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Overview of Growth Management Act Goals

In 1990 the Washington State Legislature passed the Growth Management Act (GMA). The State of Washington's GMA requires the County to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Plan. Spokane County began planning under GMA in 1993, after rapid population growth in the late 80s and early 90s made it mandatory. The GMA identifies thirteen broad goals to guide local governments in the planning process. Local plans must implement these goals in a balanced manner.

Growth Management Act Planning Goals:

- Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.
- Reduce urban sprawl.
- Encourage efficient multi-modal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and city comprehensive plans.
- Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock.
- Encourage economic development that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and disadvantaged persons, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities.
- Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.
- Applications for both state and local government permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictability.
- Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses.
- Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks.
- Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.
- Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.

- 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.
- Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance.

The Spokane County Steering Committee of Elected Officials developed the Countywide Planning Policies (CWPPs) using the GMA goals as guidelines. The primary purpose of the CWPPs were to ensure a coordinated effort between the County and the cities within the county as each jurisdiction's comprehensive plan was developed. The Countywide Planning Policies for Spokane County were adopted in December, 1994. The Steering Committee consists of officials from Spokane County and the eleven cities and towns, along with representatives from water, school and fire districts, utility companies, and the public. The Steering Committee had the difficult task of balancing conflicting ideas with developing policies that provide the greatest benefit for Spokane County and its citizens.

Overview of Performance Measurement

It is important to monitor Spokane County's progress in achieving the goals contained within the Growth Management Act and the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan. The Performance Measurement Program will function to evaluate the progress of Spokane County in its implementation of the Growth Management Act and the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan. By monitoring its progress, Spokane County can make adjustments and/or revisions to the Plan if necessary. By monitoring changes in chosen indicators, Spokane County will get a clear understanding of where it is and what it needs to do differently. The concept of monitoring progress towards the desired future is integral to the Comprehensive Planning process. A well-designed Performance Measurement Program can help the public, the Planning Commission and the County Commissioners to understand both progress and setbacks in achieving the Plan's principles, goals, and policies. The Performance Measurement Program measures progress, but also engages community members in a dialogue about the future, identifies areas that need attention, and provides an avenue to facilitate desired community outcomes.

This Performance Measurement Report tracks several community indicators. These indicators can be used as references or as standards for comparison. The program should initially focus on key indicators and may expand over time. This initial report is intended to be used as a baseline for future comparison purposes. The Performance Measurement Program will provide sufficient information to enable policy-makers to determine whether different actions to implement policies are needed or whether revisions to the policies are required.

The Performance Measurement Program should be presented annually in a public report to the Planning Commission and the Board of County Commissioners. Ideally, the Performance Measurement Report should be prepared prior to the County's annual budget cycle, to help guide the allocation of resources. The Performance Measurement Program can be used to help Spokane County establish priorities, take actions and direct resources where they are most needed.

The indicators in this report were chosen because they would demonstrate progress towards achieving the goals in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan and the Growth Management Act. A preliminary list of indicators was taken from recommendations from the Economic Analysis of Interim Urban Growth Area Alternatives for Spokane County, Washington, November 1996. The Spokane County Planning Commission, in conjunction with the planning staff, then identified important characteristics intrinsic to a community indicator. Each indicator should have the following characteristics.

- Use readily available data;
- Be measurable over time;
- Provide meaningful information relating to the Plan's principle elements;
- Be sensitive to change; and
- Be easily interpreted.

Each indicator should also meet the following criteria:

- The indicator must measure an outcome related to the GMA or the Comprehensive Plan goals or policies.
- Reliable information about the indicator must already be collected on a regular basis.
- The relationship between the indicator and the Comprehensive Plan is easily understood.
- When all the indicators are evaluated together, progress towards the framework goals of the Comprehensive Plan is shown.

Each indicator was chosen for desirable characteristics and was carefully weighed against the criteria. By adhering to the characteristics and criteria for indicators, this report can easily be revisited yearly and comparisons can be made to monitor Spokane County's progress.

General Spokane County Demographics

Geography

Spokane County is located on the east side of Washington State, adjacent to the Idaho state line and 110 miles south of the Canadian border. Spokane County is located in a high-desert area with 260 days of sunshine per year and averages less than 17 inches of annual precipitation.

Spokane County contains 45 lakes ranging in size from 20 acres to 1400 acres. Three major streams, the Spokane, Little Spokane and Latah Creek, drain the 1,780 square miles encompassed in Spokane County. The county is geographically diverse, with elevations ranging from 1500 feet at Long Lake to nearly 6000 feet above sea level at the top of Mt. Spokane.

Population

Spokane County population has experienced a varied growth pattern over the last 30 years. Throughout the 1970s, Spokane County experienced stable growth, with yearly changes ranging from 0.1 percent to 3.3 percent. The County's population grew an average of over 1.5 percent per year during this time, which was equivalent to the statewide average annual growth rate. The similarities between Spokane County and the state stopped at the end of the decade.

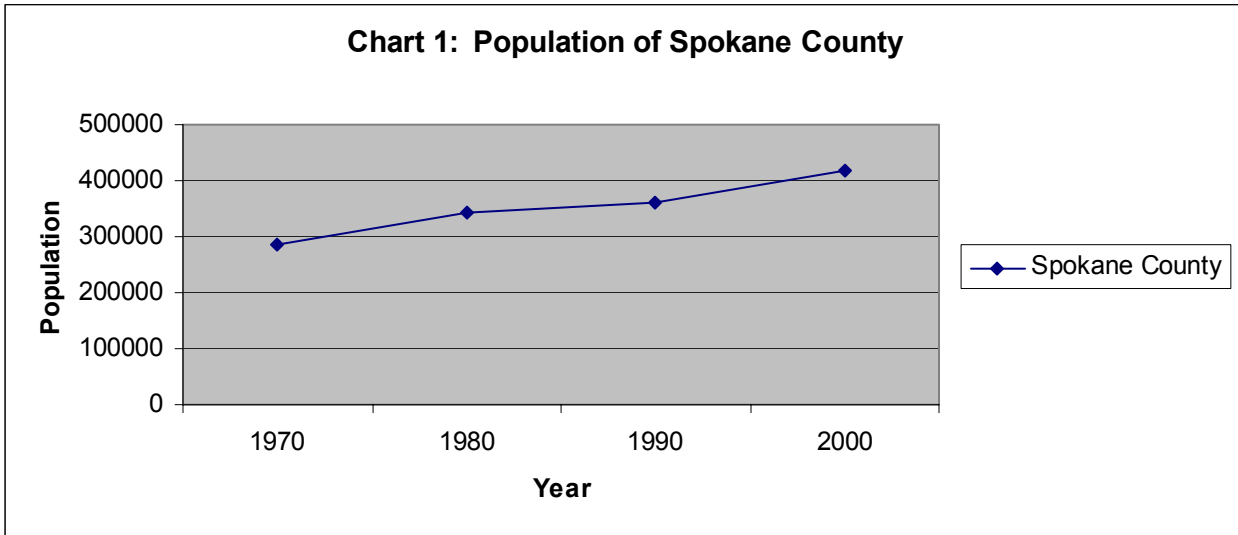
In the 1980s, population growth slowed in the county. High interest rates contributed to a depressed housing market. Low metal, lumber and grain prices all depressed the local economy and contributed to a 10-year 3.2 percent population growth rate, while the state population, as a whole, grew 14.4 percent.

The stagnation of the 1980s did not carry over into the 1990s. Spokane County grew 14.7 percent between 1990 and 1999. The statewide average during this time was 18.5 percent.

In 1999 there were an estimated 414,500 people living in Spokane County. Over the period from 1990 to 1999, countywide population grew by approximately 53,167, or 14.7 percent; an average of 1.6 percent per year. During this time, approximately 69 percent (36,703) of the new population located in unincorporated areas and 31 percent (16,464) within cities.

According to the 2000 census, Spokane County's population was 417,939 persons. The Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimated population for 2002 is 425,600 persons.

The total population growth in Spokane County since 1970 is shown in Chart 1.



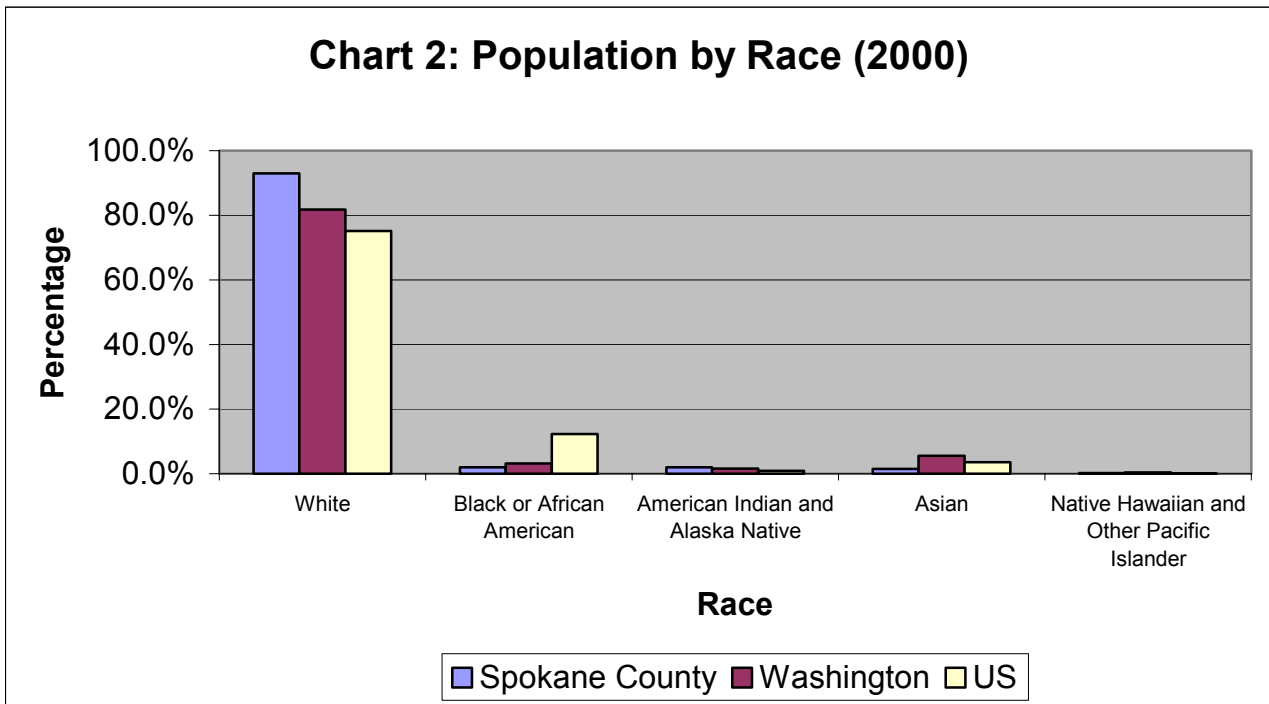
Source: U.S. Census

Race and Ethnic Changes

The racial and ethnic population has become more diverse over recent years. Whites constituted 96 percent of the County’s population in 1980. By 1994, the estimated percentage of whites had decreased to 94%. Asian and Pacific Islanders were the next largest group, representing 2 percent of the County’s population. Native Americans and Blacks followed them, each representing just fewer than 2 percent.

In the 2000 Census, statewide, Native Americans and Blacks represented 2.7 and 4 percent, respectively. People of Hispanic origin, who can be of any race and are counted separately, made up 3 percent of Spokane County’s population, compared to 7.5 percent of the state’s population. The smallest group in Spokane County was the “other race” category, tallying half of a percentage point. Statewide, in 2000, the “other race” category makes up 5 percent of the population. Chart 2 depicts racial percentages.

Chart 2: Population by Race (2000)

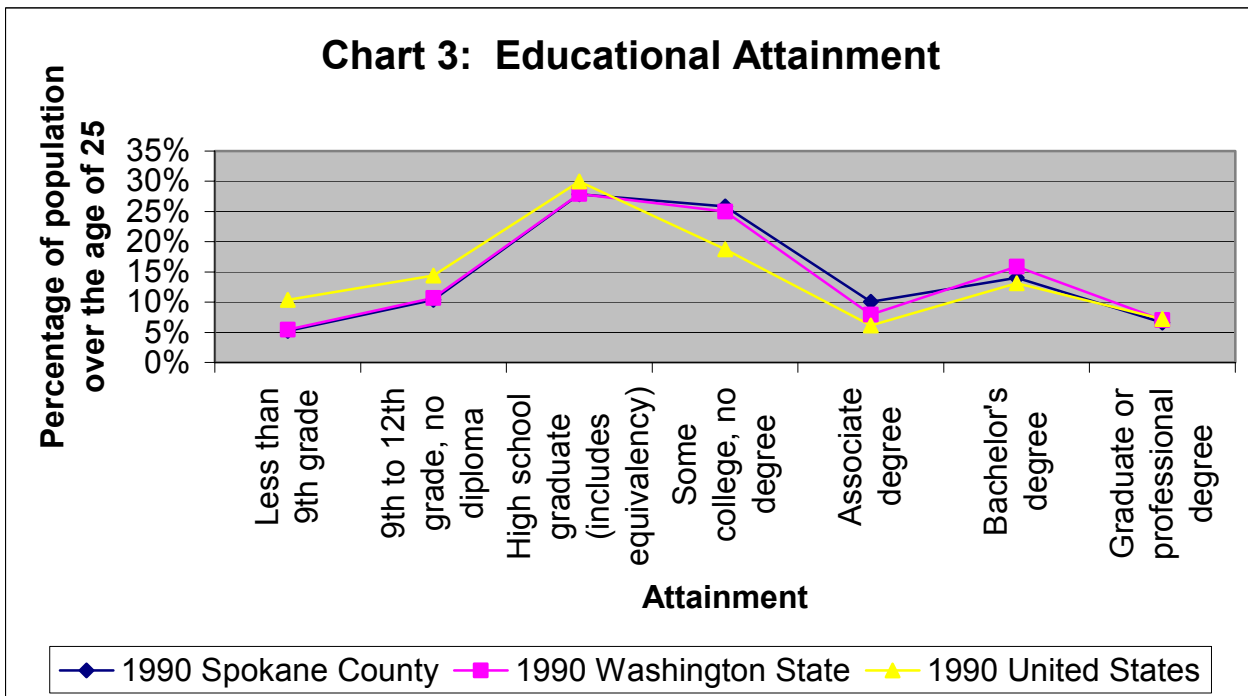


Source: U.S. Census

Educational Attainment

Spokane ranks above the national average in 25+ year olds who have completed high school or higher degrees. The educational attainment of Spokane County residents is depicted in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Educational Attainment



Source: U.S. Census

Land Supply

Overview - Urban Land Use

“Urban land use may be defined as an area that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of land for the production of food, other agricultural products, or fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources, rural uses, rural development, and/or natural resource land.” (RCW 36.70A.030, Growth Management Act – Definitions). There are several principles that have been incorporated into the Urban Land Use Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan. These principles emerged as a result of public meetings and focus groups during the preparation of the Draft Comprehensive Plan. Some principles that form the basis for development of the Urban Land Use element are:

- Compact urban forms to create a greater sense of community;
- Preservation of neighborhood character;
- Development of mixed use communities; and
- A diversity of housing types and prices.

Overview - Rural Land Use

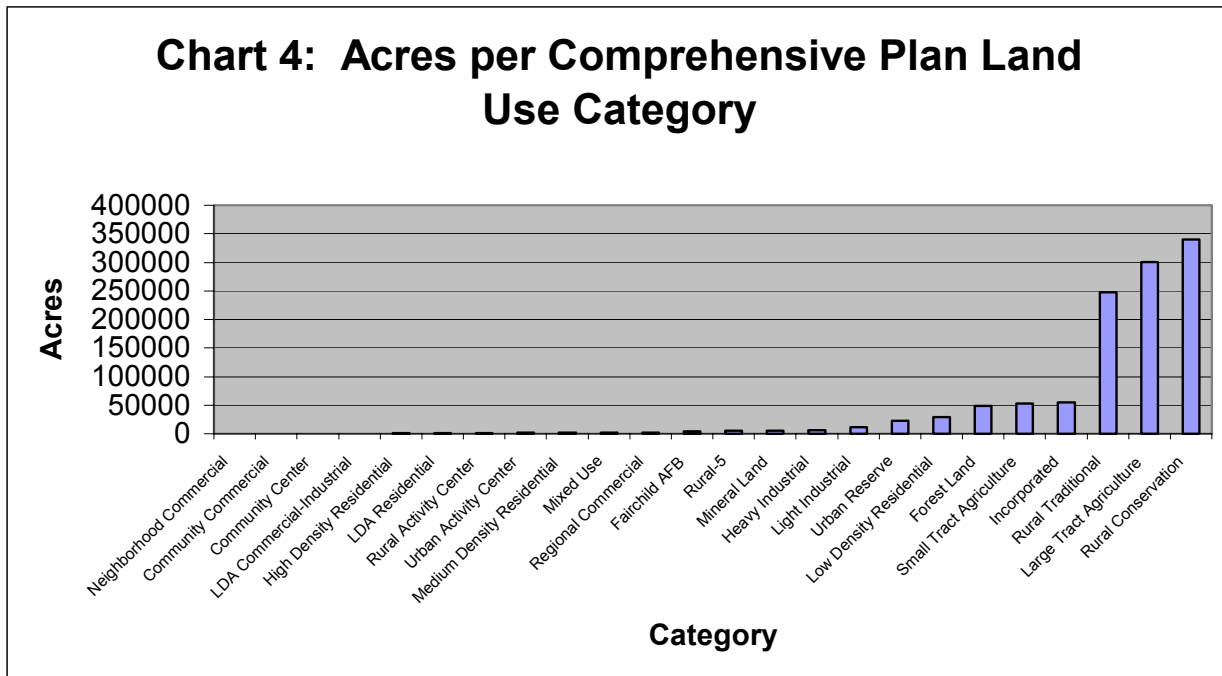
Rural lands are located outside the Urban Growth Area and outside of designated agricultural, forest and mineral lands. Typically, rural areas have received their identity from a rural way of life couched in history and resource-based industries, including farming and forestry. More recently, recreation and open space uses have played an increasing role in rural areas. Defining rural character was essential for the development of rural goals and policies. Some principles that emerged from the citizen participation activities are:

- Clustering and other innovative techniques should interconnect open spaces and natural areas;
- Rural lands should have low population densities;
- Rural residents should be self-sufficient and accept a traditional lifestyle with low levels of governmental services;
- Rural towns and centers should provide a community focal point and offer opportunities for shopping and other services;
- Scenic roadways and vistas should be preserved;
- Land use practices should be conducted in a way that protects the environment, providing for clean air and water; and
- Rural development should allow much of the area to be retained in a natural state, providing wildlife habitat and the preservation of natural systems.

The goals and policies in both the Urban and Rural Land Use Chapters of the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan are based on the above principles. Monitoring the indicators chosen in this chapter will reflect the progress made towards these principles.

Acres in Each Land Use Category

Spokane County has a variety of land use designations. The largest designation is Rural Conservation, followed by Agricultural land. Chart 4 depicts the amount of each land use designation at the time of the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. Knowing these acreages will assist Spokane County to identify changes in County land use.



Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning, Long Range Section

The specific land use designations and the corresponding amounts of land are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Spokane County Land Use Designations by Acreage

Land Use Designation	Acreage
Neighborhood Commercial	53.68
Community Commercial	232.85
Community Center	414.36
Limited Development Area (LDA) Commercial-Industrial	443.27
High Density Residential	724.49
Limited Development Area (LDA) Residential	741.24
Rural Activity Center (RAC)	1162.74

Urban Activity Center	1585.78
Medium Density Residential	1,646.48
Mixed Use	1688.13
Regional Commercial	2475.31
Fairchild AFB	4247.59
Rural-5	4873.76
Mineral Lands	5649.26
Heavy Industrial	5728.14
Light Industrial	11,881.82
Urban Reserve	22,418.59
Low Density Residential	28,613.25
Forest Land	48,504.44
Small Tract Agriculture	53,180.63
Incorporated Land	54,646.31
Rural Traditional	247,749.39
Large Tract Agriculture	300,832.39
Rural Conservation	339,748.31

Source: Spokane County Division of Planning, Long Range Section

Total Preliminary Platted Lots Inside and Outside the UGA

In Spokane County, preliminary platted lots are approved for development, usually for single-family houses. Improvements to the lots, such as street paving and installation of utilities, must be accomplished before the lots become final and can be used for building. This indicator assists Spokane County in determining whether it is meeting two goals of the Growth Management Act. Specifically, Goal 1 states, “encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.” The second goal that directly relates to this indicator states, “reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.” It is important to assess the amount of land that is converted from open space to housing and other uses outside the urban growth area (UGA). The indicator shown below provides Spokane County with baseline information, which can be used in the future for comparison purposes. This indicator will show the location of new housing growth on an annual basis.

Indicator:

There are 2,808 preliminary platted lots inside the UGA, and 3,456 outside the UGA in 2001.

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning, Current Planning Section.

Average Residential Lot Size

The GMA specifies that development should be encouraged in urban areas where facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner. Spokane County considered this goal during determination of the Urban Growth Area boundaries. Much of the Urban Growth Area is already serviced or is scheduled to be serviced within the 20-year time frame of the Comprehensive Plan. The GMA also directs jurisdictions to reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development. Additionally, the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan, Urban Land Use Chapter goals state the County will

“create efficient use of land and resources by reducing the conversion of land to sprawling, low density development.” (Goal UL.9b). If Spokane County is making progress towards these goals, the average lot size should decrease over the next several years.

Indicator:

The average lot size in 2001 inside the UGA for single family residential is .48 acres, or 20,909 square feet.

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning, Long Range Division

Certificates of Exemption

A Certificate of Exemption (C of E) is issued by the Division of planning to exempt a division of land from some requirements of RCW 58.17 (Plats, Subdivisions, Dedications) and Chapter 12.100 (Subdivision Ordinance) of Spokane County. Generally, Certificates of Exemption are issued for divisions of land 5 acres or greater and are only issued for property outside the Urban Growth Area. By monitoring the number of Certificates of Exemption, Spokane County can assess how much development is occurring in the rural area. A significant increase in the Certificates of Exemption issued is an indicator that further research will be needed to assess where and why the development is occurring.

Indicator:

As of October 15th, 2001 there were 431 Certificates of Exemption issued, and as of the same date in 2002 there were 335 Certificates of Exemption issued in Spokane County.

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning

Residential Building Permits Inside and Outside the UGA

Indicators of development include lot creation, subdivisions and building permits. If the goals of the Comprehensive Plan are being met, most building permits will be issued inside the UGA. Monitoring permit activity provides a measure of the level of construction activity and the rate at which land is being developed.

Indicator:

During 2001, inside the UGA, there were 461 permits for 755 dwelling units. Outside the UGA there were 591 permits for 745 dwelling units.

Source: Spokane County Division of Building and Code Enforcement

Overall Residential Density Change - Urban Area, Rural Area

Density refers to the number of dwelling units, households, or housing structures per unit of land, in this case; acres. One objective of the Comprehensive Plan is to contain growth within the Urban Growth Area. By focusing growth in a specific area, the rural and agricultural lands are preserved. This indicator provides a baseline for comparison in the coming years to assess the density of new growth and whether growth is occurring within the Urban Growth Area, as directed by the Comprehensive Plan.

Indicator:

During 2001, the average density of final plats Inside the UGA was 1.62 lots per acre (or 1 lot/.62 acres) and outside the UGA the density was .3 lots per acre (1 lot/3 acres).

Source: Spokane County Engineers Final Plat Layer

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning.

Density of Multifamily Building Permits

A building containing three or more dwelling units is considered “multi-family”. The Spokane County Comprehensive Plan specifies that there will be a variety of residential densities within the Urban Growth Area. One goal of Spokane County is to create efficient use of land and resources by reducing the conversion of land to sprawling, low-density development (Spokane County Comprehensive Plan Goal UL.9B). There is high density residential land designated that allows 15 or more dwelling units per acre, which should contribute to the realization of this goal.

Indicator:

Inside the UGA, there was an average of 10 dwelling units per multi family permit (33 permits, 328 dwelling units).

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning or Building and Code Enforcement

Mixed Use Development Summary

Mixed-use is a pattern of building use where a variety of complementary land uses occupy buildings in close proximity to each other, including generally residential, retail sales and services, offices, recreation, schools, churches and government. Mixed-use areas enhance opportunities to live, work and meet daily needs with less dependence on auto transportation.

Several areas in the County have been designated as mixed-use areas. As of this baseline report, mixed-use development regulations have not been adopted. This report will monitor mixed-use areas once they begin to get implemented.

Vacant, Partially Used, and Underutilized Land by Land Use Category

Vacant land is generally undeveloped, partially used land is land that is developed at a density of 1 unit per 5 acres or less and underutilized land is commercial land that is developed with residential uses. It is important to track the supply of available land for development. This information combined with population growth and other statistics give an indication of how efficiently land is being used. It is also important to maintain a supply of land available for building so that the market is not unnecessarily constrained which could lead to higher prices. Table 2 indicates vacant, underutilized, and partially utilized land by land use category.

Table 2: Vacant, Partially Used and Under Utilized Land by Comprehensive Plan Land Use Category

Category	Vacant Acres	Partially Used Acres	Under Utilized Acres
Community Center	24.49	0	0
Community Commercial	33.76	0	48.02
Neighborhood Commercial	2.76	0	6.35
Regional Commercial	415.02	0	86.14
Urban Activity Center	556.87	0	9.85
Mixed Use	582.63	0	62.83
High Density Residential	60.93	54.2	0
Medium Density Residential	168.37	162.19	0
Low Density Residential	3389.42	4614.98	79.77
Light Industrial	3520.67	0	1053.29
Heavy Industrial	1008.25	0	162.65
Urban Reserve	6061.19	4490.95	10.14
LDA Commercial-Industrial	117.77	0	68.09
LDA Residential	53.86	0	0
Rural Activity Center	290.71	0	0
Rural-5	876.58	126	0
Rural Traditional	40,445.06	99,249.78	171.11
Rural Conservation	75,011.82	109,984.45	108.98
Small Tract Ag	6490.00	20,085.35	0
Forest Land	1508.99	0	0
Large Tract Ag	11,810.01	151,654.4	45.19
Mineral Land	3031.30	0	2484.68
Total	155460.46	390422.30	4397.09

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning

Natural Resources

Overview

Spokane County is blessed with an abundant supply of natural resource lands. Resource lands have special characteristics that make them productive such as unique soils, climatic conditions and geological structure. They cannot be re-created if they are lost to urban development or mismanaged. The residents of Spokane County recognize the importance of natural resource lands. Avoiding the irrevocable loss of resource lands and protecting them for future generations is the purpose of tracking indicators which reflect the status of forest lands, agriculture lands, and mineral lands.

Definitions of Natural Resource Land

Large Tract Agriculture – Large tract agricultural areas are primarily devoted to grain, legume and grass seed production and residences will unusually be associated with farming operations.

Small Tract Agriculture – Small tract agricultural areas are primarily devoted to grain, fruit, berry, vegetable, dairies, Christmas trees, and forage crop production. This type of agriculture is suitable to small-scale operations and may be conducted on relatively small parcels.

Mineral Lands – In Spokane County mineral land areas are primarily devoted to sand, gravel, rock, or clay production. Related products such as concrete, asphalt and brick are also produced.

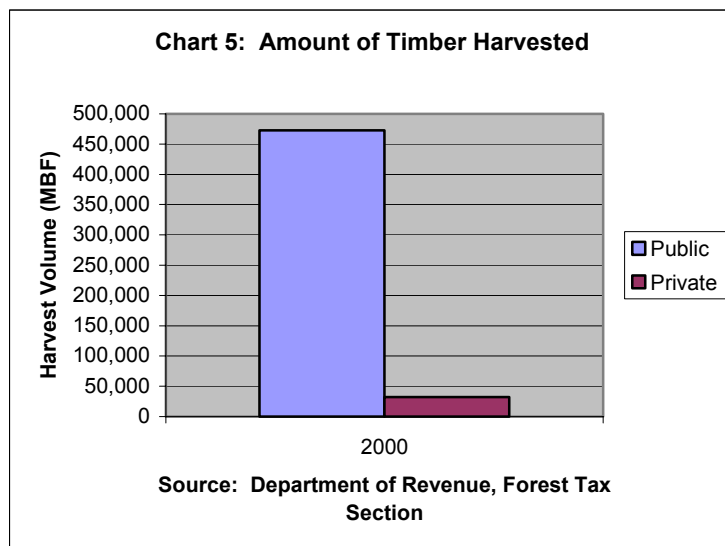
Forest Land – Forestland areas are primarily devoted to wood production. In Spokane County, these areas are found in the higher elevations around Mt. Spokane and Mica Peak.

Amount of Timber Harvested

This data includes forest harvested on public lands and private lands. Timber harvested from private lands is not always reported and therefore, is assumed to be understated.

Indicator:

There were 472, 398 million board feet (MBF) of public harvest in forest lands and 32,178 MBF board feet of private harvest recorded in 2000 with the



Department of Revenue, Forest Tax Section. (Chart 5).

Note: The amount of private and public timber harvested in Spokane County is measured in million board feet (MBF).

Data Source: Department of Revenue

Acres of Forest Land & Acres of Forest and Timber Tax Status

Indicator:

There are 48,504 acres of forestland designated in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan. There are approximately 92,149 acres of forestland in the Designated Forest program under RCW 84.33 (Timber and Forest Lands).

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning

Acres of Agriculture Land

Indicator:

There are 354,015 acres designated as agricultural lands in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan. There are 535,160 total acres of large tract agriculture, small tract agricultural, rural, and rural conservation land in the Spokane County Open Space Taxation Act Program under RCW 84.34, (Open Space, Agricultural, Timber Lands – Current Use – Conservations Futures). These lands are taxed by current use, rather than highest and best use.

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning and Spokane County Assessor's Office

Acres of Mineral Land

Indicator:

There is 5,649 acres of land designated as Mineral Land in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan.

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Planning and the Spokane County Assessor's Office

Transportation

Overview

The transportation system in Spokane County consists of facilities that accommodate many modes of transport, including cars, trucks, buses, bicycles, trains, airplanes and pedestrians. Spokane County's population will increase significantly over the next 20 years; this anticipated growth will result in additional demand on the transportation system. The primary purpose of the transportation indicators is to judge how well Spokane County is keeping up with the additional demand on the transportation system.

Level of Service

The Countywide Planning Policies require that jurisdictions adopt level of service standards that are consistent with the regional minimum level of service standards set by the Growth Management Steering Committee of Elected Officials. The Steering Committee approved the use of corridor travel time for use in establishing a minimum level of service. One goal of the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan is to "establish and maintain level of service standards for roads." (Goal T.8a). Average commute time and trip distance will be monitored to evaluate the transportation level of service. Spokane County is required to use its adopted level of service to evaluate long-term planning, development review and financing of improvements.

Average Trip Distance and Time to Commute

The average trip distance and time to commute in Spokane County is calculated for one way only.

Indicator:

The average time it takes to commute in Spokane County is 16 minutes and the average distance is 7 miles.

Data Source: Spokane Regional Transportation Council.

Travel Time on Concurrency Management System Corridors

In 2000, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 1487 (HB 1487), defining requirements for Concurrency Management Systems (CMS) in the State of Washington. The Spokane Regional Transportation Council (SRTC) is responsible for implementing the regional concurrency management system. Each jurisdiction is responsible for implementing local concurrency management systems. Spokane County is required to have a CMS in place to ensure comprehensive planning efforts and goals the of HB 1487 are met. Corridors in the regional CMS are defined as individual segments of roadway between two points that include the termini of the segment being analyzed. The Concurrency Management System measures the amount of time it takes to travel Eastbound, Westbound, Southbound and Northbound on major arterials, highways, and freeways in Spokane County. The regional system utilizes the SRTC travel demand model, based on the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan land use

assumptions, to derive travel time forecasts for the concurrency management program. The regional CMS is evaluated annually as a regular part of the land-use/transportation planning process. Table 3 illustrates travel time on major arterials, highways, and freeways in the Regional CMS.

Table 3: Concurrency Management System Corridor Travel Time

Corridors	From	To	2000 Travel Time NB or EB	2000 Travel Time SB or WB
32 nd Ave (EB &WB)	Dishman-Mica	Sullivan	5.72	5.78
Broadway Ave (EB & WB)	I-90	Flora	11.45	11.38
Sullivan Rd (NB & SB)	Belle Terre	I-90 north ramp terminus	6.16	6.26
Sullivan Rd (NB & SB)	I-90 north ramp terminus	Wellesley	3.33	3.34
Market/Greene (NB & SB)	Mission Avenue	Urban Growth Boundary	15.09	16.39
SR290 (EB & WB)	SR2	Barker Rd	24.92	24.26
SR27 (NB & SB)	SR290	Belle Terre	8.59	10.31
I-90 (EB & WB)	Lincoln County	Stateline	50.58	48.17

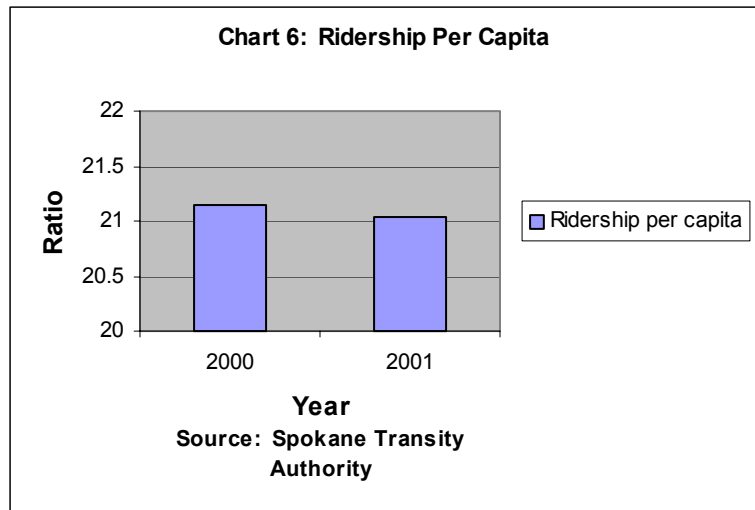
Source: Spokane Regional Transportation Council

Transit Ridership Per Capita

Transit ridership per capita measures how many Spokane County residents are using public transportation services including the bus, Para transit and vanpool. This figure is measured by dividing the number of trips on public transportation by the Spokane County population (incorporated and unincorporated.)

Indicator:

Ridership per capita in Spokane County in 2001 was 21.04, which is a decrease from 21.15 in 2000. The number of trips made on public transportation increased in 2001, but so did the population, making the ridership per capita lower than the 2000 data (Chart 6).



Source:

- Transit ridership data – Spokane Transit Authority.
- Population data – Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Average Daily Trips

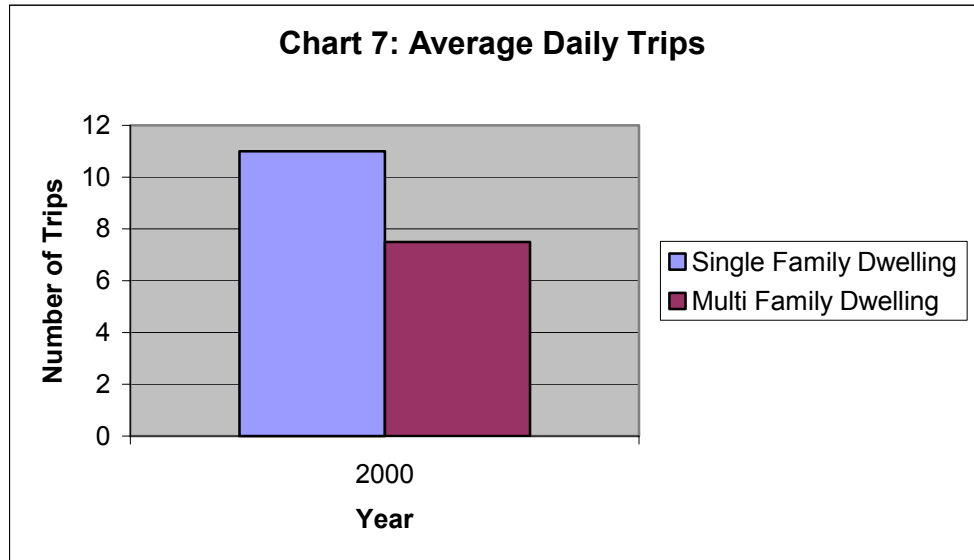
Average daily trips are considered the average number of one-way trips per single-family household and multifamily household in Spokane County.

Indicator:

In 2000, single-family dwelling unit residents took an average of 11 one-way trips per day.

Multi family dwelling unit residents took an average of 7.5 one-way trips per day. (Chart 7).

Data Source: Spokane Regional Transportation Council.



Housing

Overview

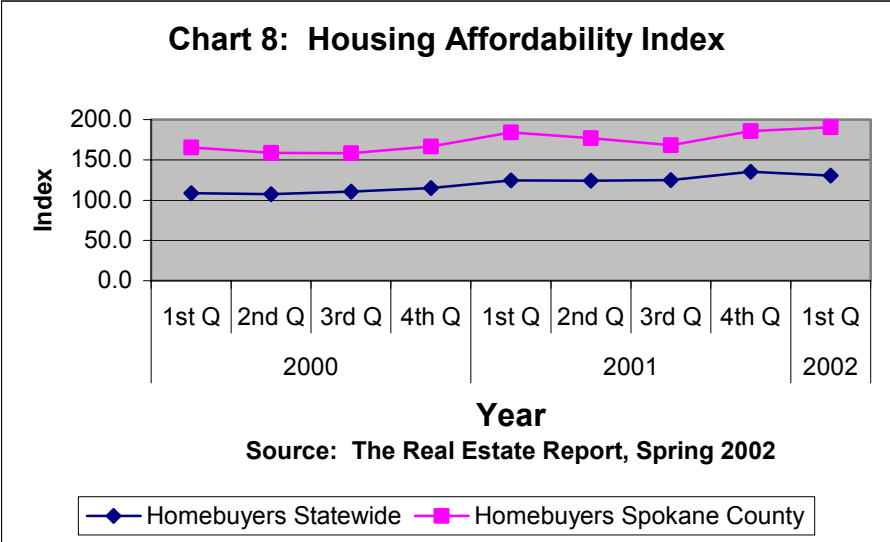
One of the goals of the Growth Management Act is to encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population, to promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock. Spokane County has taken pride in the large inventory of high-quality affordable housing. An exception to affordable and available housing supply is found, however, in low-income and special-needs populations. Housing for these populations continue to be in short supply and many individuals and families may be forced to live in substandard housing located in areas where safety is a concern or where necessary support services are not accessible. Through work group meetings and other public participation programs, the following vision statement for housing was developed for Spokane County:

Spokane County is a community that provides the opportunity for a variety of housing types and development patterns for all incomes and lifestyles while preserving the environment and the character of existing neighborhoods.

The goals of the Housing Chapter are intended to serve as a framework for long-term planning and daily decision-making on housing-related projects and programs. The housing chapter promotes policies that will lead to affordable, safe housing options for all county residents. By tracking housing indicators, Spokane County can assure itself that the policies and goals that were developed for housing are being reached.

Housing Affordability Index

The Housing Affordability Index “measures the ability of a median income family to carry the mortgage payments on a median price home. When the index is 100 there is a balance between the family’s ability to pay and the cost. A higher index number indicates that housing is more affordable. All loans are assumed to be 30-year loans and this index assumes a 20% down payment. It is assumed 25% of income can be used for principle and interest payments.”
 Data Source: The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002



Indicator:

The Housing Affordability Index in Spokane County increased from 165.4 in the first quarter 2000 to 190.4 in the first quarter 2002, a 15% increase, showing that housing became more affordable for area residents during this period. There was also an increase in the Housing Affordability Index for Washington State, rising from 108.4 in the first quarter 2000 to 130.6 in the first quarter 2002 a 20% increase. Overall, the ability of residents in Spokane County to afford housing was greater than the rest of Washington State. This data is characterized in Chart 8.

Data Source: The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002.

First Time Buyers Housing Affordability Index

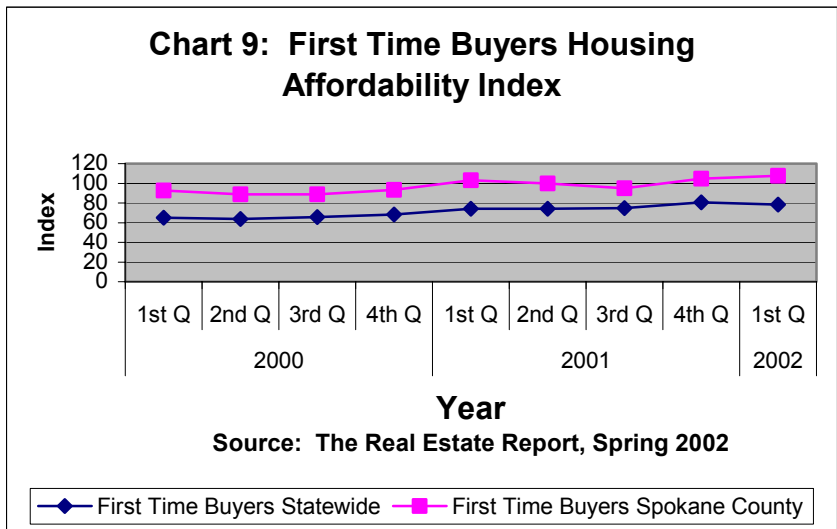
This first time buyer index assumes the purchaser has an income 70% of the median household income. The home purchased by first time buyers is assumed to be 85% of the area’s median price, and all loans are assumed to be 30-year loans. This ‘first time buyer’ index assumes a 10% down payment. Finally, it is assumed 25% of income can be used for principal and interest payments.” Higher index numbers indicate housing is more affordable.

Indicator:

The first time buyers index has increased in the first quarter 2000 to 2002 from 92.8 to 107.7, a 16% increase. The statewide average has also increased from 65.2 to 78.3, a 20% increase. Chart 9 graphically illustrates the affordability index.

Data Source:

The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002.

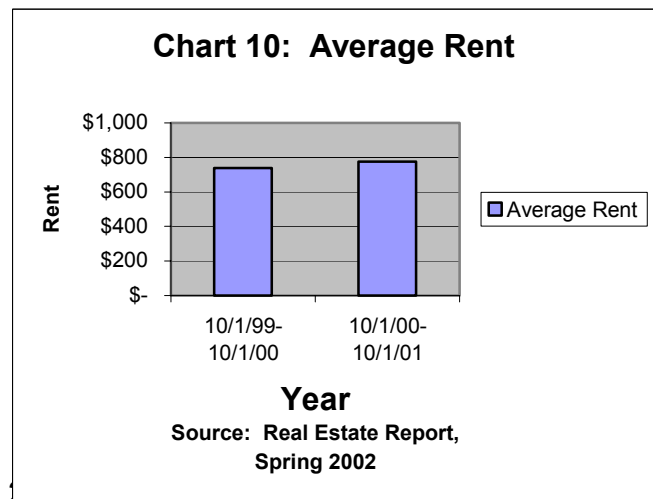


Average Rent

In this report, the average rent is considered the average contract rent for a single-family house with three bedrooms.

Indicator:

The average rent for a three-bedroom single-family house rose from \$739 to \$775



during the October 1999 to October 2001 time period.

Data Source: The Real Estate Report.

Rent to Income Ratio

Rent to income ratio refers to the amount that is expended on monthly rent in relation to the gross monthly income as expressed as a percentage. For the purpose of this report, median household income is considered \$38,841 (2001) and rent percentage is calculated on a 3 bedroom single family home.

Indicator:

The rent to income ratio for Spokane County was 24% in 2001.

Data Source: The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002

Availability of Low-Income Housing Units

Indicator:

In 2001 there were 1,027 housing units in the unincorporated area of Spokane County that had income or rent restrictions targeted for households with an income below 50% of the area median income. Forty three percent of these units (444) serve people 65 years of age and older and nine percent (89) of the units are set-aside for people with various disabilities.

Data Source: The Low Income Housing Consortium.

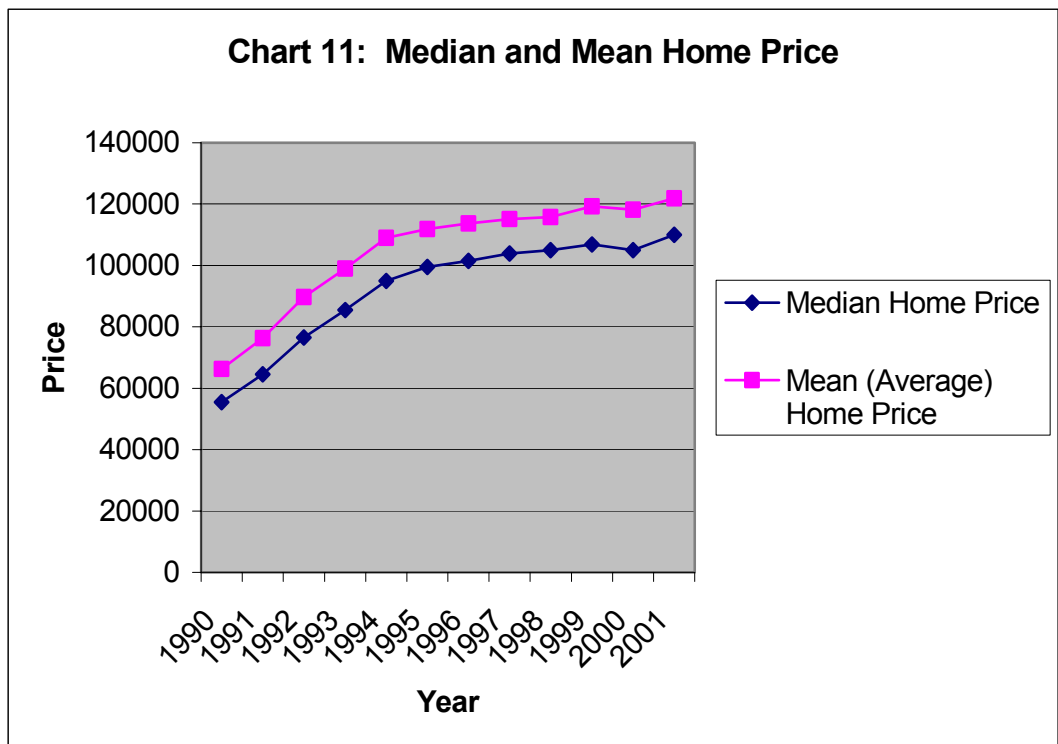
Median and Mean Selling Price

Indicator:

The median home selling price in 2001 was \$110,000, and the mean selling price was \$121,880. (Chart 11).

Data Source:

The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002



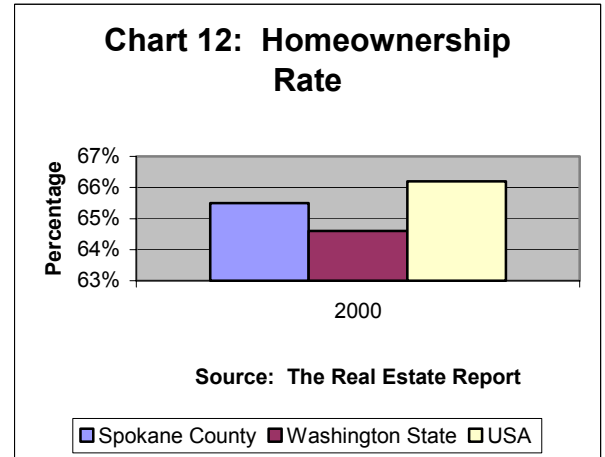
Homeownership Rate

Indicator:

In 2000, Spokane County had a homeownership rate of 65.5%, Washington State 64.6% and the US 66.2%. (Chart 12).

Data Source:

- The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002.
- United States Census Bureau, 2000.



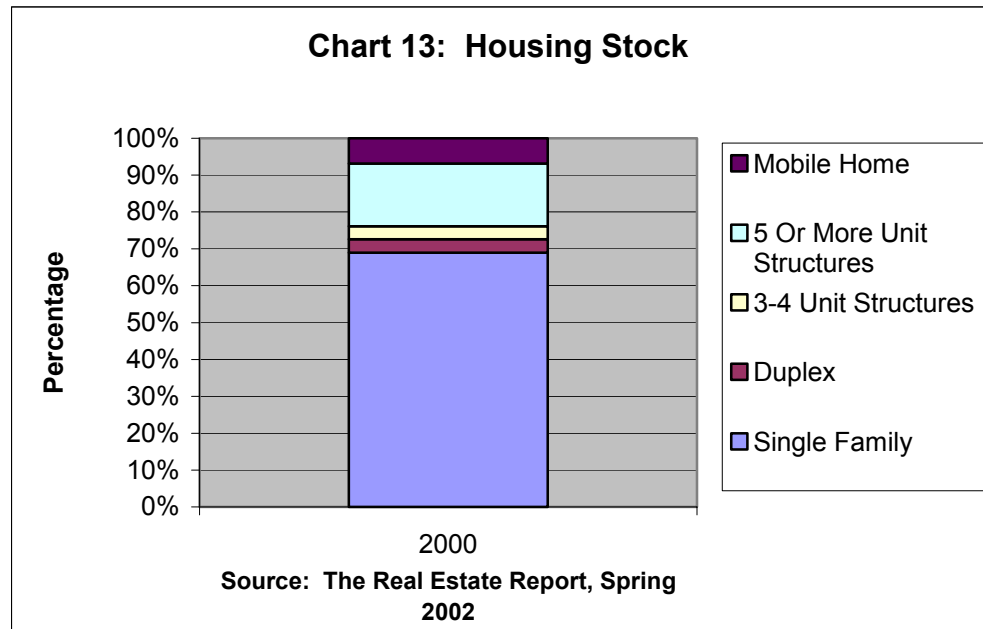
Total Housing Stock by Type of Unit

Total housing includes the number of each housing stock in Spokane County (total of all jurisdictions) including: single family, duplex, 3-4 unit structures, 5 or more structures, and mobile homes.

Indicator:

In 2000, the majority of the housing stock in Spokane County is single family at about 69%, five or more unit structures at 17%, mobile homes follow this at 6.9%, and duplexes at 3.9% and 3-4 unit structures at 3.5%. (Chart 13).

Data Source: The Real Estate Report, Spring 2002.



Public Facilities

Overview

County residents rely on public facilities and services that add to their quality of life and are essential to maintain their health and well-being. The public expects their tax dollars to be used efficiently and want measurable and obvious returns on their contributions. They want their quality of life to be maintained and improved through the services and facilities that their government provides. Public facilities and services are often taken for granted. Yet, without coordination and conscientious planning for future growth, facilities and services may be interrupted or inadequate.

One mandate of the Growth Management Act is for local governments to ensure that both existing and future development are adequately served by public facilities and services. Existing facilities and services must be able to support new development or provisions for improvements must be made where deficiencies exist.

The Capital Facilities and Utilities Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan contains minimum Levels of Service (LOS) for 12 classes of public facilities and services. Levels of Service standards are usually quantifiable measures of the amount of public facilities or services that are provided to the community. Typically, measures of LOS are expressed as ratios of facility or service capacity to demand. For example, the LOS for parks may be expressed as acres of parks for every 1,000 people.

Goals within the Comprehensive Plan stipulate that facilities and services should meet the minimum required LOS standards that are contained in the Capital Facilities Plan. The indicators within this chapter will ensure that levels of service are being met.

Police Officers per 1000 Population

The proposed LOS in Spokane County for law enforcement is to maintain the year 2000 percentage of number of commissioned officers and jail beds for every 1000 people that the Sheriff's Department serves. The population used is the 2000 unincorporated Spokane County population plus the population of the cities and towns served by the Sheriff's Department (208,365). The cities and towns served by the Sheriff's Department, either in part or in whole, are Deer Park, Millwood, Fairfield, Rockford, Spangle, and Latah.

Indicator:

In 2000, there were .99 commissioned officers per 1000 population, or 206 officers. This is the designated Level of Service for Spokane County Sheriff Officers as assigned by Spokane County. The current level of service for the County jail is 1.65 beds per 1000 people and the current level of service for the Geiger Corrections Center is 1.399 beds per 1000 population.

The combined level of service for these facilities is 3.04 beds per 1000 people.

Data Source: Spokane County Sheriffs Department

Square Feet of Libraries per Capita

The current inventory of County public libraries includes three resource libraries and seven branch libraries and support service offices, totaling 96,600 square feet. It is the goal of Spokane County to provide library services efficiently and cost effectively to residents and to ensure that the expansion of library capacity proceeds at a comparable rate with that of private residential development and demographic trends. The LOS standard adopted in the Comprehensive Plan for libraries is .41 square feet per capita.

Indicator:

As of 2000, Spokane County had .43 square feet of library space per capita.

Note:

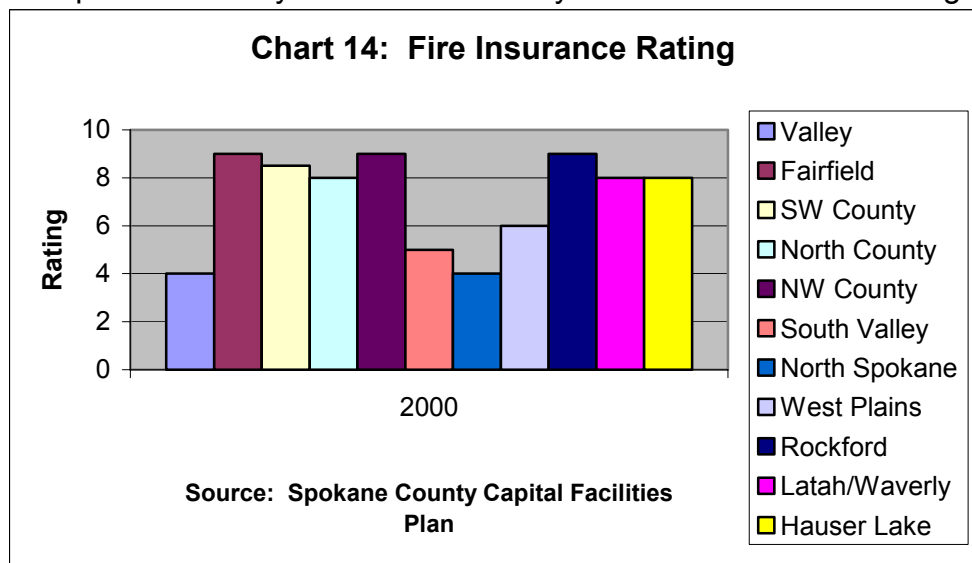
The population used is the 2000 unincorporated Spokane County population plus the small towns' population that the Library District serves. The LOS was calculated by taking the total library square feet (96,600), and dividing it by the population served (225,045). The cities and towns of Cheney, Latah, Medical Lake, Millwood, Rockford and Waverly have annexed to the Library District. Airway Heights, Deer Park and Fairfield contract for library services.

Data Source: Spokane County Library District

Fire Districts Rating

City fire departments and fire protection districts are assigned a numerical fire protection rating by the Washington Surveying and Ratings Bureau. Chart 14 shows the fire protection rating for the eleven fire districts in Spokane County. The Bureau analyzes five main areas: average response time, water supply, communication network, schedule of fire inspections and fire station evaluations. The rating is on a scale of 2 to 10, with two representing the best score.

Spokane County has seven municipal fire departments and eleven fire districts that provide service to approximately 95% of the County. The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) provides fire protection for grass and timber only in the remaining 5% of the County. The City of Spokane



and Spokane Valley Fire District No. 1 are staffed entirely with full-time employees. Eight of the eleven districts use a combination of paid and volunteer staff.

The level of service standards for fire protection requires that the urban areas be served by a Fire District with at least a Class 6 Insurance Rating and that fire flow and hydrant placement is per the Uniform Fire Code. Some Fire Districts straddle an urbanized area that extends many miles into the rural area. Because of this their insurance rating number may not reflect a true picture of how well they serve the urbanized area. Therefore, the level of service is further based on the Insurances Services Office (ISO) Grading Schedule for municipal fire protection by using the fire department, fire service communication, and fire safety control portions of the grading schedule. The total deficiency points identified in these portions of the ISO or Washington Survey and Rating Bureau schedule should not exceed 1830 points.

Additionally, urban areas must be within 5 road miles of a station with a Class A Pumper and the urban areas must be served by a basic life support agency.

Most of the Fire Districts within Spokane County’s Urban Growth Area meet the minimum Level of Service Standards for Fire Protection in 2001. Fire District # 4 carries an insurance rating of 8, however their total deficiency points in the identified portions of the ISO schedule does not exceed 1830 points (1491), therefore they are within the criteria set forth by the Steering Committee of Elected Official. Fire District 3 (Southwest County) has an insurance rating of 8. They will be reviewed within five years and they are expected to be within the designated criteria at that time.

Indicator:

The fire district ratings are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Fire District Ratings

Insurance Rating	District	Land Use Designation
4	District 1 (Valley)	Urban
4	District 9 (North Spokane)	Urban
5	District 8 (South Valley)	Urban
6	District 10 (West Plains)	Rural
8	District 4 (North County)	Rural
8	District 12 (Latah/Waverly)	Rural
8	District 13 (Hauser Lake)	Rural
8	District 3 (Southwest County)	Rural
9	District 5 (Northwest County)	Rural
9	District 2 (Fairfield)	Rural
9	District 11 (Rockford)	Rural

Source: Spokane County Capital Facilities Plan

Note: Urban Land Use designations indicates that all or a portion of the district is in an Urban Growth Area. A rural designation indicates that the majority of the district is outside of an urban growth area.

Data Source: Spokane County Capital Facilities Plan.

Number of Septic Tanks Replaced by Sewer System

In 1983, Spokane County began a County sewer program to bring houses and businesses located in the Aquifer Sensitive Area (ASA) onto a sewer system utilizing a regional treatment facility. Between 1984 and 1996, the County successfully sewered over 10,750 homes and businesses. In spite of these accomplishments, the local and State Health Departments began expressing concern in the early 1990s that, although the County's sewer activities were progressing, they were progressing too slowly.

In order to address these concerns, the County began a more aggressive sewer program and to look at other changes, including the Growth Management Act and its concurrency requirements. The Spokane County 2001 Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (CWMP) (an update of the original County Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan, developed in 1981) was adopted by the Spokane County Commissioners in 2002. The 2001 CWMP is driven by a long-standing policy established by the Board of County Commissioners that all programs and activities conducted by the County and its citizens should ensure non-degradation of the Spokane-Rathdrum Aquifer.

The Growth Management Act and the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan do not allow the construction or extension of public sewer services or facilities outside of the Urban Growth Area except under limited circumstances. The 2001 CWMP provides a strategy to provide sewer service to all customers throughout the unincorporated areas within the UGA. This strategy is known as the Septic Tank Elimination Program (STEP). The goal of the STEP is to incrementally connect all developed parcels to the County wastewater collection system. All STEP areas are currently developed and served by septic systems. Conservative estimates of the implementation schedule indicate that the STEP program will be completed by 2012. The expected number of equivalent residential units (ERUs) that will be connected to the sewer system over the next five years are listed in Table 5. To measure how successful the County is in connecting currently septic tank served homes to the sewer system, the number of new billings each year in the area can be assessed.

Planned Sewer Hook-Ups

Indicator:

The number of established single family residences planned for sewer hook up in the STEP boundaries are as follows:

Table 5: Planned Sewer Hook-Ups in the Urban Growth Area

Year	Planned Sewer Hook-Ups
2002	1,594
2003	1,818
2004	1,957
2005	1,743
2006	1,286

Note:

The equivalent residential unit (ERU) is a unit of equivalency used for the calculation of sewer charges. Each single-family residence is assigned one ERU. A commercial or industrial customer is assigned one ERU for each 900 cubic feet per month of metered water usage. Ground disposal is equivalent to a septic tank, leach field system and/or other large interim system with ground disposal, e.g. community septic tanks.

Data Source: Spokane County Division of Utilities.

Waste Water Treatment Facility Capacity

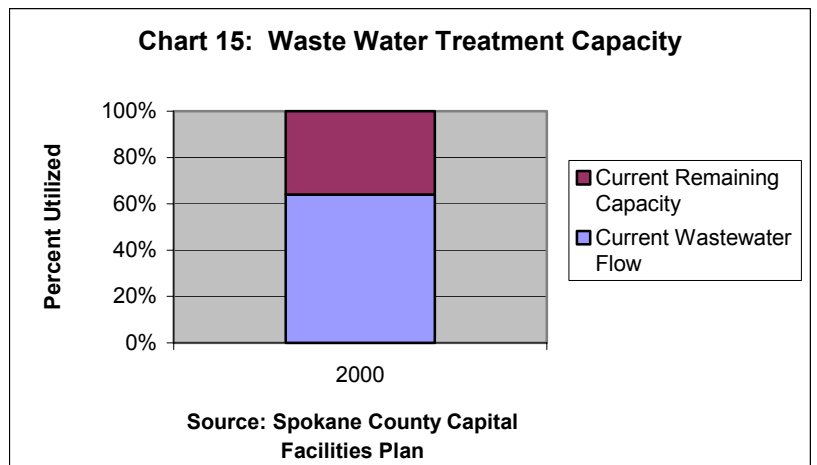
Spokane County has contracted with the City of Spokane to receive 10,000,000 gallons per day (GPD) of treatment plant capacity.

Indicator:

The 2001 Spokane County wastewater flow is 6,400,000 GPD, leaving 3,600,000 GPD as the remaining capacity that is allotted to the County. (Chart 15).

Data Source:

Spokane County Capital Facilities Plan.



Economic Development

Overview

Economic goals contained in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan focus on encouraging a diverse economy, increasing income, supporting job training, supporting tourism, maintaining environmental quality and providing infrastructure and land to support development. The importance of economic development is recognized in state legislation by the inclusion of economic development as one of the thirteen goals intended to guide local comprehensive plans.

“Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state’s natural resources, public services, and public facilities.” (Growth Management Act, Goal 5.)

The indicators chosen in this section are intended to provide insight into the economic vitality of Spokane County.

Top 10 Employers in Spokane County

Indicator:

The Journal of Business tracks the top ten employers in Spokane County; they are listed for the year 2001 in Table 6.

Table 6: Spokane County’s Top 10 Employers

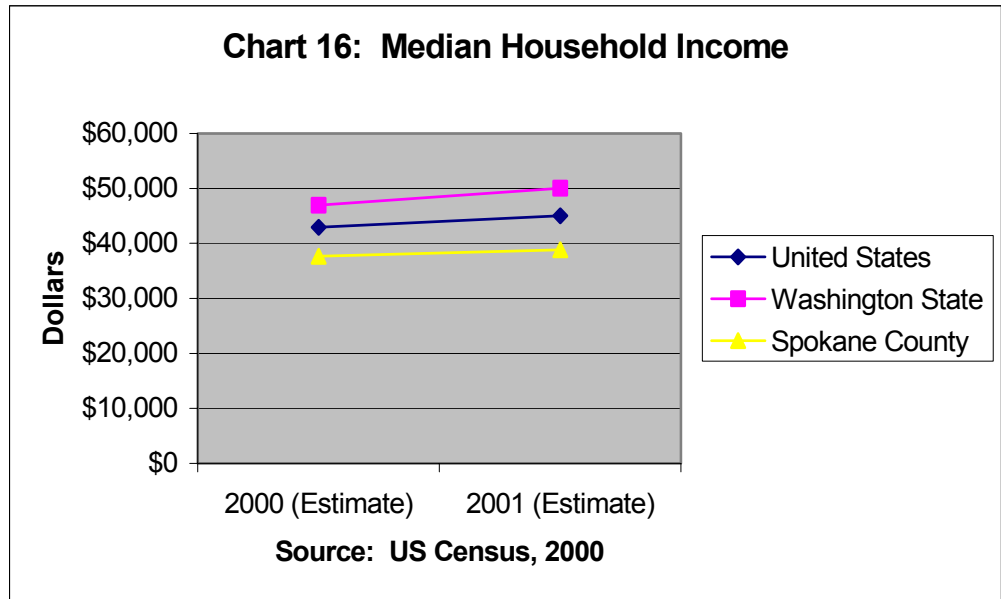
Employer	Number of Employees
Fairchild Air Force Base	5,783
Spokane School District #81	3,300
Sacred Heart Medical Center	3,081
State of Washington	2,752
Empire Health Services	2,085
City of Spokane	2,082
Spokane County	2,028
URM Stores, Inc.	1,919
Community Colleges of Spokane	1,457
U.S. Postal Service	1,434

Source: Journal of Business, December, 2001

Median Household Income & Median Family Income

Indicator:

The estimated median household income for Spokane County in 2001 was \$38,841, Washington State \$50,063 and the United States \$45,030. For Spokane County this was a 3% increase from the estimated income from 2000. (Chart 16).



Note:

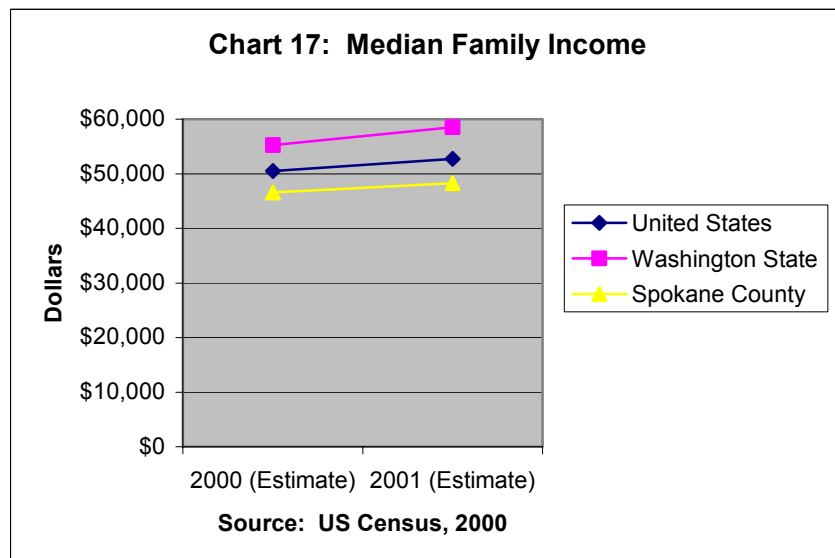
Median household Income divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. The median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households including those with no income. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. (Census 2000.)

Data Source:

- The Real Estate Report.
- United States Census Bureau.

Indicator:

The estimated median family income for Spokane County in 2001 was \$48,259, Washington State \$58,563 and the United States \$52,728. For Spokane County this was a 4% increase from the estimated income from 2000. (Chart 17).



Note:

In compiling family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. (Census 2000.)

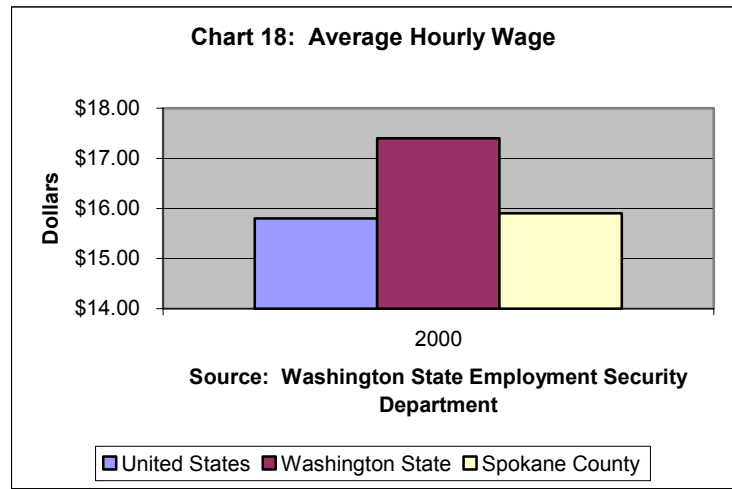
Data Source:

- The Real Estate Report.
- United States Census Bureau.

Average Wage

Indicator:

The average (mean) wage in 2000 for Spokane County was \$15.90 per hour. The United States mean was \$15.80 and Washington State was \$17.40. The Spokane County mean was above the United States average but \$1.50 less than the state mean. Chart 18 depicts this information.



Data Sources:

- Washington State Employment Security Department
- Bureau of Labor Statistics

Percent of Population Below the Poverty Level

Indicator:

The percentage of person below poverty for Spokane County was 12.2%, Washington State 10.2% and USA 13.3%.

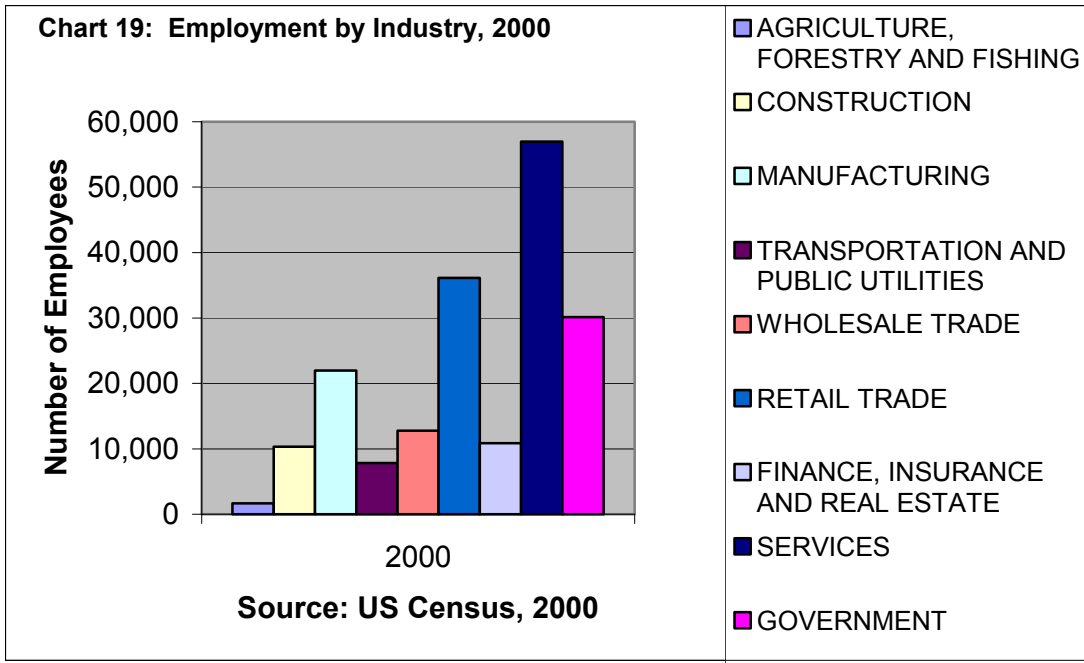
Note: The US Census defines poverty by a set of income thresholds that vary by family size to detect who is considered poor. If the total income for a family or individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or individual is classified as “below the poverty level.”

Data Source: US Census, 2000

Spokane County Employment by Industry

Spokane County has the highest number of people employed in the services industry, followed by retail trade, government, manufacturing, wholesale trade, finance, construction,

transportation and public utilities, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and mining. Chart 19 illustrates Spokane County employment by industry.



Indicator:

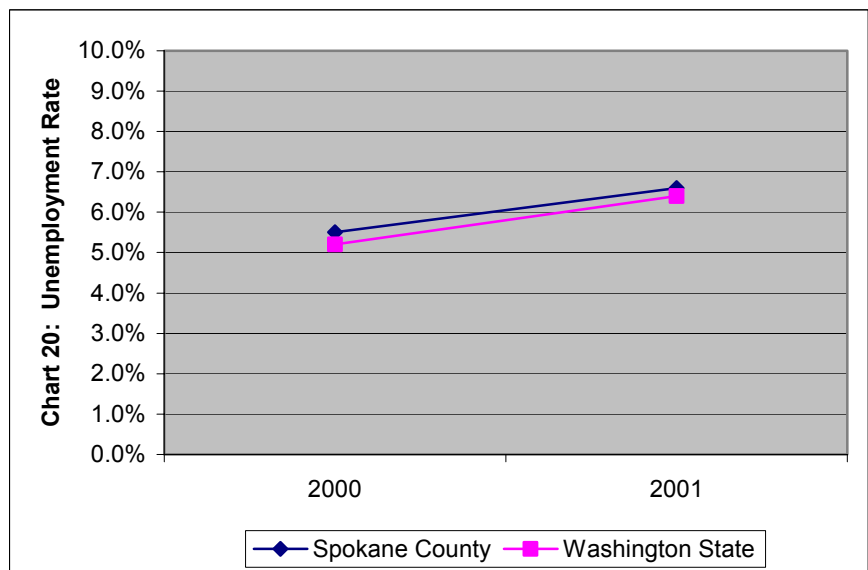
Spokane County, as compared to Washington State, has a higher percentage of services, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate. Spokane County has a lower percentage (than Washington State) in agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and government.

Data Source: Washington State Employment Security Department.

Unemployment Rate

Indicator:

The unemployment rate increased in Spokane County and Washington State from 2000 to 2001. The rate increased for Spokane County from 5.5% to 6.6%, and in Washington State from 5.2% to 6.4%. The unemployment rate has risen slightly faster for Washington State than Spokane County. This trend is shown in Chart 20.



Data Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

Visitor Spending

Tourism is a major industry in Spokane County. Visitor spending is tracked through the Spokane Regional Convention and Visitors Bureau. According to the Bureau, each tourist spends approximately \$147.50 daily.

Indicator:

In 2000, visitors to Spokane spent \$496,000,000 and in 2001 visitors to Spokane spent \$497,000,000.

Data Source: Spokane Regional Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Parks and Open Space

Overview

With its unique range of outdoor recreational opportunities, Spokane County has much to offer outdoor enthusiasts. The four distinct seasons and holdings of public lands have made this area an increasingly popular place in which to recreate. Fishing and hunting, water sports, skiing, equestrian activities, golf, snowmobile, hiking and biking are some of the more popular types of outings. Organized sports such as softball, baseball and soccer are also very popular in the community. However, with funds limited, Spokane County's ability to establish and maintain parks and open spaces has traditionally taken a back seat to more pressing needs. Homes, businesses and roads are replacing large sections of open space. This growth brings a very real need for more park and recreations services.

The Growth Management Act does not specifically require a Parks and Open Space Element in the Spokane County Comprehensive Plan. It does require Spokane County to address the following goal related to parks, recreation and open space. "Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and discourage incompatible uses." (Goal 9, Open Space and Recreation – RCW 36.70A.020)

The Countywide Planning Policies for Spokane County require all jurisdictions to adopt a Level of Service (LOS) standard for parks. The County has the flexibility and freedom to establish an LOS standard for parks that reflects the expressed need and desire of the community. The County also has the obligation to ensure that the operation and maintenance needs of existing parks are met.

The Level of Service standard for parks is 1.4 acres of Community Parks per 1000 population in the Urban Growth Area. Community Park acreage that is currently owned, regardless of its state of development, has been counted as capacity for calculating community parks.

Acres of Community Parks

The acres of community parks per 1000 residents are calculated by taking the total acres of community parks and dividing it by the population within the UGA. The resulting number is divided by 1000 to get the acres per 1000 residents

Indicator:

In the year 2002, there were 205.8 acres of Community Parks within the Urban Growth Area. With an Urban Growth Area population of 139,950, and a level of service goal of 1.4 acres of Community Parks per 1,000 people, the County currently has a surplus of 9.9 acres. The current LOS for community parks within the UGA is 1.47 acres per 1000 residents.

Data Source: Spokane County Department of Parks, Recreation and Golf.

Conservation Futures Land

Spokane County utilizes a Conservation Futures tax fund to acquire and maintain lands set aside for preservation of valuable open space. Improvements are generally kept to a minimum with emphasis placed on the natural environment of the site. The voters approved the Conservation Futures property tax in 2002 by an advisory ballot.

Indicator:

There are currently 3308 acres of conservation land in Spokane County.

Note:

The acres of conservation land are the total number of acres of conservation land inside and outside the Urban Growth Area.

Data Source:

Spokane County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan

Open Space Taxation Acres

Chapter 84.34 RCW (Open Space, Agricultural, Timber Lands – Current Use – Conservations Futures) and Chapter 458-30 WAC (Open Space Taxation Act Rules) allow property owners to have their land classified as “open space” which allows property to be taxed based on current use, rather than highest and best use. Generally, to qualify as open space under the state law, the property must contain valuable wildlife habitat, streams, wetlands, historic resources or natural features of high ecological value. The Open Space Taxation acres are collected and maintained on the Assessor’s Parcel Layer, thus by using this data it can easily collected and compared from year to year and reveal the gains or losses in one segment of the total Open Space Lands.

Indicator:

There are 945 acres of open space taxation acres in the year 2001.

Data Source: Spokane County Assessor’s Parcel Layer

Natural Environment

Overview

The Growth Management Act, Goal 10, states, “Protect the environment and enhance the state’s high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.” (RCW 36.70A.020). Additionally, through workgroup meetings and other public participation efforts several guiding principals were developed for Spokane County’s Environment.

- Critical areas, including wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, aquifer recharge areas, geologically hazardous areas and flood hazard areas, shall be preserved, protected, managed and restored so that the functions and values of these areas are maintained.
- Shoreline areas shall be protected from land uses that degrade water quality and wildlife habitat.
- Surface and groundwater should maintain adequate quantity and shall maintain adequate quality, with land uses designed to ensure continued protection.
- Air quality shall be maintained at levels that protect human health, prevent injury to plants and animals and preserve clear visibility.

The following indicators are designed to assess how well Spokane County is doing in reaching its environmental goals.

Number of Days in Each Air Quality Index Category

A variety of air pollution control strategies have been employed in Spokane County. The strategies include auto emission inspections, restrictions on open burning, wood stove certification and restriction on wood stove use when pollution levels are high, oxygenated fuels for cars, road paving, use of chemical deicers as an alternative to road sanding and others. These measures combined with cleaner-burning cars have significantly improved air quality. However, traffic volumes continue to increase which could lead to degradation of air quality in the future.

Table 7: Air Quality Index

Source: Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority

Air Quality Index	2000	2001
Good	269	280
Moderate	94	82
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	2	2
Unhealthy	0	1
Very Unhealthy	0	0
Hazardous	0	0
Total Days	365	364

Indicator:

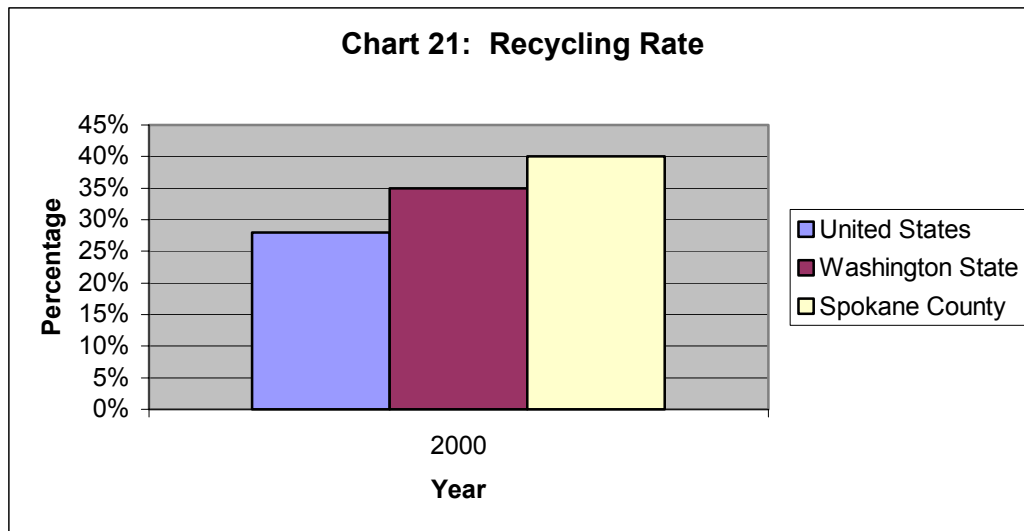
Spokane County increased the number of days in the good category of air quality from 2000 to 2001 by 10 days. The number of days in the moderate air quality category decreased by 12 days from 2000 to 2001, and stayed the same for the number of days in the unhealthy for sensitive groups at 2. In 2001, there was one day in unhealthy and none in 2000. Overall, the air quality in Spokane County was better in 2001 than in 2000. The number of days in each air quality index is shown in Table 7.

Data Source: Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority.

Pounds of Waste Disposed and Recycled

The Waste Not Washington Act (ESHB 1671) set a recycling rate goal of 50% for Washington State by 1995. Spokane County residents were able to recycle glass, metals, paper, plastics, yard waste, wood waste, batteries, oil, tires, textiles, and gypsum in 2000.

Indicator: Spokane County has a recycling rate of 41% compared to Washington State at 35% and the United States average of 28%. (Chart 21).



The total recycled tons is shown in the table below (table 8).

Table 8: Spokane County Recycling Rate

	2000	2001
Recycled Tons	213,833	211,364
Disposed Tons	318,851	301,368
Total	532,684	512,732
Recycling Rate	40%	41%

Data Source: Spokane Regional Solid Waste System

Historic Preservation

Overview

Spokane County has a variety of homes and districts on the National Register of Historic Places, Washington Heritage Register and the Spokane Register of Historic Places. Historic preservation has many benefits for communities, such as:

- Brings tourism dollars to the community;
- Creates jobs;
- Increases property values; and
- Endorses civic pride.

Historic and cultural resources play a key role in Spokane County and should be preserved for future generations.

Number of Sites and Districts on Historic Registers

The Spokane County Performance Measurement Report will track the total number of places in Spokane County on the Washington Heritage Register and the Spokane Register of Historic Places, along with the total number of districts in Spokane County on the National Register of Historic Places.

Indicators:

In 2001, there were 9 individual properties listed on the Spokane Register of Historic Places and 13 individual listings on the National and Washington State Heritage Registers. If a property is accepted for the National Register, it is automatically put on the Washington Heritage Register. Unincorporated Spokane County has 3 National Historic Districts.

Data Source: Spokane County & City Historic Preservation Office.