SPOKANE COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN
2023-2037

December 13, 2022

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Overview / Foreword

This Capital Facilities Plan establishes the framework to provide services to unincorporated Spokane County[1] and is organized into three parts. Part I provides and introduction, context, and purpose for this effort. It also contains growth assumptions which provide a baseline for evaluating levels of service standards as they apply to capital facilities. Part II includes those capital facilities owned by Spokane County and an analysis of each in accordance with the Growth Management Act.[2] The subsections are first broken down by the individual capital facility, followed by an analysis covered in the form of the following subsections:

(a) the established Level(s) of Service for the facility
(b) an inventory showing locations and capacities of the facility
(c) a forecast of future need for the facility for the planning period
    (i) an analysis of the Level of Service through 6 and 20 years
(d) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new portions of the facility through the planning period
(e) a six-year finance plan demonstrating the financing of the facility within projected funding capacities, clearly identifying sources of public money which can be found for each capital facility in Appendix A. Any known projects funded by the Real Estate and Excise Tax (REET) are included within the subsection.
(f) Future needs identified beyond the six-year horizon and, as available, a twenty-year finance plan estimating the anticipated cost of capital improvements and maintenance along with the anticipated funding based on historical funding sources for the facility and factoring in appropriate adjustments such as tax base increases but based on today's dollar values.

Part III includes those capital facilities owned by special districts and provides, at a minimum, an established level of service, an inventory, capacity, and a forecast of future needs. A detailed appendix provides for additional maps, analysis, and supporting plans and/or reports.

The Capital Facilities Plan includes plans for both urban and rural areas as appropriate. Urban areas planned for in this Capital Facilities Plan includes the Urban Growth Area as shown on a map which can be found at www.spokanecounty.org/BP click on the "Maps" link, then the Urban Growth Areas layer.

[1] Including those portions added to the UGA by Resolution 2020-0129 pursuant to the terms of the 2017 Settlement Agreement as well as the two plats deemed vested by the Hearing Examiner under File Nos PN-1968-05 and (Woodridge View 4th Addition) and PN-1967-05 (Falcon Ridge North) that currently remain outside of the Urban Growth Area at the time of the drafting of this Capital Facility Plan.
[2] Including but not necessarily limited to RCW 36.70A.070(3); RCW 36.70A.020(12); WAC 365-196-415(2)(a)(i); WAC 365-196-415(2)(b)(ii)(B).

Part I
Introduction

What are Capital Facilities?

Capital facilities are the public infrastructure needed to support new growth, such as: roads, bridges, sewer, water and storm water facilities, public buildings, and parks and recreation facilities. They typically have a long, useful lifespan and require a significant expenditure to construct.

What is a Capital Facilities Plan?

A Capital Facilities Plan is a plan for capital projects, their construction schedule, cost estimates, and proposed methods of financing. The Capital Facilities Plan is a component of, and an implementation tool for, the Comprehensive Plan.

Our Courts have held that a "capital facility" as contemplated by RCW 36.70A.070(3) is a fixed, physical facility that has been built, constructed, or installed to perform a service relevant to the considerations at issue in the GMA, such as the "public services" listed in RCW 36.70A.030(21)."

Consistent with WAC 365-196-415(2)(b)(ii)(A) Spokane County identifies the following capital facilities as necessary for development: water systems, sanitary sewer systems, stormwater facilities, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and fire protection facilities. The remainder of the facilities addressed in this Capital Facilities Plan are "other improvements" not necessary for development but included herein to enhance the quality of life in the community or meet other community needs not related to growth as contemplated by WAC 365-196-415(2)(b)(C).

Why do a Capital Facilities Plan?

1. **It Guides implementation of the community's vision**
   Capital Facilities Plans can help a jurisdiction use its limited funding wisely and most efficiently to maximize its project funding opportunities.

2. **It provides a transparent framework for decision makers**
   By planning ahead to determine what the needs are, decision makers can better prioritize spending, coordinate activities on related projects, and meet the needs of the citizenry. It also provides for the orderly replacement of capital assets and helps avoid surprises.

3. **It Supports grant applications**
   A well-written and up-to-date Capital Facilities Plan increases a jurisdiction's ability to acquire competitive loans and grants for project funding. Several funding agencies require a CFP for consideration.

4. **It's Required by law**
   Capital Facilities Plans are required for jurisdictions planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) (RCW 36.70A.070(3)). Spokane County is planning under this provision. Spokane County Code 13.650.102 requires that, at a minimum, the Capital Facilities Plan be updated consistent with the schedule per GMA in RCW 36.70A.130.

Plan Purpose

The overall purpose of the Capital Facilities Plan is to serve as a guide to decision making. It is a required element of the Comprehensive Plan and as such, takes a comprehensive look at big ticket capital budget items and allows decision makers to see their relationship to the adopted services levels being provided. It offers a framework by which to make important choices regarding the priority of public projects.

New development will also place a demand on services. These services must be paid for and installed to meet adopted service standards and concurrency regulations. Without thoughtful planning, new demand may reduce service to existing users. This may create discontent and a legal obligation to meet the adopted standards or to modify those standards.

Planning and Policy Context

Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) Goals and Requirements

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) includes 14 goals that are intended to guide the content of comprehensive plans and development regulations. The following are the GMA goals that relate to capital facilities and utilities:

- Urban growth. "Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner."
- Economic development. "Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with the adopted comprehensive plans, ... and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities."
- Public facilities and services. "Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

RCW 36.70A.070(3) requires a Capital Facilities Plan element consist of:

a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities

b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities

c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities

d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes

e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

Relationship to Comprehensive Plan and Future Land Use

The Capital Facilities Plan is an important component of the County's Comprehensive Plan. It is an implementation tool for the Land Use section which guides where and how the community will grow. The plan is based on the land use plan adopted in 2022 land use map and assumes maximum build-out intensity. It helps ensure that public facilities necessary for development are in place at the time development is available for occupancy and use. The capacity of public facilities and services noted in the Capital Facilities Plan affects the size and configuration of the County's Urban Growth Area. Chapter 7 of the Comprehensive Plan details the County's adopted policies and goals for capital facilities and the importance of planning for future infrastructure needs.

The CFP also takes into account two plats on Five-Mile Prairie, approved by the County Hearing Examiner vested at single-family, urban intensity which remain outside the Urban Growth Area.[3]

Countywide Planning Policies

The Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) adopted by the Spokane Board of County Commissioners require the Capital Facilities Plan to address the siting of public capital facilities, joint city and county planning within urban growth areas, and the promotion of contiguous and orderly development and provision of urban services to such development. [4]

Concurrency

The GMA directs communities to have capital facilities in place in conjunction with development. This concept is known as concurrency. Concurrency requires that facilities serving development must be in place at the time of development, or for some types of facilities, that a financial commitment is in place to complete the improvements or strategies within six-years. In Spokane County, the concurrency assessment is either direct or indirect. **Direct concurrency** requires concurrency be assessed, and such facilities have sufficient capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below minimum standards adopted in the CFP, *at the time of the development itself*. SCC 13.650.102(b). **Indirect concurrency** assesses the adequacy of facilities into the future at the time of the creation of the Capital Facilities Plan to ensure an identified facility has, or is planned to have, sufficient capacity to serve development and projected growth by the time it is projected to occur as outlined and identified in the Capital Facilities Plan. SCC 13.650.102(c).

[3] Spokane County file numbers PN-1967A-05 and PN1968-05
[4] See www.spokanecounty.org/BP

The GMA only explicitly requires concurrency for transportation.[5] However, the planning goals for "public facilities and services" under RCW 36.70A.020 have been interpreted to implicitly require concurrency for Capital Facilities as well. *See* WAC 365-196-210(7). As a result, Spokane County has adopted direct and indirect concurrency standards under Spokane County Code (SCC), Chapter 13.650.102(b), (c).

For new development within Spokane County, transportation, public water, public sewer, fire protection, schools, and stormwater are considered direct concurrency services and these facilities must be in place or a financial or other guarantee be demonstrated prior to construction ensuring that sufficient capacity is available for each proposed development. SCC 13.650.102(2).

Police protection, parks and recreation, libraries, and solid waste are considered indirect concurrency services and the County will demonstrate adequacy of these facilities through the CFP. All indirect concurrency services will be evaluated for adequacy during substantive CFP updates. SCC 13.650.102(3).

Level of Service Standards (LOS)

These are benchmarks used to measure and evaluate changes in the quality and quantity of services provided. The County, through this Capital Facility Plan, formally adopts LOS standards establishing minimum Levels of Services. Typically, as population grows, public facilities need to be expanded to maintain the same LOS.

The Capital Facilities Program (CFP) addresses all areas within unincorporated Spokane County. The identified Levels of Service in this Capital Facility plan may be different for different areas. They may be Countywide (in the unincorporated areas of Spokane County only), or the CFP may identify separate Levels of Service for Urban Areas versus Rural Areas.[6] Certain capital facilities such as Sanitary Sewer and Stormwater are considered urban services only, for which a LOS has been adopted for the Urban Growth Area only.[7]

[5] RCW 36.70A.070(6)(b)

[6] See WAC 365-196-840(3)(e)

[7] See RCW 36.70A.030(25) and RCW 36.70A.110(4) ("(25) "Rural governmental services" or "rural services" include those public services and public facilities historically and typically delivered at an intensity usually found in rural areas, and may include domestic water systems, fire and police protection services, transportation and public transit services, and other public utilities associated with rural development and normally not associated with urban areas. Rural services do not include storm or sanitary sewers, except as otherwise authorized by RCW 36.70A.110(4)).

Tables CF-1 and 2 summarizes the levels of service standards adopted by the county. The table breaks down the LOS by facility and then by area: Urban Growth Area or Rural. While the Growth Management Act and indirect concurrency requirements obligate the County to meet LOS standards for facilities identified as necessary for development when updating the Capital Facilities Plan, impacts to other countywide facilities and services will also be considered. Concurrency management at the development level is governed by Chapter 13.650 of the Spokane County Code under Concurrency. Additional LOS details are provided in topic-specific chapters in this plan.

The County's comprehensive plan anticipates most development will occur within its urban growth areas, consistent with the growth assumptions the County and the various service providers have made in their system designs. Utility purveyors concentrate services provision within urban growth areas, and the applicable LOS standards reflect this. Some service providers, as is the case with some water districts, school districts, and fire districts, offer services beyond the limit of the UGA and apply varied levels of service standards to reflect the distinction between urban and rural demand.

The Rural Element of Spokane County's Comprehensive Plan also provides clear expectations to the public about the reduced level, or availability, of public services—as compared to those within the UGA. Such limitations are generally described in the Spokane County Guide for Rural Living consistent with WAC 365-196-425(f).[8]

[8] Spokane County's "A Guide to Rural Living," pgs. 12–14 available at https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/686/GRL-Guide-to-Rural-Living-PDF .

Table CF-1 LOS Standards for County-Owned Facilities

Service	Urban Standard	Rural Standard (as applicable)
Wastewater Treatment / Sanitary Sewer	Infrastructure: Public sewer required where densities exceed 2 equivalent residential units per acre. System Capacity: 200 gallons per day (GPD) per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)	N/A - Sanitary sewer is only an urban service.[9]
Stormwater	New development shall not increase runoff volume off-site. Prevent flooding of property during a 25-year storm. Prevent damage to buildings from a 100-year storm. Stormwater discharge to any surface or ground waters will be allowed unless the discharge will degrade water quality below standards.	N/A - Stormwater facilities are provided only in urban areas.[10]
Transportation	LOS for operational analysis shall be as contained in the Spokane County Standards for Road and Sewer Construction. Maintain travel corridor time as established by Spokane Regional Transportation Council. Public Transit as adopted by Spokane Transit Authority Board of Directors.	
Law Enforcement	The County must provide 1.01 law enforcement officers (LEO) per 1,000 residents	The County must provide 0.8 law enforcement officers (LEO) per 1,000 residents
	The county must assist in and ensure the county wide provision of at least 9-10 pre-booking detention diversion service beds per 100,000 county population.[11]	
Parks and Recreation	The County must provide 1.4 acres of Community Parkland per 1,000 residents within the unincorporated Urban Growth Area (UGA) where a concentration of 7,000 or more residents are not located within three miles (using existing road/street system) of an existing improved or unimproved County, municipal or other public park that provides or is planned to provide amenities similar to a Community Park.	The county must ensure at least 160 acres of rural park space outside of the UGA per 1,000 rural residents (residents outside of incorporated cities and UGAs). This rural park space may be a combination of any/all publicly owned open space or parkland provided, or held in trust, by a public entity.
Emergency Communications	.02 square feet of emergency communications space per capita	
Solid Waste	The County must be able to process a minimum of .75 tons of municipal solid waste per person per year for unincorporated Spokane County.	

[9] Sanitary Sewer is an Urban Service which is prohibited from being expanded to Rural Areas. RCW 36.70A.030(25); RCW 36.70A.110(4). Therefore, no LOS for the Rural Area is identified.

[10] Stormwater is an Urban Service which is prohibited from being expanded to Rural areas. RCW 36.70A.030(25); RCW 36.70A.110(4). Therefore, no LOS for the Rural Area is identified.

[11] Spokane County Resolution 22-0026.

Table CF-2 - LOS Standards for Special Districts

Service	Urban Standard	Rural Standard (as applicable)
Public Schools	Schools shall provide at least the minimum square feet of instructional space per student as follows: For grades K – 6: 75 square feet of instructional space per student For grades 7 – 8: 100 square feet of instructional space per student For grades 9 – 12: 110 square feet of instructional space per student Individual districts set class size targets, staff-to-student ratios, maximum school enrollments by school type, and minimum school site size guidance in accordance with their individual contexts. The County verifies schools' ability to serve through direct concurrency.	
Fire	Urban areas served by Fire District shall have at least a Class 6 Insurance Rating.	Rural areas served by fire district must have an insurance rating of at least 9 or better Rural areas not served by fire district have no LOS standard.
Domestic Water	350 gallons per residential equivalent per day and a minimum water pressure of 30 pounds per square inch	
Public Health	The County shall contribute at least $2 per Spokane County Resident.	
Libraries	.41 square feet per capita or availability of a digital option for the public at large.	

The set LOS for each of the capital facilities identified represents the "floor" of the standard, below which the County will not allow the LOS to fall.

Requirement to Reassess

Should funding fall short to meet adopted levels of service, the County shall reassess the land use element of the comprehensive plan to ensure new development may be adequately served. In accordance with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), Spokane County is required to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.

Growth Assumptions

Since levels of service (LOS) for the majority of services are based on population, it is necessary to understand just how much the population of unincorporated Spokane County may grow over the planning period. Per RCW 43.62.035, the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) provides each county with a population forecast range. The County determines a population growth rate within this range and then allocates (or distributes) the population to the municipalities within its jurisdiction. The Board of Commissioners for Spokane County adopted a population forecast for planning purposes on August 3, 2016 (BoCC Resolution 2016-0553). The forecast used the Office of Financial Management's medium forecast for Spokane County.[12] On April 1, 2021, the Office of Financial Management estimated a population of 159,560 for unincorporated Spokane County, which is an increase of 1,036 from the 2020 census.

Table CF-3: Population Estimates and Projections

	2017 Census Estimate	2020 Population Census	2021 Census Estimate[13]	2037 Population Projection[14]
Spokane County	499,348	539,339	542,100	583,409
Unincorporated Spokane County	144,903	158,524	159,560	176,780
Unincorporated UGAs	53,893	65,934	66,365	68,117
Rural Areas	91,010	92,590	93,195	108,663
Cities and Towns	354,445	380,815	382,540	406,629

[12] The County Completed an EIS for its last comprehensive Urban Growth Area Update, available here: https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/44921/Final-EIS-UGA-Update-2011?bidId=. This CFP relies upon that EIS, as well as the subsequent SEPA threshold determinations issued for each amendment to the comprehensive plan, including subsequent adjustments to the UGA or any land use changes in the rural areas. *SEAPC v. Cammack II Orchards*, 49 Wn. App. 609, 613, 744 P.2d 1101 (1987). The County is due for a comprehensive update to its plan and UGA in 2026 and will conduct a new EIS with that update if necessary.

[13] The 2021 estimates in this table were revised November 30, 2021 after the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 became available. These 2021 estimates supersede the estimates OFM released on June 30, 2021.

[14] Assumes the same growth projection to 2037 as determined by the Board of Commissioners for Spokane County on August 3, 2016 (BCC Resolution 2016-0553). The concurrency analysis for the purposes of this CFP utilizes this adopted forecast as requested by the Department of Commerce.

Revenue Sources

Several funding sources are available for funding capital facilities. Below is a brief overview of some examples of different funding sources that are frequently used by jurisdictions to ensure adequate capital facilities. The list below is intended to be for illustrative and explanatory purposes only, it is not exhaustive. The County may utilize other funding sources not listed below in order to fund capital facilities improvements.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are one of Spokane County's major revenue streams. The assessment is made by the Assessor's office and the tax rate applied (levied) to the assessment is set by the County Board of Commissioners in a resolution of the board. For certain service providers such as fire and school districts, a voter approved levy (additional property taxes) may be proposed by the district to serve as the repayment source for a construction bond for larger projects such as a fire station or new school building.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

Chapter 82.45 of the Revised Code of Washington imposes an excise tax on every sale of real estate in this state. RCW 82.46 authorizes counties, cities, and towns to impose additional taxes on sales of real property based on the same incidences, collection, and reporting methods, as applicable under chapter 82.45 RCW. Taxes imposed are due at the time the sale occurs.

Sales Tax

The retail sales tax is Washington's principal tax source. In addition, local retail sales and use tax provide important funding sources for local government programs. Retailers collect the combined state and local retail sales tax from their customers.

User Fees

User fees are paid by consumers of a county provided facility or service. Examples include use of a county owned golf course or other park facility, fees for sewer service or and solid waste disposal.

Impact Fees

Impact fees, as authorized by RCW 82.02.050, are one-time fees imposed on development activity as part of the financing for facility system improvements to ensure that adequate facilities are available to serve new growth and development. The Growth Management Act authorizes them for public streets and roads, public parks, open space and recreation facilities, school facilities and fire protection services. Currently, Spokane County does not utilize impact fees.

SEPA Mitigation

Under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), local government pay impose mitigation in the form of facilities improvements or fees to contribute to facilities improvements to help finance system improvements that would otherwise drop below established levels of service because of a specific project or projects. The mitigation imposed must be individualized and based on an assessment of a particular project or non-project action that triggers a SEPA review process.

Conservation Futures Program

The Spokane County Conservation Futures Program was conceived in 1994 with the voters approval of an advisory ballot measure authorizing a property tax levy of (up-to) 6.25-cents per $1,000 assessed property value, in order to acquire and preserve Spokane County's open space, streams, rivers, and other natural resources.

Grants

Grants anticipated or secured may support a variety of capital facility improvement projects referenced by this plan. Grants to support capital facilities are available through the state such as from the Department of Ecology, Recreation & Conservation Office, or through the Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). A variety of federal grants, including from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) also represent a significant funding source for capital facility improvement programs cited in this plan.

Loans

Local government may borrow money in several ways to pay for and build capital facilities sooner than existing cash flow may allow. The debt incurred, which has limitations by Washington State Constitution, may be repaid over time through tax revenue, user fees or special assessments.

Part II
County-Owned Capital Facilities

The Following county-owned facilities are addressed in this section:

- Wastewater Treatment / Sanitary Sewer
- Stormwater
- Transportation[15]
- Law Enforcement
- Parks and Recreation
- Solid Waste
- Emergency Communications

[15] The GMA provides for a separate "Transportation" Comprehensive Plan element under RCW 36.70A.070(6). WAC 365-196-415(2)(a)(iii) permits capital facilities such as transportation and utilities to be addressed in either the Capital Facility Plan element or the specific element. Spokane County has chosen to address transportation in the Transportation Element. The Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) is included for reference, however, within Appendix A.

Wastewater Treatment/ Sanitary Sewer

Spokane County owns and operates a wastewater treatment utility which includes a system of pipes, interceptors, pump stations and water reclamation facilities. The County allocates to users the capital costs for sewer service and operates the sewer utility as an enterprise fund. Major capital projects have been funded with general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, grants, loans, and user rate revenue. The County's service area includes a majority of the City of Spokane Valley, a portion of the City of Liberty Lake, and portions of unincorporated Spokane County within the Urban Growth Boundary. Some unincorporated areas adjacent to the City of Spokane are served by the City of Spokane, which also operates a wastewater treatment utility. The City of Millwood owns and operates their own wastewater system and discharges to the County system for treatment and reuse.

Sewer service is a direct concurrency service, meaning that it must be available at the time of construction, or be part of a planned improvement scheduled to be built within six years. Generally, sewer service can only be extended within Urban Growth Areas.

Spokane County has two levels of service that work in conjunction with one another and apply system-wide.[16]

Established Levels of Service

Infrastructure: ***Public sewer required where densities exceed 2 equivalent residential units per acre.***

System Capacity: ***200 gallons per day (GPD) per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)***

An LOS standard must be measurable and must also represent a threshold of system capacity and how growth or development has the potential to draw nearer to the capacity threshold. The County's Levels of Service provide a measurable standard for determining existing capacity and for projecting future needs. It allows for the calculation of overall infrastructure and system demand based on expected demand by equivalent residential unit (ERU), enabling a comparison between what the infrastructure and system can manage and what demand may be placed on it.

As single-family homes are the most common type of use served by sewer systems, ERUs are the typical standard of measurement as it is a function of flow rates such as gallons per day. ERUs may

[16] Because public sewer is an "urban service" and generally cannot be extended outside of the urban growth area, there is no separate level of service for rural areas and instead, the LOS that is set is one that applies to the Urban Growth Areas.

also be translated as a standard for measuring non-residential (commercial or industrial) uses and multifamily developments. In 2022, billing data from the County showed a total of 65,525 ERUs served. The County's ERU standard is 200 gallons per day and is based on the County's 2014 Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP). Actual wastewater flow rates for ERUs averaged approximately 165 gallons per day based on flow monitoring done in 2012 as part of the CWMP update. The 35 gallons per day per ERU cushion accounts for anticipated Infiltration and Inflow (I&I)[17] into the system.

Inventory of Locations and Capacities

The Spokane County Wastewater Collection system is currently made up of approximately 698 miles of sewer lines and 34 pump stations. The wastewater generated from residences, businesses, and industries is generally conveyed by gravity through a series of larger collection lines. Lift stations are used in low lying areas to pump wastewater to higher elevations where gravity sewer mains can once again convey the wastewater into interceptor pipes that deliver the flow to a water reclamation facility. Spokane County is served by three reclamation facilities that have a combined capacity of 18,860,000 gallons per day.

Wastewater Collection System

Wastewater collection service areas are divided into "basins". The boundaries of the various wastewater basins are based on topography, major arterials, and other factors. Individual service lines for businesses and residences connect to wastewater mains which convey those flows to an interceptor, which then runs to a treatment facility. Inventory maps of Spokane County's Wastewater collection system can be found within Appendix B.

[17] Infiltration and Inflow is when excess water flows into sewer systems from groundwater and stormwater.

Sewer Mains

The table below provides a breakdown of the footage of gravity wastewater mains and force mains by pipe diameter.

Table CF-4 - Pipe Line Size and Length

Gravity Sewer Mains		Force Mains	
Pipe Size (dia)	Total Footage	Pipe Size (dia)	Total Footage
8" Gravity	2,601,813	1.5 – 2.5"	23,956
10" Gravity	273,434	3"	4,670
12" Gravity	127,356	4"	5,602
15" Gravity	84,265	6"	38,938
18" Gravity	81,794	8"	18,361
21" Gravity	31,026	10"	3,373
24" Gravity	45,843	12"	16,813
27" Gravity	13,799	14"	9,172
30" Gravity	20,711	16"	21,181
36" Gravity	35,108	18"	11,681
42" Gravity	30,477	20"	4,690
48" Gravity	14,878	24"	30,824
54" Gravity	18,831		
Total Feet **Total Miles**	**3,379,335** **640**	**Total Feet** **Total Miles**	**189,261** **36**

Pump Stations

Wastewater from portions of the County's service area that cannot be served directly by gravity due to topography must be pumped to a gravity-flow facility. The County owns and operates 14 major pump stations, each with capacities more than 250 gallons per minute (GPM). The largest of these are the Spokane Valley Interceptor (SVI) and the North Valley Interceptor (NVI) pump stations, which have a combined pumping capacity of about 10,000 GPM to redirect the flow through force mains to the Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility (SCRWRF).

Other large stations include the Marion Hay Pump Station and the Whitworth Pump Station, which have capacities to pump 2,800 GPM. The Marion Hay Pump Station pumps all the flow from the North Spokane service area through the North Spokane Interceptor to the City of Spokane's system.

All major pump stations have been designed to allow upgrades at specific flow thresholds, so that as the flows increase, the pumping equipment may be replaced or modified to provide additional capacity.

The County also owns and operates 18 smaller pump stations. These small stations have been installed to serve individual developments or localized areas that cannot be served by standard gravity-flow pipe systems.

The table below summarizes the 14 major pump stations in the County's system, including the location of each station, its service area, and current pumping capacity.

Table CF-5 - Major Pump Stations

Station Name	Location	Service Area	Current Capacity
SVI Pump Station	S. 22, T. 25 N., R. 43 E	Spokane Valley Interceptor Flow	7,000 GPM
NVI Pump Station	S. 10, T. 25 N., R. 43 E	North Valley Interceptor Flow	2,850 GPM
Marion Hay	S. 18, T. 26 N., R. 43 E	Majority of North Spokane Service Area	2,800 GPM
Whitworth	S. 18, T. 25 N., R. 44 E	Area N. of Hawthorne, excluding Fairwood Park PS Area	2,800 GPM
Dartford	S. 5, T. 26 N., R. 43 E	Portion of North Spokane North of Hastings Road	2,100 GPM
Fairwood Park	S. 7, T. 26 N., R. 43 E	Fairwood Development and Adjacent Areas	1,800 GPM
Little Spokane	S. 6, T. 26 N., R. 43 E	Portion of Fairwood Development	360 GPM
Ella Road	S. 18, T. 25 N., R. 44 E	E. of Park Rd., South of I-90, N. of Sprague Ave.	2,600 GPM
Riverwalk	S. 8, T. 25 N., R. 45 E	E. of Baker Rd., N. of I-90, S. of Spokane River	320 GPM
Pasadena Park	S. 6, T. 25 N., R. 44 E	Northwood, Upriver Drive & Upriver Terrace	950 GPM
Waikiki	S. 12, T 26 N., R. 42 E	Riverwood, Green Hollow, S. ½ of Sec. 12	600 GPM
Maringo	S. 5, T. 25 N., R. 44 E	Pasadena Park Sewer Project Area	600 GPM
Saltese	S. 19, T. 25N., R. 45 E	Turtle Creek South and Most of S30, T25N, R45E	280 GPM
Vercler	S. 3, T. 25N., R. 44 E	North of Trent and East of Pines	2,400 GPM

Note: Spokane County owns and operates 18 additional smaller pump stations (not listed above).

Interceptors

Interceptors are large-diameter, main line pipes that transport wastewater to the treatment facilities. The County has three major interceptors known as the Spokane Valley Interceptor (SVI), the North Valley Interceptor (NVI), and the North Spokane Interceptor (NSI). Each is designed to handle peak wastewater flows from its respective service area. The table below provides capacity information on each of the interceptor lines based upon gallons per day (GPD).

Table CF-6 - Interceptors

Name	Location	Service Area	Capacity
Spokane Valley (SVI)	Rebecca Street and Fourth Avenue to Liberty Lake	South Spokane Valley	30,800,000 GPD
North Valley (NVI)	Elizabeth Road and Utah Avenue to Sullivan Road and Indiana Avenue	North Spokane Valley	16,150,000 GPD
North Spokane (NSI)	Rowan Avenue and Cannon Street to Hatch Road and State Highway 395	North Metro UGA	10,150,000 GPD

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility (SCRWRF) has a capacity of eight million gallons per day (MGD) and is designed to be expandable, in four MGD increments, up to a maximum capacity of 24 MGD. Spokane County also owns ten MGD of treatment capacity at the City of Spokane's Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility (RPWRF) per an Interlocal Agreement with the City. It is important to note that capacity for each of these facilities may be shared. Sewage treatment, for example, may be sent from the valley service area to the RPWRF. The county operates one satellite plant called the Hangman Valley Wastewater Treatment Plan which has a capacity of 86,000 gallons per day and is analyzed for capacity separately.

The table below provides general information for each of the treatment facilities, including location, service area, and the average daily flow that can be treated.

Table CF-7 - Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Facility Name	Location	Service Area	Gallons Per Day Capacity
Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility (Spokane Valley)	NE ¼ S15, T25N, R43	Spokane Valley Service Area	8,000,000
Riverside Park Water Reclamation Facility	NE ¼ S03, T25, R42	Spokane County Sewer Service Area	10,000,000
Hangman Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant	NE ¼ S28, T24, R43	Hangman Valley Subdivision	86,000
		Total	**18,086,000**

A Forecast of Future Needs

Sewer Treatment Facilities

The existing system demand and future needs analysis for Spokane County wastewater facilities is based on capacities and projections related to the three wastewater treatment facilities. The Spokane Valley and North Spokane facilities are evaluated as one system for purposes of determining future needs due to the ability for the county to share capacity.

The base year of 2022 contains the actual number of ERUs served according to the most recent billing data available with one ERU assumed to equal 200 Gallons Per Day (GPD) per the level of service standard.

Total population of areas served are assumed to grow from the 2020 census population count of 168,910 to 178,030 in 2037. The number ERUs have been calculated by dividing the population by 2.5, which is assumed by the Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP) to be the number of individuals per ERU. An additional 15% was added to account for commercial and industrial uses. The 15% increase is based off of averaging estimated commercial/industrial flow percentages from each interceptor system calculated within the 2014 CWMP. Total forecast sewer demand is therefore 115% of the residential ERU forecast, ensuring the system has adequate capacity to handle expected new residential demand and the demand generated by retail, office, industrial, and other non-residential uses.

Table CF-8 - 2022 Urban Service Levels Forecast of Future Needs

	Estimated ERUs (2022)	Estimated GPD (2022)	Capacity	(Deficiency) / Reserve
Spokane Valley	52,539 ERUs	10,507,800 GPD	8,000,000 GPD	
RPWRF	12,790 ERUs	2,558,000 GPD	10,000,000 GPD	
Above Combined Capacity TOTAL	**65,329 ERUs**	**13,065,800 GDP**	**18,000,000 GDP**	**4,934,200 GDP**
Hangman Valley TOTAL	**196 ERUs**	**39,200 GPD**	**86,000 GPD**	**46,800 GPD**

Table CF-9 - 2037 Projected Urban Service Levels Forecast of Future Needs

	Estimated ERUs (2037)	Estimated GPD (2037)	Capacity	(Deficiency) / Reserve
Spokane Valley	65,326 ERUs	13,065,200 GPD	8,000,000 GPD	
RPWRF	16,332 ERUs	3,266,400 GPD	10,000,000 GPD	
Above Combined Capacity TOTAL	**81,658 ERUs**	**16,331,600 GPD**	**18,000,000 GDP**	**1,668,400 GDP**
Hangman Valley TOTAL	**236 ERUs**	**47,200 GPD**	**86,000 GPD**	**38,800 GDP**

Based on projected population growth through 2037 for UGAs served and the City of Spokane Valley, existing capacity of all treatment facilities will be sufficient through the plan year of 2037. This revised analysis augments the Spokane County Sewer Basin Capacity, 2017-2037 analysis incorporated herein by reference which also indicated a reserve capacity.

Interceptors

The tables below provide a near-term and long-term capacity analysis of Spokane County's three major sewer inceptors:

- North Spokane Interceptor (NSI)
- North Valley Interceptor (NVI)
- Spokane Valley Interceptor (SVI)

Known 2022 Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs) for each interceptor are shown below. A single ERU has an average of 165 gallons per day (GPD) based on flow monitoring done in 2012 as part of the last County Wastewater Master Plan update. 2012 monitoring also showed peak flow factors for each interceptor which have been calculated and measured against total capacity for each based on 2022 data. Future peak flow rates for 2037 was determined by assuming an overall 25 % increase of ERUs for each of the three interceptors. The percentage increase was derived from the total percentage increase of estimated ERUs for all wastewater treatment facilities.

Table CF-10: Peak Flow Capacity Analysis - NSI

Time Period	ERUs	GPD	Peak Factor	GDP with Peak Factor	GDP Capacity	Net Reserve/Deficiency
2022 Actual	12,412	2,047,980	2.9	5,939,142	10,150,000	4,210,858
2037 Projected	15,515	2,559,975	2.9	7,423,928	10,150,000	2,726,072

Table CF-11: Peak Flow Capacity Analysis - NVI

Time Period	ERUs	GPD	Peak Factor	GDP with Peak Factor	GDP Capacity	Net Reserve/Deficiency
2022 Actual	12,379	2,042,535	2.6	5,310,591	16,150,000	10,839,409
2037 Projected	15,474	2,553,210	2.6	6,638,346	16,150,000	9,511,654

Table CF-12: Peak Flow Capacity Analysis - SVI

Time Period	ERUs	GPD	Peak Factor	GDP with Peak Factor	GDP Capacity	Net Reserve/Deficiency
2022 Actual	35,036	5,780,940	1.9	10,983,786	30,800,000	19,816,214
2037 Projected	43,795	7,226,175	1.9	13,729,733	30,800,000	17,070,267

Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new portions of the facility

The six-year Sewer Construction Capital Improvement Program is available here https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/39675/2022-2027_Six-Year_Sewer_CIP_101821 and incorporated herein by reference. It identifies planned capital improvements the following areas:

1) Augmenting hydraulic capacity within the sewer system to accommodate flow increases.
2) Extending wastewater service into non-sewered portions of the Urban Growth Area.
3) Reconstruction or rehabilitation of aging elements within the system.
4) Improvements to reduce the vulnerability of critical facilities.

Projects include trunk extensions into areas that currently have no wastewater service and segments of mains that will be constructed in conjunction with road projects. There are projects in Spokane Valley designed to eliminate septic tanks near the Spokane River, projects in the Mead – Mt. Spokane area that will eliminate septic tanks and multiple projects to design wastewater collection for installation in coordination with Spokane County, City of Spokane and City of Spokane Valley future road projects.

Six-Year Finance Plan

The 2022 Six-Year Sewer Construction Capital Improvement Program provides the financing plan for 2023 through 2028. Overall, the six-year plan calls for new investments across the system to repair underperforming sections and to add capacity to various system elements anticipating increased demand, either by providing service to the unsewered UGA or accommodating planned development. The detailed project list, cost, and revenue sources are included in Appendix A.

REET Funded Projects

No projects have been identified that would be funded by REET 1 or 2.

2037 Outlook

Forecasting sewer system needs beyond the six-year plan is more generalized than the CIP. The County's wastewater staff is now starting an update to its 2015 Consolidated Wastewater Management Plan, reviewing the system's design, performance, and likely long-term investment needs. The 2015 plan identifies long-term projects, but these may be updated once the new plan is complete.

Since wastewater is a utility, these upcoming capital improvements will mostly be funded by the system's ratepayers. Grants may also be available to augment local funding, but the utility's policy is to schedule and program system improvements to match system revenue. 20-year funding projections for wastewater may be found in Appendix A.

Stormwater

Stormwater is water that originates during precipitation events and snow/ice melt. Stormwater can soak through the soil to groundwater (infiltrate), be held on the surface and evaporate, or run off and flow to nearby streams, rivers, or other waterbodies (surface water).

In natural landscapes such as forests and fields, the soil absorbs much of the stormwater and plants help hold stormwater close to where it falls. In developed environments, unmanaged stormwater can create two major issues: one related to the volume and timing of runoff water (flooding) and the other related to contaminants carried by the water (water pollution).

Prior to the 1980s most development occurred on porous and well-draining valley soils. Most early problems were related to flooding and could be solved with the implementation of direct injection drywells, but another problem was soon identified – stormwater's potential to contaminate the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie (SVRP) Aquifer, which is the sole source of drinking water for most of the County's population. While stormwater management techniques have developed significantly since then, so has the level of urbanized-area development within the County.

The EPA's NPDES Phase II Final Rule was published in 1999, initiating the Washington Department of Ecology's issuance of Municipal Stormwater General Permits. As stipulated by the EPA's rules, this Permit employs six minimum control measures to protect water quality to the Maximum Extent Practicable: Public Education and Outreach, Public Participation and Involvement, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control, Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Control, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping. Spokane County's Municipal NPDES Permit coverage began under the 2004-2009 Permit term and has continued since.

The Stormwater Utility, a section of the Public Works Department, performs Operations and Maintenance work that mitigate flooding problems and protect County assets. Stormwater Utility is also tasked with leading the County's coordination of internal operations to meet the Permit's minimum control measures, guiding the documentation and reporting required by the Permit, and implementing Permit-compliant pollution control programs and activities. Aspects of this work include ensuring that stormwater systems are planned, developed, and maintained in ways that prevent flooding, protect water quality, and preserve natural stormwater drainageways. The Stormwater Utility strives to provide leadership and focus for other community efforts that work toward improved stormwater management with minimized short-term and long-term environmental harm.

Existing Facilities

Spokane County implements a variety of stormwater technologies to dispose of and treat stormwater where necessary. The majority of Spokane County's stormwater is disposed of via infiltration, as stormwater percolates into the ground and recharges groundwater supplies. This is accomplished in a variety of ways. Historically, Spokane County has relied upon its highly infiltrative soils, using drywells (Spokane County currently has 4,500+) as the preferred form of infiltration to prevent localized flooding. In recent years, stormwater treatment structures have been implemented in areas where waterways or the SVRP Aquifer is susceptible to contamination. Most stormwater structures used for treatment include some form of bio-infiltration. For example, grassed swales are commonly used to treat polluted stormwater. Pollutants are removed through plant uptake and interaction with bioengineered soils.

Spokane County operates thirteen stormwater facilities to handle regional stormwater needs. These facilities are specifically designed to meet the capacity, and treatment needs in some cases, of a designated drainage area. In areas where stormwater is not routed to regional facilities, it is disposed of at localized sites using stormwater structures, including but not limited to, those mentioned above (i.e., swales and drywells). It is important to note that the vast majority of unincorporated Spokane County is not served by a regional facility. Table CF-12 describes the County-owned stormwater regional facilities by type, location, and size.

Table CF-13 - County-Owned Stormwater Facilities

Facility	Type	Service Area	Location	Size/Length
57th Avenue Ponds	Evaporation Ponds	57th Ave. (east of Regal)	57th Ave (west of Regal)	8 acres
Glennaire Storm Sewer	Storm Sewer	57th Ave. between Palouse Hwy & Cook	57th Ave. between Palouse Hwy & Cook	5300 lineal ft.
Glenrose Channel	Grass-lined channel	Browne Mtn.	N & W of Glenrose Rd; S of 37th Ave.	2300 lineal ft.
Eaglewood Pump System	Groundwater Pump System	Eaglewood Subdivision	Lowe Rd & Mt. Spokane Park Drive	65 gallon/min.
Browne Mtn. Property	Land	Browne Mtn.	46th & Sumac area	5 acres
Glennaire Drive Storm Sewer	Storm Sewer	Browne Mtn.	Glennaire Dr./Glenrose Rd.	5000 lineal ft.

Price & Wall Tracts	Land	5-Mile Drainage Basin	N of Price Rd; W of Wall St.	8 acres
Palouse & Julia	Land	Palouse/Yale Rd.	N of 57th Ave. & E of Palouse Hwy	7 acres
29th Ave.	Land	East Branch Glenrose Drainage Basin	N of 29th; E of Havana	2 acres
North Five Mile	Land/Pipe	North Five Mile	Five Mile Rd/Waikiki Rd	1.6 acres/2490 lineal ft
Country Homes	Land/Pipe	Five Mile	Country Homes Blvd.	6670 lineal ft
Glenrose 5-acre Tract	Land	East Branch Glenrose Drainage Basin	S of 37th; W of Glenrose Rd.	5 acres
Mill Road/Pond	Land	North Mill Rd.	Mill Rd N. of Hastings	1.acre

Six-Year Capital Improvement Projects Plan

Spokane County Stormwater Utility has several Capital Improvement Projects planned over the next six years. Funding for these projects is secured through the Department of Ecology at 75% of the project cost, with Spokane County Stormwater Utility covering the remaining 25%. These projects are retrofit projects, meaning that existing conditions provide adequate stormwater disposal for the project area. These projects address adding a treatment component to polluted stormwater prior to infiltration into the ground. This reduces the susceptibility of contamination to the SVRP Aquifer and associated waterbodies.

Additionally, the West Terrace Capital Improvement Project is intended to eliminate retention pond overflow, standing water on the roadways and sidewalks, ice ponds, and reduce private property damage due to uncontained stormwater and groundwater surfacing. The project is based on a West Terrace Stormwater study and utilizes 5.5 million in Federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds designated to Spokane County. The first phase, starting Fall 2022, involves conveyance piping meant to carry stormwater away from the neighborhood. The second phase will bring the individual connections to the east along Richland and connecting to the Blackberry Street/Barberry Avenue/ Strawberry Street/Raspberry Avenue/Fruitvale Road area, as well as Crystal Meadow Pond and the

Fairways Golf Course northwest pond in separate pipes (see Figure 1. Below). Please see Appendix A for the Stormwater six-year and 20-year financing plan.

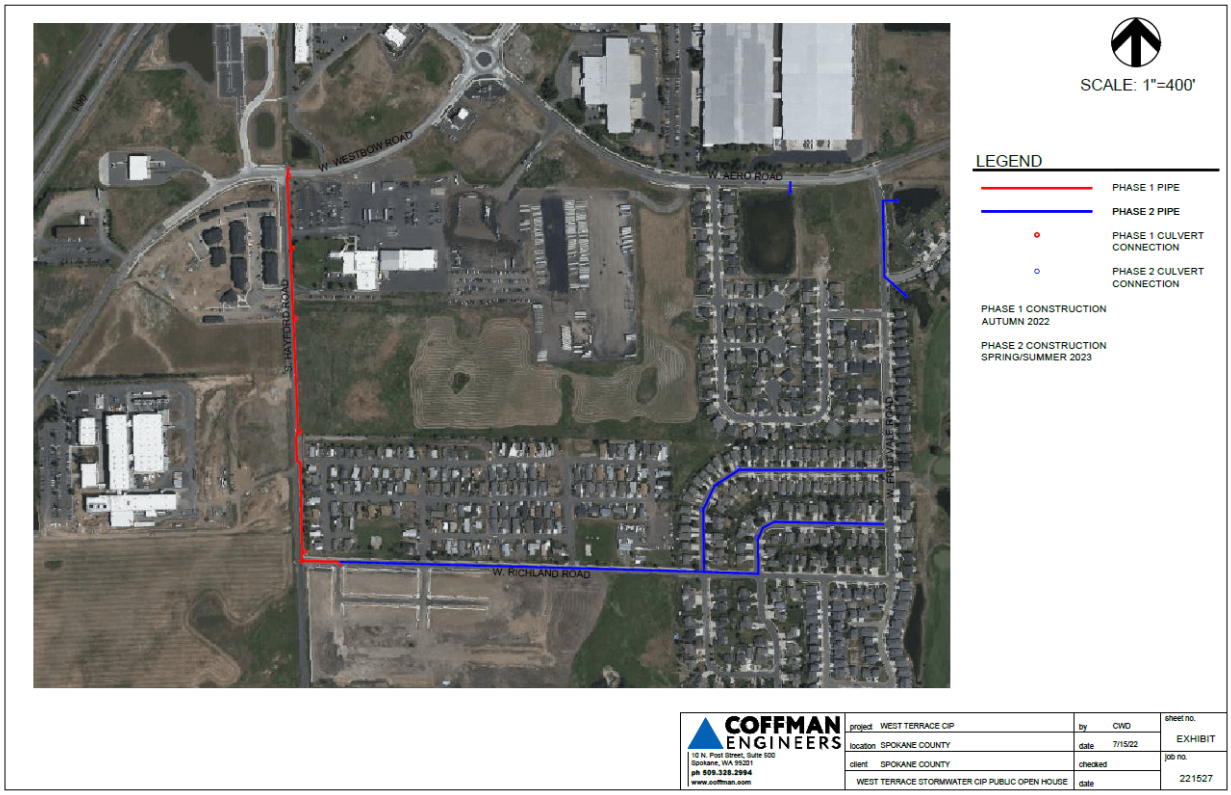


Figure 1 - West Terrace Stormwater Improvement Project

REET Funded Projects

No projects have been identified that would be funded by REET 1 or 2.

2037 Outlook

The Eastern Washington Stormwater Manual serves as a policy guide for Spokane County's stormwater planning and systems design. The emphasis is now on managing stormwater on site, requiring detention and biofiltration to be incorporated into development proposals and minimizing or eliminating the need for construction of underground storm drain collection and conveyance facilities, treatment systems, or large retention basins.

Transportation

There are three jurisdictions that administer the roadways within the County; State, cities, and Spokane County. Spokane Regional Transportation Council (SRTC) is the regional coordinating agency for transportation planning. Spokane County adopts a six-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and an Annual Construction Program yearly through requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA). It also adopts a longer-range transportation element to assure transportation improvements are consistent with the pace, location, and intensity of forecast growth described in the comprehensive plan. The 2022-2027 Transportation Improvement Program and 2022 Annual Construction Program is included within Appendix A. Public transportation facilities, including public transit is addressed in Spokane County's transportation element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Existing Facilities

There are approximately 3,478 miles of roads within Spokane County. Approximately 491 miles of county roads are private. The Table below shows the number of miles, average lanes and total lane miles of county roads by road classification.

Table CF-14 - Inventory of County Roads

Road Classification	Total Miles	Avg. Lanes	Total Lane Miles
Urban Major Collector	88.515	2	177.03
Rural Minor Collector	310.238	2	620.476
Rural Local Access	1447.362	2	2894.724
Proposed or projected; private; non-county system road	491.252	2	982.504
Urban Minor Arterial	95.272	2	190.544
Rural Minor Arterial	9.984	2	19.968
Urban Minor Collector	0.08	2	0.16
Urban Local Access	619.617	2	1239.234
Rural Major Collector	345.797	2	691.594
Urban Principal Arterial; other	70.238	3	210.714

REET Funded Projects

No projects have been identified that would be funded by REET 1 or 2.

Law Enforcement

The County provides law enforcement services such as patrol and criminal investigation through the Sheriff's Department.

The County Campus is headquarters to both the County Sheriff and the City of Spokane's Police Department, both of which are housed in the Public Safety Building.

The Spokane County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of the County and contract law enforcement services to the towns of Fairfield, Latah, Millwood, Rockford, Spangle, and Waverly. They also provide contract law enforcement personnel to the cities of Deer Park, Medical Lake, and Spokane Valley, where deputies serve as the municipal police force.

Established Level(s) of Service

Urban Level of Service

The established LOS for the Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) of unincorporated Spokane UGAs is 1.01 law enforcement officers (LEO) per 1,000 residents not otherwise served by a law enforcement agency or by contract services.

Rural Level of Service

The established LOS for unincorporated Spokane County outside of Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) is 0.8 Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) per 1,000 residents.

Detention Diversion (County-wide)

The county must assist in and ensure the county wide provision of at least 9-10 pre-booking detention diversion service beds per 100,000 county population.

Inventory of Locations and Capacities

Law Enforcement Officers

The Spokane Sheriff's Department has an authorized strength of 251 commissioned officers which includes 169 deputies, 43 detectives, 27 sergeants, 8 lieutenants, 1 inspector, and 3 undersheriffs. Out of the total number of commissioned officers, City of Spokane Valley contracts for 91 *dedicated* officers. The county therefore currently maintains a total of 160 law enforcement officers (LEOs) dedicated to the unincorporated areas of Spokane County.

Courts

The County Campus, where both the County Sheriff and the City of Spokane's Police Department are headquartered, is also home to the courts of the County. These include the City of Spokane's Municipal Courts, County District Court, Superior Court, as well as the Juvenile Justice Court. The County also operates detention facilities which serve all the jurisdictions within the County. The County jail and juvenile detention facilities are located on the downtown County Campus. The County also makes use of an off-campus detention facility known as Geiger Corrections, which is located near Spokane International Airport.

SCOPE stations

The Sheriff's Department operates 19 SCOPE stations throughout the County. SCOPE stands for Spokane Community Oriented Policing Effort. The majority of these stations are located in leased or shared facilities, but several stations are owned by the County.

Detention Facilities

The County operates three facilities that serve the short-term detention needs of the Spokane County, its cities, State Patrol, Fairchild AFB, the police departments of three universities, US Marshals, and other federal agencies. Adults are housed at the County Jail, at the County Campus and at the Geiger Corrections Facility. The Geiger Correction Facility is in a World War II vintage army barracks that has been converted for detention use and is presently used as an overflow facility for the County Jail. Youths are housed at the Juvenile Detention Center.

The County operates, in partnership with the city of Spokane, the Spokane Regional Stabilization Center that is staffed and programmed to prevent and reduce chronic recidivism and unnecessary involvement in the criminal justice and emergency medical systems to promote recovery for persons with disabling mental illness and substance use disorders (SUDs). The Center – housed at the County campus – provides voluntary, medically necessary behavioral health treatment and subsequent accommodation for transition to the continuum of reentry care for recommended behavioral health treatment, housing, employment, and case management services.

The Spokane Regional Stabilization Center is operated by a licensed vendor under contract to the County.

The current inventory of justice facilities includes both on and off-campus structures and can be viewed in the table below.

Table CF-15 - Inventory of Justice Facilities

Facility Name	Location	Size (square feet)
Administration/ Operations		
Public Safety Building	1100 W. Mallon	218,303 square feet
Sheriff's Garage	1107 W. Gardner	6,852 square feet
Juvenile Court Services	902 N. Adams St.	
Sheriff's Property Room	1327 W. Gardner	22,416 square feet
Department of Emergency Services	1121 W. Gardner	26,858 square feet
Detention/Rehabilitation		
County Jail	1100 W. Mallon	690 beds
Geiger Corrections Facility (leased)	Airport Business Park- 3507 S. Spotted Road	622 beds
Juvenile Detention Center	902 N. Adams	39 beds
Regional Stabilization Center	1302 W Gardner	62 beds
Court		
Spokane Municipal Courts District Courts	Court House Annex Public Safety Building 1100 W. Mallon	4 courtrooms 6 courtrooms
	Broadway Center Building	2 courtrooms
Superior Courts	1116 W. Broadway Avenue	12 courtrooms
Juvenile Courts	1208 W. Mallon Avenue	3 courtrooms
Sheriff Community Oriented Policing Efforts (S.C.O.P.E.) Stations		
Station	**Address**	**Owned/Leased**

Central Valley	115 N. Evergreen	Owned
Deer Park	316 E. Crawford	Leased
East	4904 N. Harvard Road #1	Leased
Edgecliff	522 S. Theirman Road	Owned
Elk	40116 N. Elk-Camden Road	Leased
EWU/Cheney	612 3rd Avenue	Leased
Fairchild AFB	110 W. Arnold St.	Leased
Liberty Lake	23127 E. Mission Ave	Leased
Medical Lake	124 Lefevre St.	Leased
Mounted Patrol	13210 E. Peone Valley Ln.	Leased
North	9507 N. Division Ste. E	Leased
S.C.O.P.E. Main	12710 E. Sprague	Leased
South	4827 S. Palouse Hwy	Leased
Southeast SC	No physical address available at this time	Leased
Spring Hill	8717 N. Brooks Road	Leased
Trentwood	2400 N Wilber #79	Leased
University	10621 E. 15th, Spokane valley	Owned
Valley Mall	14700 E. Indiana Ave.	Leased
West Valley	3102 N. Argonne	Leased

A Forecast of Future Needs

The total UGA population and Rural population for unincorporated Spokane County was derived from known 2021 census estimates. Tables CF-16 and CF-17 show LOS standards being met through 2037. Although Law Enforcement Officers are not "facilities" the required number of officers provides an indicator for county facilities including, but not limited to office space, courtroom space, administrative space, and incarceration/rehabilitation space.

Table CF-16 - 2022 Law Enforcement Indirect Concurrency Level of Service Analysis

	Pop. Estimate (2021)	Number of Officers (2022)	Level of Service (LOS)	Officers Needed Based on LOS	(Deficiency) / Reserve
Unincorporated UGAs	66,365	76	1.01 LEOs/1000 pop.	67	9
Unincorporated Rural Areas	93,195	84	0.8 LEOs/1000 pop.	75	9
TOTALS	159,960	160	-	142	18

	Pop. Estimate (2021)	Number of Detention Diversion Beds (2022)	Level of Service (LOS)	Beds Needed Based on LOS	(Deficiency) / Reserve
County-wide	542,100	62	9-10 Beds/100,000 pop.	49	13

Table CF-17 - 2037 Law Enforcement Indirect Concurrency Projected Service Needs

	Pop. Projection (2037)	Number of Officers (2022)	Level of Service (LOS)	Officers Needed Based on LOS	(Deficiency) / Reserve
Unincorporated UGAs	68,117	74	1.01 LEOs/1000 pop.	69	5
Unincorporated Rural Areas	108,663	86	0.8 LEOs/1000 pop.	86	0
TOTALS	180,252	160	-	160	0

	Pop. Estimate (2037)	Number of Detention Diversion Beds (2022)	Level of Service (LOS)	Beds Needed Based on LOS	(Deficiency) / Reserve
County-wide	583,409	62	9-10 Beds/100,000 pop.	53	9

Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new portions of the facility

LOS, as measured in terms of law enforcement officers per 1,000 population, there is no direct capital facility investment *required* to ensure conformance as no deficiencies have been identified. The existing number of detention diversion beds is is also sufficient to serve projected needs through 2037.

Six-Year Finance Plan

While the LOS standards indicate there is no forecast deficiency in provision of law enforcement services, there are still capital projects proposed for facilities to support law enforcement activities. Please see Appendix A for the six-year law enforcement finance plan.

REET Funded Projects

The below table shows projects identified has being funded in whole or in part by REET 1 or 2.

2023			
Service Area	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
SCRAPS	Remodel	$1,500,000	2
SCRAPS	Expansion	$1,500,000	1 & 2
SCRAPS	Overflow and Restoration	$600,000	2
Sherriff	Real Time Crime Center Remodel	$350,000	1

2024			
Service Area	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
SCRAPS	Expansion	$3,500,000	1 & 2

2025			
Service Area	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Sherriff	DEM Emergency Operations Center	$4,000,000	1

2037 Outlook

Based on no deficiencies identified through 2037, no capital facilities have been identified to meet minimum LOS standards.

Emergency Communications Services

The County's emergency service providers worked together to jointly develop several guiding documents including the County's Fire Code, Fire Resource Plan, Field Operations Guide, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the Fire Mobilization Plan.

The Communications Network

The backbone of emergency service provision in Spokane County is the communication network linking calls for help with the appropriate service provider. The network is composed of 911, Central Dispatch, and Emergency Management, co-located at 1620 N. Rebecca, in a building owned by the City of Spokane, and Emergency Communications.

Emergency Communications is responsible for the communication system of the County's first responders. The system must be coordinated and compatible interjurisdictionally and between different emergency service providers to be effective and to comply with new Homeland Security requirements. The system includes communication towers, microwave receivers, transmitters.

911 Service

In Spokane County, 911 service is centralized at the Spokane County Combined Communications Center at 1620 N Rebecca St.in the City of Spokane and functions as an emergency call screening service. When emergency calls come in, operators screen and categorize them so they can be routed to the correct dispatching agency. This critical part of emergency service provision is funded by special taxes on communication devices and telephone services.

Central Dispatch

All calls for emergency services are centrally dispatched by a joint City/County Fire Dispatch after the calls are fielded and coded by County 911 operators. The dispatch tracks over 60 fire stations and two hundred pieces of fire equipment and allocates resources from one station to another to ensure maximum fire and EMS service is always available. Also co-located in the same building are the County Sheriff dispatch, City of Spokane Police dispatch and the 911 Communications for the entire county. A back up dispatch facility is operated by Fire District 9 and can be used in case of an emergency. The City of Cheney handles its own dispatching for police calls.

Level(s) of Service

The LOS standard for call answering is countywide, not differentiating between urban and rural areas. Based on the County's practice and on guidance provided by the National Emergency Number Association, the emergency communications system LOS ties square footage to service area population.

Urban and Rural Level of Service

The County must provide 0.02 square feet of emergency communications space per 1,000 population.

Parks and Recreation

Spokane County maintains a system of parks designed to meet the needs of County residents. The County is one of several providers of public park space. Others include the cities, the state, and the federal government. Each provider has a slightly different mission to fulfill and different funding mechanisms to support their systems.

The recently adopted 2020 Spokane County Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) plan[18] guides and shapes the future parks and open space system in Spokane County and fulfills the park and recreation element of the Comprehensive Plan.[19] The 2020 PROS plan establishes aspirational LOS goals to serve both urban and rural populations. The levels of service within this Capital Facilities Plan, however, are standards establishing a minimum threshold which must be maintained.[20] The LOS standards contained in this plan are different than those aspirational LOS standards in the PROS plan but are not inconsistent.

Most County parks are located outside of cities and the Urban Growth Area (UGA) and fall into the categories of either Open Space or Regional Parks. These two categories account for approximately 86% of the County park acreage, and typically attract regional users. The County also maintains and operates Community Parks and Special Use Parks.

[18] https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/29651/PROS_Plan_2020_Full_Final

[19] RCW 36.70A.070(8)

[20] RCW 36.70A.070(3); RCW 36.70A.020(1) and (12); WAC 365-196-415.

Level(s) of Service

In the LOS standards for both urban and rural areas parks owned and maintained by other public entities play a role in maintaining levels of service. The County has opted to adopt two separate LOS standards for urban and rural areas as opposed to a regional LOS standard.

Urban Level of Service

> ***The County must provide 1.4 acres of Community Parkland per 1,000 residents within the unincorporated Urban Growth Area (UGA) where a concentration of 7,000 or more residents are not located within three miles (using existing road/street system) of an existing improved or unimproved County, municipal or other public park that provides or is planned to provide amenities similar to a Community Park (e.g. irrigated turf, play fields, etc.). For purposes of this LOS standard only, the calculation of residential population concentrations shall be determined by multiplying the existing and permitted dwellings within the designated area by the Washington State Office of Financial Management's persons per household estimate for single family residential and multi-family residential within unincorporated Spokane County.***

Rural Level of Service

> ***The county must ensure at least 160 acres of rural park space outside of the UGA per 1,000 rural residents (residents outside of incorporated cities and UGAs). This open space may be a combination of any/all publicly owned open space or parkland provided, or held in trust, by a public entity.***

The rural LOS is intended to assure the continued provision of rural park space to serve the recreational needs of those who reside in the region's rural areas and small towns. This LOS focuses on open space rather than developed parkland, reflecting the low-density rural context where many households are established on larger lots and have less need for urban-style parks.

Inventory of Urban Locations and Capacities

Community Parks

A Community Park's focus is on meeting the recreational needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community. They are typically suited for intense recreation facilities such as athletic sports fields, sport courts, formal children's play equipment, and swimming pools. Spokane County maintains and operates 15 Community Parks consisting of approximately 165.6 acres.

Table CF-18 – County Maintained Community Parks Serving the UGA

Park Name	Undeveloped Acres	Developed Acres	Total Acres
Bidwell	0	19.3	19.3
Camelot	1.3	8.4	9.7
Camp Caro	0.0	20.0	20.0
Colbert	0.5	0.3	0.8
Gleneden	0.0	5.0	5.0
Half Moon	25.4	0.0	25.4
Holmberg	0.0	7.4	7.4
Linwood	0.0	7.0	7.0
Northwoods	0.0	4.9	4.9
Pine River	0.0	14.50	14.5
Prairie View	0.0	17.6	17.6
Shields	13.0	0.0	13.0
Valleyford**	19.0	2.0	21.0
Totals	**59.2**	**106.4**	**165.6**

** Owned by Freeman School District and operated as a County Parks through an agreement.

Regional Parks

A Regional Park is a recreational area that serves the entire County population. They are generally located where unique environmental features exist and the land for acquisition has been available. These parks are intended to meet a wide range of activities and interests with emphasis on the features that make it unique. Regional Parks are areas with natural and/or man-made qualities for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating or fishing access, swimming, camping, environmental education, and trail uses. The County's five Regional Parks total over 3,000 acres of land.

Table CF-19 – County Maintained Regional Parks

Park Name	Undeveloped Acres	Developed Acres	Total Acres
Bear Lake*	91.00	75.00	166.00
Fish Lake**	0.00	55.52	67.50
Gateway***	45.00	5.00	50.00
Liberty Lake	2,672.50	50.00	2,722.50
Plante's Ferry	0.00	95.00	95.00
Total	**2,820.50**	**280.50**	**3,101.00**

* Includes 35 acres of surface water noted as developed.

** Includes 45.3 acres of surface water noted as developed.

***Includes portion of park leased from WSDOT

Urban Service Levels: Capacity and Indirect Concurrency Analysis

The below analysis shows that current service levels are being met according to the existing Urban LOS and in consideration of the 7,000 population concentration trigger for providing 1.4 acres of parkland for 1,000 population within UGAs. Of the County's UGAs located outside of incorporated cities, only two UGAs meet the trigger of containing a population concentration greater than 7,000: the Spokane North Metro UGA area and the Spokane Moran-Glenrose UGA area.[21] The analysis below

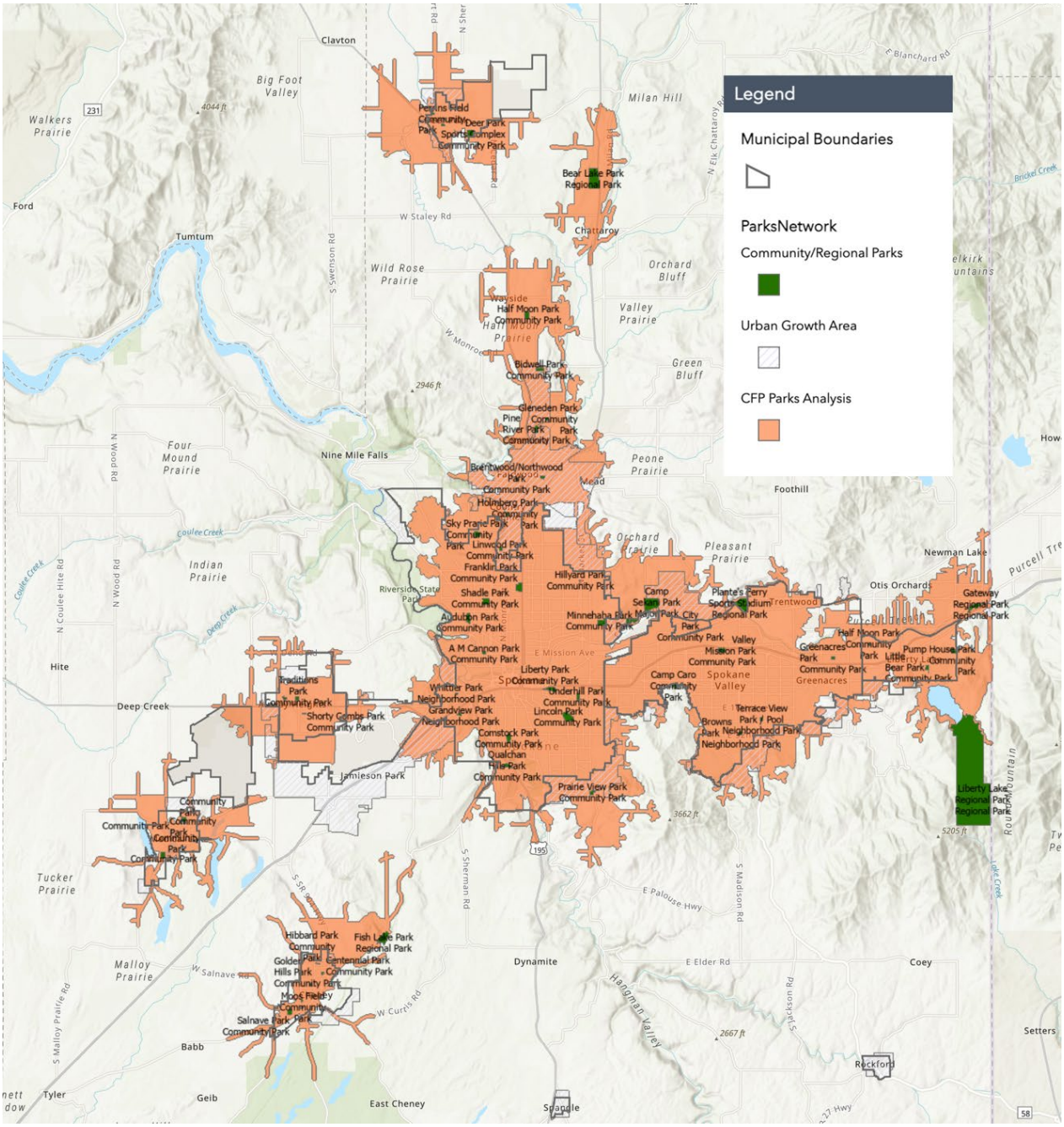
[21] Also factored into the service level analysis are developed parks within 3 miles of concentrations owned and/or maintained by other jurisdictions.

demonstrates that based on the 2020 population, parks within the Urban Areas are meeting existing needs based on the established Urban LOS.

Table CF-20 – Urban Service Levels Indirect Concurrency Analysis (2020)

UGA or UGA concentration	Developed Acres (Within 3 Miles of 7,000 UGA pop.)	Population (2020)	Acres Needed (Within 3 Miles)	(Deficiency) / Reserve
Airway Heights	N/A	28	0	N/A
Alcott	N/A	748	0	N/A
Cheney	N/A	46	0	N/A
Deer Park	N/A	172	0	N/A
Fairfield	N/A	1	0	N/A
Latah	N/A	6	0	N/A
Liberty Lake	N/A	58	0	N/A
Medical Lake	N/A	13	0	N/A
Rockford	N/A	8	0	N/A
Spangle	N/A	14	0	N/A
Spokane (West Plains)	N/A	4,505	0	N/A
Spokane (Seven Mile)	N/A	902	0	N/A
Spokane (North Metro)	55.8	33,722	47.2	8.6
Spokane (Upriver)	N/A	1,676	0	N/A
Spokane (Moran-Glenrose)	17.6	8,219	11.5	6.1
Spokane Valley (Pasadena)	N/A	6,889	0	N/A
Spokane Valley (South and West of Sullivan)	N/A	2,461	0	N/A
Spokane Valley (South and East of Sullivan)	N/A	4,483	0	N/A
Spokane Valley (South West)	N/A	2,461	0	N/A
Waverly	N/A	0	0	N/A

Urban LOS Parks Analysis



A Forecast of Future Needs for Urban Parks

The forecast need for future parks—based on an 2037 population estimate forecast by UGA area—demonstrates there is no need for additional urban parkland to serve the unincorporated UGA by the year 2037.

Table CF-21 - Projected Urban Service Levels Indirect Concurrency Analysis (2037)

UGA or UGA concentration	Developed Acres (Within 3 Miles of 7,000 UGA pop.)	Projected Population (2037)	Acres Needed (Within 3 Miles)	(Deficiency) / Reserve Acres
Airway Heights	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Alcott	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Cheney	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Deer Park	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Fairfield	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Latah	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Liberty Lake	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Medical Lake	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Rockford	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spangle	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spokane (West Plains)	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spokane (Seven Mile)	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spokane (North Metro)	55.8	31,013	43.4	12.4
Spokane (Upriver)	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spokane (Moran-Glenrose)	17.6	9,083	12.7	4.9
Spokane (North of Millwood)	261.9	7,863[22]	11.0	250.9
Spokane Valley (South and West of Sullivan)	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spokane Valley (South and East of Sullivan)	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Spokane Valley (South West)	N/A	< 7,000	0	N/A
Waverly	N/A	0	0	N/A

[22] Based on .781 average annual growth rate for concentration of population

Inventory of Rural Park Space Locations and Capacities

Consistent with the Spokane County 2020 PROS Plan, open space is defined as public or quasi-public (e.g., owned by a non-profit that has purchased the property for conservation purposes that allows public access in some form) land that is preserved and managed for low impact public use and wildlife habitat. Spokane County's five regional parks are also included as rural park space because they serve rural populations and provide open space experiences for visitors. Rural park space lands are composed of three subcategories: Regional Parks, Conservation Areas and Natural Areas. The main difference between them is the funding source for their acquisition. The separate categories are used to account for those expenditures. Those lands in the Conservation Lands category were purchased or acquired with Conservation Futures funds. Those lands in the Natural Area and Regional Parks categories were acquired using other funding mechanisms.

Conservation Futures is a land preservation program funded by a special, voter supported, property tax levy. It is intended to protect and preserve lands with significant recreational, social, scenic, ecological, or aesthetic value. The County currently has 30 Rural park space areas, consisting of over 13,000 acres.

Table CF-22 – Spokane County Rural park space Inventory

Natural Areas	Acres
Dishman Hills	534.0
Haggin	9.1
Freddie's	4.0
Little Spokane River	811.0
MacKenzie	110.0
Morrow Park	40.0
Newman Lake	50.0
Willow Lake	131.0
Total Acres	**1,689.1**
Regional Parks	**Acres**
Bear Lake	166.0
Fish Lake	67.5
Gateway Park	50.0
Liberty Lake	2,722.5
Plante's Ferry	95.0
Total Acres	**3,101.0**

Conservation Areas	Acres
Antoine Peak	1,296.5
Cedar Grove	87.0
Dishman Hills C.A. (Glenrose)	605.5
Dishman Hills C.A.-Iller Creek	966.6
Feryn Ranch	164.6
Gateway	7.0
Hauser	192.6
Haynes	97.0
Holmberg	103.5
Liberty Lake	455.0
McKenzie	462.5
McLellan	410.0
Mica Peak	1,795.7
Saltese Uplands	607.0
Slavin Ranch	628.0
Trautman Ranch	275.8
Van Horn, Edburg & Bass (Incl. Haff/Powell)	704.7
Total Conservation	**8,859.0**
Total Natural	**1,689.1**
Total Regional Parks	**3,101.0**
Total County Rural Park Space	**13,649.1**

Table CF-23 - Non-County Rural park space Inventory

Federal Open Space	Acres	Multi-Agency / Non-Profit[23]	Acres
Bureau of Land Management	2,070.0	Dishman Hills Conservancy	646.0
US Fish and Wildlife Service	18,217.0	**Total Multi-Agency / Non-Profit**	**646.0**
Total Acres	**20,287.0**	**Total Federal**	**20,287.0**
State Open Space	**Acres**	**Total State**	**42,421.0**
Dept. of Natural Resources	19,690.0	**Total Non-County Rural park space**	**63,354.0**
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	216.0		
Dept. of Parks & Recreation	20,515.0		
Avista (Managed by State Parks)	2,000.0		
Total Acres	**42,421.0**		

Table CF-24 - Rural park space Totals

Rural park space	Acres
Spokane County Rural park space Acres	13,649.1
Other Agency/Organization Open Space Acres	63,354.0
TOTAL RURAL PARK SPACE ACRES	**77,003.1**

[23] Includes publicly owned or non-profit owned open space preserved as open space available for public use.

2020 Rural Park Space Service Levels and Indirect Concurrency Analysis

Comparing the rural LOS to the 2020 population and the County's inventory of parkland and open space shows a reserve of 62,133.7 acres.

Table CF-25 - Rural Rural Park Space Service Level of Service Indirect Concurrency Analysis (2020)

Existing Rural Park Space Acres	Rural Population (2020)	Acres Needed	(Deficiency) / Reserve
77,003.1	92,590	14,814.4	62,188.7

A Forecast of Future Needs for Rural Park Space

For every 1,000 new rural residents, the County will need to assure a minimum of 160 acres of rural park space is provided. By the year 2037, the County is projected to have a reserve of 59,617 acres. This indicates there's room for over 300,000 new rural residents before the County will need to acquire additional rural park space acreage to maintain the minimum LOS.

Table CF-26 - Rural Rural Park Space Level of Service Indirect Concurrency Analysis (2037)

Existing Rural Park Space Acres	Rural Population (2037)	Acres Needed	(Deficiency) / Reserve
77,003.1	108,663	17,386.1	59,617.0

Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new portions of the facility

Chapter 6 of the 2020 PROS plan provides project descriptions and funding breakdowns for proposed projects specific to Regional Parks and Facilities, Conservation Futures site improvements, Community Parks and Facilities, Golf Courses, and Miscellaneous Park Facilities.

Within the West Plains UGA, American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act funds have been allocated for the acquisition of park land acquisition and conceptual design work for a 10-20 acre community park. ARP Funds have also been earmarked for enhancements to the existing Plante's Ferry Sports Complex.

Six-Year Finance Plan

The 2021 Six-Year Parks, Recreation, & Golf CIP provides the financing plan for 2021 through 2025. Projects identified are anticipated to be funded through three major sources: Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) funds, Conservation Futures Tax (CFT) funds, and Washington State Recreation & Conservation Office (RCO) grants. Other funding sources in the form of bonds, donations, and other competitive grants may materialize to supplement those major funding sources described above. See Appendix A for six-year financing plan.

The Parks, Recreation, and Golf department is mostly funded through current expense and user fees. The department has a long and successful track record in winning support from other sources, as well over the last two decades, including grants from Washington Recreation and Conservation Office and donations and in-kind support from members of the community. Many improvements hoped for in the PROS plan will rely on this type of external support.

Spokane County's Conservation Futures Program sets aside a portion of property tax revenues which can be used only for the acquisition and minor development of open space lands. This revenue will allow the County to acquire additional rural park space to meet or exceed rural LOS standards in 2037.

REET Funded Projects (General Parks and Recreation)

The tables below show projects identified has being funded in whole or in part by REET 1 or 2 from years 2023-2024.

2023			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Spokane Conservation District Building	Renovation/Adaptation for Parks Department Admin Office Relocation	$916,000	1
Liberty Lake R.P.	Paving of Main Parking Lot	$630,000	2
	Rental Cabin Construction (Phase 1)	$60,000	2
Bear Lake R.P.	Shoreline & Access Renovation & Enhancement	$2,963,323	2 & Grant
Shields Park	Renovation/Enhancement	$1,360,000	2 & Grant
Homberg/Lindwood	Tennis Court Renovation/Pickleball Court Conversion	$425,000	2
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects, Finish Bear Lake Master Plan & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$205,000	2

2024			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Plante's Ferry	Stormwater Upgrades to Operations Facility (NPDES Compliance)	$970,000	1
Liberty Lake R.P.	Zephyr Road Improvements	$450,000	2
	Campground Renovation (camp sites, shelter(s), interior road improvement, etc.)	$1,875,000	2
	Rental Cabin Construction (Phase 2)	$85,000	2
Airway Heights ORV Park	Phase 1 Renovation	$400,000	2 & Grant
Multiple	Community Parks Restroom Installation/Replacement/Renovation Project - Camelot Northwoods	$240,000	2
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$350,000	2

2025			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Holmberg	Off-Leash Dog Park & Pool Demo Pickleball Expansion	$875,000	2
Airway Heights ORV Park	Phase 2 Renovation	$375,000	2
Camp Caro Lodge	Renovation	$2,975,000	2 & Grant
CF	Trailhead	$475,000	2 & SR
Fish Lake R.P.	Master Plan	$115,000	2
	Feasibility Study for Portable Water	$60,000	2
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$425,000	2

2026			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Liberty Lake R.P.	Phase 2 - 4 A/E	$250,000	2
	Phase 2 - 3 Renovation	$875,000	2
Bear Lake R.P.	Phase 2	$583,000	2
Fish Lake R.P.	Phase 1 A/E + Permitting	$125,000	2
CT	Trailhead driven by 2021 Conservation Futures Open Nomination Round	$550,000	2 & SR
Multiple	Community Parks Irrigation Renovation Projects: Linwood, Camp Caro, Gleneden	$467,000	2
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$475,000	2

2027			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Fish Lake R.P.	Phase 1	$2,155,000	2
Airway Heights ORV Park	Phase 3 Renovation	$400,000	2
CF	Trailhead Expansion/Renovation	$325,000	2 & SR
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$370,000	2

2028			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Liberty Lake R.P.	Phase 3/4 Renovation	$2,750,000	2 & Grant
Bear Lake R.P.	Phase 2 Renovation	$2,600,000	2 & Grant
West Plains	Phase 1 Planning + A/E	$95,000	2
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$5,000	2

2028			
Park	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Liberty Lake R.P.	Phase 3/4 Renovation	$2,750,000	2 & Grant
Bear Lake R.P.	Phase 2 Renovation	$2,600,000	2 & Grant
Airway Heights ORV Park	Phase 3 Renovation	$400,000	Grant
Multiple	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Projects & Contingency for Other Active Projects	$5,000	2

REET Funded Projects (Fair and Expo)

The tables below show projects identified has being funded in whole or in part by REET 1 or 2 from years 2023-2024 for Fair and Expo projects.

2023			
Fair & Expo	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
HVAC	Replacement Bays 2 & 3	$1,500,000	1 & SR

2024			
Fair & Expo	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Roof	Replacement Bays 2 & 3	$3,144,823	1 & SR
Carnival Campground	Water/Sewer	$100,000	SR & Grant

2025

Fair & Expo	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Fire	Suppression/Sprinklers Ag Complex	$1,000,000	1 & SR

2026			
Fair & Expo	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Campgrounds	Showers/Restrooms	$700,000	1 & SR

2027			
Fair & Expo	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Fairgrounds	Repave Road	$400,000	1

2028			
Fair & Expo	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
South Parking Lot	Improvements	$3,800,000	1

2037 Outlook

LOS minimum standards are anticipated to be met through 2037. The 2020 PROS plan, however, provides guidance on the scale and type of parks and recreation investment the County intends to make over the next 20 years. All of the proposed investments are aspirational, suggesting acquisition and development projects to meet specific or nuanced community needs. The PROS plan—as a functional plan and part of the Parks element of the Comprehensive Plan—is necessarily more detailed than this CFP, but it offers insight into the system's longer-range hopes, objectives, and needs. For anticipated 20-year funding needs, please see Appendix A.

Solid Waste

The Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System (SCRSWS) is administered by the Spokane County Environmental Services. Prior to February 2014, the Spokane Regional Solid Waste System (System) was administered through a department of the City of Spokane. Originally created by interlocal agreement between Spokane County and the City of Spokane on October 11, 1988, the System included the twelve other regional cities and towns, as well as Fairchild Air Force Base. The interlocal agreement between Spokane County and the City of Spokane, and the agreements with the regional cities, expired on November 16, 2014.

On February 11, 2014, Spokane County and City of Spokane entered into an interlocal agreement transferring ownership of the System transfer stations to Spokane County, with the City of Spokane retains ownership of the Waste to Energy (WTE) facility and Northside Landfill (NSLF). As part of the agreement, the County agreed to direct the waste delivered to the transfer stations to the WTE facility for seven years, beginning November 17, 2014. In August 2017, an amendment to the interlocal agreement extended this commitment to September 2022. The County also has interlocal agreements in place with Fairchild Air Force Base, Airway Heights, Deer Park, Fairfield, Latah, Medical Lake, Millwood, Rockford, Spangle, and Waverly. These eleven jurisdictions, along with unincorporated Spokane County, make up the SCRSWS. Spokane County is also responsible for overseeing closure and post closure activities at the Mica Landfill, Colbert Landfill, and Greenacres Landfill.

Required Capital Facility planning elements for solid waste can be found in the 2022-2037 Spokane County Solid Waste Management Plan available at https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/44215/Spokane-County-SWMP and incorporated herein by reference.

Level of Service

The County must be able to process a minimum of .75 tons of municipal solid waste per person per year for unincorporated Spokane County.

Inventory of Locations and Capacities

The solid waste transfer program is designed to transfer waste materials to and from various facilities as a means of efficiently and cost effectively managing the large volume of wastes generated in the Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System.

In 2021, the county processed a total of 120,719 tons of solid waste for the unincorporated population (159,960) of Spokane County equating to approximately .75 tons per capita per year. A capacity of 7.8 tons per square foot of transfer station facility is based on known processing for year 2021. The North Transfer station contains 8,600 sf and processed a total of 67,256 tons of municipal solid waste in 2021. The Valley station measures at 15,700 sf and is therefore assumed to have 122,781 tons of capacity. Total transfer station system capacity is therefore assumed to be at least 190,037 tons of municipal solid waste per year. A map of SCRSWS-Designated Transfer Facility Locations can be found in Appendix B.

North County Transfer Station

Colbert (North County) Transfer Station handles solid waste, recycling, HHW and yard waste. The facility is comprised of two scalehouses, three scales, a free recyclables drop-off area, a transfer building that serves public and commercial customers, an administration building, an HHW area, and a white goods area. The transfer building is an open, three-sided metal building structure with one full-grade separated hopper for loadout. The Colbert Transfer Station has 8,600 square feet of covered tipping floor area. Waste loads are spread and compacted by a fixed tamping crane installed on a pedestal at the center of the loadout hopper. The tamping craned is utilized to spread the waste during loadout and achieve legal load limits for transfer vehicles.

Valley Transfer Station

Valley Transfer Station handles solid waste, recycling, HHW and yard waste. The facility is comprised of two scalehouses, three scales, a free recyclables drop-off area, a transfer building that serves public and commercial customers, an administration building, an HHW area, and a white goods area. The transfer building is an open, three-sided building structure, with one full-grade separated hopper for loadout and a hopper fed compactor unit which direct feeds into trailers for truck haul. The compactor-fed trailers can also be directed to the BNSF Parkwater Intermodal Facility located in Spokane Valley for rail haul to a regional landfill. The Valley Transfer Station has approximately 15,700 square feet of tipping floor under roof.

Closed Landfills

The County owns and operates three landfills located within the County, these are Colbert, Greenacres and Mica landfills. All three landfills are closed and going through post-closure activities. These activities typically are monitoring and treatment of groundwater contamination, managing and venting flammable gasses and general maintenance. The reclamation process typically includes covering the site with a membrane which reduces runoff of contaminants. All closed landfills have contractual

agreements with environmental regulatory agencies that specifically describe required remediation activities. The table below shows landfills located in the Spokane County and post-closure status.

Table CF-27 - Spokane County Landfills

Landfill	Status	Owner	Date Closed and Remediation Activity	Post-Closure Period (years)
Colbert	Closed	Spokane County	Closed Oct. 1986 Covered 1996	20
Greenacres	Closed	Spokane County	Closed 1972 Covered 1996	30
Mica	Closed	Spokane County	Closed Dec. 1994 Covered 1994	30

Other Landfill Facilities

The Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System uses the Roosevelt Regional Landfill located in Klickitat, Washington for disposal needs. The City also owns and operates the lined MSW landfill cell at the NSLF. The availability of MSW landfill within Spokane County is a requirement of the WTE operating permit from the Spokane Regional Health District (SRHD). The lined cell at Northside Land Fill fulfills this requirement currently and will for the next 5 years or so. The expansion of the site in a phase 2 project of the initial design would provide this into the future. Other options to fulfill the requirements of the WTE operating permit would be to construct a new MSW landfill in Spokane County, or for Waste Management's Graham Road landfill to be permitted as a Subtitle-D MSW landfill. Currently there are three types of waste that are eventually disposed in a landfill, either in or outside Spokane County: ash, bypass MSW from the WTE facility, and non-processible wastes such as sheet rock from the WTE and County transfer stations.

Table CF-28 - Demolition and Inert Facilities Open to the Public

Material	Landfill	Location
Ash from Spokane WTE Facility	RRLF	Out of County
Bypass waste from WTE Facility	RRLF or NSLF	Both in and out of County
Nonprocessible wastes that are not suitable for recycling or processing at the WTE Facility or Transfer Stations	RRLF or NSLF	Both in and out of County

Private Landfills and Inert Material Recyclers

Several private companies play a role in diverting materials from publicly owned landfills. They do this either by recycling materials or by land filling inert materials. Inert materials are those that do not burn or decompose. There are six privately owned landfills in the County which are licensed by the Spokane Regional Health District. In recent years, these facilities received about 90 percent of the construction and demolition waste generated within the County.

Facility Type	Name	Location	Materials
Limited Purpose Landfills	Graham Rd. Recycling and Disposal	Graham Rd. Corner of Hwy 2	Wood waster asbestos, tires, concrete & asphalt
Inert Facilities	Inland Asphalt Landfill	Sand Rd.	Brock, concrete asphalt, rock, gravel, shattered glass & dirt
	Busy Bee Landfill and Wood Recycling	14910 W. Craig Rd.	Concrete asphalt, glass, metal & dirt
	Spokane Rock Products	2691 S. Craig Rd.	Concrete asphalt, dirt
Recycling Facilities	Diversified Recycling	8716 N. Green	Rock, dirt & wood waste
	Northwest Industrial Services	3808 N. Sullivan	Construction and demolition debris

Collection Services

Solid waste collection and transfer operations in the County are coordinated with all elements and priorities of the Solid Waste Management Plan, including waste reduction and recycling. Spokane County's goal is to enhance and improve the overall efficiency of waste and recyclable collection and transfer, with the following objectives:

- Provide access to cost-effective collection services for all residences, business, and industry.
- Promote effective use of the waste management infrastructure to optimize service levels and transportation efficiencies.
- Encourage competition to reduce costs of collection and processing.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), municipalities within Spokane County, and the Air Force share legal authority for solid waste collection within the boundaries of Spokane County. There are various collection systems currently operating in both unincorporated and incorporated service areas of Spokane County. The City of Spokane is the only municipal government that collects its own MSW through its Solid Waste Management Department. All other cities/towns in the County utilize private waste haulers. Fairchild AFB also relies on a private hauler for collection of MSW, recyclables, and yard waste. Residents in the County have the option to subscribe to solid waste collection service, or self-haul solid waste, recyclables, yard waste, and HHW to the WTE Facility and to the Colbert and Valley Transfer Stations. Also, residents can self-haul recyclables to privately owned drop-off facilities and inert material to private inert landfills. All waste collectors are required to utilize the Solid Waste System and dump their garbage at one of the two transfer stations or the WTE.

Solid waste collection in the unincorporated areas of Spokane County is provided to residents and businesses by four private collection companies that operate under certificates issued by the WUTC. The certificate provides each collection company with an exclusive collection franchise within a specified geographic area. The four collection firms are indicated in the table below.

Table CF-29 - Certified Haulers

Hauler	Certificate No.
Empire Disposal, Inc.	G-75
Ada-Lin Waste Systems, Inc.	G-104
Sunshine Disposal, Inc.	G-199
Waste Management of Washington, Inc.	G-237
Torre Refuse and Recycling LLC	G-260

Recycling

Residents and businesses in unincorporated areas of Spokane County are provided recycling services and programs by the County and WUTC certificated hauling companies. County offices provide recycling programs for employees who work at county buildings, including the Spokane County Courthouse. These recycling services are provided by a private contractor which collects and hauls recyclable materials as designated by the County.

The more densely populated portions of the unincorporated area of the Spokane County receive curbside recycling collection service. Waste Management serves most of the unincorporated areas of Spokane County east of the City of Spokane, and Sunshine Disposal serves Fairchild AFB and unincorporated Spokane County west of the City of Spokane. Because collection routes cross over between unincorporated and incorporated areas, neither firm separates curbside recycling collection data in unincorporated areas from the data from incorporated areas that they service.

Waste Management, Sunshine Disposal, and Empire Disposal additionally service commercial recycling accounts in these unincorporated areas. Collection routes cross over between unincorporated and incorporated areas and neither firm is able to separate collection data between areas.

Yard Waste and Composting

Food scraps, food-soiled paper, and yard debris are collected in the “Clean Green” programs where they are taken to a commercial composting facility to be made into a soil amendment. The County offers a financial incentive for recycling yard waste. The Clean Green tipping fee is less than for regular trash. Both Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal & Recycling offer commercial food waste

recycling service. This service is mainly used by grocery stores, food banks, organic processors, schools, and other public institutions.

The County sponsors the Spokane Master Composter/Recycler Program. Training is provided annually to citizens who are interested in learning more about home composting and recycling, and then volunteering to help teach other. Master Composters/Recyclers provide educational seminars, help staff County booths at home shoes, and sponsor the popular biannual Compost Fair that provides hands-on learning and a free compost bin to County residents.

Yard waste can be picked up in the unincorporated areas of the County that receive curbside recycling service by the certified waste haulers. Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal & Recycling provide subscription curbside yard waste collection to anyone who requests the service in its service area and within the service level requirements. The service is provided weekly from March through November and monthly from December through February. Citizens may self-haul yard waste to the yard waste collection sites at the North County and Valley transfer stations or at the WTE facility.

Waste Stream

In 2017 the County's North and Valley transfer stations received approximately 94,000 tons of MSW. This tonnage was sent to WTE for incineration, with a portion being bypassed to the Roosevelt Landfill during WTE planned maintenance periods. Approximately 31,000 tons of clean green material was received. In 2017, the Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System disposed of approximately 290,000 tons of MSW. The City of Spokane was the largest generator, producing approximately 50% of disposed waste.

Waste Reduction and Recycling

The policies expressed in the Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan make waste reduction and recycling the preferred methods of handling solid waste. The County Service Level Ordinance establishes certain service levels for recycling collection in the urban areas of Spokane County to further the objectives of the plan, including a high level of waste reduction and recycling; to ensure the provision of such collection systems and services as are in the public interest; and to secure a healthful environment for all citizens of Spokane County. The County Service Level Ordinance lists the recyclables that are required to be collected in a residential curbside program, and provides a service area map that designate the areas where recycling is required

A new single stream recycling facility was constructed just south of the Waste to Energy Plant and was in operation in 2012. The 70,000 square foot facility is operated by Waste Management and is built upon land owned by the Spokane Airport Board. The facility incorporates technology for separating materials by type which eliminates the need for residential customers with curbside recycling service to sort their household recyclables prior to collection.

A forecast of Future Needs

Spokane County' Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP – See Appendix A) indicates that with planned improvements to existing transfer stations the County will be able to meet demand generated by anticipated growth over the net 6 years. The largest population increases forecasted by the plan are within Airway Heights and Medical Lake which indicates that the "center of mass" of distributed solid waste may shift to the west within the county which therefore would be reasonable location of a future transfer station.

The table below shows the amount of solid waste tonnage expected in year 2037 based off of projected population for unincorporated Spokane County at .75 tons of solid waste generated per person per year. Known capacities for the North and Valley Transfer stations show a reserve capacity in 2037 of 57,452 tons.

Table CF-30 - Solid Waste Concurrency Analysis

	Capacity	Projected Population (2037)	Projected Tons at .75 tons per capita (2037)	(Deficiency) / Reserve
North Transfer Station	67,256 tons	-	-	-
Valley Transfer Station	122,781 tons			
TOTALS	**190,037 tons**	**176,780**	**132,585 tons**	**57,452 tons**

Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new portions of the facility

Proposed improvements are scheduled for all existing transfer stations out to year 2037 and are funded either through the Solid Waste Capital Fund or through Grants. Below are the planned capital facility projects identified by the SWMP.

- Replace Scale #1 at Valley Transfer Station
- Repair fire suppression systems at transfer stations
- North Transfer Station Diversion Material Capacity Study
- Replace preload compactor at Valley Transfer Station
- Replace Scale #2 at Valley Transfer Station
- Repair asphalt at transfer stations
- Replace loading tunnel scales at North Transfer Station
- Structural repairs to waste transfer building at North Transfer Station
- Structural repairs to waste transfer building at Valley Transfer Station
- Tipping Floor Repair/Coating at transfer stations
- MRW building improvements at transfer stations
- Replace Scale #3 at transfer stations
- Replace knuckleboom crane at Valley Transfer Station

Six-Year Finance Plan

The six- and twenty-year finance plan for solid waste from 2022-2037 can be found within the SWMP which is included in Appendix A.

REET Funded Projects

No projects have been identified that would be funded by REET 1 or 2.

Other Facilities and Improvements

Spokane County owns and maintains the following general facility inventory

	Building Name	Address	City	Zip	Square Ft.
ADB	Detention Services	1100 W Mallon Ave	Spokane	99260	171,790
AGB	Agriculture	222 N Havana St	Spokane	99202	22,349
BCB	Broadway Center	721 N. Jefferson St	Spokane	99260	20,805
FAC	Facilities	1211 W. Gardner Ave	Spokane	99260	37,266
CSB	Community Services	312 W 8th Ave	Spokane	99204	48,211
CCH	Courthouse	1116 W Broadway Ave	Spokane	99260	107,173
ANX	Courthouse Annex	1116 W Broadway Ave	Spokane	99260	37,518
DSOS	Detention Services Operational Support	1307 W Gardner Ave	Spokane	99260	22,830
GCB	Gardner Center	1033 W Gardner Ave	Spokane	99260	39,850
HRC	Human Resources	824 N Adams St	Spokane	99260	9,100
IT	Information Technology	1208 W Broadway Ave	Spokane	99260	8,400
JDB	Juvenile Court	902 N Adams St	Spokane	99260	70,300
MEB	Medical Examiner Bldg.	102 S Spokane St	Spokane	99202	21,122
PHB	Public Health Bldg.	1101 W College Ave	Spokane	99201	114,515
PSB	Public Safety Bldg.	1100 W Mallon Ave	Spokane	99201	216,312
PWB	Public Works Bldg.	1026 W Broadway Ave	Spokane	99260	65,000
SCRAPS	SCRAPS	6815 E Trent Ave	Spokane Valley	99216	31,500
SHG	Sheriff's Garage	1107 W Gardner Ave	Spokane	99201	7,000
SRECS (DEM)	Spokane Regional Emergency Communications Systems	1121 W Gardner Ave	Spokane	99260	25,974
ST	S & T	1115 W Broadway Ave	Spokane	99201	8,616

REET Funded Projects

The following REET funded improvements have been identified to ensure compliance with the Green Buildings Act.

2023			
Facilities	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Green Buildings Act	Facility Improvements	$500,000	GF & 1
Campus	Expansion / Remodel	$6,000,000	GF & 1

2024			
Facilities	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Green Buildings Act	Facility Improvements	$500,000	GF & 1
Campus	Remodel	$1,000,000	GF & 1

2025			
Facilities	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Green Buildings Act	Facility Improvements	$500,000	GF & 1
Campus	Remodel	$1,000,000	GF & 1

2026			
Facilities	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Green Buildings Act	Facility Improvements	$500,000	GF & 1

2027			
Facilities	Project	Cost	REET 1 or 2
Campus	Expansion	$5,000,000	GF & 1

Part III
Capital Facilities Owned by Special Districts

The following capital facilities are addressed in this section:

- Public Schools
- Fire
- Domestic Water
-

Public Schools

Spokane County does not own or operate school facilities. However, the County may use its authority under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) to fund school capital facilities and other school services where necessary to offset the adverse impacts of new developments. Impact fees may also be imposed to offset impacts to school district facilities. If Spokane County and the school districts wish to implement impact fees for schools, each school district must develop a GMA compliant Capital Facilities Plan. In addition, the EIS the County prepared for the UGA amendment addressed school demand and the overall costs for new school construction.

Since Capital Facilities Plans are not mandatory for school districts that are special districts under GMA, Spokane County has no way of compelling a school district to prepare a plan compliant with the GMA (specifically RCW 36.70A.070(3)) unless they want a school impact fee.[24] In general, school districts receive funds for new construction and improvements to existing facilities through voter-approved bonds. School district may also qualify for state matching funds for new construction and for the renovation of capital facilities based on formula that considers a number of factors, including the assessed valuation of the property within the particular school district. In addition, school districts have the authority to request one-year capital project levies and six-year renovation and modernization levies, with voter approval. Operating funds come from the state for "basic education." Programs that are not funded by the state are funded through maintenance and operation levies.

Level of Service

School districts measure their LOS in several ways. They often use metrics like enrollment and school capacity to assess performance. Sometimes districts use a student to teacher or student to classroom ratio. Another approach is to assign an amount of instructional square feet space per student. When counting students, it is common to use full time equivalents instead of actual student counts. Frequently, school children are assigned to a class of students, each of which has a different LOS standard. These categories are typically elementary, middle and high school. The Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) does not provide specific standards related to capital facilities for School Districts to meet. Standards adhered to by districts typically reflect local district priorities, preferences, and available funding sources[25].

[24] See Laws of 2017, Reg. Sess., ch. 129, § 3 (As codified in RCW 36.70A.212(4)); RCW 82.02.050.
[25] Based on phone correspondence with OSPI in September/October of 2022 as part of this plan update.

In the absence of a common standard already in use, this CFP assigns an LOS standard based on square feet of instructional space per student, similar to the metric already established in WAC 392-343-035. The WAC provides for state funding guidance, establishing a "maximum" threshold for space per student as it relates to funding eligibility. The Spokane County school LOS is at 85% of the WAC guideline, establishing a minimum threshold for space per student, as appropriate for each grade level.

The level of service for both urban and rural areas

Grade level	*WAC Maximum*	*LOS @ 85% of WAC Maximum*
K – 6	*90 sq ft/student*	*75 sq ft/student*
7 – 8	*117 sq ft/student*	*100 sq ft/student*
9 – 12	*130 sq ft/student*	*110 sq ft/student*

Inventory of Existing Capital Facilities

There are 18 school districts serving Spokane County. The mapped locations of schools, Spokane County School Districts, and county UGAs can be found in Appendix B (Map CF-09). Table CF-31 lists all school facilities by district along with known capacities. Known capacities are provided for districts, rather than for individual schools with the assumption that overflow may be accommodated by other schools in the district by moving artificial service boundaries. It is also common practice for districts to purchase portable units for additional capacity as needed and where land space allows. Portable units may serve a temporary purpose until such time as funding for new or expanded facilities is secured or on a more permanent basis if funding for additional facilities does not materialize.

Table CF-31 - School Districts Serving Spokane County and Known Capacities[26]

District Name	District #	School Facility	Known Capacities
Central Valley	356	Adams Elementary	13,949 enrollment Capacity for Elementary: 7,200 Capacity for Middle School: 3,800, Capacity for High School: 5,300.
		Bowdish Middle School	
		Broadway Elementary	
		Central Valley High School	
		Chester Elementary	
		Early Learning Center	
		Engagement Center	
		Evergreen Middle School	
		Greenacres Elementary	
		Greenacres Middle School	
		Horizon Middle School	
		Liberty Creek Elementary	
		Liberty Lake Elementary	
		McDonald Elementary	
		Mica Peak High School	
		North Pines Middle School	
		Opportunity Elementary	
		Ponderosa Elementary	
		Progress Elementary	
		Ridgeline High School	
		Riverbend Elementary	
		Selkirk Middle School	
		South Pines Elementary	
		Spokane Valley Learning Academy	
		Spokane Valley Tech	
		Summit School	
		Sunrise Elementary	
		University Elementary	
		University High School	
Cheney	360	Betz Elementary School	5106 enrollment, 5000 capacity
		Cheney High School	
		Cheney Middle School	
		Salnave Elementary	
		Snowdon Elementary	
		Sunset Elementary	
		Three Springs High School	
		Westwood Middle School	

[26] Letters from individual school districts are found in Appendix D

		Windsor Elementary	
Deer Park	414	Deer Park Elementary	2,605 enrollment
		Arcadia Elementary	
		Deer Park Middle School	
		Deer Park High School	
		Deer Park Early Learning Center	
East Valley	361	Continuous Curriculum School	3,438 enrollment, 6300 capacity
		East Farms STEAM Magnet School	
		East Valley High School	
		East Valley Middle School	
		Otis Orchards Elementary	
		Trent Elementary	
		Trentwood Elementary	
Freeman	358	Freeman Elementary	875 enrollment
		Freeman Middle School	
		Freeman High School	
Great Northern	312	Great Northern Elementary School	Approx. 40 enrollment
Liberty	362	Liberty Elementary/Junior High School	
		Liberty High School	
Mead	354	Brentwood Elementary	Mead School District 25 year facilities plan and a 10 year population projection anticipates capacity issues and provides facility planning to accommodate projected increase of 1,768 students from 2019 to 2024. Additional increases of 1200 students are projected to 2030,2036, and 2042 respectively. See: https://www.mead354.org/about-us/25-year-facilities-plan
		Colbert Elementary	
		Creekside Elementary	
		Evergreen Elementary	
		Farwell Elementary	
		Meadow Ridge Elementary	
		Midway Elementary	
		Prairie View Elementary	
		Shiloh Hills Elementary	
		Skyline Elementary	
		Highland Middle School	
		Mountainside Middle School	
		Northwood Middle School	
		Mead High School	
		Mt. Spokane High School	
		North Star School	
		Five Mile Prairie Elementary	
		Five Mile Prairie Secondary	
Medical Lake	326	Hallett Elementary	1,807 enrollment
		Michael Anderson Elementary	
		Medical Lake Middle School	
		Medical Lake High School	
Nine Mile Falls	325	Lakeside High School	1,416 enrollment

		Lakeside Middle School	Capacity of Spokane county school building is 298. Current building not anticipated to reach capacity in next 10 years.
		Lake Spokane Elementary	
		Nine Mile Falls Elementary	
		9 Mile Family Partnership Program	
Orchard Prairie	123	Orchard Prairie School	74 enrollment, 85 capacity
Riverside	416	Chattaroy Elementary School	1,548 enrollment Elementary - 115-120 sf/pupil Middle School - 135-145 sf/pupil High School - 150-165 sf/pupil
		Riverside Elementary School	
		Riverside High School	
		Riverside Middle School	
Spokane	81	Adams Elementary	29,082 enrollment Spokane elementary schools contain 500 to 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. The standard student/teacher ratio for middle and high school is 30:1
		Arlington Elementary	
		Audubon Elementary	
		Balboa Elementary	
		Bemiss Elementary	
		Browne Elementary	
		Cooper Elementary	
		Finch Elementary	
		Franklin Elementary	
		Garfield Elementary	
		Grant Elementary	
		Hamblen Elementary	
		Holmes Elementary	
		Hutton Elementary	
		Indian Trail Elementary	
		Jefferson Elementary	
		Libby Elementary	
		Lidgerwood Elementary	
		Lincoln Heights Elementary	
		Linwood Elementary	
		Logan Elementary	
		Longfellow Elementary	
		Madison Elementary	
		Montessori at Havermale	
		Moran Prairie Elementary	
		Mullan Road Elementary	
		Regal Elementary	
		Ridgeview Elementary	
		Roosevelt Elementary	
		Scott Elementary	
		Stevens Elementary	
		Westview Elementary	
		Whitman Elementary	

		Willard Elementary	
		Wilson Elementary	
		Woodridge Elementary	
		Chase Middle School	
		Flett Middle School	
		Glover Middle School	
		Peperzak Middle School	
		Sacajawea Middle School	
		Salk Middle School	
		Shaw Middle School	
		Spokane Garry Middle School	
		Yasuhara Middle School	
		Ferris High School	
		Lewis & Clark High School	
		North Central High School	
		On Track Academy	
		Pratt Academy	
		Rogers High School	
		Shadle Park High School	
		The Community School	
West Valley	363	Millwood Kindergarten Center	3,458 enrollment Facilities plan pending.
		Ness Elementary	
		Orchard Center Elementary	
		Pasadena Elementary	
		Seth Woodard Elementary	
		Centennial Middle School	
		City School	
		Dishman Hills High School	
		Spokane Valley High School	
		West Valley High School	
		Early Learning Center	

A Forecast of Future Needs

Schools plan for facility improvements and funding mechanisms by individual district based on their adopted LOS or planning guidance. Needs identified and proposed new facilities or expansions are referenced below and are based on interviews with school district personnel.

District	Needs Identified	Reference / Notes / Plans
Central Valley	Current enrollment is 13949. Estimates of capacity for elementary is 7000-72000, middle school is 3800, high school is 5300. Enrollment is projected to increase by over 3,000 students by 2029. CVSD will sell the existing administrative property on Cataldo Avenue and buy two new facilities: a Learning and Teaching Center in Liberty Lake and District Operations Center in Spokane, as well as construct a Transportation Center near Ridgeline High School.	2021-2022 Administration & Operations Facilities https://www.cvsd.org/apps/pages/DistrictGrowth
Cheney	Current enrollment for the district is 5,106 and are currently at capacity.	
Deer Park	Transportation facility High school sports complex renovations Cafeteria expansions Portable Replacements FFA building/barn	2021 – 2025 Medium to Large Scale Capital Projects per Deer Park 5-10 year plan: https://www.dpsd.org/facilities-maintenance/
East Valley	None at this time. Current enrollment is 3438. Going through declining enrollment - has been as high as 4700 in recent years for capacity.	East Valley will soon be initiating a strategic plan.
Educational Services District	The Regal facility needs to be expanded / remodeled. Within 15 years East Valley intends to have a concept created to be pursuing building or remodeling to address behavioral health needs.	

Freeman	Current enrollment is 875. No immediate needs are identified.	Freeman may embark on a 10-year plan in the future.
Great Northern	Currently serves approximately 40 students and needs are currently minimal.	
Liberty		
Mead	Currently enrolls 10,275 students and is projected to grow by approximately 1,700 students over the next 10 years. Several capital facilities planned over a 25-year period, including 9 new schools, several remodels and/or replacements and other facilities.	See the Mead School District 25-year Capital Facilities Plan: https://www.mead354.org/about-us/25-year-facilities-plan 10 year student projections may be found here: https://www.mead354.org/about-us
Medical Lake		
Nine Mile		
Orchard Prairie	Building renovations for existing school needed.	Improvements contingent on a bond being passed for renovations.
Riverside		
Spokane	7-10 major renovations under consideration and subject to bond approval slated for 2024.	Major 2018-2024 bond projects can be found here: https://www.spokaneschools.org/Page/1020
West Valley	Facilities Plan pending along with a 2024 levy and bond campaign.	

Public Health

Spokane County contracts with the Spokane Regional Health District for public health services. The district is a separate governmental entity, overseeing and coordinating regional public health services and advising its member jurisdictions. The SRHD's administrative offices are located south of the main County complex on W. College St, in a structure owned by Spokane County and leased to the District for its exclusive use. The District occupies no other facilities in the county, with its services centralized in its administration building.

Level(s) of Service

The County's LOS standard is based on its contributions to the Health District's effort to comply with requirements of RCW 70.46.080, allowing the district to invest as appropriate and as conditions may warrant to ensure public health.

Urban and Rural Level of Service

The County shall contribute no less than $2 per Spokane County resident per year to the SRHD for is capital and operational needs.

A Forecast of Future Needs

The County has budgeted $13,500,000 for 2023-2028 as shown in Appendix A for years 2023-2028 at $2,500,000 per year. Also shown in Appendix A is a total of $20,250,000 forecasted funding allocated for years 2029-2037.

Year	County-Wide Population (based on growth assumptions)	@ $2 per Capita per year
2021	542,100	$1,084,200
2037	583,409	$1,166,818

Fire

In Spokane County, fire service is provided by city fire departments and regional fire districts from 77 active fire stations. The cities of Spokane, Cheney, Medical Lake and Airway Heights provide these services to their citizens with their own municipal departments. The cities of Spokane Valley, Liberty Lake, Deer Park, and Millwood rely upon regional fire districts for their services. Fairchild Air Force Base provides its own internal service and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) provides fire protection for grasslands and timberlands in the areas of the County not covered by a fire district and for rural state and federal lands.

Fire services are funded by property tax assessments whether they are provided by municipal purveyors or fire districts. Capital improvements can be paid for by saving for the project or borrowing (bonding) using expected future tax revenue as collateral. When a large project that exceeds standard revenue is proposed, a voter approved levy (additional property taxes) can serve as the repayment source for a construction bond.

Established Level of Service

The Washington Survey and Rating Bureau establish a class of fire protection for an area, which is the basis for the insurance ratings charged by the insurance industry. Ratings within each fire district may vary, based on the extent of urbanized development, level of professional staffing, type and location of fire suppression apparatus, and many other factors[27]. The protection class ratings range from 1-10 with 1 being the highest level of protection and 10 being unserved (or unprotected) areas. Because of the variety of criteria for establishing class ratings, some areas within an individual district may have a different class rating than other areas within the same district. Urban areas are expected to have higher class ratings, given the population densities and number of structures and uses which contain a different established service level than for rural areas.

Urban Level of Service

Urban areas served by Fire District shall have at least a Class 6 Protection Class Rating

Rural Level of Service

Rural areas served by a Fire District shall have at least a Class 9 Protection Class Rating.

[27] See WSRB Guide to Community Ratings: https://www1.wsrb.com/resources/public-protection

Inventory of Existing Capital Facilities

A total of 11 fire districts serve Spokane County in those areas where municipal fire service is not provided. A detailed map showing all districts and fire station locations can be found in Appendix B.

Districts 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 all serve urban areas and currently contain an insurance class rating of 6 or better for the urban areas served. Fire District No. 1 serves most of the Spokane Valley and Liberty Lake. District No. 8 serves a small portion of the South Valley UGA. Fire District's No. 4 and No. 9 provide service to the North Metro UGA, while District's No. 3 and No. 10 serve the West Plains.

Rural service is also met or exceeded in all cases within fire district boundaries. Some rural areas are not within existing fire district boundaries and are considered "unserved". Response by individual fire districts to these areas is therefore optional. However, most fire departments and fire districts have signed mutual aid agreements with each other and the DNR. These agreements allow service providers to receive additional help on large or multiple incidents, or where specialized expertise or equipment is needed. The departments and districts also meet regularly to plan disaster drills and build training programs for county-wide inter-agency responses.

Table CF-32 - Existing Non-municipal Fire Stations Serving Spokane County[28]

District/Facility Name	Address
Spokane Valley Fire District	
Station 1 – University	10319 E. Sprague
Station 2 – Millwood	9111 E. Frederick Ave.
Station 3 – Liberty Lake	2218 N. Harvard Rd.
Station 4 – Otis Orchards	22406 E. Wellesley Ave.
Station 5 – Sullivan	15510 E. Marietta Ave.
Station 6 – Edgecliff	6306 E. Sprague
Station 7 – Evergreen	1121 S. Evergreen Rd.
Station 8 – Pinecroft	2110 N. Wilbur Rd.

[28] Letters from individual fire districts are found in Appendix D

Station 9 – South Valley	12121 E. 32nd Ave.
Station 10 – Greenacres	17217 E. Sprague Ave.
District 2	
Station 21	17815 E. Thruax Rd., Fairfield, WA
Station 22	202 N. Railroad Ave., Fairfield, WA
Station 23	Arnold Rd. & Valley Chapel Rd, Mt. Hope, WA
District 3	
Station 31 – Cheney	10 S. Presley Drive, Cheney , WA
Station 32- Medical Lake	13906 S. Medical Lake Tyler Rd, Cheney, WA
Station 33 – Four Lakes	12611 W. Melville Rd. Cheney, WA
Station 34 – Marshall	7616 S. Grove Rd., Spokane, WA
Station 35 – Paradise	1801 W. Gibbs Rd., Spokane, WA
Station 36 - Spangle	235 W. Second Street, Spangle, WA
Station 37 – Aspen Meadows	19012 S. Short Rd., Spangle, WA
Station 39 – Chapman Lake	8811 W. Cheney Plaza Rd., Cheney, WA
Station 310 – Amber/Williams Lake	20606 S. Williams Lake Rd., Cheney, WA
Station 311 – City of Medical Lake	124 S. Lefevre St. Medical Lake, Washington 99022
Station 312 – Tyler	26801 W. SR904, Cheney, WA
District 4	
Station 40	27515 N. Elk-Chattaroy R., Chattaroy, WA
Station 41	315 E, A. St., Deer Park, WA
Station 42	3219 E. Chattaroy Rd., Chattaroy, WA
Station 43	40116 N. Elk Camden Rd., Elk, WA

Station 44	17207 N. Newport Hwy., Mead, WA
Station 45	3929 W. Wild Rd. Deer Park, WA
Station 46	3818 E. Deer Park Milan Rd., Chattaroy, WA
Station 47	9815 E. Greenbluff Rd., Colbert, WA
Station 48	17711 N. Mt. Spokane Park Drive, Mead, WA
Station 49	302 W. Monroe Rd., Colbert, WA
District 5	
Station 51	17217 W. Four Mound Rd., Nine Mile Falls, WA
Station 52	NE Corner of Charles Rd. & Valley Rd.
District 8	
Station 81	6117 S. Palouse Highway
Station 82	12100 E. Palouse Highway, Valleyford, WA
Station 84	4410 S. Bates, Spokane Valley, WA
Station 85	3324 S. Linke Rd.
District 9	
Station 91	616 W. Hastings Rd.
Station 92	3801 E. Farwell Rd.
Station 93	9915 W. Charles Rd.
Station 94	7017 N. Jensen Rd.
Station 95	3028 W. Strong Rd.
Station 96	11019 N. Forker Rd.
Station 97	15222 N. Charles Rd.
Station 98	6606 N. Regal St.

Station 99	9105 N. Whitehouse St.
District 10	
Station 10-1	929 S. Garfield Rd., Airway Heights, WA
Station 10-2	5408 W. Lawton Rd.
Station 10-3	6316 N. Dover Rd.
Station 10-4	1411 S. Brooks Rd.
Station 10-5	9921 W. Trails Rd.
District 13	
Station 1	10326 East West Newman Lake Dr
Station 2	Intersection of Muzzy, West Newman & Thompson Creek

Existing Minimum Protective Class Ratings by District

District/Facility	Urban Area Insurance Rating Class	Rural Area Insurance Rating Class
#1	2	N/A
#2	5	9
#3	5	9
#4 / Deer Park	4	4
#5	N/A*	9
#8	4	5
#9	4	4
#10	5-6	9
#11	N/A*	9
#12	N/A*	9
#13	N/A*	6-8A

*Urban service not provided or insurance rating was unable to be obtained. Please contact the County Planning Department for contact logs as part of this CFP update

A Forecast of Future Needs

Significant growth in several of the UGA fire districts has occurred in the past 14 years. The unincorporated UGA is the only area outside of cities where urban densities can occur.

The County's medium forecast growth projection for 2037 is 612,404 persons which represents a 13% increase from the 2021 census estimate of 542,100. The Growth Management Act directs that new growth be concentrated into Urban Growth Areas. All districts serving territory within the UGA should experience service demand increases over the 20-year planning period based upon the established growth projection. Rural areas are anticipated to also see demand increases, although to a lesser extent than Urban Areas.

Below are predicted future needs as indicated by individual fire districts as part of the plan update:

Table CF-33 - District Future Needs

District	Future Needs Indicated by District	Potential Funding / Source	Timing	Notes
#1 (SVFD)	New Fire Station	Levy	2037	Long-range plans under development
	Staffing			
#2	Staffing			
	Fire Station Remodel	Levy	2037	
#3	Land Acquisition / New Fire Station	State / Federal Grants / Levy	As needed	$3,500,501 identified by district for needed capital facilities.
	Fire stations remodeling	State / Federal Grants / Levy		
	Staffing			
#4 / Deer Park	Fire suppression sources within Riverside Area	Unknown	Unknown	
#5	No info yet provided			
#8	New Fire Station	Levy	Unknown	
	Replacement of Station 85	Unknown	Unknown	
	Staffing	Unknown	Unknown	
#9	No Future Needs Identified by District	N/A	N/A	
#10	2 Station relocations/remodels or replacement		2037	
	1 Training Facility with Classrooms and Offices		2037	
	In two different locations, installing 30 to 50 thousand gallon water holding tanks with booster pumps to supply a hydrant with 250 to 500 gallons of water		Unknown	
	Replace 4 Brush Trucks		2030	
	Replace 5 Engines		2035	
#11	No info yet provided			
#12	No info yet provided			
#13	No Future Needs Identified by District	N/A	N/A	Station 2 location is not ideal because of unstable ground

Domestic Water

Water is one of Spokane County's most important resources. An adequate and consistent supply is needed for community development and necessary for public health and fire safety. In Spokane County, water provision falls into two categories: Urban and Rural. Urbanized areas are where the bulk of the population and development occurs; these areas are typically served by water systems administered by water districts, or municipalities. Rural areas are predominantly served by individual wells or small group systems.

Domestic water is a direct concurrency service.[29] New development cannot occur within the Urban Growth Area (UGA) unless the proposal can demonstrate the availability of public water consistent with adopted levels of service standards and consistent with the definition of direct concurrency.[30]

There are numerous water purveyors throughout the County. They fall into three categories; municipalities, special districts, and associations. Associations typically serve residential developments outside of the UGA which were developed prior to water service being available from a municipality or water district. These systems are typically closed to expansion. Special districts, known as water districts, are the second most numerous purveyors of water and have characteristics of being expandable, having bonding and taxing authority and possess an elected board of directors. The cities of Spokane, Cheney, Airway Heights, Deer Park, Medical Lake, Millwood, Fairfield, Latah, Rockford, Spangle, and Waverly operate their own water systems and may provide water service outside their corporate boundaries. There are 493 active drinking water systems operating in the County. Most of these are private systems with fewer than 10 service connections. There are 21 active Group A[31] public systems in the County with over 1,000 service connections. These systems provide drinking water to 454,089 people, or 83 percent of county's total population. Washington's Department of Health reviews and monitors Water System Plans of purveyors with 1,000 or more service connections.

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[29] Spokane County Code 13.650.102(2)(a)(2); (b)

[30] There is a distinction between demonstrating adequate public facilities to deliver water, and the availability of water itself in the GMA. The GMA contemplates a plan for the infrastructure under RCW 36.70A.070(3) but that the adequacy of the resource itself (as well as the meeting of the LoS) does not have to be demonstrated until the issuance of the building permit. See, Shoreline Preservation Society 2015 WL 9460314 at *3; Compare RCW 36.70A.070(3) (discussing only adequacy of the facilities) with RCW 19.27.097 (original section 63 of the 1990 Growth Management Act) and WAC 365-196-840 (concurrency generally).

31 The US EPA categorizes Group A systems as any water system with 15 or more service connections, or those which serve 25 or more people 60 or more days a year. (https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/Documents/Pubs//331-084.pdf)

Water Supply

The CFP's focus is on ensuring that water is available to serve demand in the unincorporated portions of Spokane County's UGA. Service within cities is generally provided by city systems or water districts to support land use patterns adopted by the incorporated jurisdictions. The Department of Ecology is responsible for verifying that the individual plans for the water systems operate within the limits of their water rights.

The primary source of water within the County is groundwater from the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie (SVRP) Aquifer. The SVRP Aquifer originates in North Idaho, with much of its water coming from the Spokane River and lakes within North Idaho. The water flows underground through the Spokane Valley and splits northwest of downtown Spokane. At that point, a portion heads north, eventually meeting the Little Spokane River while the balance of the aquifer flows northwest along the path of the Spokane River.

The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer is managed at federal, state, and local levels. The states of Washington and Idaho have primary responsibility for water allocation and water quality. However, local governments are increasingly being called upon to consider water supply and quality implications in land use planning.[32]

In 2007, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) completed an aquifer study called the Ground-Water Flow Model for the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Scientific Investigations Report 2007 - 5044.[33] The purpose of this project was to provide a scientific foundation for management of the aquifer. The study examines the relationship between water withdrawals and flows of the Spokane River. The potential influence of this aquifer on surface-water flows and water quality of the Spokane River will further complicate aquifer management in the future.

The Washington Department of Ecology has documented groundwater levels in wells drilled into the basalt aquifers of the West Plains area. In all but one of the wells tracked by Ecology, groundwater levels declined between 1955 and 2005. The declines ranged from about 15 feet in a Medical Lake well between 2001 and 2003 to about 120 feet in a Four Lakes well between 1997 and 2005. The data suggest well interference among the Parkwest (Airway Heights), Four Lakes, and Medical Lake wells and two other wells. Several solutions have been proposed for dealing with the West Plains water issues. Pumping water into aquifers with capacity problems during high flow times of year for use

[32] See Whatcom County v. Hirst, 186 Wn.2d 648, 381 P.3d 1 (2016).

[33] Available at https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2007/5044/ .

during low flow times of the year is one option. Inter-ties between systems with availability problems and systems with excess water rights (City of Spokane) is another solution that is currently being implemented. In 2017, the City of Airway Heights domestic water supply was found to be impacted by chemicals known by the acronyms PFOS and PFOA, ingredients found in fire-extinguishing foam and other materials. The chemicals are believed to have seeped into ground water from a fire training site on the eastern edge of Fairchild Airforce base. An intertie into the City of Spokane water system has been providing an alternative source of clean water to Airway Heights and, until the source of the contamination is cleaned up, the City will continue to use water from the City of Spokane or other sources to ensure its citizens are provided with clean water.

The City of Spokane has entered into an intertie agreement with the City of Medical Lake. The City has also constructed a 36-inch pipeline out to the intersection of Craig Road and Highway 902 which will be extended to Medical Lake.

Fire Flows

Firefighting requires water at high flow rates and sufficient pressures for the 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 UGA Update EIS addresses fire flow for the unincorporated UGA, identifying specific actions fire districts should consider as new development occurs.

Districts whose jurisdictions include urban land typically require 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 as set forth in Washington Administrative Code 248-57, and/or fire flows required by the fire district that has jurisdiction.

Established Level(s) of Service

Spokane County has made the reasoned decision not to require provision of, or hook up to, domestic water service in rural areas.[34] While publicly provided domestic water service is necessary to provide water at urban densities, the same is not required for rural densities, nor is such expected by Spokane County rural residents. Residential development may occur in rural areas and such development can be supported with private wells and systems, or domestic water service as needed or as deemed fiscally sustainable. Thus, such provision is not mandatory in rural areas and as a result, the established LOS for water applies only within UGAs and is as follows:

Urban Level of Service

350 gallons per residential equivalent per day and a minimum water pressure of 30 pounds per square inch.[35]

The regional minimum LOS for domestic water is established within the County's Comprehensive Plan and set at 350 gallons per day (GPD) per equivalent residential unit (ERU). Development conditions in different areas of the County and specific needs of each development type will influence how these LOS standards will apply. For instance, in areas where elevation and storage are issues, fire flow may be the most challenging LOS standard to achieve. In flatter areas, flow rates and system network issues may present the greatest degree of challenge. Utility providers will need to manage the application of LOS standards in ways appropriate to the context within which development will occur. The 350 gallons per equivalent residential unit standard is intended only as an initial point of reference, with actual requirements for each water district based upon each purveyor's system design and demand patterns.

Domestic Water Supply — Minimum LOS for storage capacity and flow shall be consistent with the Washington State Department of Health requirements and the Spokane Coordinated Water System Plan requirements (where applicable).

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[34] Compare RCW 36.70A.020(25) with (27) (stating that urban services typically include domestic water systems, whereas rural services may include domestic water systems); WAC 365-196-425(4)(d)(" Rural areas typically rely on natural systems to adequately manage stormwater and typically rely on on-site sewage systems to treat wastewater. Development in rural areas also typically relies on individual wells, exempt wells or small water systems for water);See also, Spokane County's a Guide to Rural Living pgs. 12-13 available at https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/686/GRL-Guide-to-Rural-Living-PDF ("Water typically comes from private wells in rural areas.")

[35] A source of adequate water within rural areas will still be required to obtain a building permit, but that may be by private well or other private system. Alternatively, it could be a domestic system, but the County has not deemed a public domestic water as necessary for rural development.

System Design — Minimum Levels of Service for pipe sizing, flow rate, and systematic grid development shall be consistent with the Washington State Department of Health requirements and the Coordinated Water System Plan requirements (where applicable).

Fire Flow — Fire flow rate and duration requirements are specified by the local fire authority or the Public Water System Coordination Act, whichever is more stringent. Spokane County Code identifies minimum fire flow for new of expanding water systems within the area of the Coordinated Water System Plan as being 1,000 gallons per minute.

Inventory of Locations and Capacities

Although the County does not own or operate a municipal water system, the County works with water purveyors and the State Department of Health, Drinking Water Section to prepare a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP).[36] The CWSP identifies future service boundaries for purveyors and serves as a coordinating document for regional water service. It also consists of a compilation of water system plans approved pursuant to WAC 246-290-100 and contains the elements set forth in subsection (4) of the same WAC. The CWSP sets minimum standards for public water systems and is updated as needed at the direction of the Board of County Commissioners or the State Department of Health. The individual Water System Plans are kept on-file by the Department of Health and are available upon request. When new updates occur to the CWSP—including new Water System Plans—they are reviewed for consistency with the County Comprehensive Plan and then adopted as a part of the Comprehensive Plan by reference. See Spokane County Water Districts maps in Appendix B. Appendix C contains a detailed account for each public water system plan.

[36] The Spokane County Coordinated Water System Plan is available at https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/29361/CWSP. The individual Water System Plans are on file with the Department of Health and are incorporated as if fully set forth herein by reference.

A Forecast of Future Needs

The below summary table shows a high-level overview of forecast future needs regarding water rights and infrastructure improvements for those systems that have plans available through the Department of Health. Appendix C contains a detailed inventory and needs identified.

Water District / System	Future Water Right Need Forecast?	Future Infrastructure Need Forecast?
City of Airway Heights	No	Yes
City of Cheney	No	Yes
Consolidated Irrigation. District #19 System 1 (South System) and System 2 (North System)	No	Yes
Consolidated Support Services	No	Yes
City of Deer Park	No	Yes
East Spokane Water District	No	Yes
Liberty Lake Sewer and Water District	No	Yes
City of Medical Lake	No	Yes
Model Irrigation District	No	Yes
North Spokane Irrigation District #8	No	Yes
Pasadena Park Irrigation. District	No	Yes
City of Spokane	No	Yes
Spokane County Water District #3, System 1	Yes	Yes
Spokane County Water District #3, System 4	Yes	Yes
Spokane County Water District #3, System 5	Yes	Yes
Whitworth Water District 2 (Zone 2)	Yes	Yes
Vera Water & Power	No	Yes

Libraries

Library services in the County are provided by the Spokane County Library District (SCLD), a special purpose district governed by an appointed Board of Trustees and having taxing authority. The District serves the entire County, except for the cities of Liberty Lake and Spokane, which provide their own library services. The District provides an interconnected network of libraries that share books and materials working together to serve County residents.

Established Level(s) of Service

.41 square feet per capita or availability of a digital option for the public at large.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

There are currently eleven libraries in the system, including two resource libraries, nine branch libraries, and support service offices totaling 105,550 square feet. Table CF-34 identifies the location and size of the District's facilities. Appendix B contains a map of existing Library facilities in Spokane County.

Table CF-34 - Existing Library Facilities

Libraries	Location	Square Feet
Resource Libraries		
North Spokane	44 East Hawthorne	18,850
Spokane Valley	12004 East Main	22,950
	Subtotal	41,800
Community Branches		
Airway Heights	1213 South Lundstrom	4,200
Argonne	4322 North Argonne	9,650
Bookend (Spokane Valley Mall)	14700 E. Indiana Ave., Suite 2084	2,700
Cheney	610 First	6,600
Deer Park	208 South Forest	7,200

Fairfield	305 East Main	2,700
Medical Lake	321 East Herb	4,100
Moran Prairie	6004 South Regal	8,400
Otis Orchards	22324 East Wellesley	5,800
	Subtotal	51,350
Support Services		
Administration Offices	4322 North Argonne, Spokane	10,700
Other District Support	12004 East Main, Spokane Valley	1,700
	Subtotal	12,400
	Total	54,200

Forecast of Future Needs

Existing and Future Demand

Spokane County Library District serves approximately 274,000 persons. Spokane County Library system is made up of nine full-service libraries serving residents in Spokane County and the affiliated cities and towns of Cheney, Deer Park, Fairfield, Latah, Medical Lake, Millwood, Rockford, Spangle, Spokane Valley, Waverly, and Airway Heights. All libraries feature on-site technology including WI-FI, computer stations, printers, and commonly used software, free use of meeting rooms and an online digital library. The Library District offers events and programs for all ages from story time to social security workshops and everything in between. The library system plays a crucial role in the social, economic, recreational, educational, and cultural health of the community.

The adopted County minimum Level of Service (LOS) for library service is 0.41 square feet per capita or availability of a digital option for the public at large which is provided by the district. Table # illustrates an estimate of the District's current space as it compares to population. The district does offer a digital option for the public. At lage which provides for the ability to download books, do research, find a tutor, take online classes, read magazines, etc. Absent this digital option, the District would need to add 16,678 square feet of library space to meets its adopted LOS. Based upon the County's adopted population projection, the District would need an additional 40,077 square feet of library space by

2037 to meet the adopted LOS. However, LOS is currently met and is anticipated to be met due to the availability of a digital option for the public at large.

Table CF-35 - Library Square Feet Per Capita

2017	Recommended
.39	.41

Future Demand

The Library District currently does not have .41 square feet of facility per capita but does provide a digital option to the public at large. Based upon the County's adopted population projections, the District would need an additional 40,077 square feet by 2037 to meet the 0.41 square foot per capita LOS if no digital option is provided. The district proposes to add 28,200 additional square feet of library space. Funding for these improvements is based upon voter supported of general obligation bonds whose revenue comes from property taxes.

Table CF-36 - Library District Space per Capita Analysis for 2037

Time Period	District Population	Square Feet Required @ 0.41 per Capita	Current Square Feet Available	Net Reserve/ Deficiency (if no digital option)
Estimate	273,729	122,228	105,550	(16,678)
Est. Population Growth	57,073	23,399		
Est. 2037 Population	**330,802**	**145,627**	**105,550**	**(40,077)**

The way people access information, music and books have changed significantly in the last the last ten years. Future population projections are subject to change, as well. It is recommended that the district review its capital plan approximately five years after its adoption and evaluate if its space needs and population projections are appropriate.

Proposed Facility Improvements

Proposed Capacity Projects

Table CF-37 details the District's proposed capacity projects which include the addition of approximately 24,375 square feet library space.

Table CF-37 - Library District Improvement Projects

Location	2017 SF	Proposed 2037 SF	Improvement Type
Airway Heights	4,200	4,200	None
Argonne	9,650	11,525	None
Cheney	6,600	15,000	None
Conklin Road	0	10,000	New Library
Deer Park	7,200	7,200	None
Fairfield	2,700	2700	None
Medical Lake	4,100	4,100	None
Moran Prairie	8,400	9,400	None
North Spokane	18,850	30,000	Relocation
Otis Orchards	5,800	5,800	None
Spokane Valley	22,950	30,000	Relocation
Admin/ Support	12,400	12,400	None
Total	105,550	129,925	

Funding Capital Improvement Projects

Property taxes are the District's chief source of operational funding. They are sufficient to cover basic operations and small improvement projects. To fund the projects outlined in their capital plan, the District is relying upon voter approved general obligation bonds to fund the expansion of the library system.

Appendix

Appendix A – Capital Facilities Financing Plans

Appendix B – Supporting Inventory Maps

Appendix C – Water System Evaluations

Appendix D – Letters from Special Districts