



2026-2030

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Consolidated Plan

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
KITSAP COUNTY CDBG AND HOME
CONSOLIDATED PLANNING PROCESS

Adopted - November 5, 2025

City of Bremerton
Block Grant Programs

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Bremerton Washington is an entitlement community and is a member of the Kitsap County HOME Consortium where Kitsap County is the lead entity for the Consolidated Plan. The City of Bremerton receives their own CDBG funds and prepares our own non-housing Consolidated Plan and our own Action Plan. The City of Bremerton Community Development Block Grant Program is a component of the Department of Community Development and is responsible for the administration of City CDBG funds. HOME funds are administered by Kitsap County. The City of Bremerton City Council holds public hearings and provides important policy direction.

The Consolidated Plan follows requirements of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and uses HUD's format and data tables required for plans adopted after November 15, 2012. The purpose of this plan is to evaluate community needs and set goals for the five-year plan period. Through a Community Needs Assessment, Housing Market Analysis and with community input, the City of Bremerton has developed a Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan outlines the priorities and goals which guide the allocation of funds over the five-year period. The City will develop an Action Plan annually which will include projects awarded funds through an annual application process. These projects will address the priorities and goals over the 5-year period.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds will be used over the next five years to address the needs outlined in the Strategic Plan. HUD's objectives guiding the proposed activities are

- Provide decent affordable housing;
- Create suitable living environments; and
- Create economic opportunities.

The following are the priorities and goals outlined in the Strategic Plan portion of this document. These will guide the investment of CDBG and HOME funds in the City of Bremerton. The City intends to utilize its CDBG and HOME funds in the most efficient way possible to ensure projects/activities in the Community which can utilize the funds are able to do so.

Strategic Plan Priorities

- Development and preservation of affordable rental and homeowner housing. This includes acquisition and rehabilitation of rental housing as well as rehabilitation/weatherization of single-family housing and direct homebuyer assistance.
- Increased economic opportunities for low-income individuals – funding will be targeted towards microenterprise assistance.
- Public facilities and infrastructure projects including improvements to City streets, sidewalks, parks and vital community centers, shelters or other public facilities.

3. Evaluation of past performance

CDBG and HOME funds have been used over the last Consolidated Plan period 2021- 2025 to provide affordable housing, infrastructure and public facility improvements and assistance to microenterprise businesses. In addition, the City received CDBG-CV funds and HOME-ARP funds during the COVID-19 pandemic which provided emergency rental assistance, renovated a building to serve as a homeless shelter, provided funding for homelessness prevention services, and funded construction and acquisition costs to create new units of affordable housing. Together these funds combined with other federal, state and local sources have provided funding for:

- Preservation of affordable housing units through weatherization and health/safety improvement projects.
- Microenterprise assistance and job training programs for low-moderate income residents.
- Numerous ADA upgrades to City sidewalks and curb ramps making connections and improving mobility throughout the City.
- Emergency rental assistance and homelessness prevention activities.
- Major accessibility upgrades to City parks.
- Improvements to vital community centers/shelters including YWCA Alive Shelter and Administrative building.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Development of this plan is the result of evaluation of information and data from a variety of sources, including the preparation of a Community Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis, consultations with local municipalities, government and non-profit agencies, an online community survey, two public comment periods and two public hearings. The consultation and citizen participation process is described in detail in the Process section of this plan. All public comments received during the public comment periods will be addressed and included in the final Consolidated Plan before submission to HUD.

5. Summary of public comments

No comments received to date

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

No comments received to date.

7. Summary

The City of Bremerton along with Kitsap County will implement the goals and priorities of the 2026-2030 Consolidated Plan through an annual competitive grant award process. CDBG and HOME funding together with other local funding for affordable housing, homelessness, mental health, chemical dependency and therapeutic courts is allocated through the Coordinated Grant Application Process. The process utilizes a single website to post information including the schedule for the grant cycle, Policy Plans, RFP's and NOFA's, links to the online application platform, funding awards, and information about written comment periods and public hearings. This process helps eliminate duplication of funding and ensures limited CDBG and HOME dollars are used to fill gaps other funding cannot fill.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	BREMERTON	Department of Community Development
HOME Administrator	BREMERTON	Department of Housing and Community Services

Table 1– Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Kitsap County is the lead entity for the Consolidated Plan. The City of Bremerton receives their own CDBG funds and prepares their own associated Action Plan. The City of Bremerton administrates their CDBG funds through the City’s Dept. of Community Development. The Bremerton City Council holds public hearings and provides policy direction for CDBG funds and the City’s portion of HOME funds. The Kitsap County Block Grant Program, as part of the Kitsap County Dept. of Human Services, is responsible for the administration of County CDBG and HOME funds. The Board of County Commissioners holds public hearings and provides policy direction. Kitsap County is the lead agency for HOME Consortium funds and provides contract administration.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The City of Bremerton has consulted with other government agencies, housing and service providers, advisory and community boards, planning commission, City Council, and the public in the development of this plan. Consultation included conducting a survey; review of published plans and studies; requests to specific agencies to gather additional data and two written comment periods.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City has ongoing coordination and communication between housing providers and health, mental health, immigrant assistance agencies, City departments, Continuum of Care and Housing Solutions center and service agencies through on-going meetings and coordinated planning. All organizations serving the Cities lowest income residents participate in the Kitsap Housing and Homelessness Coalition (Continuum of Care). Through regular meetings information is shared and gaps in service are identified. Housing providers partner with those serving special needs populations to provide housing to the City's most vulnerable and work together to identify needs and develop new projects. The Housing Solutions Center is Kitsap County's single point of entry for those needing housing. The goal of the HSC is to prevent homelessness when possible and move people as quickly as possible into shelter or permanent housing. In 2024 with HOME-ARP funding the City and County helped fund a Housing Navigator position at the Bremerton Housing Authority which has been a very successful pilot program, reaching more than 500 individuals in 2024, and helping individuals already with Housing Vouchers find available units.

The City worked with Kitsap County to enhance coordination through implementation of the Coordinated Grant Process. This single online application platform, Fluid Review, is used for CDBG, HOME, Affordable Housing Grant Program (AHGP) funds and Homeless Housing Grant Program (HHGP) funds. Funding is prioritized through the Consolidated Plan for CDBG and HOME and Kitsap Homeless Housing Plan for AHGP and HHGP funds. Through this process duplication of funding is minimized and high priority projects are provided an opportunity to maximize local funding. The City has built in infrastructure in the Consolidated Plan to allow the City Council the opportunity to focus or target funding through the Policy Plan.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

Almost all organizations who serve Kitsap's lowest income residents participate in the Kitsap Housing and Homelessness Coalition (KHHC) (Continuum of Care). The KHHC is a large, active and engaged coalition of member agencies who serve the needs of the homeless and those living in poverty in Kitsap County. The KHHC meets monthly to discuss and share information on housing, prevention of homelessness, restoration of homeless individuals and families to stable living environments, and to promote community awareness of homelessness through education, legislative advocacy, mutual support and the sharing of resources. The KHHC members work closely with City staff and City Council representatives to continue to allow for contributed City resources to assist with current homeless needs and implementation of solutions.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The City does not receive an allocation of ESG

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities.

See Table 2 below.

Table 2– Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Bremerton Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Bremerton is in regular communication and is a working partner with the Bremerton Housing Authority. Through this partnership the City was able to establish an emergency rental assistance program for both households affected by COVID-19 (CARES Act), and for those who are financially struggling. The Housing Authority provided feedback prior to the release of the public survey on the need for more units of affordable housing in the City.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Kitsap Mental Health Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Kitsap Mental Health is the County's primary mental health and substance abuse service provider. They provided feedback on the special needs population and how the City can better help those in our community.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Bremerton Department of Community Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City of Bremerton staff provided data and information for the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis section of the plan.

5	Agency/Group/Organization	Kitsap Mental Health Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency provided narrative and data on the housing and service needs of persons with mental illness.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Kitsap Economic Development Alliance (KEDA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	KEDA maintains economic data including the County's top employers and industries.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Washington State Balance of State	Goals are consistent with the goals of the Continuum of Care
City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan	City of Bremerton Dept. of Community Development	Goals are consistent with elements of the City Comprehensive Plan.

Table 3– Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City of Bremerton and Kitsap County form a consortium for HOME funds.

The County and City of Bremerton work closely together to coordinate policies and funding strategies. The goals and outcomes identified in the Strategic Plan will be accomplished in partnership with the county's housing and social service providers and in cooperation with cities. Staff made presentations to each of the cities that are part of the Urban County and HOME Consortium early in the process. These presentations were designed to inform elected officials and the public in attendance about the Consolidated Plan, its purpose, the planning timeline and opportunities for input. Meetings occurred on the following dates: Bremerton City Council – 2/19/2025

Narrative

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The Citizen Participation Plan is updated annually and the latest version was adopted in 2025 for the 2026 program year. The Citizen Participation Plan is a component of the annual Policy Plan and is updated and adopted annually by the Bremerton City Council. Based on the strategies outlined in the Citizen Participation Plan, the City and County conducted several face-to-face and email consultation with service providers and agencies. The City also conducted a consolidated planning survey as well as a series of public hearings and participation with the Continuum of Care.. The City also took into consideration already existing community outreach documents such as Kitsap Community Resources Community Needs Assessment, the Affordable Housing Market Analysis which was done in consultation with the City and the County, and Consolidated Planning updates.

In early 2025 a community survey was launched and was open until the end of March. There were 610 respondents, and of those 126 respondents were from Bremerton zip codes. The survey was announced on the County and City of Bremerton web sites which triggered electronic notification of the survey availability to all subscribers which includes citizens and agencies. A press release was issued which included posting on social media and the County’s main webpage and widespread notification to all subscribers of the City's Federal Grants page. The survey was designed to solicit input on challenges and priorities related to affordable housing, economic development and community services and facilities. It included 49 different priorities to rank across six categories –public services, public facilities, rental housing needs, public improvements, homeowner housing needs, and economic development activities.

County Wide Results

Mental health services was the highest-ranking single priority – by a significant margin. Mental and general health services, and their respective facilities, were respondents’ top-ranked priority overall. Various affordable housing-related needs were the next highest-ranked priorities. Services generally ranked the highest, as a category, with senior, fair housing, homeless, disable persons, substance abuse, and transportation services all ranking highly, in addition to the overall highest-ranking mental and general health services. Public facilities was the next highest-ranking category, after services and affordable housing. High-ranking public facilities included health care, food bank, homeless shelter, childcare, and parks and recreation facilities. Homeowner housing needs was the next highest-ranking category, with the development of new, affordable homeowner housing ranking much higher than other priorities in the category, followed by down payment-assistance programs as another relatively popular priority. Public improvements generally ranked lower, although street and sidewalk improvements ranked highly, and

street lighting and parks ranked moderately. Lastly, most respondents agreed that most of the economic development activities were among their lowest priorities.

Results from City Zip codes.

Project types/needs are ranked overall and then by category. Services for homeless persons, mental health services, and health services were ranked as high needs. It is noted later in this plan that this high need is better addressed with funds outside of City CDBG/HOME funding. Bremerton's CDBG funding is primarily focused on capital improvement projects. In terms of capital priorities, preservation of existing affordable rental housing and development of new affordable rental housing were top needs. Facilities projects including streets/sidewalks, parks, and health care facilities are also highly ranked. Additional comments from citizens highlight the need for infrastructure and facilities improvements including public parks.

Overall the need for, affordable housing, street and sidewalk improvements, parks improvements, accessibility and safety and public infrastructure needs were particularly highlighted by the survey results. Economic Development needs were ranked lower overall than housing or public facilities/infrastructure needs.

Full survey results can be found at the Appendix and in [Kitsap County's Consolidated Plan](#).

Citizen Participation Outreach

Table 4– Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A community survey was launched on February 2025 and was open until the end of March. There were 610 respondents total 126 from Bremerton.	See Summary above.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.cognitoforms.com/KitsapCounty1/_20262030ConPlanCommunityNeedsSurvey
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A Legal Ad was published in the Kitsap Sun on May 1st, 2025 to announce a 15- day comment period for the 2026 City of Bremerton Policy Plan and 2026-2030 Consolidated Plan Priorities. Information and documents were posted to the City's Federal Grants page. Subscribers of the City of Bremerton news flash.	no comments	All comments were accepted.	https://www.bremertonwa.gov/198/Federal-Grants---CDBG

3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A Public Meeting to receive public testimony on the 2026 City of Bremerton CDBG/HOME Policy Plan and 2026-2030 Consolidated Plan Priorities was held on June 4, 2025, with the Bremerton City Council. This meeting was held in person and available online via Zoom.	1. Comments were made regarding past CDBG funded projects and expressed concern that funds were previously awarded to for profit development groups. Staff addressed comments during the meeting and clarified eligibility for prior economic development projects. 2. Comments were made encouraging funding for homeless services and further coordination with community groups. 3. A comment was made encouraging outreach beyond electronic methods to encourage folks to participate who do not own computers.	All comments were accepted.	https://bremerton.vod.castus.tv/vod/?video=a5565cfd-55e1-4e02-9b17-8c17fc2fbec8&nav=programs%2FBremerton%20City%20Council
4	Internet Outreach	Non targeted	Grant Applications for 2026 CDBG and HOME funds were made available online on June 17, 2025. All subscribers of the Kitsap County Coordinated Grant Application page and the City CDBG page were notified electronically.	NA	NA	Coordinated Grant Application Process

5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted	A Legal Ad was published on September 29, 2025 opening a 30-day public comment period on the 2026-2030 Consolidated Plan and Year 1 Action Plan. Documents were posted to the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton websites and electronic notification was sent to all subscribers.	Comment period runs through October 30th 2025	All comments will be accepted.	
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted	A Public Hearing to receive public testimony on the 2026-2030 Consolidated Plan and Year 1 Action Plan will be held on November 5th 2025 with the Bremerton City Council	Comments will be accepted	All comments will be accepted.	

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment, combines information gathered through consultations with providers, data available from HUD and the citizen participation process, to provide a story of the City's need for community development activity. Affordable housing, supportive housing, improvement and creation of vital public facilities a public services are areas in which the City will need to grow to meet the increasing demand. The Kitsap County Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment will include comprehensive information, data, and analysis related to County-wide affordable housing, special needs housing, homelessness and community development. There is an overwhelming need for more affordable housing units county-wide, and data presented in the County's larger plan will show that need.

The following section will address the City's non-housing needs, including public facilities, infrastructure, public services, and economic development projects.

The City in a joint community survey with Kitsap County received a total of 608 individual responses, with 152 of those from Bremerton zip codes. In addition to the preservation and creation of affordable housing units, survey results also showed a need and want for medical facilities and services, street and sidewalk improvements, and the need for parks and recreation facilities to meet the demand of Bremerton's growing population. Most of the census block groups in the City meet HUD requirements for low-moderate area projects, in that most areas of the City have a population which is more than 51% low-moderate income.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City's need for public facility improvements and infrastructure continues to grow as population and the need for services also increases. Nonprofit organizations and units of local government do not have the capacity or capital to address these types of improvements in their standard budget.

The City also has several community centers and homeless facilities serving homeless and special needs populations and these facilities are also in need of improvements and repairs. Additionally the need for City ADA accessible infrastructure including sidewalks, curb ramps, and City parks continues to be great.

How were these needs determined?

Kitsap County has an adopted Homeless and Crisis Housing response plan which provides a current assessment of resources and an action plan which addresses needs, gaps, core strategies, and action areas. Both were consulted in preparation of this Consolidated Plan. Needs were also determined using the joint community needs survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The vision for the City's public infrastructure improvements are focused on promoting, managing, and maintaining a safe, efficient and integrated multi-modal transportation and recreation which is consistent with the City's overall vision and adequately serves anticipated growth. As the City's population grows, so does the need for maintaining robust City services for the most vulnerable residents. While the City's CDBG entitlement for Public Services is very small, CDBG capital funds have the ability to assist non profit organizations with needed improvements to maintain and increase their level of service. The City's community survey highlighted needs in the following areas specifically:

ADA Improvements to Streets and Sidewalks:

The development of sidewalks, shared use paths, and overall pedestrian facilities occurred as each section of the City was constructed or reconstructed over the past 120 plus years. As portions of the City were annexed from the County. Those facilities often reflect the standards at the time they were constructed. As a result, there are many instances of facilities that do not meet current ADA standards. Such obstructions range from no sidewalks, to narrow sidewalks, to utility pole incursions, damaged sidewalks and ramps, fire hydrants and other street fixtures, signs, and traffic signals. Through its ADA Transition Plan the City of Bremerton is committed to addressing the large number of physical barriers to ADA access. An inventory was completed in 2016 and again in 2019. Conditions of curb ramps and sidewalks vary widely and the need for removal of these barriers to accessibility is still great.

Medical Facilities and Shelters:

A Johns Hopkins report from February 2024 states that “Individuals living in Kitsap County...experience significant barriers when seeking healthcare, including prohibitive costs, lengthy delays to see primary care providers, inadequate insurance coverage, and reductions in levels of services in high need subspecialty care.” The report details that Kitsap falls “below the state average for primary care providers, physician assistants, obstetrical-gynecological physicians (OB/GYNs), mental healthcare providers, dentists, and staffed inpatient hospital beds per 100,000 population.” The community survey also highlighted an increased need for mental health services and facilities for folks transitioning from medical care to supportive housing. The largest concentration of unsheltered homeless individuals live in Bremerton and the surrounding area. The need for emergency shelter beds, low barrier shelters, and permanent supportive housing remains high in Bremerton.

Parks and Recreation:

The community survey included several responses describing the need for “third spaces” especially for Bremerton’s families. Infrastructure improvements including sidewalks, streets, and curb ramps often make connections to schools, places of business and our City parks. In recent years efforts have been made to upgrade City parks to be more ADA accessible. Parks and facilities upgrades in low-income areas of Bremerton, especially improvements which remove barriers to ADA accessibility are a part of the City’s overall priority to improve public safety, accessibility, and mobility. A City survey [Parks-Recreation-and-Open-Space-Plan-PDF](#) done in 2019 showed that over 95% of respondents felt it was very important to fund improvements to existing parks and recreation facilities, and 88% and 87% respectively, said it was very important to improve maintenance/cleanliness and safety.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through the City's Comprehensive Planning process. Needs were evaluated and determined during the outreach and planning process for the Consolidated Plan, including input from a community survey.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Most public service organizations in Kitsap County are located within the City of Bremerton. These services include after school programs, shelters, job training programs, adult education classes, childcare providers etc. Programs often operating on very tight budgets and look to outside funding sources to help support their programs. Unfortunately, the City’s capacity to manage funding, reporting, and contracting for such programs is severely limited. The community survey results showed the top need overall in Bremerton to be the need for mental health services.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through the City's Comprehensive Planning process. Needs were evaluated and determined during the outreach and planning process for the Consolidated Plan, including input from a community survey.

Based on the needs analysis above, describe the State's needs in Colonias

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Bremerton has the largest inventory of aging housing in the County. In the City of Bremerton 77.3% of housing units were built before 1980 and 22% were built in 1939 or earlier. In the City of Bremerton rehabilitation of the aging housing stock is a high need. Over three-quarters of the housing units were built before 1980, nearly one-quarter before WWII. Many of these housing units are solidly built and are structurally sound but in need of energy efficiency improvements and upgrades to preserve them for the long term.

The older age of Bremerton's housing stock, with an associated increased cost for maintenance, has an impact on the conditions of housing particularly in comment deference of maintenance as homes approach obsolescence in today's market for homeowners. The City has historically carried a high rental to owner occupant rate approximately 60% of Bremerton residents rent to 42.5% buyers. Single family owner units are no longer available at relatively low prices and demand is high. The rental market is strong because of the transient nature of the community which creates an increased demand, especially for more modern or better kept buildings. Rents tend to increase even for poorer buildings, exacerbating the cost burden issue for low-income households. Landlords are often unable to make costly repairs to their rental units thereby creating unsafe and a lower quality of housing for some low-income households as well.

Older homes may also present health hazards due to their potential to contain lead-based paint and/or asbestos, and knob and tube electrical wiring. Many of these older housing units require some degree of work to bring them to current, acceptable building standards. Aging housing is also important in regards to renter-occupied units. When renters occupy older housing, housing quality and occupant safety concerns become more of an issue because many of the owners may not have much of an incentive to invest time and money into maintenance and improvements. Thus, over time rental units begin to deteriorate and suffer from deferred maintenance.

Geographic analysis shows that the concentration of older housing stock overlaps with a concentration of low to moderate income families. Areas which have a greater than 51% concentration of low and moderate income persons are located throughout the City but primarily in West Bremerton and some locations in East Bremerton. Housing units built before 1978, also concentrated primarily in these locations are more likely to contain lead-based paint and are more likely in need of major repair. Yet, these houses are occupied by families least likely to have the financial means to correct either potential lead hazards or to make all other needed repairs. The City's low/moderate Census Tracts are all in need of reinvestment through owner and rental housing rehabilitation.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

The City of Bremerton is 14,800 acres or approximately 23 square miles and is located at the geographic center of the Puget Sound Region. It is only 11 miles across the water from Seattle and just 33 miles northwest of Tacoma off State Hwy. 16. The Washington State Ferry System conveniently links downtown Bremerton to downtown Seattle, providing unobstructed automobile access, and a unique feature in comparison to other satellite cities around Seattle. State highways tie Bremerton and the Puget Sound Industrial Center-Bremerton (including the Bremerton National Airport), to Tacoma on the South and to the Hood Canal bridge on the north. Puget Sound's link to the Olympic Peninsula. Residents, visitors, and Bremerton-based businesses benefit from this unparalleled regional access as well as the City's favorable size for operations and management. In fact, Bremerton is the largest incorporated City in the West Sound, with a population of approximately 42,000 and has more jobs than the combined markets of Gig Harbor and Silverdale.

Bremerton is regionally significant due to the deep water port, home to a State ferry terminal, public marina and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard-the West Sound's largest employer. The City's major employers include the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and St. Michaels Medical Center, formally Harrison Medical Center. The subarea plan that the City has developed and related regulations and incentives will ensure a smooth transition for both Harrison and for the Bremerton Community in the short term, and economic revitalization in the longer term. Several projects and investments are currently underway in the area that will work together to increase the Center's economic development potential. The City has started a comprehensive study of the SR 303 (Warren/Wheaton) corridor. This study will identify transportation options that will improve livability and attract investment to the area along the corridor.

Based on the data provided, the City expects to focus CDBG funds on preserving and increasing affordable housing for low and very low income households and investing in low/moderate income neighborhoods as well as providing critical skills necessary for persons to maneuver through the workforce. These critical workforce development programs are important for our community to provide much needed economic opportunities. Many of the Housing and Urban Development tables have been prepopulated by HUD with a default data set based on the most recent comparable data available. The tables have been supplemented in some cases with alternative data sources and supporting information to provide the clearest and most current picture of the environment in the City of Bremerton where the data is available.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	109	4	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1924	1699	17	15	-2
Construction	866	424	8	4	-4
Education and Health Care Services	2497	4035	22	35	13
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	662	694	6	6	0
Information	275	199	2	2	0
Manufacturing	662	694	6	6	0
Other Services	528	463	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1034	986	9	9	0
Public Administration			0	0	0
Retail Trade	2037	1943	18	17	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	375	162	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	414	270	4	2	-2
Total	11383	11573	--	--	--

Table - Business Activity

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	17895
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	16795
Unemployment Rate	5.99
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.49
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.59

Table 5 - Labor Force

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	4240
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	740

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Service	2100
Sales and office	3530
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1485
Production, transportation and material moving	1000

Table 6 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	14185	70
30-59 Minutes	3964	20
60 or More Minutes	2061	10%
Total	20210	100%

Table 7 - Travel Time

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	505	105	680
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,910	295	1,540
Some college or Associate's degree	5,620	650	2,650
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,095	80	630

Table 8 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	65	145	140	175	120
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	395	190	210	430	135

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3200	2030	920	2220	1445
Some college, no degree	2335	2725	1715	2590	1660
Associate's degree	310	1380	665	995	555
Bachelor's degree	350	1990	925	1125	810
Graduate or professional degree	10	385	560	765	465

Table 9 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	22306
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30485
Some college or Associate's degree	36342
Bachelor's degree	103493
Graduate or professional degree	70369

Table 10 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: CPD Maps Report for Bremerton, WA

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The City's share of jobs in relation to its geographical size (30 square miles), in comparison with the County's size: 566 square miles, is representative of the City's status as a metropolitan area. Also what is not included in Table 45-Business Activity, is the large number of defense related jobs in Kitsap County. Information from Naval Base Kitsap, 2014 numbers for employment were:

- 14,758 military (active duty)
- 24,758 (civilian contract employees)

The civilian work force includes many professional and management workers employed at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Naval Submarine Base Bangor, and Naval Undersea Warfare Center.

Bremerton is included in the Kitsap County region covered by the Kitsap Economic Development Alliance (KEDA), a public/private nonprofit partnership focused on attracting and retaining businesses in the Kitsap region. Kitsap County ranks high in what KEDA calls essential economic development indicators. These indicators include educational attainment and skilled workforce; development of intellectual

property; per capital economic output; and median household incomes. The Department of Defense has contributed over \$4 billion to the Kitsap County Regional Economy.

Kitsap has the advantage of multi-modal access to wider business markets (Seattle, Tacoma) - close proximity to rail, deep water ports, airfields, and the interstate highway system with uncongested traffic areas.

Kitsap is a recognized leader in several key regional economic indicators; maritime; military; manufacturing; health care; technology; and tourism. Kitsap is also home to the most-dense concentration of engineering talent in the Seattle region. The major business industries are as follows:

- Public Administration
- Education and Health Care Services
- Retail Trade
- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Services

Federal work comprises a significant portion of the economic activity in the county. Naval Base Kitsap (civilian and military combined) employs 39,440 people followed by:

- St. Michael Medical Center 2,007 persons
- Central Kitsap School District 1,532 persons
- South Kitsap School District 1,372 persons
- Kitsap County 1,366 persons

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Many types of occupations at most levels are currently in demand in Kitsap County. These include [Business and Financial Operations Occupations](#) such as accountants and bookkeepers, Computer and IT Related occupations , K-12 educational occupations, all levels of Health Related occupations such as RN's and Technician, as well as most types and level of skilled trades such as Electricians, HVAC specialists and Plumbers.

Department of Defense Contractors continue to look for workers and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is currently seeking skilled workers.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The Harrison Medical Center was demolished in 2024 and its services moved to the newly constructed St. Michael's Medical Center in Silverdale. While this large medical facility and its expansion are certainly needed county wide, the move from Bremerton has changed a vital employment center of the City. In response, the City recreated the Harrison Heights Subarea Plan which provides a vision for the area's future use including housing and employment needs. The healthcare industry will continue to grow, requiring additional healthcare workers. This demand has not decreased over the past five years. Skilled trades continue to be in demand. Major employers in the City, report a lack of childcare as a major barrier to employee retention and recruitment, along with affordable housing.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The areas of demand in Bremerton are jobs which often require "hard skills" related to defense work, healthcare, and tech. Bremerton's downtown also relies on smaller businesses (retail, restaurants etc.) to bolster the economy.

Integrating the needs of the City's small and mid-size employers into workforce development will be critical to the growth and retention of these smaller companies. The City, the Chamber of Commerce, Neighborhood Business Associations, and KEDA, and their economic development partners maintain strong relationships with local industries to address their workforce issues, specifically how Bremerton's future workers are prepared for careers in advanced technology.

Retaining and recruiting talent to replace retiring workers is always a challenge and will continue to be for the next decade. Local groups and employers have initiated efforts to address workforce concerns in the community.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

- Olympic College (OC) launched the Corpsman/Medic to Practical Nurse Program in the Summer of 2024
- OC launched the two Phlebotomy programs in 2024 - 25 school year.
- OC is currently accepting applications for its Surgical Technologist program for the 2025-26 school year.
- OC is planning proposals for the following programs:
 - Radiologic Technology
 - Diagnostic Medical Sonography

- OC is planning proposals for the following new programs:
 - Dental Hygiene
 - Dental Assisting
 - Paramedic
 - Emergency Medical Technician
 - Respiratory Therapy
- Olympic College is part of Air Washington, a consortium of community and technical colleges providing aerospace workforce skills. Many of those skills cross over into other manufacturing scenarios.
- Olympic College has several certificate programs supporting technology: Applications Server; CIS Basic and CIS Core; Electronics; IT Project Management Essentials; Information Systems Security; Open Source Systems; Software Application Development; Technical Design – Web Client Side Development.
- Certificate offerings from Olympic College in skilled trades: Advanced Manufacturing Composites, Composites Manufacturing Technology; Manufacturing Technology; Welding Technology Proficiency and Welding Technology Specialization.
- Olympic also has certificate programs supporting professional services, business and retail.
- Olympic College recently added a Bachelor of Science in Information Systems.
- In collaboration with Western Washington University at Olympic College, the following degrees are available in Kitsap County: Business Administration Bachelor of Arts, Environmental Policy Bachelor of Arts, Environmental Science Bachelor of Science, Human Services Bachelor of Arts, and Elementary Teacher Education Bachelor of Arts and Certification.
- In partnership with Washington State University, Kitsap students can obtain a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from WSU.
- Many of the retired and separated military workforce remain in the area with a diverse and skilled training background.

Olympic College has a workforce development division which serves as an umbrella for a number of different services for diverse populations: Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents, Adult Education and GED Preparation, Basic Food Employment and Training, the Career Center, Cooperative Education and Internships, Technology Prep for high school students, English to Speakers of other languages, worker retraining and work first.

Kitsap Community Resources has a long standing business development course for entrepreneurs. This program has expanded in recent years to include a Spanish language course.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City of Bremerton is a member of Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC). PSRC is a regional organization which develops policies and coordinates decisions about regional growth, transportation, and economic development planning. The Central Puget Sound Economic Development District Board a board within PSRC is the governing board for the federally designed economic development district for King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap Counties. Its members include representatives from private business, local governments, tribes and trade organizations. The board is responsible for development and adoption of Amazing Place, the regions Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. This is a data driven regional economic strategy that identifies leading sectors and the ways the region intends to sustain economic development.

The strategy has three big goals: open economic opportunities to everyone; compete globally; and sustain a high quality of life. Each of these goals is supported by specific strategies and initiatives to sustain and grow jobs throughout the region, for all residents. Kitsap is also part of the Olympic Consortium and Kitsap Economic Development Alliance is engaged in planning for economic growth in Kitsap County.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The City does not have a concentration of households with multiple housing problems geographically however the City does have a large number of renters who are living in rental units which have multiple housing problems. These households have housing problems such as substandard housing quarters, high rental costs, multiple family members per dwelling unit, or landlords unwilling to fix errors needed in the homes which can cause a hazard such as leaking roof, mold, or other scenarios. These households often reach out to Code Enforcement to look for assistance in requiring the landlord to make these repairs. The City does attempt in some situations to assist with its Weatherization and Minor Home Repair program, but this program does not work in every scenario. Concentration is only defined by the high percentage of renters at 60% and a subset of those renters, around 20% are those who are experiencing these housing problems.

Another primary housing problem which affects City residents is housing cost burden. Concentration would be defined as a Block Group or Groups where multiple housing problems exist and are 10% above the overall number for the City. Almost all the block groups in the City where low-income households are experiencing severe cost burden and substandard housing units. This issue is fairly broadly distributed throughout the City and there is not one area where it is concentrated.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The City of Bremerton has an ethnically diverse community a large majority of these minorities are from Guatemala or Mexico. There is no real area concentration of these households however a large number of these households are below the Federal poverty level.

An area is considered to have a concentration of minority persons if the percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group in a Block Group or Groups is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the MSA. There are no block groups with a racial or ethnic minority concentration.

To determine if a concentration of low-income households exists, block groups that meet HUD's definition of Low-Mod area are used. Low-mod areas are block groups that are primarily residential where at least 51% of the residents are low-and moderate-income persons (have incomes below 80% of the Area Median Income). All but one Block Group in the City meet the Low-Mod definition.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

Areas with a concentration of low-income households within the City have "affordable housing" when compared to other areas in Kitsap County. These areas are attracting first-time homebuyers and renters looking for affordable options. However, more increasingly there is low supply and significant competition for these units. The City has attracted investors who are looking to purchase homes for a smaller cost, renovate them, and sell them for a higher cost.

This makes competition difficult for first time homebuyers, or programs such as Community Frameworks who are looking to do the same thing, but sell the home to an income qualified home buyer.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The City, as an older City has many community assets in these low income neighborhoods. The City's park system which has many wonderful amenities available to its residents, as well as access to the waterfront, improved sidewalks and curb ramps, access to services and transit, a great school district, and many community partners who know the community and its needs well.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Housing affordability is a significant difficulty for our community. Housing prices in the area have spiked while incomes remain about the same, leading to many families opting to share tightened spaces in houses and apartments rather than allow their neighbors to become homeless. Opportunities for more housing assistance, partnerships with immigrant assistance organizations, and participation in planning and community groups. Additionally, the City's Low-Mod areas will benefit from investment of CDBG Capital funds for both public facilities and infrastructure projects.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

FCC maps of Washington State for 2017 indicate that 100% of the population have access to broadband services at or above 25 Megabits per second (Mbps), although this does not match up with the actual experiences of many residents. A substantial number of Washingtonians experience speeds below the federal and state broadband standard of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload.

Broadband wiring and connections exist in all areas of the City of Bremerton. Low-income households living in multi-family rental housing have access, but affordability may be a barrier. The monthly subscription cost for connection to broadband may go beyond what some low-income households can afford. Low-income households living in single-family housing will most likely have access if located in an urban area or rural area or existing homes with service. Low-income households living in single family homes in some rural areas have very limited to no broadband connection. The number of people with no broadband connection is unknown.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

When measuring the digital divide in Washington, the affordability and availability of public broadband must be taken into account. With this in mind, there are a total of 242 providers in the state. Although this is the case, there are 338,000 people in the state without access to a wired connection capable of 25 Mbps download speeds. It should also be noted that there are 529,000 people who currently only have access to one provider, making it impossible for them to switch. Another 103,000 people in Washington have no wired internet provider at all where they live. There are several providers of broadband in Kitsap County. There are several providers of broadband in Kitsap County. All urban areas feature several choices of service providers. Comcast, Century Link, Astound, Xfinity, ViaSat and HughesNet are the most common providers. In unincorporated areas of the county, KPUD provides an increasingly popular community-owned option as well. KPUD strives to eliminate more underserved areas each year. When it comes to broadband speeds, 94.6% of Washingtonians have access to wired broadband 25 Mbps or faster, while 92.8% have access to broadband 100 Mbps or faster. On the other hand, only 25.8% of Washingtonians have access to 1-gigabit broadband. The government of Washington is working to improve its broadband infrastructure. The Community Economic Revitalization Board has been actively trying to improve local economic development in communities. The Washington State Broadband Project has been awarded over \$7 million in federal grants since the year 2011 for the Washington State Initiative. An additional \$166 million was awarded to broadband initiatives to further connections throughout the state.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The City of Bremerton, as a component of Kitsap County has an adopted Hazard Mitigation Plan that was prepared by Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management and last updated in 2024. This plan identifies winter storms, flooding, and earthquakes as the most common hazards historically. Flooding is the most common hazard occurring in the City of Bremerton. Heavy, prolonged rain in the fall, winter, or spring months often results in saturated ground and high stream flows. Due to ground saturation, some City of Bremerton businesses and homes located in low-lying areas, particularly around Dyes and Sinclair inlets could flood during prolonged periods of rain. Wind-driven tidal flooding is also possible along inland waters. Flooding does occur to some extent in particular areas of the City annually, especially in floodplain zones of streams. Evergreen Rotary Park is occasionally faced with flooding due to rising waters but additional due to poor storm water drainage. Beaches, particularly along the shoreline, are often affected by flood tides compounded by heavy rainfall and high tides. More than any other natural hazard, flooding represents the single biggest repetitive event that has a damaging effect to City property and resources. The City does have a few urban streams which are subject to flooding annually due to drainage overload during large or intense storm events. The City is also home to the Gorst Watershed and Casad dam which Casad Dam is located approximately 10 miles from downtown Bremerton in a protected watershed. The dam is a concrete arch structure completed in 1957. It is owned and operated by the City of Bremerton to impound the Union River for the city's drinking water supply. Downstream of Casad Dam is McKenna Falls, which provides a natural barrier to migratory fish. The city provides an environmental benefit by protecting water quality and ensuring downstream fish flows. When full, the Union River Reservoir holds over a billion gallons of water and supplies about 60% of the city's drinking water during years with normal precipitation. Casad Dam is one of Bremerton's most remarkable and valuable investments. Storms have caused major damage to portions of the City in the past particularly when accompanied by high winds. The main effects of local storms include disruption of electrical power, accidents and transportation problems, flooding and landslides and damage to buildings. Climate change could negatively affect the City if it causes more frequent and severe storms and if there is a rise in sea level. Fires, on a minimal scale have also adversely affected the City with residents restricted from going outside and participating in activities due to poor air quality.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

While the City does not have locations of the City with high concentrations of low/moderate income housing, and the majority of affordable housing is not located along the shoreline, so the risk of storm surge is low. However, the City is home to PSNS, which houses a large number of workers and contains barracks for housing which is located right on the water.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Bremerton's Five-Year Strategic Plan outlines the ways Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will be used to address community needs in the City. The City's information regarding the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds will be detailed in the Kitsap County Consortium Plan as Kitsap County Serves as the Participating Jurisdiction and thus is responsible for implementation of HOME funds. Because CDBG funds are very limited, the City has made a concerted effort to target the funds to specific priorities as necessary but makes sure to not target in a way to make it difficult to expend funds in a timely manner. This plan includes objectives and proposed accomplishments and outcomes. The projects funded each year, and included in the Action Plan, must address the priorities of the Strategic Plan. The outcomes are based on the funding we estimate to be available for the five-year period. Funding for HUD is determined by Congress annually and the allocation of CDBG and HOME funds is based on a formula. If funding changes during the five-year period Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton may amend the output goals accordingly. The overall goal of the CDBG and HOME programs are to provide decent housing, suitable living environments and economic opportunities. Evaluation and analysis of the needs in our community have resulted in a decision to focus on several areas:

Affordable Housing - Housing supply and affordability continues to be a major problem countywide. New construction of rental units for low-income households, especially supportive housing for special needs populations is needed. Preservation of existing income-restricted rental units is also a high priority. Homebuyer assistance is also needed to enable low/moderate income households to step into homeownership but will not be considered a high priority for City of Bremerton funding. New construction of homeownership housing will also not be a high priority for the City at this time but still remains eligible.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure-The City of Bremerton will fund community development needs such as parks, shelters, community centers, transportation facilities, infrastructure projects and public facilities. The City will place higher priority on public facilities and infrastructure projects linked to affordable housing, provision of high priority public services, or projects located in HUD designated Low-Mod Areas.

Economic Development-Expanding economic opportunities for lower income residents is a medium priority, including programs which provide assistance or training to micro-enterprises.

Reducing homelessness is an overall high priority for Bremerton as a City. Projects addressing homelessness are eligible for funding from local Housing and Homeless Grant Program and Affordable Housing Grant Program funds among other State and Federal funds. CDBG funds are limited and

therefore prioritized for other housing and community development needs of low-income households and communities. High priority housing and public facilities projects serving homeless populations may be considered for CDBG funding if the project addresses strategies outlined in the Kitsap Homeless Crisis Response and Housing Plan-2019 Update and the project is a high priority for the County.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

The City will not be targeting its funds in a geographic area in this Consolidated Plan cycle. When carrying out LMA projects, the City will ensure that the service area is within a Low/Mod area.

The City will anticipate receiving 39% of Kitsap County HOME funds to carry out projects within the City limits.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 11 – Priority Needs Summary

Name	Population	Geographic Areas	Priority Level	Associated Goals
Affordable Housing	veterans Individuals Moderate Unaccompanied Youth Public Housing Residents Low Chronic Homelessness Elderly Families with Children Extremely Low Persons with HIV/AIDS Frail Elderly Chronic Substance Abuse Mentally Ill Families with Children Large Families Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence		High	Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing
Public Facilities	Non-housing Community Development		High	Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure
Economic Development	Extremely Low Non-housing Community Development Moderate Low		High	Increase Economic Opportunity
Public Services	Moderate Non-housing Community		Low	

	Development Mentally Ill Elderly veterans Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Chronic Substance Abuse Large Families Extremely Low Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with HIV/AIDS Low Public Housing Residents Families with Children Individuals Unaccompanied Youth			
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Narrative (Optional)

These priority needs have been determined from the needs assessment, market analysis and community input and will be addressed annually by the Bremerton City Council.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The City as an entitlement community receives a direct allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from HUD. The City of Bremerton along with Kitsap County together form a consortium for HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds from HUD. The City as its own entitlement community receives a direct allocation of CDBG funds from HUD and is responsible for administration of our own funds. The amounts included below are estimated and based on the FY 2025 formula allocation. Amounts over the previous 5-year period varied from year to year and averaged about \$400,000 for CDBG and \$180,000 for HOME. Actual amounts depend on Congressional appropriations each year.

Program income is generated from loans made with CDBG and HOME funds. All Program Income is returned to the City and is then re-allocated to projects and included in the annual Action Plan. The amount varies from year to year and is estimated for years 2-5 in the table below.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	300000	5000	130409	435409	915000	The first year of the Con Plan will have prior year resources, rolling funds are not anticipated for the remainder of the Con Plan for years 2, 3, and 4.

Table 12 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The City annually looks for projects which leverage other resources and expand the scope of work which can be done in the City. These Federal funds leverage private, state and local funds. While the City does not often fund large scale Capital projects but occasionally when they do it often is a small component of the agencies overall budget, but a critical component because it shows a commitment of local support and something that project sponsors use to demonstrate to other funders local support for the project. At the time of project application, all applicants for CDBG funds must submit a Sources of Funding form to indicate what other funding is expected to be used for the project. This information is updated when a written agreement is executed.

The City also contributes funding from its General fund to fund important projects in our community such as Weatherization and Minor Home Repair and Rental Assistance.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City does not have publically owned land within the jurisdiction that will be used to address needs in the Consolidated Plan

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Bremerton Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Kitsap Mental Health Services	Regional organization	Non-homeless special needs Rental	Jurisdiction
KITSAP COMMUNITY RESOURCES	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental	Jurisdiction
City of Bremerton Department of Community Development	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 13 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Bremerton is the hub of most service organizations in the County. There is a wide variety of non-profit and government agencies working together to address our community's needs. The City is a participating agency in the Continuum of Care Coalition (Housing and Homelessness Coalition) with over 40 participating organizations. These organizations include government, and non-profit sectors, foundations and the faith-based community. Kitsap County has fully implemented HMIS and conducts an annual Point in Time Count. The Homeless Housing Plan was updated in 2019, and work is underway with community partners to implement action steps detailed in the plan. Kitsap County also implemented the 1/10th of 1% tax for mental and behavioral health. This funding is allocated through an annual grant process to government and non-profit organizations implementing programs serving individuals and families impacted by mental and behavioral health issues.

Through an online coordinated application process each year the City's HOME funds along with Homeless Housing Grant Funds and Affordable Housing Grant funds are awarded. The City conducts its own process for CDBG funds.

The City of Bremerton, like many other locations in the Country are experiencing an affordable housing crisis. There is a significant and growing need for development of new affordable housing units. The City is experiencing many constraints including:

- Limited number of organizations, including CHDO's with the capacity to successfully develop new units at scale in the City;
- Insufficient amount of low-cost capital to build rent-restricted housing;
- Availability of land and restrictive regulations which put pressure on development costs;

- Rising construction material and labor costs; and
- Market feasibility-for development to occur, rents and prices need to be high enough to offset the costs of land, construction and development.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X	x	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 14 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The City of Bremerton, as the largest City in Kitsap County, has the largest number of service providers. The City's service providers participate in Kitsap Connect which had the goal of helping severely vulnerable residents reduce their reliance on costly emergency services which saves money, public resources and ultimately people's lives. Throughout the years of participating in Kitsap Connect clients have taken fewer trips to the emergency room and spent less time in the hospital. There has also been a marked reduction in arrests and nights in jail. People are better connected with primary medical care, mental health services and treatment programs. Many of those once sleeping in shelter or on the streets have found a place and remain in stable housing.

Kitsap Community Resources through the Housing Solutions Center has navigators who work directly with clients who are needing assistance in navigating the systems of resources in the community. These navigators are able to provide a one stop 'shop' for people needing assistance, so they do not have to go to many different locations to get assistance.

The City and County also partners with Bremerton Housing Authority and their Housing Navigator position. Funding for this position was provided through HOME-ARP funds.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The strength of the Kitsap homeless crisis response system is both from the experienced service providers and in the leadership from elected officials and social service providers throughout the Kitsap Housing and Homelessness Coalition. Kitsap's coordinated entry system, the Housing Solutions Center, is recognized as one of the best programs of its kind in the state. Other strengths include accurate data collection through the Kitsap Homeless Management Information System and data sharing between organizations, with periodic analysis and reports being generated.

Despite great improvements in provision of housing and services to people experiencing homelessness, and improved capacity over the last 10 years, specific barriers and gaps to our community's capacity to assist all people who are experiencing homelessness to be identified. These barriers and gaps are the underlying causes of Kitsap's inability to meet the needs of all homeless residents at this time. They include:

- Insufficient funding
- Increased demand
- Limited capacity-both in housing stock and services, and in providers' ability to expand service provision.

The following needs and gaps in homeless housing and resources have been identified:

- Create additional units of emergency shelter for single men, men with children, couples and large families;
- Implement discharge planning and increase housing and services for homeless individuals entering the community from jails, correctional facilities, foster care, hospitals, and mental institutions, and who are chronically unsheltered;
- Encourage development of more affordable housing;
- Add low-barrier shelter and supportive housing units;
- Low barrier shelter beds (for chronically unsheltered individuals);
- Additional units of Permanent Supportive Housing;
- Coordination of case management both between homeless providers and among other systems of care;
- Cross-sector leadership;
- Citizen outreach and communication.

The 2019 Kitsap Homeless Crisis Response and Housing Plan includes additional details about the needs and gaps in the current homeless response system.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The 2019 Kitsap Homeless Crisis Response and Housing Plan includes a strategic plan, comprising five goals with supporting strategies and action steps. Indicators of success are included for each goal.

The overall goal of the Plan is to work together as a community to make homelessness a rare, brief, and one-time occurrence in Kitsap County through an efficient and effective homeless response system.

1. Make homelessness rare (prevention strategies)
2. Make homelessness brief (Crisis response strategies)
3. Make homelessness one-time (ensure long-term housing stability strategies)
4. Continuously improve the homeless response system (increase capacity and efficiency strategies)
5. Expand community engagement (leadership, planning and communication strategies)

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Table 15 – Goals Summary

Goal	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding		
<p>Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing</p>	<p>Affordable Housing</p>		<p>Affordable Housing</p>	<p>CDBG :</p>	<p>\$250,000</p>	
	<p>Start Year: 2026</p>	<p>End Year: 2030</p>	<p>Outcome: Affordability</p>	<p>Objective: Create suitable living environments</p>		
	<p>Description:</p> <p>Preserving and increasing affordable housing units through rehabilitation of existing units, supporting new construction through acquisition or site improvements.</p>					
	<p>Goal Outcome Indicator</p>			<p>Quantity</p>	<p>UoM</p>	
	<p>Rental units rehabilitated</p>			<p>10</p>	<p>Household Housing Unit</p>	
<p>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated</p>			<p>10</p>	<p>Household Housing Unit</p>		
<p>Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers</p>			<p>10</p>	<p>Households Assisted</p>		
<p>Housing for Homeless added</p>			<p>20</p>	<p>Household Housing Unit</p>		

Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG :	\$500,000
	Start Year: 2026	End Year: 2030	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Create suitable living environments	
	Description: Provide upgrades to public facilities and infrastructure to improve accessibility/availability. Projects can include improvements to City parks, sidewalks and streets, and community centers. Public facilities upgrades to also includes improvements to homeless shelters, DV shelters, and facilities for special needs populations.				
	Goal Outcome Indicator				Quantity
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit				50,000	Persons Assisted
Increase Economic Opportunity	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG :	\$250,000
	Start Year: 2026	End Year: 2030	Outcome: Availability/accessibility	Objective: Create economic opportunities	

	Description:		
	Increase economic opportunity through programs which support and educate low-mod income entrepreneurs/small business owners.		
	Goal Outcome Indicator	Quantity	UoM
	Businesses assisted	50	Businesses Assisted

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Details are included in the Kitsap County Consolidated Plan: Over the five-year plan period HOME funds will be used to fund affordable housing projects for households below 80% AMI. The HOME Consortium, which includes Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton, has a goal of providing households with incomes between 60%-80% AMI down-payment assistance to acquire 25 homes. Additionally, the Consortium plans to fund the creation of 40 new units of rental housing serving households at or below 60% AMI.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

All housing funded with CDBG constructed before 1978 must comply with lead-based paint regulations at 24 CFR Part 35. The purpose of the regulation is to identify and address lead-based paint hazards before children are exposed to lead. All housing projects are required to complete the Lead Safe Housing Requirements Screening Worksheet. The worksheet is used to determine if the project is Exempt or if additional follow-up is required. The City of Bremerton has specific policies and procedures in place for lead disclosure, lead evaluation, and assessment and lead safe work practices.

The potential for lead is also evaluated during the environmental review of projects funded with CDBG, including non-housing projects. Projects where lead is suspected are required to have a risk assessment performed and a written report with recommendations for action completed. The City also funds weatherization and minor home repair program and within the uses of these funds there is an incentive to assess lead-based paint hazard risks and abate as needed. Anyone who moves into a home funded all or in part by federal dollars, or who is certified for Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance is provided with the lead hazard information pamphlet prescribed by HUD. Properties housing tenants assisted by the Housing Choice Voucher program, and Shelter Plus Care units are inspected annually, and the inspection checklist includes a visual assessment for signs of lead-based paint.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?:

The extent of lead poisoning is not exactly known, since not all children are tested. For the time period 2019-2023 there were approximately 88,039 children under the age of 72 months in Kitsap County. Of those, 3,080 were tested for lead and 28 had elevated blood lead levels. Due to low lead testing rates in Washington (3-7%), and varying testing practices from health care providers, the results reported may over- or underestimate the true rate of childhood lead poisoning.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?:

The City of Bremerton has policies and procedures that follow Lead Safe Housing Rules. All housing funded with CDBG and HOME funds must follow these requirements. Kitsap Community Resource's Weatherization and Minor Home Repair program are trained in lead safe work practices. KCR has certified lead inspector/risk assessors, and they test all pre 1978 homes with an XRF lead machine.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Although the City doesn't have a specific and stated anti-poverty strategy for reducing the number of poverty-level families, the City through its various departments, the Mayor's office, the City Council, the faith-based community, local business and other governmental entities work together to address poverty in the community. Throughout the City there are a number of programs which serve low-income individuals and families. Some programs are targeted to specific populations such as the elderly, disabled, veterans, homeless, etc. In addition to these programs, services and initiatives the City has a number of programs aimed at helping students finish high school and engage in post-secondary education through Olympic College or through workplace apprentice programs.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City will continue to use its funds to improve the local community. Through increasing affordable housing, or microenterprise assistance programs, or infrastructure development and programs which create jobs. CDBG will also be used for high priority facility and infrastructure needs for low-income households and neighborhoods. The City's HOME funding will be used to create and preserve affordable housing to promote housing stability so families can work towards improving their incomes and escape poverty.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Monitoring eligibility, performance, compliance, regulations and accomplishments, as well as tracking financial data are the primary responsibilities of the lead agency, the City of Bremerton Community Development Block Grant Program. The County is the leading agency for the implementation of the City's HOME funds. The City has established clear policies and procedures governing the oversight and monitoring of all organizations that receive funds.

Each organization must sign a written agreement with the City which outlines roles and obligations of the City and contract agency and lays out the framework for the monitoring requirements. All contracts contain timelines and a scope of work to promote timeliness of expenditures and compliance with specific goals and requirements. The CDBG administrator is responsible for clearly conveying the requirements described in the agreement to the contract agency. Throughout the year, organizations are responsible for submitting quarterly performance reports, and each request for reimbursement must be accompanied by appropriate back-up documentation. Questions of capacity and expertise are reviewed through this process, and supported where necessary by technical assistance, resource referral, or guidance. Information collected throughout the year is used to provide direction for on-site monitoring at least once a year. Quarterly reports are used to determine funding eligibility and timeliness of expenditures. During the program year, each organization with an open contract will undergo a full audit of project and program records related to grant performance and fiscal accountability by the City of Bremerton Community Block Grant Administrator. The purpose of the review is to assess performance against the agreement, and to verify all federal, state, and local regulations are satisfied. Where required, monitoring for capital projects in a period of affordability is also performed on site. Housing Inspections are performed consistent with HUD requirements by qualified inspectors and reviewed or completed by the Block Grant Administrator. Each on-site monitoring follows specific timeline for completing tasks, are written to each contract organization. Organizations are monitored in a timely manner for compliance with these written requests and given assistance or guidance where necessary

Appendix

Community Survey Results

TOTAL

Public Service Needs	8486	73%	11550
Mental Health Services	638	83%	770
Health (Medical / Dental) Services	621	81%	770
Fair Housing Services	585	76%	770
Services for Homeless Persons	583	76%	770
Services for Persons with Disabilities	575	75%	770
Substance Abuse Services	572	74%	770
Transportation Services	570	74%	770
Senior Services	564	73%	770
Services for Abused and Neglected Children	561	73%	770
Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	560	73%	770
Food Assistance	559	73%	770
Youth Services	555	72%	770
Crime Awareness / Prevention	547	71%	770
Child Care Services	527	68%	770
Employment Training	469	61%	770

Public Facilities	5483	71%	7700
Health Care Facilities (Including Dental)	601	78%	770
Parks and Recreation Facilities	575	75%	770
Food Bank	573	74%	770
Homeless Shelter	570	74%	770
Child Care Centers	553	72%	770
Youth Center	546	71%	770
Disabled Access to Public Facilities	533	69%	770
Community Center	532	69%	770
Senior Center	517	67%	770
Service Center	483	63%	770

Rental Housing Needs	3281	71%	4620
Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing	619	80%	770
Develop new Affordable Housing	601	78%	770
Rehabilitation of Existing Affordable Housing	598	78%	770
Weatherization & Energy Efficiency Improvements	555	72%	770
Modification of Units for Persons with Disabilities	502	65%	770
Lead Based Paint Screening / Abatement	406	53%	770

Public Improvements	4278	69%	6160
Street and Sidewalk Improvements	612	79%	770
Street Lighting	558	72%	770
Parks	556	72%	770
Accessibility / Safety for Disabled Persons	540	70%	770
Slum / Blight Removal	534	69%	770
Water / Sewer Improvements	532	69%	770
Parking Improvements	473	61%	770
Beautification / Enhanced Public Space	473	61%	770

Homeowner Housing Needs	3166	69%	4620
Develop new Affordable Housing	593	77%	770
Home Purchase / Down Payment Assistance	564	73%	770
Home Repair and Rehabilitation	549	71%	770
Weatherization & Energy Efficiency Improvements	531	69%	770
Modification of Units for Persons with Disabilities	519	67%	770
Lead Based Paint Screening / Abatement	410	53%	770

Economic Development Activities	1877	61%	3080
Rehabilitation of Commercial / Industrial Buildings	531	69%	770
Microenterprise Assistance	460	60%	770
Direct Financial Assistance to Businesses	454	59%	770
Technical Assistance to for Profit Businesses	432	56%	770

Mental Health Services	638
Health (Medical / Dental) Services	621
Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing	619
Street and Sidewalk Improvements	612
Health Care Facilities (Including Dental)	601
Develop new Affordable Housing	601
Rehabilitation of Existing Affordable Housing	598
Develop new Affordable Housing	593
Fair Housing Services	585
Services for Homeless Persons	583
Services for Persons with Disabilities	575
Parks and Recreation Facilities	575
Food Bank	573
Substance Abuse Services	572
Transportation Services	570
Homeless Shelter	570
Senior Services	564
Home Purchase / Down Payment Assistance	564
Services for Abused and Neglected Children	561
Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	560
Food Assistance	559
Street Lighting	558
Parks	556
Youth Services	555
Weatherization & Energy Efficiency Improvements	555
Child Care Centers	553
Home Repair and Rehabilitation	549
Crime Awareness / Prevention	547
Youth Center	546
Accessibility / Safety for Disabled Persons	540
Slum / Blight Removal	534
Disabled Access to Public Facilities	533
Community Center	532
Water / Sewer Improvements	532
Weatherization & Energy Efficiency Improvements	531
Rehabilitation of Commercial / Industrial Buildings	531
Child Care Services	527
Modification of Units for Persons with Disabilities	519
Senior Center	517
Modification of Units for Persons with Disabilities	502
Service Center	483
Parking Improvements	473
Beautification / Enhanced Public Space	473
Employment Training	469
Microenterprise Assistance	460
Direct Financial Assistance to Businesses	454
Technical Assistance to for Profit Businesses	432
Lead Based Paint Screening / Abatement	410
Lead Based Paint Screening / Abatement	406

Survey Comments - Bremerton

Is there anything else about Community Needs you'd like to share?

PLEASE FOR THE LOVE OF GET RID OF THE 800 BILLION PARKING LOTS AND JUST BUILD A PARKING GARAGE THAT THE COMMUTERS CAN USE. CHARGE A NOMINAL FEE PER DAY TO USE. WE DO NOT NEED 800,000 PARKING LOTS.

Needs to be place for people to have tents if there is no place to keep people every hour of the dAy

We need more services & funds dedicated or allocated to our drug addiction pandemic that is prevalent in the US as a whole, in each state & definitely in Kitsap County. We don't have enough facilities & professionals to help in this dire time of need. There needs to be more Detox facilities & rehab centers. If we payed more attention to this, we would have so much more clarification & direction for the homelessness that is growing in this county. I have also heard that Seattle Law Enforcement has been giving homeless citizens free ferry tickets to go "visit" Bremerton since it is free to

Parking is a disaster and safety in the downtown area. Also, affordable housing does not mean renting to start at \$1700/month or buying at over \$350k.

Speed limits are unrealistic. Not every road should be at a school zone speed.

Community liasons to bridge the gap between individual needs and services available

Rent caps MUST be a central focus and priority. There is no reason that someone making \$25 an hour shouldn't be able to afford a small 1 bedroom apartment and sustain themselves (meaning be able to save some money every month while also affording all other bills) with a sense of dignity.

Finding the right balance between use-based zoning and density-based zoning is crucial at this time. Achieving sustainable urban development depends on striking a balance between density and land use regulations. A combined approach, incorporating aspects of both zoning methods, can prove effective. Encouraging mixed-use development in higher-density areas allows for a dynamic mix of housing, commercial, and recreational spaces, which enhances walkability and minimizes the need for lengthy commutes. Meanwhile, use-based zoning remains valuable in maintaining proper separation between incompatible land uses, such as residential and industrial areas. Housing, food, and medical/dental care are the top priorities as they represent fundamental human needs. However, it is also essential to address the full spectrum of housing solutions, ranging from homelessness to homeownership. By doing so, we can create pathways that not only provide stability but also help individuals build generational wealth, which has been shown to play a key role in fostering sustainable local economies. Down payment assistance (DPA) is a great tool to use to create affordable homeownership opportunities, because it provides entrance to homeownership with dignity and with a highly efficient/effective use of public resources. Homebuyers assisted with DPA are "anonymous", without the stigma of receiving "assistance." The DPA can be used to purchase homes from market sellers, or through community housing programs. DPA is eventually repaid with interest and used in perpetuity to create affordable homeownership opportunities, while creating affordability for buyers by reducing monthly housing costs. It is an extremely "soft" form of public subsidy since those using DPA must still qualify for first mortgages for the bulk of their purchase price and eventually pay back the dpa with interest. Really all they are getting is the ability to defer payment on a portion of their financing, and to access a below-market interest rate. This small hand up makes a huge difference in someone's quest to become a wealth-building homeowner.

There is a need for new construction of affordable housing for homeownership. If cities within Kitsap County or Kitsap County itself has free or discounted land to offer, it should make that known to area affordable housing organizations,

Just that really many of the core issues that make downtown challenging there are already laws on the books to solve, they just aren't being enforced. Not sure if it's a resourcing issue with BPD or culture or leadership or something else. Downtown in awesome we need to keep investing in it, make it a destination. Has a great comedy, music, karaoke and gaming scene that punches above its weight. But there are websites for "what to do in Seattle" that say to take the ferry to Bainbridge but leave out Bremerton [because of the homeless and filth].

Get the street people off the streets. Drug and alcohol centers

lower crime
I believe there are many rental units and possibly old homes that have issues with buildup of minerals or degradation of old pipes. This causes issues with potable water quality and is just generally gross. I think this may be solved by imposing standards on landlords for living conditions. These standards could include things like proper egress (windows not painted shut), mold/pest tests and remediation, air quality tests, etc.
the Navy needs to step up and provide dedicated funding to Bremerton. They pay no property tax yet demand affordable housing for servicemembers, transportation upgrades paid by the poorest city in Kitsap County
Facilities that offer drop in enrichment activities for children in the evenings/weekends so parents can take a break and reset their brains for an hour or so.
Lighting. and stop signs
Affordable housing and down payment assistance is a huge need to keep Bremerton residents here and not priced out.
Better sidewalks along Trenton road near Mountain View Middle School so that kids can safely distance themselves from traffic
Encourage developers to stop making so many new apartments, which are robbing us of the beauty that Bremerton has.
Permits need to be easier to get
Help seniors with their utilities and housing.
I'm upset that companies/city gov. are building "affordable" homes into crammed spaces, only to find that these houses are just as expensive as the houses that currently exist. These homes don't have the current residents in mind who struggle to find affordable housing, but cater to bring in people from out of state. I'd rather see old dilapidated houses/buildings be torn down and remade than developing and cutting down forested areas.
As a working family, with hopes in buying a home someday- Affordable housing and childcare are at the top of my list for community needs
sidewalks and crosswalks in Bremerton The lack of safe walking is forcing people to do unsafe things like running across 303 into traffic because there are no crosswalks. I'm thinking of the whole area near Walmart where people are forced to walk along the edge of the road and the crosswalks are very far apart . There are many places that it is unsafe to cross streets because there are no stop signs or crosswalks and often you can't even see the oncoming traffic For example the intersection of Callahan and Wheaton has no stop sign for Wheaton and no crosswalk and you can't see what's coming around the corner on Wheaton and traffic goes very fast so there is no way to cross Wheaton safely
More senior neighborhoods to buy houses not just lease
Na
Transparancy
Make renting costs minimal. We should not be lining the pockets of millionaire CEOs. Make housing affordable, families should be able to buy a house.
Remove the homeless and their cars
Cleaning up the homeless encampments and fighting shoplifting by the homeless needs to be top priority.
Expand the sewer to ilahee in Bremerton. Stop cutting down the street trees it goes against the development plan. Get full ferry service restored to Bremerton. Add more vanpool vehicles

More trees in Bremerton. They cool the city, calm traffic and help the environment. We also need safer streets with fully protected lanes for biking/wheels.
We really need our entire city/community areas to be accessible to all. Making walkable streets and improvements in all areas would help us as well
Our bipoc communities deserve as much funding as the ones where wealthy white people live.
With all of the new housing being built, I don't see any commensurate improvements in roads and traffic flow. There are going to be MANY more cars on the roads all over the County, especially in Bremerton and Silverdale. Where are the road enhancements to handle all of the additional vehicles? You can't increase the population of people and cars without considering the current capacity of the roads.
While Kitsap Transit does a great job, improvements can be made, especially weekend services. Those who do not work a 9-5 weekday schedule are typically even more dependent in public transit.
Without adequate community based health care and basic community security (police response and crime prevention) individuals suffer in ways that undermine the economic security of the entire county
Looks like the City needs to stay in their own lane and others deal with most of these "needs". The homeowners here need a break from the horrific property taxes, not to mention ALL the other taxes thrown at us every single time someone dreams up a new "program".
Our youth have little to do with skate land gone and one bowling alley left. At least bring more inexpensive things for kids and teens to enjoy and skating was fun for 3 generations so it would be ideal
Services should be coordinated and data is shared between services. Success should be defined and over site by elected officials should be established.
Greater law enforcement presence
We have a desperate need for expanded transit. Transit to communities to the north Abner south is abysmal/nonexistent.
More multimodal streets. Bike, scooter, walking. Help us get around without cars
Reestablish collecting indigent and drug or alcohol addled people. Closing down drug houses.
Assist homeowners/landlords with removing trash/dead vehicles/junk from their property, or enforce existing ordinances about same.
Rent is too expensive. Seniors are on waiting lists too long. My mother's plumbing took three years to be looked at. People not very knowledgeable.
Reduce open air homeless encampments
We need to significantly reduce the cost of rent and housing.
Power needs to be underground in the city limits. It's a safety hazard with the out dated methods used. I shouldn't be seeing drug deals and people smoking crack on park avenue between 6th and 11th, especially with that area being frequented by children.
Infrastructure doesn't accommodate the volume of people traversing around the shipyard
Increased use of mixed-use zoning to increase walkable neighborhoods
Please have the money go towards the underserved and families.
It would be great to have the unhoused in a shelter - not just when it's cold but all of the time. The unhoused leave trash and shopping carts under the highway 3 overpass at Kitsap Way.
Affordable housing
Remove bike lanes, They are not being used.
People with traumatic brain injuries are underrepresented.
fix traffic congestion specifically in Gorst area

Affordable rent control. People like my families rent keeps going up and there isnt and hasnt been much upgraded to our house. Slumlords. They need to be dealt with. Our house is falling apart and very few repairs are done and using non contracted licensed or bonded contractors is absolutely disgusting. We let them know heat was not coming out of our heat pump and they send them to clean it...not fixed.

Loitering, panhandling, camping in public spaces, and allowing encampments degrades the safety of our area. Enforce the law.

The city should fully adopt its Area Planning Study, set goals and communicate a timeline for implementation. Charleston is noted as Bremerton's Second Downtown. We have a energized group that has a track record of revitalization that should be matched by local government.

Housing for the middle class as well as those who may qualify for section 8

Grateful for the Mayor and City Council!

Trees and landscaping to enhance quality of space

During past economic downturns, the City of Bremerton has chosen to severely cut the budget for Parks and Recreation. I would request that we try not to do so. The reach and impact of those parks and facilities benefit all residents no matter their income or age. They are community building services and critical to what makes Bremerton, Bremerton.

affordable childcare, especially for children with disabilities is difficult to find in all areas of Kitsap County. Families are forced to make difficult choices and often need to leave the workforce. Housing for people with disabilities should be a priority so that people can continue living in their community. Many times people need to move to another town and finding new natural supports within the community is often much more difficult and costs the state more to support them.

We need better and more healthcare services

The city/gov't should not be involved in many of the things you are listing. Communities & people need to start being responsible for themselves and their choices. If you let the taxpayers choose where their tax dollars went, you'd find out quickly what is most important.

Clean up the city!

Negligent landlords/owners need to be held accountable for derelict properties. They're aesthetically nauseating and create a very negative image wherever they are.

Allow the private sector to respond, not the public (govt). Lower taxes, lower regulations and get out of the market place; government interference is the main problem.

Too much spent on public transit. All this is more taxes! Spend what you have more carefully.

I think Soundview estates (Warner Road near Auto Center way) needs a sidewalk and bus service so we can access transportation services. The 220 for instance could go up the hill. Right now there is no sidewalk and the bus doesn't come to the neighborhood as it should. You will see people post on neighborhood pages that they need a ride down the hill or you see people walking in the road with UPS trucks on hills with no line of sight going by and it is dangerous. Thank you!

Enforce the existing laws don't create new ones while ignoring the ones you don't like. Including the laws regarding the camping on public property. Offer drug cleanup services to those who need it but if they don't want them or fail treatment twice get them to move somewhere else. Do not just give them food, money a place to stay for free that allow them to continue fulling their actions.

Need more parks, public land and water access, affordable senior housing

More point-to-point transpertation for people who use wheelchairs

West Bremerton needs more speed bumps in neighborhoods, lighting, and back alleys paved with lighting. The community needs more Police and/or Police kiosks in multiple areas of numerous neighborhoods like other foreign countries, as well as a railway station, and bridge (from Port Orchard to Bremerton) to improve public transit/transportation. Bremerton needs a hospital, because we no longer have one. Finally, the homeless vagabonds, drug addicts, and their encampments requires serious attention, and needs to be resolved, as it is out of control.

More green spaces, separate areas for safe family biking. Dog Parks! Safe, secure, properly designed dog parks. (Sequim WA has some nice dog parks) Paths for people to walk that are not used by skate boarders or bikers.

Community really needs affordable housing and better services for refugees who are new to America and settling in Kistap County. Refugees have little to no services to help them rebuild their life.

More buses on Sundays, continue running later than 9pm

We really need to get more low income and affordable housing in our area and by affordable, I mean apartments to rent in the \$1000-1400 range.

The Vintage Apartments USED to be affordable Senior Housing and now it is labeled "Luxury Housing" Is anyone monitoring this change? My senior, disabled mother lives at The Vintage in Silverdale and had to qualify as low income to move in 2020 but now they have done NO upgrades to the property and raise the rent twice a year to price out the seniors that live there. It's grossly unfair and we are now paying half of her inflated rent because she can't afford to live anywhere else!

For the programs and services already in effect, there needs to be better oversight. Too many rules get broken and people getting mistreated.

Need to get the the unincorporated parts of the area done. This should be explained better than the information already out there and is sporatic and is vague. This may help thoes o the fence.

Reduce budget by 50%. Doge Kitsap county and cities.

Is there a Neighborhood, City, or Region within Kitsap County that you think has needs greater than Others?
Downtown Bremerton
Bremerton, needs .lots of low Income housing
Downtown Bremerton
West Bremerton-there are so many pot holes & roads that need repair. West Bremerton is where the ferry terminal, shipyard, College, High School & many other important establishments & businesses that have been neglected for so many years & are historically the OLDEST in all of Kitsap County. The sidewalks need attention. I have seen some improvements since the condos downtown were built, but we are still so far from being caught up.
Downtown. It's improving, but still lacking a majority of needs that other similar sized cities have.
Bremerton- derelict home removal, smoother roads.
The neighborhood in Bremerton west of downtown, north of PSNS and east of the highway
Downtown/west side Bremerton...availability of public restrooms. Covered areas for weather protection. Mental health services and social work in the streets in areas where unhoused tendvto congregate...
Bremerton needs the most. It is the most diversely populated and the most gentrified. People who make \$25 an hour can barely afford to live on their own (cannot save, cannot afford any kind of emergency, etc.) and that isn't right, considering how much lower the state minimum wage is in comparison.
Bremerton city limits and the immediate area outside of city limits in unincorporated Bremerton is an area that has a greater need for street and sidewalk improvements than elsewhere in the county, as well as more need for home rehabilitation/repair/weatherization.
Downtown Bremerton. It's shameful the amount of garbage and filth people leave all over. Last time I checked littering, being an aggressive nuisance and loitering are against the law.
Downtown Bremerton
Most of the city of Bremerton need the roads and sidewalks improved.
Downtown Bremerton (around the Salvation Army and the big parking lot on 5th/4th) has a big stale urine smell problem due to a lack of highly available and free public restrooms that are open 24/7 outside of the ferry terminal. We really need a place for people to be able to go to the bathroom that we do not need to pay money to a business to be able to access. We need one all times of day and every day of the week. There's so much empty space in these parking lots that could be developed to accommodate a free public bathroom in a well lit area that is central to downtown. this would benefit our unhoused folks, folks who are tourists in town, and those of us who live in town
98337 in Bremerton
Bremerton
West Bremerton & Wheaton Way Stretch in East Bremerton
98310 the smaller streets between lebo and sheridan are the most traveled through but are never repaired. In over 20 years living here each vehicle has had suspension damage because all the pot holes.
The roads around the Perry Ave Mall neighborhood are atrocious, honestly. And the downtown/6th and pacific area needs more mental health and homeless services— not just arresting or shoing people from the neighborhood, but
Bremerton
East bremernton
Bremerton. Housing
There is a place called Kitsap public market, along Trenton Road that isn't be used (i assume) and would like to see it fixed up and running for the neighborhood to have somewhere to shop at!
Areas for sure on the East side of Bremerton, some places have no sidewalks, or the streets need major improvements; street lighting is obsolete in your older neighborhoods.

Yeah, over by callow there are quite a few neighborhoods that are in rough shape
Bremerton
303/wheaton
Downtown around the salvation army
East Bremerton
Acorn st/Oak st
Yes, very specifically callahan drive. The parkview apartments are infested with american AND german COCKROACHES. the side walks are tripping and safety hazards over here too.
sidewalks and speed bumps in Tracyton are urgently needed; cars race through at top speed not paying attention to pedestrians or cyclists.
Bremerton needs the most help
Bremerton
Kariotis especially on McWilliams road. It is in need of sidewalks and lighting.
There are areas of Bremerton where the entire block/street looks like a slum with run down properties and broken down cars/trash etc. I can't think of a particular neighborhood off the top of my head.
West Bremerton
West Bremerton, Silverdale, and South Kitsap. All have growing populations and are in need of affordable housing, either renting or owning.
Anderson Cove Navy Yard City Downtown Bremerton
The census shows that Bremerton has the highest need for low-income services in Kitsap County.
Area outside state street gate
Downtown Bremerton, rural Port Orchard, and rural Seabeck/Crosby
Bremerton....it isn't known as the armpit of Kitsap Co for no reason.
Bremerton has the highest population, oldest buildings and infrastructure, and is central for public services - please
On Seabeck Highway just before Fern Leona there's no street lights and especially in front of 3551 with no moon it's so dark, plus in the snow there's been at least two vehicles that have gone off into our yard so we feel more needs to
Phinney Bay area, Bremerton
Low income neighborhoods built by housing kitsap
Greater downtown area of Bremerton
Charleston neighborhood... the hills to the east & northeast of the shipyard. Lots of houses falling into disrepair, absentee landlords, etc.
Anderson Cove
West Bremerton, take a look around
Phinney Bay neighborhood District 6
West Bremerton, where the 224 bus runs, has nearly no sidewalks and the roads are often unsafe even for drivers.
Erland Point and surrounding areas with a water view have the potential to become a high income desirable area of Chico and Bremerton. With improvements to the roads, dangerous ditches, proper drainage, and sewer infrastructure, this spot could attract tax payers and homeowners in a much higher bracket.
Yes, multiple areas in W. Bremerton
I have seen Silverdale grow immensely with all the new housing. Navy yard city could use a community safe place to gather and get a warm meal and clothing etc
Bremerton

Upper Kitsap way by miller Woodlawn needs to be improved. Reduce lanes, add turn lanes/sidewalks/bike lanes, etc. It's been long enough waiting for that area to be improved.
Bremerton
Communities surrounding PSNS
Every neighborhood without sidewalks.
The streets in Bremerton are in need of repairs. People from Pendleton Place ride their electric wheelchairs in the bike lanes on Kitsap Way. It's so dangerous for them to do that. Drivers speed constantly on Shorewood Dr (20 MPH). Drivers make UTurns at Kitsap Way and Shorewood Dr. Drivers cut through the business parking lot where Tiny's House of Crabs is to avoid the stop light at
Navy Yard City
No
Silverdale in particular. The roads were not designed to hold the amount of people we had on them even 10 years ago. With the influx of homeless and drug users in the area, it is hard to take my growing family to public areas and
Kitsap Way corridor
Bremerton
Charleston and west hills area. I feel like everyone leaves them out because of the crime rates.
6th Ave area is basically Skid Row. This very appealing to visitors and compromises public safety.
The Charleston Business District is a district center that has not had the level of investment by the city and county of any area in Bremerton.
Callow/Charleston
I think the Kitsap Way area needs revitalizing
Wheaton way, Kitsap way,6th and 11th corridors
The neighborhoods around 11th, Warren Avenue and Olympic Community College have sub-standard rental housing. It would be beneficial to focus efforts there. Also, there is a lot of opportunity for high density housing downtown. I know the City is looking at adjusting zoning for this purpose and I am supportive of it.
Bremerton/Gorst people traveling through this area dont even realize its Bremerton not even Ems/police/transport/USPs/delivery/social services/medical care systems/etc
West Bremerton
Downtown
Bremerton
Any area where vacant homes and businesses are boarded up and prone to illegal entry, vandalization, and creating a dangerous atmosphere for the public in general.
West Bremerton
I think Soundview estates needs a sidewalk and bus service so we can access transportation services. The 220 for instance could go up the hill. Right now there is no sidewalk and the bus doesn't' come to the neighborhood as it should. You will see people post on neighborhood pages that they need a ride down the hill or you see people walking in the road with UPS trucks on hills with no line of sight going by and it is dangerous. Thank you!
Clear Creek area, downtown Silverdale
It seems like most older and poorer areas need more attention
West Bremerton; all of Bremerton!
Bremerton, silverdale, & port orchard.
Navy yard city
We need sidewalks in Chico (between Silverdale and Bremerton)
West Bremerton (e.g. Charleston and Sixth)

Jobs. I am unemployed and no one has jobs available.
West Bremerton
Downtown Bremerton
Silverdale
Kitsapway road quality especially by the cemetary
Bremerton areond the shipyard, traffic, lighting, small and medium business and the homeless shipped over from Seattle which brings the homelessness, crime, drugs and overall bad impression of the city.