major - 2.593-09 acres per 1000 persons
Recycling	4.33 collections per household per month
Schools	Elementary—1 teacher per 26-19 students Middle and High—1 teacher per 30 students
Solid Waste	4.33 collections per household per month
Stormwater*	10 year design rainfall frequency for public right of way Prevent flooding of property during a 25-yr 24-hour rainfall event Prevent damage to buildings for a 100-year rainfall event
Wastewater	100 gallons per capita per day
Water	Minimum water pressure of 45 pounds per square inch
* The City of Spokane is in the process of developing a Stormwater Management Plan. A final Stormwater Management LOS will be established once the city adopts the Stormwater Management Plan.	

5.6 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 ~~educational-risk-reduction~~ activities. Map CFU 1, “2016 Fire Districts,” shows the location ~~and service areas of the city~~ fire stations staffed and maintained by the Spokane Fire Department. It also shows ~~the boundaries of the fire agencies in Spokane County and the current (as of 2016) fire station locations throughout Spokane County. fire stations outside the city limits that are maintained by other fire agencies.~~ All of these agencies have mutual aid agreements to assist each other in major emergencies. ~~Additional information on EMS and fire services is available in the City of Spokane Planning Services Department.~~

This section was edited in consultation with Chief Bobby Williams of the Spokane Fire Department. Further edits were made by Brian Schaffer, Interim Chief.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

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 ~~in-assigned to~~ the City of Spokane’s ~~14-16~~ fire stations are ~~cross-trained at the~~ Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) ~~level trained~~ to provide a BLS function. ~~or trained to a paramedic level to provide ALS care.~~ As of 2016, fifteen (15) SFD stations have paramedics assigned. It is anticipated that paramedic service will be added to Station 8 before the end of 2017 which would result in all SFD fire stations having paramedic service. ~~EMTs can perform basic medical care and CPR in order to help a patient breathe.~~

When someone calls 911 for medical help, the closest, ~~most appropriate SFD fire unit to their area or neighborhood~~ is dispatched ~~to start basic life support treatment.~~ SFD can respond in a number of different ~~types of vehicles.~~ ~~Those fire SFD personnel normally 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 ~~who can~~ perform ~~advanced life support functions ALS, including as well as administering~~ IVs and medication. ~~are dispatched to the scene. Paramedics, who are cross trained firefighters, respond on pumpers, pumper/ladders or ladders.~~ A private ambulance company is currently under contract ~~to-with~~ the City of Spokane ~~currently to~~ provides transportation of 9-1-1 patients to medical facilities.

Inventory of Existing Facilities and Apparatus

The Spokane Fire Department uses its fire fighting equipment for dual purposes: to respond to fire emergencies and to all EMS calls. ~~The number and location of ALS (paramedic) level units are determined based on service demands which is determined through historic analysis of incidents~~

TABLE CFU-4—EXISTING APPARATUS—EMS-PARAMEDIC VEHICLES (ALS-ONLY)	
	Number of Units
Active Units — As of January 2007	
Engine 1 (Riverside and Browne)	1
Engine 3 (Indiana & Ash)	1
Engine 4 (1515 W. 1 st)	1
Pumper/ Ladder 11 (32 & Perry)	1
Pumper/ Ladder 13 (Wellesley & Jefferson)	1
Engine 15 (Wellesley & Crestline)	1
Engine 18 (120 E. Lincoln Rd)	1
Total Units	7

Forecast of Future Needs – EMS

Existing Demand

Approximately ~~83-87~~ percent of ~~the city's SFD's~~ total calls for ~~EMS and fire services in 2005 were are~~ for EMS purposes. ~~In 2015, 33,441 EMS incidents, including automobile accidents, occurred within the city limits, totaling 20,530.~~ This percentage has been steadily rising since the mid-1980s, when 67 percent of the Fire Department's total calls were for EMS purposes.

In recent years, Non-Life Threatening (NLT) medical calls have been the fastest growing segment of SFD incident response. NLT calls and other EMS calls are increasing for a number of reasons including: an aging population; access to insurance through federal health care legislation; growing health care cost; perceived delays in access to physicians; reduction in funding for Mental Health patients; and many others. This increasing demand has caused SFD and other fire agencies across the U.S. to evaluate and implement nontraditional programs and response models to minimize the out of service time for larger, more critical firefighting apparatus (Engines & Ladders). Furthermore, jurisdictions are looking at ways to meet the greater NLT call volume demand in the most cost-effective manner that may not include traditional staffing models.

In 2008, SFD took a major step towards helping to link the most vulnerable in the community, to the existing and growing social services available, by creating the CARES (Community Assistance Response) Team. The CARES Team is a program within the SFD in cooperation with Eastern Washington University (EWU), to interface with citizens who have received a response from fire personnel and are identified as needing social service or other support system assistance. Generally, the citizen needs help that is available through existing social services programs, but the individual was not able to access them through traditional means. In most cases, FD responders find these individuals feeling isolated or in some crisis and do not know where to turn for help. Often, these citizens generate many 9-1-1 calls for aid. The CARES team is composed of EWU students who are majoring in the Social Work degree programs. These students meet their academic practicum requirements by serving the CARES Team as student Interns who work to help those in need and reduce the chance of repeat calls for service.

Based on recommendations of the "2013 Fire Task Team" report, Alternative Response Units (ARU) were placed in service in 2013 to help reduce the responses by SFD's larger apparatus. This program places smaller SUV type vehicles with two personnel in the response system during peak incident periods (approximately 7:00 am – 7:00 pm) for response to primarily NLT incidents. The fire department's experience has shown positive results in reducing the number of responses by Engine and Ladder companies.

Because of the NLT call increase phenomena across Washington, legislative changes are being pursued to give SFD and other EMS providers other alternatives for transportation to medical destinations such as urgent care clinics and specialty facilities. The traditional model of ambulances taking 9-1-1 callers to the Emergency Department on every incident is not sustainable with the increasing demands on the healthcare system. In 2015, SFD initiated an Integrated Medical System approach towards streamlining EMS oversight, training and quality improvement. Through an Inter-Local Agreement with the Spokane Valley Fire Department, SFD began providing coordination services to improve the EMS system in Spokane County. The Integrated Medical System approach will continue to develop and impact SFD's involvement in how health care services are delivered in Spokane over the next decade.

Fundamental Health Care Education will be an important factor impacting future EMS needs. Increasing citizen participation in health care initiatives could help reduce the number of EMS needs in the future. Likewise, community involvement in learning Hands Only CPR and willingness to help those in need through the Pulse Point Mobile Application and other technology advancements can have a positive impact on the outcome of patient survivability and overall health system demands.

The level of calls for service received from a specific area can be influenced by several factors: population density—the demand for service increases with population; age of the population—the elderly generally generate more calls for service; and income—lower poverty levels typically result in the

~~financial inability of residents to afford insurance coverage for medical necessities, resulting in an increase in calls for EMS service.~~

Level of Service (LOS)

~~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.~~

~~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.~~

The level of service for EMS is a function of call type, response time and call volumes. These, in turn, are dependent on the number and location of fire stations, the number of response units, and the number of firefighters available to respond.

In 2001, the Growth Management Steering Committee for Spokane County amended the interim regional minimum levels of service for emergency medical services to the following:

1. Urban areas shall be served by a state certified Basic Life Support (BLS) agency.
2. Urban areas should be served by:
 - A. An operating Basic Life Support (BLS) unit within 5 miles; and
 - B. An operating Advanced Life Support (ALS) unit within 6 miles or 10 minutes response time for those jurisdictions with urban areas in excess of 5,000 population; and
 - C. BLS and ALS transport service.

Within the City of Spokane, the Fire Department's levels of service for ~~Fire and~~ EMS are as follows:

- 11:00 min – non-emergency / non-life threatening (90% of the time)
- 8:30 min – emergency / potentially life-threatening (90% of the time)

~~As a reference for the impact of time on the outcome of medical emergencies, the American Heart Association recommends a four minute EMS response time for Basic Life Support (BLS) and an eight minute response time for Advanced Life Support (ALS) for cardiac arrest patients. When EMS treatment intervention occurs past these times, a cardiac arrest patient's chance of survival decreases significantly.~~

Need for Capital Facility Improvements

~~The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program provides information on the needed and planned capital improvements for fire protection and EMS services. Table CFU 5 lists the ALS units required for the next twenty years. The anticipated total need through the year 2027 is nine paramedic vehicles.~~

TABLE CFU-5—TWENTY-YEAR NEED—ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT UNITS		
Time Period	Demand (Population)	ALS Units Required at LOS response time of 8:30 minutes/90 percent of the time
2007-2012 (increase—City)	14,100	1
2007-2012 (increase—UGA)	6,970	2
2007—2027 (increase—City)	47,000	3
2006-2027 (increase—UGA)	23,235	2*
Total 2006—2027 (increase—City + UGA)	70,235	6

The twenty-year needs are based on the assumption that the entire urban growth area will be annexed and served by the City of Spokane. However, the timing of annexations is difficult to predict. Assumptions are that annexations will occur over a twenty-year period. ~~* Depends on location of UGA~~

Proposed Facilities – EMS

The location of paramedic - equipped apparatus required within the next twenty years will depend on the location of additional population and demand for service. New units will likely be housed in either existing fire stations or in new fire stations, depending on demographics. It is anticipated that new ALS units will be achieved by staffing an existing BLS unit with additional personnel trained as paramedics or adding new companies with paramedics assigned. The assessment and use of Alternative EMS response unit utilization will be necessary to stabilize costs as EMS calls for service continue to rise.

As it becomes necessary to add additional response units, there is a cost associated with doing so. The approximate cost necessary to add ~~an additional company staffed with 3 personnel per shift (3 x 4 shifts = 12)~~ would be as follows: \$86,931 + benefits (\$32,078 including pension costs) per year for a paramedic-officer x 4 (one per shift) + \$76,609 + benefits (\$28,269 including pension costs) per year for a paramedic firefighter x 2 (two per shift) x 4 (four shifts) = \$1,313,000 for personnel cost for 12 personnel and \$350,000 for the cost of the vehicle. units is as follows:

- * 4 person company – 4 personnel per shift (4 x 4 = 16 personnel) ~ \$1,500,000 (2016 cost)
- * 3 person company- 3 personnel per shift (3 x 4 shifts = 12 personnel) ~ \$1,200,000 (2016 cost)
- * 2 person company – 2 personnel per shift (2 x 4 shifts = 8 personnel) ~ \$800,000 (2016 cost)
- * Apparatus & Equipment (2016 costs):
 - o Engine ~ \$630,000 + Equipment ~ \$90,000
 - o Tillered Ladder ~ \$1,160,000 + Equipment ~ \$70,000
 - o Alternative Response Unit ~ \$125,000 + Equipment ~ \$60,000

Fire Protection Services

The Washington Survey and Rating Bureau establishes a class of fire protection for an area, which is the basis for the insurance ratings charged by the insurance industry. The city currently has a Class 3 rating (on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the best, thus lowest, insurance rates).

Inventory of Existing Facilities and Apparatus – Fire Protection

The fire department utilizes sixteen (16) fourteen fire stations, all staffed on a full-time basis. Staffed ~~front-line~~ equipment includes thirteen (13) engines-eleven pumpers, two pumper/ladders-quints, three ladders/towers and one heavy rescue-Attack unit. Additionally, numerous apparatus is cross-staffed by station personnel including: one heavy rescue, one hazardous materials unit, one technical rescue unit, two water-marine rescue units, eight brush units and one command/rehab vehicle. The Fire Department maintains a reserve apparatus fleet of five pumpers-engines and one ladder/tower. Table CFU 74, “Existing Facilities and Apparatus – Fire Protection,” lists locations and square footage for each station.

TABLE CFU 4 EXISTING FACILITIES AND APPARATUS – FIRE PROTECTION		
<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Unit Capacity Size (square feet)</u>
<u>Buildings</u>		
<u>Station 1</u>	<u>44 West Riverside Avenue</u>	<u>31,284</u>
<u>Station 2</u>	<u>1001 East North Foothills Drive</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 3</u>	<u>1713 West Indiana Avenue</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 4</u>	<u>1515 West 1st Avenue</u>	<u>12,821</u>
<u>Station 5</u>	<u>115 West Eagle Ridge Boulevard</u>	<u>3,218</u>
<u>Station 6</u>	<u>1615 South Spotted Road</u>	<u>5,015</u>

<u>Station 7</u>	<u>1901 East First Avenue</u>	<u>6,544</u>
<u>Station 8</u>	<u>1608 North Rebecca Street</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 9</u>	<u>1722 South Bernard Street</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 11</u>	<u>3214 South Perry Street</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 13</u>	<u>1118 West Wellesley Avenue</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 14</u>	<u>1807 South Ray Street</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 15</u>	<u>2120 East Wellesley Avenue</u>	<u>6,724</u>
<u>Station 16</u>	<u>5225 North Assembly</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 17</u>	<u>5121 West Lowell Road</u>	<u>8,110</u>
<u>Station 18</u>	<u>120 North Lincoln Road</u>	<u>11,165</u>
<u>CCB (Combined Communications Building)</u>	<u>1620 North Rebecca</u>	<u>21,200 Total Bldg SFD space 12,200</u>
<u>Training Fieldhouse</u>	<u>1614 North Rebecca</u>	<u>26,126</u>
<u>Training Admin/ EOC</u>	<u>1618 North Rebecca</u>	<u>17,000</u>
<u>Shop</u>	<u>1610 North Rebecca</u>	<u>21,754</u>
<u>Burn Building</u>	<u>1616 North Rebecca</u>	<u>3,215</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21 Buildings) 220,067</u>
<u>Fire Apparatus</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
<u>Engines: Pumper/ Ladders; Attack Unit</u>		
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 3</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 4</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Attack Unit</u>	<u>Station 5</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 6</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 7</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 8</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 9</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Quint</u>	<u>Station 11</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Quint</u>	<u>Station 13</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 14</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 15</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 16</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 17</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Engine</u>	<u>Station 18</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Reserve Engines</u>	<u>Various Locations</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Ladders</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Front Line Ladder</u>	<u>Station 1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Tower</u>	<u>Station 2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Front Line Ladder</u>	<u>Station 4</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Reserve Tower</u>	<u>Fire Station</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Total Ladders</u>		<u>4</u>
<u>Specialty Vehicles</u>		
<u>Battalion Chief</u>	<u>Stations 1, 13</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Rescue</u>	<u>Station 9</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Air Trailer</u>	<u>Station 1</u>	<u>1</u>

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
Salvage Cache	Station 18	1
Brush Units	Stations 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17	8
ARU	Stations 1, 3, 15	3
Total Specialty Vehicles	-	25
Total Fire Apparatus	-	50

TABLE CFU-7 EXISTING FACILITIES AND APPARATUS – FIRE PROTECTION-

Facility Name-	Address-	Unit Capacity Size (square feet)-
Buildings-		
Station 1-	44 West Riverside Avenue-	31,284
Station 2-	1001 East North Foothills Drive-	8,110
Station 3-	1713 West Indiana Avenue-	8,110
Station 4-	1515 W. 1st Ave	12,821
Station 7-	1901 East First Avenue-	6,544
Station 8-	1608 North Rebecca Street-	8,110
Station 9-	1722 South Bernard Street-	8,110
Station 11-	3214 South Perry Street-	8,110
Station 13-	1118 West Wellesley Avenue-	8,110
Station 14-	1807 South Ray Street-	8,110
Station 15-	2120 East Wellesley-	6,724
Station 16-	5225 North Assembly-	8,110
Station 17-	5121 West Lowell Road-	8,110
Station 18-	120 N. Lincoln Road	11,165
Old Dispatch-	508 North Wall-	1,708
New CCB (Combined Communications Building)-	1620 N. Rebecca	21,200
Training Fieldhouse	1614 N. Rebecca	26,126
Training Admin/ EOC-	1618 N. Rebecca	17,000
Shop-	1610 N. Rebecca	21,754
Burn Building-	1616 N. Rebecca	3,215
Total-	-	(20 Buildings) 229,637
Fire Apparatus	Location	Number of Units
Pumpers-		
Front Line Pumper-	Station 1	1
Front Line Pumper-	Station 3-	1
Front Line Pumper-	Station 4-	1
Front Line Pumper-	Station 7-	1

Front Line Pumper-	Station 8-	+
Front Line Pumper-	Station 9-	+
Front Line Pumper	Station 14	+
Front Line Pumper	Station 15	+
Front Line Pumper-	Station 16-	+
Front Line Pumper-	Station 17-	+
Front Line Pumper-	Station 18-	+
Pumper/Ladder-	Station 11	+
Pumper/Ladder	Station 13	+
Reserve Pumper-	Shop-	5
Total Pumps-	-	-18
Ladders-	-	-
Front Line Ladder-	Station 1-	+
Pumper/Platform Ladder	Station 2-	+
Front Line Ladder-	Station 4-	+
Reserve Aerial Ladder-	Shop-	+
Total Ladders-		-3
Specialty Vehicles-		
Rescue-	Station 1-	-1
Air Trailer	Station 1	+
Hazardous Materials Unit-	Station 1-	+
Decon Unit	Station 1-	+
Marine 2	Station 2-	+
Wildland Cache	Station 3-	+
Tech Rescue	Station 4-	+
Reserve Medic Units	Stations 11, 13	2
Command/Rehab Vehicle-	Station 14-	+
Marine 16	Station 16-	+
Salvage Cache	Station 18-	+
Brush Units-	Stations 7,8,9,11,14,15,16,17	8
Total Specialty Vehicles-	-	20
Total Fire Apparatus-	-	41

Forecast of Future Needs – Fire Protection

Existing Demand

The fire department received 4,673 fire and miscellaneous calls in 1999, or 21.3 percent of total emergency service calls received and in 2005-2015 received 4,161-4,958 fire calls and miscellaneous calls or nearly 17.13.3 percent of total emergency service calls. The level of calls for service received from a specific area can be influenced by several numerous factors: such as population density, the demand for service increases with population; age of construction of the area aging structures that have not had ongoing maintenance are prone to a greater potential of various fire causes; and income, lower poverty levels restrict the ability to provide maintenance or make repairs to structures.

Level of Service (LOS)

Within the City of Spokane, the Fire Department's levels of service for Fire Protection is as follows:

8:30 min – Priority Emergency Incidents - 90% of the time

11:00 min – Effective Fire Force-Structure (16 Personnel) – 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, and call volumes. 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.

Fire stations are located to provide the best citywide coverage possible within reasonable response times, services to areas of the city that have higher population densities. The ability for the fire department's ability to better serve the community was greatly improved in 1989 when the public approved a bond issue that allowed fire stations to be relocated and built to accommodate multiple emergency units. The station design allowed the department to place various types of resources in fire stations based on analysis of prior calls for service. Current station locations allow the fire department, under normal circumstances, to provide an initial response time of six to eight minutes to most areas of the city.

~~In 2004, the Growth Management Steering Committee for Spokane County amended the regional minimum levels of service for fire protection and fire code enforcement to the following:~~

~~Urban areas, for those jurisdictions in excess of 5,000 population, or once a population of 5,000 persons is achieved, shall be served by a Fire District with at least a (Washington Survey and Rating Bureau of Insurance Services Office) Class 6 Insurance Rating or better. For the purposes of GMA minimum Levels of Service, Class 6 or better shall be based on the ISO Grading Schedule for municipal fire protection, 1974 edition, as amended, by using the fire district, fire service communication, and fire safety control portions of the grading schedule. The total deficiency points identified in these portions of the ISO or Washington Survey and Rating Bureau schedule shall not exceed 1,830 points; and;~~

~~All jurisdictions, regardless of size, shall ensure that new development has a fire flow and hydrant placement per the International Fire Code adopted by that jurisdiction.~~

~~Urban areas must be within 5 road miles from an operating fire station that provides service with a "Class A" pumper, unless:~~

~~Structures are equipped with fire sprinkler(s) that are rated in accordance with the edition of the International Fire Code adopted by the jurisdiction, and is located within 5 road miles of an operating fire station that provides service with a "Class A" rated pumper.~~

Jurisdictions with urban areas shall, at a minimum, provide for the enforcement of the International Fire Code and conduct inspections.

Need for Capital Facility Improvements

~~Over the next six years, in order to maintain the proposed levels of service while accommodating new growth, additional equipment, personnel, and facilities will be needed.~~

By Washington Survey and Rating Bureau (WSRB) requirements, any areas within the city limits that are more than five (5) road miles from a fire station, receive a 9A rating rather than the city's general WSRB rating. This provision has been modified since the last update of the Comprehensive Plan and those areas impacted, typically see insurance rate increases. Currently, most of the populated portions of the city limits are within five (5) road miles of a fire station. Additionally, during 2015, the city entered into an Automatic Aid agreement with adjacent fire agencies to the north, east and south of the city. This means the closest unit responds to the incident, regardless of the jurisdictional boundary where the incident is occurring. This agreement provides better overall coverage for the citizens of all the involved jurisdictions.

Additional fire stations beyond the 16 currently in service in the City of Spokane, will only likely be necessary if significant growth or annexations occur. Other than the impacts on insurance rates due to

~~distance from fire stations (as outlined above), in~~ In broad terms, a new fire station is justified with a population increase of approximately 7,000 to 10,000 and/or 200 calls for service per year. ~~New fire stations may be needed in the following areas: Qualchan, West Plains, Moran, or Glenrose based on population and incident growth.~~ The location, construction and staffing of new fire stations will not only be determined based on maintaining levels of service ~~for population demand~~ and the timing of annexations, but will also be dependent on the City's ability to fund such new capabilities.

~~Twenty year needs anticipate two new fire stations in two of four areas: Qualchan, West Plains, Moran or Glenrose. The location of the two new fire stations will be determined based on maintaining levels of service for population demand and the timing of annexations.~~

If increased population density occurs ~~as projected~~ within the existing city limits, ~~two additional pumpers engines and one additional ladder/towers~~ will also be needed to be purchased, ~~as well as and~~ staffed. ~~These additional units and would personnel would likely~~ be housed in existing fire stations ~~or through partnering opportunities~~. Apparatus and equipment may be redistributed based on where the specifically increased concentrations of the population ~~and service demands~~ occur.

Proposed Facilities

~~Buildings Additional Stations and Apparatus W~~within Six Twenty Years:

- a. ~~No Stations are expected to be needed unless population density and incident volumes grow or annexations occur to trigger the need for additional stations. Land for future station locations may be acquired in growth areas if funding is available.~~
- b. ~~If fill-in growth occurs, additional engines, ladder/tower or other apparatus would have to be purchased and staffed. It is likely these added units would be housed in existing fire stations or through cooperative partnerships.~~

~~Additional Apparatus within Twenty Years:~~

- a. ~~One new Engine is expected to be needed when Permanent Fire Station 5 is opened in Southwest Spokane on or before January 1, 2020. The area is currently served from a Temporary Fire Station using Attack 5, a smaller response unit with minimal firefighting capabilities that is utilized due to space limitations within the temporary fire station.~~
- b. ~~No additional apparatus are expected to be needed unless population density and incident volumes grow or annexations occur to trigger the need for additional engines, ladders or other units.~~
- c. ~~If fill-in growth occurs additional engines and additional ladder/towers would have to be purchased and staffed.~~

- a. ~~None unless population density and incident volumes grow to trigger the need for a station. Land for future station locations may be acquired in growth areas if funding is available.~~

~~Seven to Twenty Years~~

- a. ~~If growth occurs as projected, two new fire stations and two new pumpers in two of four areas: Qualchan, West Plains, Moran or Glenrose.~~
- b. ~~If fill in growth occurs in the City as projected, two additional pumpers and one additional ladder would have to be purchased and staffed.~~

~~Table CFU 8, "Twenty Year Need Fire Stations and Apparatus," lists the total number of fire stations and apparatus needed for the next twenty years.~~

TABLE CFU-8 TWENTY-YEAR NEED—FIRE STATIONS AND APPARATUS		
Time Period	Demand (Population)	Fire Stations Required at LOS response time of 8:30 minutes/90 percent of the time
Six-Year Need		
2006 (present count City)	201,600	14
2006 (present count UGA)	37,200	
2006 – 2012 (increase City)	14,100	1
2006-2012 (increase UGA)	6,970	
Total population through 2012 (City + UGA)	259,870	15
Twenty-Year Need		
2006 – 2027 (increase City)	47,000	2
2006-2027 (increase UGA)	23,235	
Total Population 2006 – 2027 (City + UGA)	309,035	17
Total through 2027 (increase City + UGA)	70,235	3
Time Period	Demand (Population)	New Apparatus Units Required
Six-Year Need		
2006 (present count City)	201,600	42*
2006 (present count UGA)	37,200	
2006-2012 (increase City)	14,100	1 pumper
2006-2012 (increase UGA)	6,970	
Total population through 2012 (City + UGA)	259,870	43
Twenty-Year Need		
2006-2027 (increase City)	47,000	4 pumpers and 1 ladder
2006-2027 (increase UGA)	23,235	
Total Population 2006-2027 (City + UGA)	309,035	48
Total through 2026 (increase City + UGA)	70,235	6
2006 population numbers include the city's urban growth area, currently being served by other fire districts. However, the need for fire facilities for the year 2001 is based on the present service area of the Spokane Fire Department. The six-year and twenty-year needs are based on the assumption that the entire urban growth area will be annexed and served by the Spokane Fire Department. However, the timing of annexations is difficult to predict. Assumptions are that annexations will occur over a twenty-year period. *Additional paramedic vehicles required for the twenty-year period are listed in Table CFU-5, "Twenty-Year Need—Life Support Units."		

Table CFU-9 shows the estimated cost for additional fire stations and apparatus. In addition to the stations and apparatus listed below, personnel costs average \$920,000 per year (salary and benefits) for a three-person Basic Life Support company and \$1.2 million per year (salary and benefits) for a four-person Basic Life Support company.

TABLE CFU-9 TWENTY-YEAR COST—FIRE STATIONS AND APPARATUS		
Time Period	Description	Fire Stations
Six-Year Need		
2006	-	-
2006-2012	Replace Station 7	-\$2,500,000
-	Replace Station 15	-\$2,500,000
-	Additional Station	-\$2,500,000
-	Remodel/ Addition Station 1	-\$8,000,000

-	Burn Building Addition	-\$1,000,000
-	Upgrades to 11 existing Stations @ 250,000 each	-\$2,750,000
-	Vehicle Storage Area	-\$750,000
Total through 2012	-	\$20,000,000
Twenty-Year Need		Fire Stations
2006-2027	2 new stations @ \$3.0M (*)	\$ 6,000,000
-	Upgrades to 14 existing Stations @ 300,000 each	-\$4,200,000
Total 006-2027	-	-\$10,200,000
Total through 2027 (increase)	-	\$30,200,000
Six-Year Need		New Apparatus
2006	6 Pumpers @ 350,000 each	-\$ 2,100,000
-	1 Pumper Ladders @ 800,000 each	-\$,800,000
-	1 Ladder	-\$900,000
	Misc Vehicles	\$600,000
Total through 2012	-	\$4,400,000
Twenty-Year Need		New Apparatus
2006 — 2027		
	6 Pumpers @ 380,000 each	-\$2,280,000
-	1 Pumper Ladders	-\$700,000
-	1 Ladder	-\$800,000
-	1 Rescue Unit	-\$500,000
-	1 Marine Unit	-\$50,000
-	1 Haz mat Unit	-\$300,000
Total 2006 — 2027	-	\$4,630,000
Total 2006-2027 (increase)	-	\$9,030,000
Total stations and apparatus through 2027 (increase)	-	-\$39,230,000
* New fire station will be built based on maintaining levels of service for population demand.		

Six-Year Financing Plan – Fire Protection

The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Six-Year Need

See the sections entitled, “Need for Capital Facility Improvements” and “Proposed Facilities.”

Six-Year Funding and Projects

Table CFU 10, “Six Year Funding and Projects – Fire Protection,” lists six year projects for fire protection.

TABLE GFU-10 SIX-YEAR FIRE FUNDING AND PROJECTS – FIRE PROTECTION							
Funding Sources-	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total-
General Fund-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$———
Bond Issue 1999-	\$700,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$700,000
Bond Issue (new) 2009	-	-	-	-	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Projects-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burn Building Addition	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Apparatus-	-	-	-	-	\$3,800,000	\$600,000	\$4,400,000
Repairs to Existing Stations-	-	-	-	-	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Other (Equipment upgrades)	-	-	-	-	\$700,000	\$2,400,000	\$3,100,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.7 LAW ENFORCEMENT

Inventory of Existing Facilities – Law Enforcement

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 ~~and the Property Room~~ are paid on calculations performed by the County Auditor formulated on 60 percent city expense and 40 percent county expense.

This section was edited in consultation with Sarah Lynds of the Spokane Police Department.

TABLE CFU 5. EXISTING FACILITIES- LAW ENFORCEMENT (EXCLUDING C.O.P.S. SUBSTATIONS)

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size (square feet)</u>
<u>Public Safety Building</u>	<u>1100 West Mallon Avenue</u>	<u>60,425</u>
<u>YWCA – Regional Domestic Violence Task Force</u>	<u>930 North Monroe</u>	<u>450</u>
<u>Police Academy (without Range Area)</u>	<u>2302 North Waterworks</u>	<u>13,500</u>
<u>Gardner- Investigations</u>	<u>1427 West Gardner</u>	<u>19,000</u>
<u>Regional Evidence Facility</u>	<u>4010 East Alki</u>	<u>63,000</u>
<u>North Precinct</u>	<u>5124 North Market</u>	<u>7,703</u>
<u>Downtown Intermodal</u>	<u>221 West 1st Avenue Amtrack Station</u>	<u>1,704</u>
<u>South Precinct</u>	<u>2116 East 1st Street</u>	<u>563</u>
<u>Core Office Facilities (Public Safety Building, YWCA, and Gardner)</u>	<u>Total Square Feet=</u>	<u>79,875</u>

TABLE CFU 11- EXISTING FACILITIES- LAW ENFORCEMENT (excluding C.O.P.S. Substations)

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Size (square feet)</u>
<u>Public Safety Building</u>	<u>1100 West Mallon Avenue</u>	<u>60,311</u>
<u>Monroe Court</u>	<u>901 North Monroe</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Police Academy (without Range Area)</u>	<u>2302 North Waterworks</u>	<u>13,500</u>
<u>Property Warehouse</u>	<u>1307 West Gardner</u>	<u>10,240</u>
<u>Evergreen Warehouse</u>	<u>108 South State</u>	<u>12,000</u>
<u>Core Office Facilities (Public Safety Building and Monroe Court)</u>	<u>Total Square Feet=</u>	<u>71,311</u>

The Spokane Police Department and community volunteers have also developed and staffed Community Oriented Policing Services Substations (see Map CFU 3, “C.O.P.S. Substations,” for locations). Both private and public funding sources fund the C.O.P.S. Substations. Because of the varied funding sources and limited capital expense, the C.O.P.S. Substations are not included in the needs analysis for future capital facilities. Currently, the Spokane Police Department has 282 vehicles for commissioned officers, 13 motorcycles, 16 vehicles for non-commissioned employees, 28 new and inactive vehicles, 9 ATV/Trailer/Etc. vehicles/units and 5 motorcycles in reserve status. Eight of the vehicles/units have been

~~flagged for disposal. Currently, the SPD has 221 vehicles for commissioned officers, 20 motorcycles, 15 vehicles for non-commissioned employees, and 20 new vehicles plus 8 motorcycles in reserve status.~~

Forecast of Future Needs – Law Enforcement

Existing Demand

~~Current facility space for the Spokane Police Department is at capacity today. This includes both the Public Safety Building and Monroe Court. There are no additional facilities in the area near the Public Safety building that could serve for expansion. There have been discussions about acquiring Monroe Court in order to have the future ability to utilize additional space currently occupied by other tenants. This is but one of several options under consideration.~~

~~Both the Evergreen Warehouse and the The Regional Evidence Property Facility vehicle storage area is at capacity today. There is an immediate need to seek additional space for these facilities as well storage needs.~~

The Spokane Police Department has an authorized strength of ~~284~~311 commissioned officers, although vacancies, attrition, and budget constraints cause actual staffing to fall below authorized numbers. The SPD also has ~~99~~96 full-time civilians, ~~6~~12 temporary or project employees, and ~~405~~68 volunteers. All but ~~an insignificant a~~ few of the ~~494~~487 SPD employees work out of ~~60,311~~79,875 square feet of combined core facility space (~~122~~164 square feet per SPD employee).

Level of Service (LOS)

The number of officers per one thousand city residents is a common method used to measure level of police service. It is not a good indicator, however, of the actual demand upon police services because the service population is regionally based. More than this, some areas of the city require more ~~P~~police service as they generate more calls for service than others do.

A ratio of 1.5 officers per thousand persons has historically been considered adequate for the City of Spokane. ~~Although the average LOS for the past 5 years has been 1.5, the~~ The 2005-2016 LOS was 1.545. The average for cities over 100,000 population in Washington State is 1.8 officers per one thousand citizens.

The city can afford to maintain the proposed LOS of 1.5 officers per thousand residents over the next six years. There is more to police work than just policing; it also includes a ~~well~~well-proportioned ~~amount~~number of civilian employees to keep things running smoothly. It has been suggested that the current LOS provided by civilian employees at approximately .33 civilian employees per police officer is the standard that should be carried forward. This need is also reflected in Table CFU ~~126~~.

Future Demand

Table CFU ~~126~~ shows the number of officers needed over the next ~~six and~~ twenty years to maintain the LOS of 1.5.

<u>Table CFU 6 Level of Service – Needed Law Enforcement Officers</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Officers per 1,000 Residents (LOS)</u>	<u>Number of Officers needed to provide adopted LOS</u>	<u>Number of Civilian Employees needed*</u>
<u>Total Population 2017 City (Present)</u>	<u>215,839</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>107</u>
<u>2017-2037 (Increase-City)</u>	<u>20,859</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>10</u>

<u>Total 2037 Population</u>	<u>303,106</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>*The number of civilian employees per police officer is estimated to be close to .33. Including this category in the Comprehensive Plan is intended to reflect the actual numbers of employees, and their associated costs, with anticipated population growth.</u>				

<u>Table CPU-12 Level of Service—Needed Law Enforcement Officers</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Demand- Population</u>	<u>Officers per 1,000- Residents- (LOS)</u>	<u>Number of Officers needed to provide adopted LOS</u>	<u>Number of Civilian Employees needed**</u>
<u>2001</u>	<u>195,700 *</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>108</u>
<u>2006 City (present)</u>	<u>201,600</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>2006 UGA (increase)</u>	<u>37,200</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>2006-2012 (increase City)</u>	<u>14,100</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>2006-2012 (increase- UGA)</u>	<u>6,970</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Total Population 2006- 2012 increase City + UGA</u>	<u>259,870</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>129</u>
<u>2006-2027 (increase City)</u>	<u>47,000</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>2006-2027 (increase- UGA)</u>	<u>23,235</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Total Population Growth (City + UGA) for 2027</u>	<u>70,235</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Total 2027 Population</u>	<u>309,035</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>153</u>
<u>*The 2001 Demand Population is a larger number in 2001 because both the City Limits and the UGA population was used at that time. The number has been divided between City Limits and proposed UGA areas.</u>				
<u>**The number of civilian employees per police officer is estimated to be close to .33. Including this category to the Comprehensive Plan is intended to reflect the actual numbers of employees, and their associated costs, with anticipated population growth.</u>				

The projected population growth within the city and its UGA is 70,235-20,859 new people through the year 2027-2037. In order to maintain the adopted level of service the city will need a total of 455 officers and 150 civilian employees by 2037. This means the city will need to add a total of 144 additional officers and 54 civilians over the next 20 years.

In 2015, the total cost to support one officer was \$191,703, which includes the cost of civilian personnel. This is operating cost only and does not address capital needs. A conservative 3 percent annual increase in operating expenses was used to project future officer support costs. The additional operating cost to support a level of service equal to that of 1.5 officers per thousand residents will require approximately \$5.9 million in additional revenue to support SPD through 2037.

The city (limits only) will need 302 officers and 100 civilian employees by 2012, and 433 officers and 143 civilian employees by 2027 to support the new growth within the City Limits and UGA at a level of 1.5 officers per one thousand residents.

Table CFU-13 identifies how many additional officers, civilians, and additional building square footage will be needed to meet the projected level of service over the next six and twenty years. To maintain a level of service of 1.5 officers per thousand residents, 33 civilians per officer, and 122 square feet of building the city will need to add 10 additional officers over the next six years and a total of 98 additional officers over the next 20 years.

Table CFU-13-Net-Additional-Officers-Needed				
Time-Period	Demand (Population-City Limits + UGA)	Additional-Officers Needed	Additional-Civilian-Employees Needed	Additional-Building-Square-Footage Needed *
2001	220,471	N/A	N/A	
2006-2012	21,070	29	10	4,758
2012-2027	49,165	69	23	11,224
2027	70,235	98	33	15,982

* Square-Footage is based on the current 122-square-Feet-of-Space-per-person.

In 2005, the total cost to support one officer was \$136,876, which includes the cost of civilian personnel. This is operating cost only and does not address capital needs. Capital needs are covered in Table CFU-15, "Six-Year Funding Sources Less Costs of Capital Projects." Multiplying the cost per officer by the number of net new officers equals the additional amount of money needed to support the new officers. A conservative 3 percent annual increase in operating expenses was used to project future officer support costs.

Table CFU-14, "Future Need: New Officers," shows the additional operating cost to support a level of service equal to that of 2000. Approximately \$3.6 million in additional revenue will be needed to support SPD through 2012. A total of \$12.3 million in additional revenue will be needed through 2027.

Table CFU-14-Future-Need-New-Officers		
Time Period	Demand (Population Increase City-Limits + UGA)	Cost Of New Officers
Six-Year Need		
2006-2012 (increase)	21,070	\$ 3,650,897
2012-2027 (increase)	49,165	\$ 8,686,617*
Total Increase	70,235	\$ 12,337,514
* In 2000 Dollars		

Six-Year Financial Plan

The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

Table CFU-15 projects Spokane Police Department funding sources less capital costs over the next six years. This table also shows the increase in revenue from year to year. The city plans to spend around 9.6 million dollars on capital needs through 2012. The capital needs per year are listed below.

2007: Vehicle Replacement

◆ 2008: Vehicle Replacement

◆ 2010: CAD/RMS/JMS/AFR Replacement, Network Replacement

2007 and 2008 goals: Vehicle replacement for patrol cars. 2010 goal: replace the CAD/RMS/IMS/AFR system and upgrade the city's wireless network. New criminal justice center building in 2012.

The Management and Budget Office provided city funding sources for the years 2006 through 2011. The Police Planning and Research Unit estimated the future grant funding sources.

Table CFU-15-Six-Year Funding Sources LESS Costs of Capital Projects-							
Funding Sources	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Annual Budget	\$62,479,425	\$64,300,641	\$65,988,924	\$68,657,958	\$71,066,033	\$72,071,347	\$406,574,328
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	\$976,143	\$804,922	\$823,425	\$815,398	\$813,401	\$804,351	\$5,037,640
Less Cost of Funded Capital Needs	- \$1,192,944	- \$1,197,533	- \$1,202,259	- \$1,207,126	- \$1,212,140	- \$1,217,304	- \$9,229,307
Operating Balance	\$62,262,624	\$63,908,031	\$65,620,090	\$68,266,230	\$70,667,293	\$71,658,393	\$402,328,661
Unfunded Capital Needs	\$2,000,000	\$410,000					\$2,410,000
Revenue Increase-From Previous Year	\$0	\$1,645,407	\$1,712,060	\$2,654,166	\$2,401,064	\$991,100	\$9,395,770
Table CFU-15-Six-Year Funding Sources LESS Costs of Capital Projects-							
Funding Sources	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Annual Budget	\$42,729,974	\$44,351,619	\$5,622,828	\$46,177,065	\$55,513,429	\$48,872,229	\$283,307,145
Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants	\$1,094,553	\$1,083,490	\$1,072,426	\$1,061,362	\$1,050,298	\$1,039,234	\$6,401,363
Less Cost of Capital Needs		-\$800,000	-\$800,000	-\$0	\$8,000,000	0	-\$9,600,000
Operating Balance	\$41,635,421	\$42,468,129	\$43,790,403	\$45,115,703	\$46,463,130	\$47,832,995	\$267,305,781
Revenue Increase-From Previous Year	\$0	\$832,708	\$1,323,273	\$1,325,300	\$1,347,427	\$1,369,864	\$6,197,574

5.8 LIBRARIES

Inventory of Existing Facilities

~~Due to economies of scale and technological innovations, the library system has diverged from the past approach of neighborhood level service to library districts and electronic delivery. Spokane Public Library currently has six branch libraries in the Indian Trail, Shadle Park, Main, Manito, Hillyard, and Eastside areas and owns property for a potential seventh branch library in the Nevada Lidgerwood neighborhood. (See Map CFU-4, “Library Sites and Service Areas.” See also, “Spokane Public Library Inventory,” attached to the 1997 Strategic Service Plan.) Spokane Public Library (the “Library”) currently has six branch libraries in the Indian Trail, Shadle, Downtown, South Hill, Hillyard, and East Side areas. Since their construction in the 1990s, these facilities have been inadequately maintained and are in dramatic need of updating due to rapid changes in technology, constant usage, and community need.~~

This section was edited in consultation with Andrew Chanse of the Spokane Public Library.

~~Forecast of~~ Future Needs

Existing Demand

~~High-quality public education is provided through the downtown branch, two community branches, three neighborhood branches, a digital branch, and outreach to the business and nonprofit community, seniors and youth. We serve the educational needs of every citizen.~~

~~Early, adult and digital literacy is supported through our collection of resources. In addition to resource materials for self-directed education, branch libraries also offer their meeting rooms for use by the community. Technology and research assistance is also provided via professional staff to navigate an increasingly complex and evolving world of information. Clearly, the public library system plays a crucial role in the educational, social, economic, recreational, technological and cultural health of the community. In 2013, Spokane Public Library adopted a new mission statement to better meet the evolving needs of the community with a renewed commitment to “high quality education for all,” and established strategic directions related to community success, library impact, and organizational innovations.~~

~~This mission dovetails with City of Spokane’s strategic focus, as well as with local and national shifts in library service demands. The Library has embraced its role as an educational resource and has bolstered its physical and digital resources, programmatic offerings, and staffing to reflect this role.~~

~~Currently, the library system offers outreach to retirement homes, preschools, and day cares, provides dial-in service, and operates catalog terminals at most District 81 schools. In addition to resource materials, branch libraries also offer their meeting rooms for use by community groups. Clearly, the public library system plays a crucial role in the social, economic, recreational, educational, and cultural health of the community.~~

Level of Service (LOS)

~~Spokane Public Library’s Strategic Directions, developed in 2014, outline the Library’s service priorities.~~

<u>1. Empower our citizens to help our community succeed</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Goal: Inspire a community of readers</u><u>Goal: Expand citizen access and knowledge of emerging literacies and technologies</u><u>Goal: Be the resource for free learning opportunities for citizens of all ages so they can achieve their personal and professional goals</u>
<u>2. Build partnerships for a greater impact on citizen’s lives</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Goal: Be an engaged community partner</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Goal: Collaborate to expand access to community expertise for customers</u> • <u>Goal: Meet customers and partners when and where they are with the information they want</u>
<u>3. Become an organization of growth and innovation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Goal: Remain relevant and vital through continuous learning</u> • <u>Goal: Transform our libraries to meet local needs of our customers and community</u> • <u>Goal: Share the library messages widely</u>

Level of Service (LOS)

Spokane Public Library's 1997 Strategic Service Plan was shaped by public input and outlines their future service delivery program. The plan describes eight types of priority service responses.

TABLE CFU-17-STRATEGIC SERVICE PRIORITY RESPONSES
1. "Reference and General Information" helps customers make better decisions, save time and money, and become more self-sufficient.
2. "Popular Materials" contributes to recreational life in the community.
3. "Youth Services" provide a supportive environment in which youth are given opportunities to grow, learn, and build a foundation for success.
4. "Lifelong Learning" materials, programs, and services promote self-improvement and foster self-fulfillment.
5. The "Business Information" program provides services that help customers and businesses succeed in the workplace and/or marketplace and contribute to the financial vitality of the community.
6. The "Government Information" service is designed to promote the free flow of information that is crucial in a democratic society.
7. The "Northwest History" room offers a rich store of local historical documentation that helps link the community to its roots.
8. "Cultural Awareness" programs help customers to understand and appreciate their own cultural heritage, as well as that of other groups.

In addition, their level of service standards are as follows:

TABLE CFU-18-SPOKANE PUBLIC LIBRARY-LEVELS OF SERVICE			
	1996	2014	<u>Recommended</u>
Operating budget per capita	\$33.80	42.68	<u>\$50.00</u>
Materials budget per capita	\$4.56	4.24	<u>\$7.50</u>
Percent of operating budget for materials	14%	10%	<u>15%</u>
Square feet per capita	.671	.671	<u>.813</u>
Circulation per capita	10.5	10.14	<u>10.5</u>
Unduplicated hours of operation per week	60	58	<u>60</u>

Spokane Public Library's Strategic Directions stress flexibility so their programs and level of service standards have room to evolve as customer needs change in the future.

~~The library's 1997 Strategic Service Plan stresses flexibility so their programs and level of service standards have room to evolve as consumer needs change in the future.~~

Future Demand

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.

Need for Capital Facility Improvements

All of Spokane Public Library's facilities have been replaced with new buildings since 1991. Given an average life span of a library facility of 20 to 30 years, these facilities should not have 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 (at Indian Trail, for example) or construction of new facilities (perhaps in the Qualchan area).

As of 1998, all of Spokane Public Library's facilities were replaced with new buildings. Given an average life span of a library facility of 20 to 30 years, in 2015, Spokane Public Library conducted an extensive evaluation encompassing four aspects of library operations and capital:

- the system of library locations as they work together to serve the city;
- the Library's operations and customer experience, including the staffing structures that can maximize customer engagement and return on investment;
- SPL's technology platforms and technology-based opportunities; and
- the specific, physical facilities, their conditions, and how they can best accommodate current and future public demand.

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 are in need of 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 citizen. Additionally, the Shadle and South Hill libraries will need to undergo expansions. Since the South Hill library is effectively landlocked, this branch will need to be relocated in order to undergo the necessary expansion.

Other Plans

Meeting level of service standards is also affected by fluctuating revenue levels. For example, in November of 1999, Washington voters passed Initiative 695. One of the consequences of this action was that the Library, which receives operating support from the City of Spokane, was required to cut back on services. Their decision was to reduce off-hour access to the main library downtown. In addition, they shifted branch library operating hours to match those of the downtown library, with the exception that some branch libraries remained open on Saturdays. Operating budgets through the early 2000s were cut or flat for many years. Consequently, open hours for branches were drastically reduced for neighborhood branches. In 2013, City of Spokane voters passed a levy lid lift that stopped reductions in service hours and extended hours through 2017. A good library system is accessible to the community, and it is important that library hours include morning, afternoon, evening and weekend hours to serve customer needs. Availability and convenience of hours for citizens is an essential component of meeting level of service standards.

~~Level of service standards are also affected by fluctuating revenue levels. For example, in November of 1999, Washington voters passed Initiative 695. One of the consequences of this action was that the library, which receives operating support from the City of Spokane, was required to cut back on services. Their decision was to reduce off-hour access to the main library downtown. In addition, they shifted branch library operating hours to match those of the downtown library, with the exception that some branch libraries are still open on Saturdays.~~

Proposed Facilities

Library facilities should either be in proximity to population centers or easily accessible by bicycle, bus, or private vehicle. If future development and population growth were to continue away from the city center and major corridors, the library would feel it necessary to build new facilities to serve these new areas.

Library operations would also be affected by growth patterns. Operations (utilities, security, minor contracts, etc.) and personnel costs would also increase.

~~The Library Board believes facilities should either be in proximity to population centers or easily accessible by bicycle, bus, or private vehicle. If future development were to continue to consume raw land away from the city center, the library would feel it necessary to build new facilities to serve these new areas. For this reason, the Library Board anticipates there may be a need for two new branches in the next twenty years. Currently, they are actively pursuing the purchase of land in the far northeast area of the city. However, there are no plans to build and operate a library in that area in the next ten years.~~

~~Library operations would also be affected by growth patterns. Additional facilities and an expanded geographical area could necessitate the addition of another delivery van to maintain the current daily-delivery schedule. Operations (utilities, security, minor contracts, etc.) and personnel costs would also increase.~~

~~On the other hand, if future growth and development patterns incorporate new people into the existing urbanized area, the library could serve a growing population at existing facilities.~~

~~The cost to build a 75,000 square foot branch library is roughly \$15,000,000 (in 1998 dollars). It would be more cost effective to increase staffing and collection size and expand hours of operation at existing facilities. In addition, the library could expand their electronic services with terminals at neighborhood grocery stores and COPS Shops where consumers could order books that would be mailed to their homes.~~

Six-Year Financial Plan

~~Six-Year Funding and Projects~~

Over the next six years, all six branch libraries will need to undergo significant makeovers and infrastructure upgrades. This is estimated to cost from \$30-90 million, depending on the desires of the community. Information about planning related documents for the Spokane Public Library can be found at <http://www.spokanelibrary.org/>.

The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

~~There are no major capital projects planned for the next six years.~~

5.9 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

The ~~city~~ City of Spokane provides a system of local parks (neighborhood and community), major parks, and open space. The park system is managed by the Spokane Parks and Recreation Department with policy direction provided by the Spokane Park Board.

This section was edited in consultation with Garrett Jones of the Spokane Parks and Recreation Department.

The current Parks and Recreation ~~Department's~~ Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan, Roadmap to the Future, offers a much more detailed picture of the park, recreation and open space system and what changes and improvements will be made in the future. ~~The Parks and Recreation Department currently is developing a strategic plan that will work with the Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan and will help to guide the actions of the department for the next 20 years. The strategic plan process will update elements in the plan. This excerpt from the draft explains what the specific plan will accomplish, "In the spring of 2005, the Park Board and administrative staff began work on a 20/20 Strategic Plan for the Parks and Recreation Department. The purpose of the visioning process was to look twenty years into the future and envision the park system that should exist. The 20/20 Strategic Plan would contain strategies to propel this vision toward reality in twenty years or less. The second "20" is significant to the plan's name since "20-20" is considered perfect vision, thus the name 20/20 Strategic Plan." The results of the "20/20" strategic plan may result in recommended changes to the Comprehensive Plan.~~

The current Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Plan, Roadmap to the Future is hereby ~~is hereby~~ adopted by reference as a part of the Comprehensive Plan. Information about planning related documents for the Spokane Parks and Recreation Department can be found at www.spokaneparks.org.

~~Parks and Recreation Related Planning Efforts since 2001~~

~~Since the initial adoption of the 2001 Comprehensive Plan the Parks and Recreation Department has conducted a North Bank Development Plan for the area north of River Front Park. The following is an excerpt from the plan that explains its purpose, "The North Bank Master Plan provides a blueprint for the future development of the North Bank entertainment district. The vision for the North Bank is to create an economically viable entertainment district, while providing a connection to the downtown retail core through Riverfront Park. This plan incorporates this vision and the public input gathered throughout the planning process, and works towards creating an attractive, economically successful development on the North Bank, providing entertainment, recreation, educational, and cultural opportunities for Spokane residents and visitors alike." This plan is also available for viewing at www.spokaneparks.org.~~



Inventory of Park Lands

The current Spokane Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan, Roadmap to Future, includes an inventory of each park and facility in the city. For a general location by park or facility type see Map CFU 5, "Parks". The various types of parks are described as follows:

Park Descriptions

Neighborhood Mini-Parks

Mini-parks are developed to serve a concentrated or specific group, such as children or senior citizens. Mini-parks have often been developed in areas where land is not readily available for neighborhood parks. Currently, there are eight neighborhood mini-parks in the city.

According to a comment made by the Plan Commission, these descriptions have been updated, as seen on the following pages, as supplied by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Neighborhood Parks

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. At forty parks, there are more neighborhood parks than any other park type in the city.

Community Parks

Community parks offer diverse recreational opportunities. These parks may include areas suited for facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. Natural areas for walking, viewing, and picnicking are often available in community parks. Water bodies are present in many of these parks. As of this time, the city has eleven community parks located throughout the city.

Major Parks

A major park is a large expanse of open land designed to provide natural scenery and unique features of citywide and regional interest as well as affording a pleasant environment and open space in which to engage in active and passive recreation. The city has four major parks.

Conservation Area

Conservation areas are open space areas designed to protect environmentally sensitive features, such as steep slopes, unstable soils, and shorelines. These areas are generally maintained in their natural state and help preserve significant views and wildlife habitats and corridors. Currently, there are 1,501.53 acres of conservation land in the city. Many of the conservation areas are located along or near the Spokane River or Latah Creek.

Parkway

Parkways are often associated with arterials that have scenic features or connect parks. They have special landscape treatments such as trees, shrubbery, and grass. Some parkways have trails associated with them. There are eighteen parkways in the city.

Trails

Trails are paved or unpaved surfaces that are ideally separated from streets and are within an open space corridor. Trails are typically used for running, biking, walking, and skating. Although many unmarked, undesignated trails exist, there are three official trails in the city: Ben Burr, Fish Lake, and Centennial.

Other Facilities

The Parks and Recreation Department also owns and manages one arboretum, one art center, ten community/senior centers, four golf courses, three sports complexes, and seven swimming pools.

Major Parks

A major park is a large expanse of open land designed to provide natural scenery and unique features of citywide and regional interest as well as affording a pleasant environment and open space in which to engage in active and passive recreation.

Physical Size

Between 90 and 237.94 acres.

Built Environment

Assets (desired)

Restroom.

<u>Assets (optional)</u>	<u>Shelter, electricity, play equipment, softball/ baseball, ADA access, picnic area, aquatic recreation.</u>
<u>Parking</u>	<u>0-120 Spaces.</u>
	<u>Multiple off-street parking lots to allow for access to different areas of the park.</u>

Natural Environment

<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>May have natural area, stream, lake.</u>
<u>Environmental Benefits</u>	<u>Stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat.</u>

Programs

<u>Programming (desired)</u>	<u>Community gatherings.</u>
<u>Programming (optional)</u>	<u>Scheduled for athletic teams, concerts, special sporting events, large special events, nature programs.</u>
<u>Geographic Range of Users (LOS)</u>	<u>Citywide, regional, tourists.</u>

<u>Community Parks</u>	<u>Community parks offer diverse recreational opportunities. These parks may include areas suited for facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. Natural areas for walking, viewing, and picnicking are often available in community parks. Water bodies are present in many of these parks.</u>
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<u>Physical Size</u>	<u>Between 8- 51.3 acres</u>
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Built Environment

<u>Assets (desired)</u>	<u>Play Equipment, Restroom, ADA Access</u>
<u>Assets (optional)</u>	<u>Shelter, Electricity, Baseball/ Softball, Picnic Area, Aquatic recreation</u>
<u>Parking</u>	<u>0-312 Spaces</u>
	<u>Off street parking</u>

Natural Environment

<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>May have natural area, stream, lake</u>
<u>Environmental Benefits</u>	<u>Stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat</u>

Programs

<u>Programming (desired)</u>	<u>Community gatherings</u>
<u>Programming (optional)</u>	<u>Scheduled for small concerts, natural activities, food vendors</u>
<u>Geographic Range of Users (LOS)</u>	<u>Several surrounding neighborhoods between ½-2 mile radius</u>

<u>Neighborhood Parks</u>	<u>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</u>
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are centrally located in neighborhoods with safe walking and bicycle access.

Physical Size Between .66- 13.33 acres.

Built Environment

Assets (desired) Picnic area, ADA access, play equipment, restroom.

Assets (optional) Basketball, Tennis, Softball, Baseball, Shelter, Electricity, Aquatic recreation.

Parking Generally street parking, may have off street parking.

Natural Environment

Natural Area May have natural area, creek, lake.

Environmental Benefits Stormwater infrastructure, native plants.

Programs

Programming (desired) None.

Programming (optional) Light scheduling for athletic teams, community gatherings, small concerts.

Geographic Range of Users (LOS) Surrounding neighborhood, between ¼ mile and ½ mile.

Neighborhood Mini-Parks

Mini-parks are developed to serve a concentrated or specific group, such as children or senior citizens. Mini-parks have often been developed in areas where land is not readily available for neighborhood parks.

Physical Size Between .22 and 2.33 acres.

Built Environment

Assets (desired) Play equipment.

Assets (optional) Shelter, electricity, restroom, ADA access, picnic area.

Parking On street.

Natural Environment

Natural Area May have natural area, creek.

Environmental Benefits stormwater infrastructure, native plants.

Programs

Programming (desired) None.

Programming (optional) Small community gatherings.

Geographic Range of Users (LOS) Immediate neighborhood, ¼ mile radius.

Trails

Trails are paved or unpaved surfaces that are ideally separated from streets and are within an open space corridor. Trails are typically used for running, biking, walking, and skating.

Physical Size 1- 11 miles.

Built Environment

Assets (desired)

Assets (optional) Restroom, picnic area, ADA accessible.

Parking Trailhead and on street parking.

Natural Environment

Natural Area May have shoreline, riparian area.

Environmental Benefits stormwater infrastructure, native plants, riparian area.

Programs

Programming (desired) None.

Programming (optional) “Fun runs” and other small community gatherings.

Geographic Range of Users (LOS) Citywide, regional, tourists.

Parkways

Parkways are often associated with arterials that have scenic features or connect parks. They have special landscape treatments such as trees, shrubbery, and grass. Some parkways have trails associated with them.

Physical Size Between 0.3 and 189.52 acres.

Built Environment

Assets (desired) Trees, grass.

Assets (optional) Native plants, street lights.

Parking N/A.

Natural Environment

Natural Area May have natural area.

Environmental Benefits stormwater infrastructure, native plants, riparian area.

Programs

Programming (desired) None.

Programming (optional) None.

Geographic Range of Users (LOS) Citywide, all travelers using the street.

Conservation Land

Conservation areas are open space areas designed to protect environmentally sensitive features, such as steep slopes, unstable soils, and shorelines. These areas are generally maintained in their natural state and help preserve significant views and wildlife habitats and corridors.

Physical Size Between 7 and 464.15 acres.

Built Environment

Assets (desired) Native plants and vegetation.

<u>Assets (optional)</u>	<u>Trails, shelter, restroom, picnic area.</u>
<u>Parking</u>	<u>0- 40 Spaces.</u>
	<u>On or off street.</u>

Natural Environment

<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>May have natural area, creek, lake.</u>
<u>Environmental Benefits</u>	<u>Stormwater infrastructure, native plants, habitat, riparian corridor, erosion control.</u>

Programs

<u>Programming (desired)</u>	<u>Environmental education.</u>
<u>Programming (optional)</u>	<u>Plant restoration, service projects, research.</u>

Geographic Range of Users (LOS) Citywide, regional, tourists.

Other Facilities The Parks and Recreation Department also owns and manages other facilities including an arboretum, an art center, community/senior centers, golf courses, sports complexes and aquatic centers.

Physical Size Between 1 and 198.99 acres.

Built Environment

<u>Assets (desired)</u>	<u>Depends on intended use.</u>
<u>Assets (optional)</u>	<u>Depends on intended use.</u>
<u>Parking</u>	<u>Depends on intended use.</u>

Natural Environment

<u>Natural Area</u>	<u>None.</u>
<u>Environmental Benefits</u>	<u>Native plants, habitat, and green stormwater infrastructure.</u>

Programs

<u>Programming (desired)</u>	<u>Depends on intended use.</u>
<u>Programming (optional)</u>	<u>Depends on intended use.</u>

Geographic Range of Users (LOS) Citywide, regional, tourists.

Forecast of Future Park Needs

Level of Service (LOS)

The city measures LOS by comparing the acres of parks per every thousand residents. [See the current Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces Plan, Roadmap to the Future, for an LOS analysis.](#)

Currently, the city is proposing to adopt the existing LOS for each measurable park type (neighborhood-mini, neighborhood, community, and major). Although the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standards are much higher, the city cannot fund a high LOS (see Table CFU 20, “Level of Service and Required Acres”).

~~The proposed level of service for neighborhood parks is 1.17 acres per one thousand residents, 1.49 acres for community parks, 2.59 acres for major parks, and .03 acres for neighborhood mini parks. For projecting future need, the LOS for each park type is totaled to 5.28 parks per thousand residents. The city is about 6 acres below the low NRPA standard of 11.25 acres per thousand residents.~~

The city does not measure LOS for conservation land, parkways, or trails. These park types are typically purchased and developed on an opportunity basis. The city seeks to purchase and designate conservation land each year. The primary funding source is the Conservation Futures Program, which is administered by Spokane County. ~~Parkways are designated as part of the arterial street plan (see Maps TR 4, 5, and 6 in Chapter 4, “Transportation”). The city is currently developing the Fish Lake Trail to the southwest of the city, owns and maintains the Ben Burr Trail, and participates in maintaining the Centennial Trail (see Map CFU 5, “Parks”).~~

Need for Capital Facility Improvements

In order to maintain the existing LOS as the city grows over the next twenty years, the city will have to develop new parks. ~~Although many of these parks will be in areas of the city with high growth potential, several developed neighborhoods still lack neighborhood parks. See the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan for details on needed future capital facilities and the future financing plan. See the Citywide CIP for a list of park facility projects scheduled for the next six years as well as project funding sources.~~

Six-Year Project and Financing Plan

See the current Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, Roadmap to the Future, for details on needed future capital facilities and for a LOS analysis. The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at my.spokanecity.org.

5.10 ~~SANITARY SEWER~~ WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Service Area

The Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF) (Previously known as the Spokane Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (SAWTP)) serves the city, portions of the urbanized un-incorporated county, and several other communities. The city serves these additional areas based on interlocal agreements, which are similar to contracts.

Some of these agreements are for small amounts of capacity while others, like the agreement with Spokane County, are for ten million gallons per day. With the multitude of users, the RPWRF is a regional system. See Map CFU 6, “Sewer Service Area.”

This section was edited in consultation with staff from the Integrated Capital Management department.

Because of existing agreements and the location, the RPWRF will most likely always be a regional system. Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility began operating in 2011. The current treatment capacity is 8 million gallons per day (MGD), but it can be increased in phases to 24 MGD. although capacity will have to be increased dramatically, or other treatment solutions found, to accommodate the region's growth.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Sanitary Sewer and Stormwater Systems

The sanitary sewer system doesn't consist of a treatment plant alone. The city operates and maintains over 470 miles of sanitary sewer lines and 400 miles of “combined” sanitary lines. Over 800 miles of pipes that connect the treatment plant with the service area. Where needed, lift stations or inverted siphons provide elevate the sanitary sewage service in those locations that are too low. Additional facilities include inverted siphons. Over 350 miles of storm drain pipes, catch basins and drywells, and combined sewer overflow structures (CSOs) provide stormwater service. Map CFU 7, “Stormwater Facilities,” shows the location of the major sanitary sewer and stormwater facilities.

The City of Spokane Wastewater Facilities Plan Volumes with Amendments 1 through 3 includes a detailed inventory and future needs assessment of the regional wastewater system. This long range planning document covers a fifty year period and currently describes the needs of the system until 20452030.

The 2014 City of Spokane Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Plan Amendment amends the city's 2005 CSO Plan and advance reductions is designed to reduce in CSO and events amend the City's 2005 CSO Plan. This 2014 Plan Amendment, documents modifications to the City's CSO Program as a result of changes to applicable regulations, improvements in computer modeling tools, information about the actual performance of CSO storage facilities already built, implementation of the Spokane County Reclamation Facility, and other progress made on CSO control within the City. To consider future growth, the computer simulations of individual basins were based on 2030 growth conditions and varied basin by basin.

The City of Spokane Integrated Clean Water Plan builds from the City's CSO Plan Amendment (final submitted to Ecology March 2014) and Wastewater Facilities Plan Amendment No. 3 (final submitted to Ecology March 2014), integrating CSO projects, stormwater projects, and municipal wastewater treatment projects into an overall investment focused on water quality.

Table CFU 257 is an inventory of the sewer system.

TABLE CFU <u>257</u> INVENTORY OF EXISTING SEWER FACILITIES		
Facility Category	Quantity	Units
Treatment Plant	1	each
Sewage Lift Stations	<u>2729</u>	each

Sanitary Collection System	290470	miles
Storm Water Collection System	130350	miles
Combined Sewer Collection System	400	miles
Inverted Siphons	14	each
Catch Basins and Drywells	14,000 Over 18,000	each
CSO Regulating Structures	3024	each

Future Needs

Existing Demand and Capacity Summary

The RPWRF recycles approximately 34 million gallons of wastewater a day and returns the cleaned water to the Spokane River. The facility can handle peak flows, included combined sewer flows, up to 150 million gallons a day. Planned construction is based on projected growth within city, as well as Spokane County contribution of 8 MGD and the completed CSO Abatement Program, as described in Facility Plan Amendment No. 3. The collection system, CSO control, and RPWRF are all being designed for 2030 projected population. The RPWRF has the capacity to process approximately 44 million gallons per day (MGD) of regionally generated sanitary sewage. Of the 44 MGD, the city has, through interlocal agreements, transferred 10 MGD to Spokane County to serve unincorporated urban areas that are on septic systems and over the aquifer. This leaves the city with control of 34 MGD of RPWRF capacity. Of the 34 MGD, the city has about 2.3 MGD in surplus to serve future population growth. This will accommodate about 23,529 persons.

Currently, the RPWRF is processing an average of 40.7 MGD of regional sanitary sewage. This includes about 9.6 MGD that are associated with variable flow. Variable flow is water that infiltrates or inflows into the system and is not associated with sanitary sewer users. The city continues to make improvements to the sewer collection system to limit the amount of variable flow.

Level of Service (LOS)

The proposed level of service (LOS) for sanitary sewage processing is 100 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). This means that the city must plan to be able to accommodate 100 gallons of sanitary sewage per day for every person in the service area. Although some citizens may generate less or more sanitary sewage, this is an accepted average that can be used for planning purposes.

The level of service (LOS) for stormwater is to design public right-of-way for a 10-year rainfall frequency, prevent flooding of property during a 25-yr 24-hour rainfall event, and prevent damage to buildings for a 100-year rainfall event.

Six-Year Financial Plan

Six-Year Funding and Projects

The Six Year Comprehensive Sewer Program Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. Projects include reductions in septic systems, CSO events, infiltration and inflow, and capital improvements to the RPWRF. This Six Year Comprehensive Program is hereby adopted by reference as a part of the Comprehensive Plan. Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at www.spokanecity.org/services/documents my.spokanecity.org. Projects include reductions in septic systems, CSO events, infiltration and inflow, and capital improvements to the RPWRF. The city has enough funding sources to cover the costs of the proposed projects.

5.11 SCHOOLS

There are three school districts operating within the current Spokane city limits. The vast majority 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. Depending on the placement of the City of Spokane's final urban growth boundary and annexations related to those new boundaries, more of the city might be served by these last two school districts, with the possible addition of the Nine-Mile Falls and West Valley school districts. (See Map CFU 11, "School Districts and Facilities.")

This section was edited in consultation with Greg Forsyth from Spokane Public Schools.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

~~District 81~~Spokane Public Schools operates thirty-~~five-four~~ elementary schools, six middle schools and five high schools, in addition to several special schools, serving ~~over 29,000~~nearly 30,000 students each year. See Maps CFU 8, "Elementary School Boundaries," CFU 9, "Middle School Boundaries," and CFU 10, "High School Boundaries." In addition to the regular attendance center programs, the district is the sponsoring agency for the Spokane Area Skills 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. The district also offers preschool for low income and special education students at some sites.

TABLE CFU 308 INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES: SCHOOLS	
School	Total Existing Enrollment
Elementary Schools	15,456 <u>16,173</u>
Middle Schools	4,460 <u>3,992</u>
High Schools	8,593 <u>8,094</u>
Other Buildings	1,234 <u>1,678</u>
Total School Facilities	29,743 <u>29,937</u>

Existing Enrollment

~~District 81~~Spokane Public Schools has a total full-time enrollment of nearly 30,000 individual students. This includes ~~1,234~~1,678 students enrolled in special schools. The focus of these alternative schools ranges from programs for troubled youth to professional-technical training at the NEWTECH Skill Center. ~~Most of the students at the Spokane Skills Center are from the other eight school districts in Spokane County, with non-District 81 enrollment at 286 students for 2000.~~

~~Enrollment-Shifting enrollment is a shifting concept that between schools~~ requires ~~District 81~~the School District to remain flexible. State mandated classroom size reduction in kindergarten through third grade, combined with slow and steady growth, is adding to the complexity of facility capacity issues.~~Drop-out rates and families who combine households to share winter heating costs can result in significant changes from initial enrollment projections.~~ The district reacts to these fluctuations through busing, building additions, and the use of "relocatables," which are portable buildings ~~on cement foundations~~.

TABLE CFU 342 INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES: SCHOOLS BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE				
School	Permanent	Portable	Total	Site Acreage
Elementary	1,715,198 1,506,534	61,904 149,517	1,777,102 1,656,051	214.41 208.81
Middle	695,139 655,097	0	695,139 655,097	104.69
High	1,319,728 1,098,774	31,344 20,902	1,319,728 1,119,676	143.59 148.48
Other Buildings	515,666	0	547,010 456,547	63.27 34.77
Total for All Buildings	4,245,731	43,248 170,419	4,338,979 3,887,371	525.96 496.75

Existing Capacity

Currently the School District is facing a facility capacity challenge at the elementary level in two areas within the school district boundaries – the southern and northern most regions of the School District. To address this issue in the south area, the School District is adding an eight classroom addition to Mullan Road Elementary and making some minor boundary adjustments. To address the capacity issues in the northern area, the School District is building a new Linwood Elementary with more capacity. There will also be some boundary adjustment to address facility capacity issues at other elementary schools in the northern region. Another issue the district will be addressing is the state mandated K-3 classroom size reduction legislation. The School District is currently undertaking long range planning to address this facility capacity challenge in the next bond cycle to be voted on in February 2021.

Enrollment has been slowly increasing in the School District, starting at the elementary level. Where growth will occur has been difficult to predict due to the growth of apartments and multifamily developments in the city.

With future growth, the smaller class sizes and continuing programmatic changes, the School District will need to add classrooms (i.e., schools) to its inventory. The current estimate is a need for nearly 120 additional classrooms, possibly with additional elementary schools or middle schools.

The School District recently remodeled or replaced all five of its comprehensive high schools. A high school's capacity is measured more by total teaching stations than total enrollment. The district has capacity in its high schools.

Finch is the only one of the thirty five elementary schools in District 81 that currently has a deficient capacity issue. However, this is due to lack of support space, not classroom space. Both Audubon Elementary and Willard Elementary Schools were full in 2000, while Wilson Elementary had surplus capacity of about 25 to 30 students. Mullan Road Elementary currently serves about 440 students. At present, the Eagle Ridge housing development contributes only a few students to this school. However, the school could handle up to an additional 250 students if more young families were to move into this area.

Enrollments have recently declined faster than expected at Woodridge Elementary, Salk Middle School, and Shadle Park High School, where there were roughly 100 students less than other schools. This may have been triggered partially by a sluggish home resale market in the area.

A high school's capacity is measured more by total space use during fourth period than total enrollment. In addition, the adequacy of teaching stations per school depends in part on the requirements of particular programs.

Forecast of Future Needs – ~~District 81~~Spokane Public Schools

Existing Demand – Enrollment

There were ~~over~~nearly 30,000 students enrolled in ~~District 81's~~Spokane Public Schools elementary, middle, and high schools in 2000-2016.

Level of Service (LOS)

District 81 Spokane Public Schools describes their current level of service standard as, “educate all children who wish to attend public schools, between the ages of five years and 21 years who have not received a high school diploma or equivalent [and] educate handicapped children between the ages of three and five years.”

For elementary schools, more specific level of service standards include: 500 to ~~600~~ 625 students per school,

5 or more acres of land per school, and a student/teacher ratio in K-3 of 25 to 1 and a ratio of 28 to 1 in 4-6 of 26:1. The standard student/teacher ratio for middle and high school is 30:1. Students who live more than a mile from school may travel to school on district-approved buses. Bus service is also provided to those students whose school route has been declared unsafe by the district safety office or who participate in after-school activities.

Future Demand – Enrollment Projections

Demographic shifts have a cyclical effect on projected enrollment. As the adults in a neighborhood age, the number of school children decreases. When older residents gradually give way to young families, the number of school children increases. Certain types of employment and higher income levels typically indicate a family with older children who will be phasing out of the school system relatively soon. ~~In fact, the out migration that the district has observed over the last few years may indicate that some families also tend to move outside the city as their children age.~~

~~Sometimes, local economic development efforts result in traceable patterns in enrollment levels. For example, young families came to Spokane to fill the 9,000 jobs created through the Momentum (New Century Plan) process. This added 4,500 new students, but only a few years later they are starting to finish high school. Soon, they will have moved out of District 81’s system and into the workforce themselves.~~

In addition to unique local phenomenon, District 81 Spokane Public Schools bases their enrollment projections on the cohort survival method. Since there is ~~virtually no limited~~ in-migration, births within the School District account for the bulk of growth. ~~Their b~~Birth numbers are based on enrollments in birth classes and are projected out five years to calculate the projected kindergarten enrollments

~~Shown in Table CFU 10 the projections are showing a slow and steady growth pattern. This does not however show the impact of classroom size reduction that is being projected by the state. This is planned to be fully implemented by 2018. This will drive a need for additional classroom needs at grades K-3. The projected classroom size reduction ratio of 1 teacher to 20 students. This will leave a shortage of classrooms in our elementary schools of approximately 120 classrooms that will require additional construction of schools. The years 1990, 1991, and 1993, saw particularly large birth numbers, with 1991 registering the largest number of births in twenty years. In sharp contrast, the years that followed experienced lower than normal birth rates. As a result, the district anticipates that elementary school enrollments will drop by 2000 students by 2005, resulting in smaller class sizes. It is expected that middle school enrollment will stay fairly flat, and high school enrollment will only increase slightly.~~

TABLE CFU ~~3210~~ ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Year	School Level			
	Elementary	Middle School	High School	Total
16-17-1995	16,801-16,552	4,294-5,037	8,394-8,804	29,490-30,393
17-18-1996	16,950-16,413	4,224-4,974	8,391-9,066	29,583-30,453
18-19-1997	17,077-16,482	4,370-4,991	8,244-9,081	29,691-30,554
19-20-1998	17,032-16,533	4,621-4,850	8,209-9,309	29,862-30,692
20-21-1999	17,028-16,297	4,743-4,840	8,303-9,345	30,074-30,483
21-22-2000	16,983-16,069	4,707-4,779	8,520-9,309	30,209-30,157
22-23-2001	17,113-15,657	4,540-4,836	8,777-9,165	30,429-29,660
23-24-2002	17,155-15,189	4,458-4,942	9,001-9,368	30,614-29,499

2003	14,715	5,013	9,138	28,86
2004	14,384	4,916	9,195	28,495
2005	14,142	4,684	9,328	28,154
Projections from Spokane School District 81: Planning Capital Projects, February 28, 2001-April 2, 2014.				

~~Need for Capital Facility Improvements~~

~~Following construction of the bond funded projects listed below in Table CFU 33, “1998 Bond Projects,” the district anticipates limited need for construction of new facilities in the immediate future.~~

~~Plans of Other Providers~~

~~In order to sustain and improve overall community health, District 81 Spokane Public Schools makes their buildings and recreational facilities available to the public for use during non-school hours. Priority for scheduling and rental fee structure ranges over five classes: school district sanctioned activities, joint use agreements and contracts, other educational institutions, civic and service use, and private interest groups. (See the excerpt from District 81’s Spokane Public School Board Policy Procedure Manual relating to “Use of School Facilities.”)~~

~~In addition, the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department supports and maintains recreational facilities at all the school sites. (See the City of Spokane Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces Plan). Access to school facilities as centralized gathering places strengthens local residents’ sense of community. All possible efforts should be made to continue and expand such opportunities for co-location of programs and shared use of public facilities.~~

~~Proposed Facilities~~

~~Currently, the School District is in the third six-year bond cycle of a long-range facility improvement plan. The District is already starting preliminary bond planning for a 2021 election which will be implemented between 2021 and 2027. A list of projects has not been selected at this time and will be determined by the District’s bonding capacity in 2021.~~

~~Beyond those projects funded by the recent bond, District 81 has no specific facilities planned for construction in the immediate future.~~

~~Six-Year Financial Plan~~

~~Six-Year Funding and Projects~~

~~In 1998-2015, District 81 Spokane Public Schools successfully passed a \$145 \$74.5-million bond, which funds the following projects shown on Table CFU 3311, “1998-2015 Bond Projects.” With bond interest income, a capital fund residual balance from 2009, and the estimated state matching funds the total funds of the 2015 bond will be \$209,425,000. The projects fall into the categories of: Major Construction Projects, Smaller School Improvements at All Schools, Technology Upgrades and Replacements, and Safety and Security Improvements.~~

TABLE CFU 3311 <u>1998-2015</u> BOND PROJECTS				
<u>Bond Project</u> Bond Project	<u>Stage of Project</u> <u>Percent Complete</u>	<u>State-Match and Other Funds</u>	<u>Project Budget</u> <u>Bond</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
<u>Adams – Limited Facility Improvements</u> <u>Lewis and Clark High School Renovation</u>	<u>Planning</u> 10 percent	\$22,278,800	\$5,000,000 \$14,141,542	<u>2021</u> August 2001
<u>Franklin Modernization and Renovation</u> <u>Technology Improvements at All Schools</u>	<u>Design Phase</u> Equipment: 50 percent		\$25,725,000 \$12,624,693	<u>2018</u> September 2002
<u>Linwood Replacement</u> <u>Upgrade Electrical Systems and Retrofit</u>	<u>Design Phase</u> Data Upgrades		\$22,400,000 \$12,812,518	<u>2020</u> July 2000

School for Technology	Complete;- Electrical- 50 percent			
Wilson - Classroom Addition Rogers High School Renovation	Planning 40 percent		\$4,500,000 \$5,827,617	2020 June 2000
Salk Middle School Replacement North Central High School Addition	25 Percent 20 percent	\$1,832,305	\$36,000,000 \$2,790,036	2017 August 2000
Shaw Middle School Gymnasium Replacement and Master Plan Browne Elementary School Replacement	Planning 10 percent	\$1,931,306	\$13,600,000\$5,029,522	2021 September 2000
Lewis and Clark – Classroom Addition High School Science Room Renovation	Planning Complete		\$4,500,000 \$1,482,900	2020 September 1999
North Central Commons and Classroom Additions Garry Middle School Physical Education- and HVAC Improvements	20 Percent Complete		\$18,600,000 \$2,260,920	2017 September 1999
Land Acquisitions Elementary Library Remodels	In Process Complete		\$9,500,000 \$702,906	2021 September 1999
Portable/Classroom Additions Replace Modular Unit- Wilson Elementary School	In Process Complete		\$9,000,000 \$1,282,932	2021 July 1999
District Annual School Projects Site Expansion/Improvements	20 Percent 50 percent		\$33,000,000 \$5,001,935	2021 September 2003
District Technology Improvements Auditorium Improvements- at Ferris and Shadle Park High Schools	20 Percent Complete		\$23,000,000 \$505,233	2021 September 1999
Safety and Security Upgrades Intercom/Phone/Communication- Upgrades	30 Percent Complete		\$4,000,000 \$3,049,120	2018 October 1999
Instructional Space Expansion	Complete		\$622,352	October 1999
Cooper Elementary Parking- and Traffic Flow Improvements	Complete		\$106,032	September 1998
State Sales Tax			\$6,292,882	
Total		\$26,042,411	\$209,425,000 \$74,533,140	

Capacity Balance

District 81 addresses capacity issues either through bussing students out of schools with deficient capacity or by adjusting the boundaries served by individual schools that are experiencing surplus capacity so that more students can attend a school near their home. Another tactic is to shift locations of special programs based on available space. For example, the Montessori and APPLE programs periodically are relocated to other sites as enrollments rise and fall and capacity shifts accordingly.

Also, the programs for students with limited English speaking ability shift according to the areas of the city with concentrations of this need. In the past, Asian (Hmong) immigrants settled mainly in the East Central and West Central areas but their children have largely finished school now and that immigration trend has ended. Therefore, the language program has moved to the Bemiss/Shaw/Rogers area in order to better serve the growing population of Russian immigrants.

District 81 Spokane Public Schools knows that additional facility capacity will need to be assumed that additional capacity will be generated to meet future needs. Excess capacity will not be generated, as it limits their eligibility for state matching funds to offset the cost of school construction. Table CFU 3412, “Capacity Balance After 1998-2015 Bond Projects,” shows the capacity balance after completion of the 1998-2015 school bond projects.

TABLE CFU 3412 CAPACITY BALANCE AFTER 1990-2015 BOND PROJECTS

Site	Project	Additional Capacity
<u>Adams Elementary</u> All Schools and Classrooms	<u>HVAC upgrades, window replacements and elevator addition</u> Electrical and Data and/or Fiber Upgrades	0 students
<u>Franklin Elementary</u> Browne Elementary	<u>Modernization and replacement</u> Replacement	<u>100 to 150 students</u> 50 to 75 students
<u>Linwood Elementary</u> Ferris High School	<u>Replacement</u> Auditorium and/or Science Room Renovations	<u>100 to 125 students</u> 0 students
<u>Wilson Elementary</u> Garry Middle School	<u>Classroom addition</u> Addition and/or Upgrade	<u>25 to 50 students</u> 0 students
<u>Salk Middle School</u> Lewis and Clark High School	<u>Replacement</u> Renovation, Replacement, and/or Site Expansion	<u>75 to 100 students</u> 100 to 150 students
<u>North Central High School</u>	<u>Renovation and/or Addition</u>	<u>0 students</u>
<u>Shaw Middle School</u> Rogers High School	<u>Gymnasium replacement and master planning</u> Renovation and/or Replacement	0 students
<u>Lewis and Clark High School</u> Shadle Park High School	<u>Classroom addition</u> Auditorium and/or Science Room Renovations	0 students
<u>Wilson Elementary School</u>	<u>Addition and/or Renovation</u>	<u>0 students</u>
<u>North Central High School</u>	<u>Commons and classroom addition</u>	<u>100 to 150 students</u>
<u>Land Acquisitions</u>	<u>Purchase land for growth and class size reduction</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Portable/Classroom Addition</u>	<u>To allow for growth and class size reduction</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Annual Capital</u>	<u>Investments to the school sites</u>	<u>0 students</u>
<u>Technology</u>	<u>Improve and update technology</u>	<u>0 students</u>
<u>Safety and Security</u>	<u>Single point of entry at all sites</u>	<u>0 students</u>

Elementary Schools

Spokane Public Schools continues to look ahead in anticipation of future growth and program needs that will impact the need for elementary schools. Their current standard of an elementary school is a capacity of 585 to 625 students. Programs for music, physical education, art, science and other special courses have increased the need for additional classrooms and specialty spaces. The district is also seeing a growth in special education. In the last two years, the School District has opened Spokane Public Montessori as a K-8 school.

The state has also been charged with fully funding basic education. In the McCleary decision, the Washington State Supreme Court found that legislators were not meeting that requirement. The state responded by implementing a goal of classroom size reduction in grades K-3 by 2018. This alone will bring about a need for additional classroom capacity in all of district elementary schools.

Spokane Public Schools is looking at many ways to address the need for growth and class size reduction in the next 20 years. They are studying many long range plans to address these upcoming needs at their elementary schools. The District would need to build five to seven additional elementary schools keeping their current grade configuration of K-6. If the District were to change the configuration to be K-5 and 6-8 middle schools, it could require one to two new elementary schools along with 3 additional middle schools looking twenty years ahead.

Spokane Public School District 81 continues to look ahead in anticipation of the future need for new elementary schools. The district anticipates building anywhere from two to seven new elementary schools over the next twenty years, depending on how and where future growth and development occur, and whether or not they decide to switch to a true middle school grade structure. In addition, they would need to renovate or replace ten existing elementary schools if they stay with their current grade structure. If

~~they switch to a true middle school system that includes sixth grade, they would only need to renovate or replace six existing elementary schools.~~

~~The school board tends to wait to build a new elementary school until development and demographic trends indicate they will be able to serve 500 students. They anticipate reaching this threshold in Indian Trail by 2010. In this regard, District 81 currently owns property in the northwest area (Indian Trail), next to the park and fire station on West Pacific Park Drive. In addition, the district hopes to locate property for a new elementary school in the southeast portion of their service area (near Glenrose). Depending on the location of the city's final urban growth boundary (UGA), this could result in higher bussing costs for the district, as development at an urban level of density would be restricted to within the UGA.~~

Middle Schools

Spokane Public Schools currently has six middle schools with grade configurations of 7-8. One of the six, Salk Middle School, is currently under construction and will open for the 2017-18 school year. The old building will then be demolished. Shaw Middle School is also on the current 2015-2021 bond with a new gymnasium to be constructed and master plan for the campus completed. This will allow the district to get an early start on the replacement of the school with passage of the 2021 bond. Middle schools slated to be replaced in the future include Glover, Sacajawea, and Shaw. Chase and Garry have had some major renovations during the past bonds.

~~The decision of how we address the needs at the elementary level will drive the need for adding new middle schools in the future. Currently, there is limited facility capacity in the District's middle schools. There will be a need for additional capacity in middle schools looking forward 20 years. The School District's current designs add capacity to middle schools with a standard capacity of 850 students. There is no anticipated need for additional middle schools over the next twenty years unless the district changes to a true middle school system. If middle schools continue to include only grades seven and eight, the district anticipates needing to renovate or replace four existing middle schools. However, if these schools were to include grade six as well as grades seven and eight, the district would need to construct probably two and possibly four more middle schools, depending on how and where future growth and development occur.~~

~~The middle school grade structure uses space more cost effectively, as there is less need to build additional elementary schools in response to population growth. Currently, classes from six or seven elementary schools feed into each middle school. However, it costs less to build one middle school than it costs to build two elementary schools, even though each approach serves approximately the same number of students.~~

High Schools

Over the next twenty years, District 81 anticipates that they will need to renovate and upgrade Rogers High School, possibly replace or renovate one other high school, and build additions to expand capacity at Ferris, North Central, Rogers, and Shadle Park High Schools. Since passage of the 2003 bond, Spokane Public Schools has renovated all five of its comprehensive high schools. North Central High School will need additional modernization as part of the master campus improvement plan in the future to include renovation of 1980-era classrooms, administration center and site improvements. When renovating the high schools, the School District added capacity and replaced all relocatables that were located at the sites. High school athletic fields were also improved to new standards. There remains a need to replace two of the School District's alternative high schools in the coming future - On Track Academy and The Community School.

~~District 81's recent land accumulation efforts have focused mainly on providing enough space to accommodate the expansion of both North Central and Lewis and Clark High Schools. In the last two years, they have purchased five lots to the north of North Central High School on the south side of Indiana between Washington and Howard Streets and twelve lots for the expansion of Lewis and Clark High School between Washington and Stevens Streets, and Fourth and Fifth Avenues. Negotiations for the~~

purchase of additional parcels to support the expansion of Lewis and Clark High School are currently underway.

TABLE CFU 9513 TWENTY-YEAR PROJECTS	
Scenario	
Scenario 1: Middle Schools Include Only Grades 7-8 K-6, 7-8, 9-12	<u>NC Phase III renovation</u> Rogers High School: Renovation/upgrade
	105 existing elementary schools: Renovate/replace with new construction
	<u>8 to 9 new elementary schools along with property</u> 4 existing middle schools: Renovate/replace with new construction
	<u>3 existing middle schools: Renovate/replace with new construction</u> Selected high schools: Additions
	<u>Selected high schools: Additions</u> 4-7 new elementary schools: New construction/new sites
Estimated Total Cost	<u>\$650,000,000 - \$800,000,000</u> <u>\$195,000,000 - \$215,000,000</u>
Scenario 2: Middle Schools Include Grades 6-8 K-5, 6-8, 9-12	Rogers High School: Renovation/upgrade
	<u>56</u> existing elementary schools: Renovate/replace with new construction
	Selected high schools: Additions
	<u>41 to 2</u> new elementary schools: New construction/new sites
	<u>3 existing middle schools: Renovate/replace with new construction</u>
	<u>3 new middle schools: New construction/new sites</u> 4 new middle schools: New construction/new sites
Estimated Total Cost	<u>\$570,000,000 - \$700,000,000</u> <u>\$169,000,000</u>

5.12 SOLID WASTE

The Solid Waste Management Department is responsible for the collection of solid waste and recyclables generated within the City of Spokane and the operation of disposal facilities that serve Spokane County. The City of Spokane administers and operates a broad range of solid waste management activities within the city and in Spokane County. They include:

This section was edited in consultation with Scott Windsor from the Solid Waste Management Department.

- ◆ Collection of solid waste generated by residential and commercial customers in the city.
- ◆ Operation of the Valley Transfer Station and the Colbert Transfer Station.
- ◆ Operation of the Northside Landfill.
- ◆ Collection of recyclables and yard waste from residential and commercial customers in the city.
- ◆ Contract administration for the processing of recyclables collected in the City of Spokane.
- ◆ Operation of a moderate risk waste collection stations at the two transfer stations and the Waste to Energy (WTE) Plant.
- ◆ ~~Operation of transfer activities between the transfer stations, WTE Plant, and a Regional Disposal Company.~~
- ◆ Operation of transfer activities between the WTE Plant and a Regional Disposal Company.
- ◆ Operation of transfer activities between the transfer stations, WTE Plant, Regional Private Compost Facility, and recycling companies.
- ◆ Administration and permitting of medical waste haulers in the city.
- ◆ Illegal dumping inspections and cleanup for the city ~~and county~~ through the Department of Code Enforcement.
- ◆ Coordination with the Spokane Regional Health District and the City of Spokane on facility inspections and enforcement.

The information that follows in the rest of 5.12 Solid Waste is a general overview of the existing Solid Waste management system. The full details of the Solid Waste Management Plan and financing program are found in the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan of 1998 (currently being updated) 2015 and the Solid Waste Management Department's 10 year plan Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

The Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan of 1998-2015 contains detailed descriptions of the Solid Waste system and interlocal agreements between the City of Spokane and surrounding jurisdictions that describe the Solid Waste Management system. ~~This plan is currently in the process of being updated with a planned adoption timeframe of late 2006 or sometime in 2007.~~

The Solid Waste Management Department's 10 year plan Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program contains the projects or programs, with descriptions of the proposed locations and capacities of the new or expanded capital facilities the ~~C~~city contemplates funding in the next six years. These projects and programs are incorporated herein, along with the financing plan for each of them found in the CIP. The projects and programs may change over time. Emergencies and unanticipated circumstances may result in allocating resources to projects not listed. This finance plan shows full funding for all improvements to existing facilities and for new or expanded facilities the ~~C~~city expects to need to serve the projected population through the ~~ten-six~~-year period covered by the CIP. Additionally, the CIP contains funding for major maintenance and for other improvements that will both maintain and enhance the ~~C~~city's existing facilities.

General Inventory of Existing Facilities

A detailed inventory of existing facilities and their capacity is contained in the Solid Waste Management Department 10 year plan Citywide CIP.

Service Area

The City of Spokane provides collection of solid waste generated by residential and commercial customers in the City of Spokane. As stated earlier, the City of Spokane also administers and operates a broad range of solid waste management activities within the city and county.

Capacity

The city has the ability to meet the present and future recycling and disposal needs. To accommodate future population growth, there will be a need to acquire additional solid waste apparatus and there may be a need for modifications to ~~transfer stations and~~ the WTE Plant. Specific alternatives and potential funding mechanisms are discussed in the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan of 2015. ~~This plan is in the process of being updated and the update should be adopted before the end of 2006.~~

Forecast of Future Needs

Existing Demand

In 2000, city crews collected 66,052 tons of solid waste from residential customers and 72,903 tons from business and institutional customers. In 1996, the city began transitioning to a fully automated collection system for residential refuse. This system is now in place citywide. Recyclables are collected from residential customers in side loading automated collection vehicles. Most refuse collected by the city is delivered to the WTE Plant and recyclables are delivered to a private intermediate processor. In 1997, the city began offering curbside collection of yard waste to residential customers. Further details on existing demand and levels of service are found in the Solid Waste Management Department 10-year plan-Citywide CIP and the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Capacity

The city has the ability to meet the present and future solid waste disposal needs. Specific alternatives to accommodate future population growth and potential funding mechanisms are discussed in the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (CSWMP), 2015. The CSWMP addresses the management and disposal of municipal solid wastes and moderate risk waste currently generated in Spokane County, identifies types and quantities of wastes currently generated in the county, discusses needs and opportunities for solid waste management, develops objectives for solid waste management, and proposes alternatives for management of these wastes.

Level of Service (LOS)

Information regarding the existing and proposed solid waste level of service is provided below.

Existing LOS

- ◆ Residential: 4.33 collections per household per month.
- ◆ Commercial: As needed.
- ◆ Recycling: 4.33 collections per household per month.
- ◆ Yard/Food Waste: 4.33 collections per household per months of service (9 months.)

Proposed LOS

- ◆ Residential: 4.33 collections per household per month.
- ◆ Commercial: As needed.
- ◆ Recycling: 4.33 collections per household per month.
- ◆ Yard/Food Waste: 4.33 collections per household per months of service (9 months.)

Facility Improvements

Collection System

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 ~~bins~~, 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 ~~Solid-Waste Management Department 10-year plan~~ Citywide Six-Year CIP and the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Financial Plan

Funding and Projects

The Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. Specific details on funding and projects for the Solid Waste Department are found in the Solid Waste Management Department 10-year plan.

Capacity

~~The city has the ability to meet the present and future solid waste disposal needs. Specific alternatives to accommodate future population growth and potential funding mechanisms are discussed in the Spokane County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (CSWMP), October 1998. The CSWMP addresses the management and disposal of municipal solid wastes and moderate risk waste currently generated in Spokane County, identifies types and quantities of wastes currently generated in the county, discusses needs and opportunities for solid waste management, develops objectives for solid waste management, and proposes alternatives for management of these wastes.~~

5.13 WATER

The City of Spokane Water and Hydroelectric Services 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 program~~ Capital Facilities Plan is provided in the ~~approved and adopted 2000~~ City of Spokane ~~Comprehensive~~ Water System Plan (2014). ~~The City of Spokane Water Department is in the final stages of a complete update of the Comprehensive Water System Plan. A draft is currently under review and adoption is expected within the year. What information is provided in this subsection is a summary of the information provided in the Comprehensive Water System Plan.~~

This section was edited in consultation with staff from the Integrated Capital Management department.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Service area summary

The City of Spokane provides water service to approximately ~~199,000~~ 208,916 residents in Spokane as well as to approximately ~~10,000~~ 18,539 residents outside the Spokane City limits, ~~including Spokane International Airport and Geiger Heights Air Force Housing. In addition, t~~ The City of Spokane provides water to, ~~the City of Airway Heights and Spokane County Water District #3. The City and~~ has interties with several small purveyors plus Fairchild Air Force Base to provide them water during emergency situations. The Intertie Agreements between the City of Spokane and each purveyor dictate the conditions for providing water. The current retail service area ~~includes approximately 59 square miles within the Spokane City limits and approximately 19 square miles outside city limits is approximately 88 square miles.~~ Map CFU 12, “Water Service Areas,” identifies the current water service area.

Facilities and Water Rights

The City of Spokane’s sole source of water is the Spokane Valley – Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The water system is comprised of 7 well stations that pump water from the aquifer, ~~24~~ 25 booster pump stations, 34 storage reservoirs, and ~~900~~ 1,000 miles of pipeline. The city’s current average daily demand is approximately ~~59~~ 58.6 million gallons per day (MGD) based on an average daily use of approximately ~~282~~ 258 gallons per person per day.

The City of Spokane holds water rights to ~~348 MGD, or~~ a Maximum Instantaneous Flow Rate of ~~242,278~~ 241,100 gallons per minute (gpm). The Current Maximum Instantaneous Flow Rate is ~~196,720~~ 195,570 gpm. Map CFU 13, “Water Facilities and Pressure Zones,” identifies the location of various water facilities and pressure zones.

Fire Flows

Firefighting requires water at high flow rates and sufficient pressures for the time period necessary to extinguish the fire. A water system is required to have a supply, storage, and distribution system grid of sufficient capacity to provide firefighting needs while maintaining maximum daily flows to residential and commercial customers.

The City of Spokane typically requires designs for the water system to provide fire flows that exceed: standards established by the Insurance Service Office (ISO); standards administered by the Washington Survey and Rating Bureau (WSRB); minimum fire flows required by state law, set forth in Washington Administrative Code 248-57; and/or fire flows required by the fire district that has jurisdiction.

In 1999, The City of Spokane Water Department and the water system it operates were the subject of an extensive survey conducted by the WSRB. The results of this survey placed the Water Department and the water system in Class I. This rating, in conjunction with the Fire Department rating of Class III,

brings with it a very good firefighting system, and with that, lower fire insurance rates for the citizens of Spokane.

Capacity Summary

Table CFU ~~140~~, “Inventory of Capital Facilities: Water Supply,” shows the city’s existing water system facilities and corresponding capacities. The current pumping capacity of the water system is 282 MGD. This capacity is based on equipment nameplate data.

TABLE CFU 140 INVENTORY OF CAPITAL FACILITIES: WATER SUPPLY	
Facilities	Capacity
Ground Water	Pump Capacity
Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer	Estimated 624.6 MGD
Well Stations	Station Capacity
Well Stations-Total System Capacity	282 MGD
Booster Stations	Station Capacity
Total Booster Station Capacity	167.28 <u>212.85</u> MGD
Reservoirs and Storage	Storage Capacity
Total Storage Capacity	105.44 <u>106.34</u> MGD

Forecast of Future Needs

Existing Demand

The City’s average daily water system demand in ~~2005-2013~~ was ~~59~~ 58.6 million gallons per day (MGD), which is a daily water demand of approximately ~~282~~ 258 gallons per person per day based on a service area population of approximately ~~209,000~~ 227,455 persons. The city’s peak day water system demand in ~~2005-2013~~ was ~~150~~ 188 million gallons, which is ~~718~~ 828 gallons per person.

Level of Service (LOS) Standard

The City presently has seven well sites tapping into the aquifer for its water supply source. Ideal design practice recommends that the source of supply capacity be equal to the maximum day demand (MDD), allowing stored water to be used for the peaking requirements of the system. The total system pumping capacity is 282 MGD. The highest recorded MDD is ~~185~~ 188 MGD.

Minimum LOS standards were established in the 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. The flow rate must be provided at no less than 30 psi (pounds per square inch) at all points in the distribution system (measured at any customer’s water meter or at the property line if no meter exists) except for fire flow conditions. By existing policy, the City of Spokane Water Department requires that the water system provide the specified LOS at a minimum pressure of 45 psi. Water pressures of at least 45 psi have proven more satisfactory in terms of meeting the water needs for most customers.

Future Demand

It is recognized that the city is not the only water purveyor within the proposed UGA. If the City of Spokane should someday annex areas within the adopted UGA that are currently being served by other water purveyors, it is anticipated that these water purveyors will continue to serve the customers into the foreseeable future. It is anticipated, however, that City of Spokane design standards will be implemented to govern the installation or replacement of water system facilities in these areas.

Proposed Facility Improvements

This is a summary review of proposed water facility improvements. A detailed list of capital improvement projects is provided in the [2007-2014 Comprehensive Water System Plan](#).

Source Improvements

Source improvements refer to improvements at well stations. The improvements may entail upgrades and/or rehabilitation of existing facilities that are subject to aging equipment. Improvements may also include the construction of new well stations to accommodate growth, and/or provide redundancy for wellhead protection.

Booster Pump Stations

Improvements to existing booster stations may require upgrades and/or rehabilitation of aging equipment. Improvements may also include the construction of new booster stations to accommodate growth. As an example, anticipated growth in the West Plains Pressure Zone will require construction of a new booster station as well as increasing the pumping capacity of two existing booster stations.

Storage System

Improvements to the water and storage facilities are made to accommodate growth, hydraulic consistency within a pressure zone, or for redundancy.

Any project that requires a water system expansion and/or infrastructure infill to support new growth will be funded at the expense of the project proponent.

Pipelines

Most of the system piping is in good shape. However, old large steel transmissions, cast iron pipe with leadite joints, and kalamein pipe are being replaced on ~~s-a~~ systematic basis.

Funding

Facilities constructed to replace old worn out infrastructure will be paid for from the rate stabilization fee portion of the rate structure. Facilities constructed for growth will be paid for with a combination of general facility charges (hood~~k~~-up fees), developer funding, and cash reserves.

Six-Year Financial Plan

~~Six-Year Funding and Projects~~

To ensure current or improved levels of service to its customers, the ~~C~~city is following an aggressive improvement schedule. The Six-Year ~~Comprehensive Water Program~~ Citywide Six-Year Capital Improvement Program identifies the funding sources and projects necessary to maintain the proposed LOS at proposed growth rates over the next six years. ~~This Six Year Comprehensive Water Program is hereby adopted by reference as a part of the Comprehensive Plan.~~ Printed copies are available and the programs may be viewed online at www.spokanecity.org/services/documents-my.spokanecity.org.

5.14 PRIVATE UTILITIES

Introduction

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.

This section was edited in part in consultation with Robin Bekkedahl of the Avista Corporation.

~~In December 1995, a Regional Utility Corridor Plan (RUCP) was developed to fulfill the requirements of the Countywide Planning Policies. This plan includes an inventory and analysis of existing and proposed electric, gas, telephone/fiber optic, water and sewer “corridors.” Through the inventory and mapping of existing and proposed utility corridors, it was determined that opportunities to share corridors may be limited. A utility corridor map is contained in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan, which identifies electric, gas, and telephone/fiber optic corridors for various utility providers. The RUCP provides policies and action statements that are used to guide the goals and policies of the City of Spokane and Spokane County Comprehensive Plans.~~

The City of Spokane recognizes that planning for private utilities is the primary responsibility of the service providers. ~~Zoning~~ 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.

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 (WUTC). 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.

Private utilities may be restricted by their environment. Competing districts or limited service areas may limit future expansion. For example, packaged sewage treatment plants may serve only the development for which they were originally intended. Water providers may be limited by the quantity of their water rights or surrounding providers. Telecommunication companies are not restricted by these types of limitations; however, they are regulated by the WUTC.

Map CFU 14, “~~Existing Electrical and Natural Gas Facilities~~Private Utilities,” identifies the location of existing major utility transmission lines, substations, and other regional ~~serving~~ facilities in Spokane.

Utilities

Electricity

Avista ~~Utilities~~ is the only private electricity provider within the City of Spokane. 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. Map CFU 14, “~~Existing Electrical and Natural Gas Facilities~~Private Utilities,” indicates the current and future location of electrical transmission lines and substations in and around the City of Spokane. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) provides electricity from the federal power grid to Avista Utilities and some private businesses in the area. BPA has a number of 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.

With population ~~increases-growth~~, Avista ~~Utilities~~ anticipates ~~changes-increases~~ in future ~~capacities-system demands~~. Planning for future substation upgrades and new substations are forecasted periodically 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.

Avista continually strives to keep updated with state of the art technologies and endeavors to research, design and implement those innovations and technologies that provide the greatest benefits to the community. In addition to enhancing existing substations, new substations are desired on the east and west sides of the downtown area within the ten year planning horizon. Other new substation locations are being evaluated. Plans for rebuilding and constructing several new transmission lines are under consideration. New transmission line construction is primarily being considered on the outskirts of the city. Additional capacity would be needed at the substations located at Francis and Cedar, and at Sunset (near 29th and Highway 195). A new substation will be needed in the Mead area in 2003. A new substation is anticipated for the Indian Trail area in 2009.

After the 1996 ice storm, requests were made for underground power lines. Underground lines provide for protection from natural and man-made disasters, such as storms and fire. Buried lines also provide an uncluttered visual environment. However, buried lines present a challenge for the provider when problems occur. This is because they are harder to locate and more expensive to access for repair.

Natural Gas

Map CFU 14, “Existing Electrical and Natural Gas Facilities Private Utilities,” shows the location of transmission natural gas lines as well as Avista’s natural gas distribution system in and around the City of Spokane. Existing gas service covers serves the a majority of the city limits and urban growth areas in the City of Spokane developed areas of the city and peripheral area. Natural gas is provided at the time of development. Avista identifies a strategic natural gas resource portfolio to meet customer demands over the next 20 years. Evaluations are completed to include peak weather conditions as well as normal/average conditions to meet customer demand forecasting. Construction projects of varying magnitude will happen each year as aging infrastructure is replaced and capacity is added to support

TABLE CFU 14. UTILITY SERVICES: SPOKANE			
Utility	Provider	Existing Capacity	Planned Capacity
Natural Gas	Avista Utilities	Within the WA service territory the average daily demand is 137,110 dekatherms.	Within the WA service territory, the forecasted levels in 2035 is projected at 159,541 dekatherms.
Electrical	Avista Utilities Inland Power and Light	Several internal and external company standards require adequate capacity to serve the expected customer demand. The summer peak load within the general city boundary in 2015 was 575 MW.	Planned capacity will be sufficient to meet the increase in customer demand.

future growth. The Spokane area and urban growth area is a part of the Washington/Idaho service territory. Utilities has stated that regulators and piping additions would not produce any major impacts and are not planned for beyond three years. In addition, changes are planned for the main distribution facilities in the near future.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications travel many paths throughout the city of Spokane; fiber optic, traditional telephone lines and cellular phones. Map CFU 14, “Private Utilities,” shows the location of AT&T’s fiber optic lines. Traditional telephone lines are found throughout the developed areas of the city. Fiber optic lines provide another communication link and are replacing traditional telephone lines that can be found throughout the developed areas of the city in many places. Cellular phones provide a third method of communication. Traditional telephone lines and wireless communication support towers can have the greatest impacts a profound impact on the visual environment. Changing technology provides potential new methods of communication. The WUTC regulates a number of long distance and cellular phone companies in the Spokane area. Communication by computer is a fast growing method of general communication and commerce, as well. The City of Spokane has Class “A” and “B” local telephone exchange services that are regulated by the WUTC. The WUTC defines a “Class B” telecommunications company as having less than 10,000 access lines. Communication by computer is a fast growing method of general communication and commerce, as well.

Cable television is provided by a private franchise ~~from for~~ the City of Spokane. ~~Currently, the franchise is held by AT&T Broadband. Since it~~ 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 ~~eight several~~ cellular providers: ~~Verizon, Airtouch, Sprint, AT&T, Nextel, VoiceStream, GTE, and Qwest. Cellular calls use signals to and from mobile phones.~~ 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.

Capacity overload and cellular system expansion are in response to several factors: an increase in the number of customers residing within a designated area, a shift in traffic volumes affecting cellular users, or a record of service inadequacies, such as dropped calls or poor sound quality. In these cases, additional antennas are then planned with site selection influenced by topography and other engineering constraints.

Utility Services Summary

Table CFU 45, “Utility Services: Spokane,” provides a general summary of utility services provided in Spokane, including the existing and planned capacity of the service provider.

TABLE CFU 45—UTILITY SERVICES—SPOKANE			
Utility	Provider	Existing Capacity	Planned Capacity
Natural Gas	Avista Utilities	Information not available at this time.	Information not available at this time.
Electrical	Avista Utilities	Within the urban growth area, the winter capacity is 900 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA). The winter peak load in 1999 was 528 MVA.	The planned winter capacity for the year 2020 is 1,273 MVA. The year 2020 winter peak load is estimated at 746 MVA.
Telecommunications			
Telephone	Qwest	WUTC requires basic service to be provided when and where customers need it.	No major new facilities are planned within the next 6 to 20 years. Additional requirements will be served out of existing central office buildings.
Cellular	Verizon, Airtouch, Sprint, AT&T, Nextel, VoiceStream, GTE, and Qwest	Information not available.	Information not available.
Cable TV	AT&T Broadband	Serves approximately 90,000 households in Spokane County, 55,000 of which are in the city. Has capacity to serve approximately 159,000.	Annual growth rate is approximately 1–3 percent. (Depends on community growth, economic factors, and competitive pressures.)