



2021-2025

City of Bremerton

Consolidated Plan

City of Bremerton

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Program

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The Consolidated Plan is available on the internet at:
<https://www.bremertonwa.gov/198/Federal-Grants---CDBG>

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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 their own non-housing Consolidated Plan and their 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 on utilizing 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. The strategic planning portion has kept the priorities relatively open but allows the City Council to target or open priorities as they see fit throughout the Policy Planning process.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Bremerton has continued to work collaboratively with Kitsap County to use CDBG and HOME funds in the most efficient way possible. During the last consolidated plan, the City made the difficult decision to target funds in a geographic location. While this was an ideal decision at the time in 2014 and 2015, throughout the Consolidated Plan timeframe it became apparent that restricting our funding in that way made it difficult to respond to market conditions especially surrounding affordable housing.

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 and agencies, an online survey, community meetings and public hearings. The City in consultation with Kitsap County conducted a comprehensive affordable housing market analysis and inventory which helped drive significant portions of this plan. As a result of COVID-19 the City began conducting virtual public hearings where comments were taken via zoom. All of the input received from the outreach conducted in 2019 and 2020 has been considered and incorporated into the priorities and goals for the plan. All public comments received during public comment periods will be addressed and included in the final Consolidated Plan before submission to HUD.

5. Summary of public comments

The City did not receive public comments during any of the public hearings but did get feedback during the survey process. A summary of the comments received are listed below:

- Need for more units of affordable housing
- Need for more social service resources
- Homeless resources
- Improvements to empty buildings
- Sidewalks, curb ramps and sidewalks

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

All comments and views were accepted

7. Summary

The City of Bremerton's 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan has been prepared to develop a viable community by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, expanded economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income persons, and programs that will address homeless and near homeless persons, affordable housing opportunities, economic opportunities and infrastructure updates. An approved Citizen Participation plan was used to gather public comments through public meetings and the consultation process provided additional input. Information gathered from the public,

a market analysis, housing study and data provided by HUD was used to identify goals and the activities of this Consolidated Plan.

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 administers their own CDBG funds and prepares our own Action Plan. The Kitsap County Block Grant Program, as part of the Department of Human Services, is responsible for the administration of County CDBG and HOME funds.

The City of Bremerton administers their CDBG funds and share of HOME funds through the City's Department 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.

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 three 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 (HSC) and service agencies through on-going meetings and coordinated planning. All organizations serving the City's 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. The City is a regular participant in these meetings. 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. Improved discharge planning and coordination has been identified as a high priority and work continues to develop respite beds for those who are homeless and discharged from systems of care.

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. The City has ongoing coordination between housing providers and health, mental health and service agencies through on-going meetings and coordinated planning. All organizations who serve the City and Kitsap County's 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 work to partner with those serving special needs populations to provide housing to our most vulnerable and work together to identify needs and develop new projects. The Housing Solutions Center (HSC) 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. Improved discharge planning and coordination has been identified as a high priority and work continues to develop respite beds for those who are homeless and discharged from systems of care.

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

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.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	KITSAP COMMUNITY RESOURCES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Economic Development

	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 for the plan.
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?	Agency provided narrative and data for 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 for the plan.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Bremerton Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	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?	Agency provided narrative and data for the plan.
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?	Agency provided narrative and data for the plan.

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

N/A

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		Goals are Consistent with the 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 receives CDBG funds as an Entitlement Community. 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 City's housing and social service providers.

The City of Bremerton works directly with the Washington Department of Commerce in several areas including homeless program and planning and land use regulatory compliance. In addition, the City is a member of the Puget Sound Regional Council. PSRC develops policies and coordinates decisions about regional growth, transportation and economic development planning within King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap counties. The strategies and goals in the Consolidated Plan support the goals outlined in Kitsap's Homeless Housing Plan, Comprehensive Plan and regional plans.

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 2020 for the 2021 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 conducted several face-to-face and email consultations 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. Citizen input into the Consolidated Plan involved about 250 people in various forms of participation including in person meetings (pre-COVID), teleconferences, zoom meetings, and email consultation. 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.

2021-2025 Survey Results Summary

A community survey was launched on February 18, 2020 and was open until the end of March. There were 126 respondents. The survey was announced on the City of Bremerton websites which triggered electronic notification of the survey availability to all subscribers which includes citizens and agencies. The survey was designed to solicit input on challenges and priorities related to affordable housing, economic development, and community services and facilities.

Affordable rental housing was the highest-ranking need in the community. Development of new rental housing and preservation of existing affordable rental housing were identified as critical needs by over half of respondents. Construction of new affordable homeownership housing and home purchase assistance (i.e. down-payment assistance) were identified as high needs. Services for homeless persons, mental health services, and food banks were ranked as high need. Public facilities including homeless shelters, food banks, child-care centers, and health care facilities ranked as high need and street and sidewalk improvements, slum and blight removal and accessibility and safety for disabled residents were ranked as high need public infrastructure needs. Economic Development needs were ranked lower overall than housing and services, but rehabilitation of commercial/industrial buildings and microenterprise assistance were ranked high for economic development needs.

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 survey was sent out to the public between January and March 2020 to gather feedback on community needs and priorities.	138 persons responded		

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)
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A legal ad was published in the Kitsap Sun in March announcing a 30-day comment period for the 2021 City of Bremerton Policy Plan and 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan Priorities. Information and documents were posted on the City of Bremerton CDBG website, and sent out in an email blast to all subscribers of the City of Bremerton news flash.	no comments		https://www.bremertonwa.gov/198/Federal-Grants---CDBG

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)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was scheduled to publicly discuss on the 2021 City of Bremerton CDBG Policy Plan and 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan Priorities on March 4th, 2020	No comments received.		
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City held a public meeting to discuss the City's first round of CARES Act funding and implementation of an emergency rental assistance program with the Bremerton Housing Authority.	The Housing Authority Director spoke on the importance of utilizing these funds for emergency rental assistance as many households had not been able to work due to COVID-19.		

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)
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City held a public comment period from June 1 to June 17 to receive public comment on the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan priorities and the 2021 CDBG Policy Plan. A public hearing was held on June 17th for the City council to formally discuss these priorities and plan and adopt them.	no comments were received		

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)
6	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Grant applications for 2021 CDBG funds were made available online on July 13, 2020. All subscribers of the City of Bremerton CDBG and City of Bremerton page were notified electronically. Notices were also placed on the City's Facebook page.	no comments were received		

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)
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A Legal ad was published October 5th, 2020 opening a 30-day public comment period on the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and Year 1 Action Plan. Documents were posted to the City of Bremerton website and electronic notification was sent to all subscribers.	no comments		https://www.bremertonwa.gov/198/Federal-Grants---CDBG

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)
8	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A Public Meeting to receive public testimony on the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and Year 1 Action Plan will be held on November 4th, 2020 with the City of Bremerton City Council.	no comments were received		

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)
9	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Bremerton CDBG Administrator in concert with Councilwoman Wheat of District 4 held an open forum on Community needs and the CDBG program on April 20, 2020	Two comments were received. The first was referring to the inability to utilize CDBG funding to construct new units of affordable housing, and the 2nd was expressing gratitude for the ability to utilize CDBG funding in our community.		

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)
10	Public Meeting	Continuum of Care	The City CDBG Administrator presented to the Kitsap Housing and Homelessness Coalition on the 2021-2025 City of Bremerton Consolidated Plan. A discussion was centered around the funding priorities for use of 2021-2025 CDBG funds. This meeting took place on August 19, 2020.	the administrator answered questions about the CDBG program		

Table 4– Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Recent trends, local demographics, and characteristics of the City's housing stock present a significant challenge if Bremerton is to live up to its legacy as a great place to reside. Current conditions in the local housing market, detailed in this section, are in large part, the result of deteriorating local economics and a gradual weakening of the residential qualities of the city's aging neighborhoods. The data, however, also portrays the opportunity to capitalize on Bremerton's well-established neighborhoods, the city's unique position in the greater Puget Sound economy, and lastly, to capitalize on regional and national housing trends.

In 2019 the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County initiated a housing market inventory and analysis to better understand the housing needs in the City of Bremerton. Through an RFQ process ECO Northwest was hired to prepare the analysis and final report, which was released in 2020. Information about current and future housing needs from this report are included here.

Bremerton's infill development toolkit has been seen as a best practice and a helpful guide for development

Rent restricted affordable housing is scarce in Kitsap County and is concentrated in a few locations in the County. Bremerton has the most affordable housing and also has the most deeply affordable housing; about 66 percent of all units restricted below 30% MFI are located in Bremerton, likely due to the presence of the Bremerton Housing Authority and the presence of extremely low income households needing housing.

The City of Bremerton has the most ethnically diverse population, more diverse than the Kitsap County Average at 12% of its residents.

Kitsap County is expected to need an additional 25,147 total housing units over the next 17 years, or approximately 1,480 per year. As currently zoned, the majority of these housing units are expected to be single family-detached, similar to current development trends. Jurisdictions across Kitsap County will need to more than triple their annual rates of net housing production in the 2010-2014 time period (515 units per year) to reach the rate of production needed to accommodate these new housing units by 2036.

Jurisdictions across the county have not been building enough housing to meet the needs of its residents. Over the 2010 to 2017 time period it only built 42 new housing units for every 100 new

households formed. Over that timeframe, fewer than 3,800 housing units have been built and when accounting for demolition or obsolescence of units, the net new units is about 3,600.

Kitsap is seeing strong job growth, in line with the strong national and regional economies. Amazon just built a distribution center in Bremerton. Due to this strong economic growth and spillover effects from the Seattle region, the City of Bremerton does appear to be gaining households at higher income levels (earning more than \$80,000) since 2010. While many Bremerton residents are still below AMI and due to a high rental market, this makes the competition for rental housing units in the City very difficult for low-income renters. In the 2010-2017 time period, Kitsap also gained households at the lowest income levels, (earning under \$20,000 per year). And as of 2013-2017, Kitsap County had a shortage of almost 5,800 units of rental housing affordable to its extremely low-income renter households (those earning less than 30 percent of the median family income or about \$23,135 for a family of four). This lack of housing plus increased competition from higher-income households puts many renter households at risk of rent increases and displacement.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City has a world class parks system and works hard to enrich the lives of Bremerton citizens by providing an array of parks, open spaces, trails, recreation and enrichment opportunities that are responsive to citizen needs and build community through celebration and inclusion. The City historically has utilized CDBG for improvements to its parks system specifically focused on improvements to parks in our lower income communities, and improvements to ADA facilities in our parks system. The City, with the National Recreation and Park Association and the Trust for Public Land, and the Urban Walk Institute has adopted a 10-minute walk campaign. This campaign establishes the ambitious goal that everyone live within a 10-minute walk of a high-quality park or green space. The City has identified through a gap analysis areas which are not served within a half-mile walking distance. Conversion of City owned property to parks can help fill the need for neighborhood parks in the underserved residential areas of East Bremerton.

The City also has a number of community centers and homeless facilities serving homeless and special needs populations and these facilities are also in need of improvements and repairs.

How were these needs determined?

The City has adopted a Parks and Open Space Plan, which provides a needs assessment and an action plan for improvements to the City Parks system. 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.

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 system which is consistent with the City's overall vision and adequately serves anticipated growth. Guidance from City staff, the Planning Commission, stakeholders, and citizens helped identify several priorities:

- Improve safety for all users through updated facilities and street designs that accommodate all modes;
- Create an interconnected multimodal network that connects all users to City Centers and major destinations within Bremerton as well as Kitsap County;
- Coordinate with local and regional partners to ensure that travel patterns do not disproportionately impact Bremerton's residents' quality of life;
- Increase transportation spending on maintaining, preserving, and operating the existing transportation system.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through the City's Comprehensive Plan, Transportation Improvement Plan, Consultation with the public, the City Council, public meetings and workshops, and consultation with the City's ADA committee. The City also must coordinate its transportation planning with a variety of jurisdictions, including Kitsap County, the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), the State of Washington, the US Navy, Kitsap Transit, the Suquamish Tribe, along with the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council. The City Coordinated the transportation plan with the agencies and government bodies which have an interest or influence on transportation in Bremerton. These groups include:

- Puget Sound Regional Council
- Washington State Department of Transportation
- Washington State Ferries
- Kitsap County
- Port of Bremerton
- Kitsap Transit
- Naval Base Kitsap
- City of Bremerton ADA Representatives
- Bremerton School District
- West Sound Cycling Club.

The City also routinely coordinates with the appropriate jurisdictions and agencies on planning and engineering projects.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City hosts a large number of public service organizations in Kitsap County. These organizations range from Meals on Wheels, to foodbanks, to Boys and Girls Club, YWCA, and Coffee Oasis job training programs. All of these organizations do much needed work in our community often on a shoestring budget. While the City would love to support all the agencies operating in our community, because there is only one staff member dedicated to work in the Community Development Block Grant Program it was determined that the City would not carry many public service contracts due to the reporting required for these contracts. During this Consolidated Planning process, the City Council, determined that the only public service activities that will be funded with CDBG funds will be job training programs.

How were these needs determined?

The City determined through a needs assessment and feedback from the community that economic empowerment, and improvement is much needed in our community. There are still a number of persons in our community who do not have the skills needed to have gainful employment, especially youth in our community. The City has worked in collaboration with Coffee Oasis in implementation of

their Hope Inc. program which provides critical skills and internship opportunities to homeless youth who are looking for employment in our community.

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

Not Applicable

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 regard 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

With Bremerton's excellent location, it is only a matter of time before the City realizes an unrepresented economic vitality. 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. However, now that St. Michaels will be leaving Bremerton the City has been working diligently on an Eastside Employment Center plan. The City desires to ensure that the Eastside Employment Center remains an economically vital center with both jobs and housing. The subarea plan that the City has been developing 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	100	23	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,757	1,674	17	14	-3
Construction	710	403	7	3	-4
Education and Health Care Services	2,620	5,097	26	42	16
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	509	566	5	5	0
Information	239	269	2	2	0
Manufacturing	584	636	6	5	-1
Other Services	477	432	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	882	682	9	6	-3
Public Administration	14	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,661	1,781	16	15	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	295	222	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	382	243	4	2	-2
Total	10,230	12,028	--	--	--

Table 5 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	17,235
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	15,545
Unemployment Rate	9.92
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	33.66

Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.53
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Table 6 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	3,050
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,115
Service	2,205
Sales and office	3,675
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,558
Production, transportation and material moving	890

Table 7 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	13,565	76%
30-59 Minutes	2,380	13%
60 or More Minutes	1,840	10%
Total	17,785	100%

Table 8 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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 9 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	195	140	40	80	230
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	370	440	140	445	175
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,675	1,740	1,070	2,235	1,540
Some college, no degree	2,930	2,780	1,600	3,120	1,625
Associate's degree	260	885	490	1,125	295
Bachelor's degree	310	1,075	720	1,200	660
Graduate or professional degree	30	325	255	635	330

Table 10 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	12,813

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,630
Some college or Associate's degree	32,895
Bachelor's degree	57,620
Graduate or professional degree	47,708

Table 11 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The total number of jobs in the City of Bremerton is over 28,000 compared to 32,000 in unincorporated Kitsap County. 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:

- 8,700 military (active duty)
- 16,000 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:

- Services
- Public Administration;
- Retail Trade;
- Construction;
- Finance/Insurance/Real Estate;
- Manufacturing;
- Transportation/Communications
- Wholesale Trade
- Ag/Forestry/Fishing
- Mining

The top five employers in Kitsap County (data is not available at the City level) for each public and private sector include:

1. Naval Base Kitsap (Public Sector): 33,800
2. CHI Franciscan-Harrison Medical Center (Private): 2,500
3. Washington State (Public): 2,000
4. Central Kitsap School District (Public): 1,550
5. North Kitsap School District (Public): 1,200

Major employment sectors in the private sector include (but not exclusively): healthcare, hospitality, retail, family services, defense contractors, transportation, manufacturing, social services, financial institutions, real estate, beverage distribution, construction, energy, and architecture/design.

Public Sectors include (but not exclusively): City services, County services, School districts, Department of Defense, Housing Authorities, Utility Districts, Postal Service, the Port of Bremerton, the Suquamish and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribes, and Washington State.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Housing along major transit routes and increased service on Sunday's continuing to be a challenge for the workforce community in Bremerton. The mean commute time in Kitsap is approx. 30 minutes, and many commuters take advantage of the State ferry and the fast ferry. Of the 96,697 people that work in Kitsap County, there were 12,522 individuals who commute into the area from outside of the County. A further 22,216 people choose to live in Kitsap but commute outside the County for work. 84,175 of those who work in Kitsap also live within the County. Development of improved infrastructure to allow workers to move to and from employment as well as increased housing opportunities is a need of the business community. Additionally, opportunities arise to increase partnerships with Kitsap Transit, Washington State Ferries, and Naval Base Kitsap to enhance access to commerce during standard business hours, nights and weekends. To work towards reducing parking demands and traffic influxes from commuter and shipyard workers on City streets as well as limiting surface parking as it does not promote economic development of the City.

Attracting new employment opportunities through the adaptive re-use of existing commercial buildings, revitalizing Bremerton's commercial districts by upgrading and enhancing the aesthetic quality of existing buildings and street frontages.

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 will be leaving Bremerton in 2023 which will have an impact to our economy. This Center is a long-standing employment center with a medical center, small businesses, housing, and parks and urban forests. Now, since this key anchor is moving. Harrison has begun a transition to a new campus in Silverdale and many of the associated medical uses surrounding their facility in Bremerton are also making this transition. The City desires to ensure that the Sheridan/Harrison Center remains an economically vital center with both jobs and housing. With this goal, the City commissioned the preparation of a subarea plan for the Center. The plan builds on past planning efforts and economic and market analysis to describe a vision, land use and design as well as action strategies. An upfront environmental review has also been done a part of the plan and will help bring about desired change and development.

This departure of Harrison Hospital will significantly impact the overall economic vitality of Bremerton in the near future; however, this departure could be viewed as an opportunity for another large employer to fill the gap. Olympic College is growing rapidly and now offers four-year degrees from both Western Washington University and Washington State University. Significant investments into the campus and surrounding area have been witnessed and are forecasted to continue into the future.

Additional significant changes which will have an economic impact are the inclusion of a fast ferry from Bremerton to Seattle which now moves workers in half the time of the Washington State Ferry. And Amazon is almost complete in their construction of a new facility at the Puget Sound Industrial Center.

Needs (as of February 2020):

- The healthcare industry will continue to grow, requiring additional healthcare workers. This demand has not lessened over the past five years.
- Skilled trades continue to be in demand
- Transportation and Warehouse workers are also in demand.

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

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. The issue in Bremerton isn't the demand for the supply

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.

The City through its array of partners have initiatives in place which provide the foundation for achieving economic prosperity. Many traditional forms of worksource supports exist through Kitsap Community Resources and other neighborhood organizations such as resource centers, career counseling, job seeking, placement and other specialized employment services. The City also has an active Economic Empowerment Zone. 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 Workfirst.

Bremerton also houses the Northwest Washington Family Medicine Residency which is a community-based residency serving and training to serve the primary care needs of our community. This program offers an embedded HIV clinic, enhanced mental health training, community medicine experience, and comprehensive practice in community medicine.

Worksource is active in the community providing a statewide partnership of state, local and nonprofit agencies that provide an array of employment and training services to job trainers and employers in Washington.

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?

The City of Bremerton, much like many other locations in the Greater Puget Sound has a strong housing market which increasing prices and demand. 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.

The City does have some areas with blight, but the instance of finding large areas or specific neighborhoods with blighted conditions is low. There are some abandoned or derelict properties which the City could address with CDBG funds on a 'spot' basis to improve neighborhoods.

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 curbramps, 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 minorities in 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 now 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. All urban areas have several choices of service providers with Comcast, Century Link, Wave, Xfinity, Viasat, and HughesNet being the most common providers.

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 2012. 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 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 both 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 affect to City property and resources. The City does have a few urban streams which are subject to flooding annually due to drainage system 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 are 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 county-wide. 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.

The City anticipates feeling the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for a long period of time. The City has many small business owners, and persons without gainful employment who we anticipate will struggle for a time after the pandemic is over. The City will set-aside 15% of the annual CDBG allocation for public service programs for job training and activities which will assist in the economic recovery effort.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure-The City of Bremerton will fund community development needs such as parks, transportation facilities, infrastructure projects and public facilities. The City will place a 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 high priority, particularly for any economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reducing homelessness is a high priority for the 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)

Geographic Area

Table 12 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

The City will not be targeting its fund 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 13 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing Emergency Rental Assistance
	Description	Projects which develop, support, or preserve units of affordable housing

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City, as with many other locations throughout the Country are in an affordable housing crisis. Supply of housing units is not keeping up with demand and this is adversely impacting low/moderate income households in the City. The City will make a concerted effort to support any development or preservation of affordable housing in the City.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide Support Services
	Description	The City expects to feel the ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic for a long period of time. Projects which will aid in the economic recovery, sustainability, and improvement will be funded out of the City's 15% public service cap.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City will use its 15% public service cap to fund projects which aid in the economic recovery of low/moderate income persons/households.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure
	Description	The City will fund public facility projects which are priority needs, support accessibility, improve infrastructure, support affordable housing, or are in low/moderate income areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City has a high need for improving the public facilities and older infrastructure in our community.
4	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Description	The City will fund economic development projects, including microenterprise projects. This continue to be a high priority for the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These continue to be a high priority for the City due to the higher levels of poverty and need for greater economic opportunities for Bremerton residents.

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 is estimated and based on the FY 2020 formula allocation (minus CARES Act funding). Amounts over the previous 5-year period varied from year to year and averaged about \$450,000 for CDBG and \$189,000 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	459,000	30,000	0	489,000	1,836,000	

Table 14 - 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 publicly 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
Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning Rental	Jurisdiction

Table 15 - 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 puts 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		
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 16 - 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 can provide a one stop 'shop' for people needing assistance, so they do not have to go to many different locations to get assistance.

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 detail 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

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$250,000	Rental units constructed: 15 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 45 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 75 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Increase Economic Opportunities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$300,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 5 Business Jobs created/retained: 10 Jobs Businesses assisted: 80 Businesses Assisted
3	Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure	2021	2025	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$870,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 420000 Persons Assisted
4	Provide Support Services	2021	2025	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services	CDBG: \$75,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
5	Emergency Rental Assistance	2021	2025	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$550,000	Other: 100 Other

Table 17 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Preserving and increasing affordable housing units through rehabilitation of existing units, supporting new construction through acquisition or site improvements.
2	Goal Name	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase economic opportunities through job training programs, internships, critical skill building, microenterprise assistance.
3	Goal Name	Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide upgrades to City's Parks, streets, sidewalks to improve accessibility/availability. Public facility upgrades to also includes improvements to homeless shelters, DV shelters, and facilities for special needs populations.
4	Goal Name	Provide Support Services
	Goal Description	Public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefit. Excluding job training activities.
5	Goal Name	Emergency Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Emergency Rental Assistance to assist households who are adversely affected by the Coronavirus pandemic.

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)

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.

For the 2020 and 2021 Program Year the City has allocated funds to conduct full scale lead hazard abatement on the County's own Domestic Violence shelter. This was after the City contracted with Stantec to conduct a hazardous materials survey to disclose all lead paint hazards on the property. 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 rehabbed by Community Frameworks, or who is certified for a 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 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 and the newly formed Race and Equity Advisory Committee, the faith-based community, local business and other governmental entities work together to address poverty in the community. The City's Race and Equity Advisory Committee was formed to provide advice and counsel to the City Council on matters identifying programmatic, community, and legislative options; and to seek suggestions on how to ensure that the City of Bremerton is an open and welcoming community for all. Throughout the City there are several 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 employment training 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 lead 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, on site 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.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 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 is estimated and based on the FY 2020 formula allocation (minus CARES Act funding). Amounts over the previous 5-year period varied from year to year and averaged about \$450,000 for CDBG and \$189,000 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	459,000	30,000	0	489,000	1,836,000	

Table 18 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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 jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

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

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$50,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase Economic Opportunities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$110,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60 Persons Assisted Businesses assisted: 100 Businesses Assisted
3	Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure	2021	2025	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$145,135	Homelessness Prevention: 125 Persons Assisted
4	Emergency Rental Assistance	2021	2025	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$515,000	Other: 100 Other

Table 19 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Support units of affordable housing through preservation, acquisition or rehab
2	Goal Name	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	Microenterprise assistance, public service job training
3	Goal Name	Provide essential public facilities/infrastructure
	Goal Description	Parks, streets, sidewalk upgrades
4	Goal Name	Emergency Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Rental assistance for households adversely affected by COVID-19

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

The 2021 Action Plan projects were awarded funds through a competitive annual application process. All projects selected address the priorities and goals prepared by the City of Bremerton in order to implement the City's Federal program funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These funds are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The Consolidated Plan period is from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025. This Action Plan is the first year under the new 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan and will be submitted as part of the Consolidated Plan. The City of Bremerton is designated as an entitlement community and receives its own allocation of CDBG funds. The City is a member of the Kitsap County HOME Consortium and works in partnership with the Kitsap County Consortium to administer HOME funds. The City of Bremerton receives its share of HOME funds based on a percentage of allocation determined by HUD. The Strategic Plan is a component of the Consolidated Plan.

#	Project Name

Table 20 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

In 2020 funds were allocated for the 2021 program year according to the priorities outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Within these priorities Capital funds were awarded to organizations which provide public facility upgrades for special needs populations, and critical home repairs serving low-income households, elderly, families with children and disabled, job training public service funds were provided to job training programs for homeless youth, and economic development funds were provided to microenterprise programs to help low/moderate income business owners start or sustain their small businesses.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The City of Bremerton allocates funding on a competitive basis to eligible organizations who carry out programs and projects in all areas of the City. This is the first year of a new Consolidated Plan where the City will not target funds in a geographic location. All of the City's allocation of CDBG funds will be directed to projects which serve low-income populations across the City.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 21 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City through its last Consolidated Plan distributed funds geographically. This Consolidated Plan it was determined to not target funds geographically and to fund activities and programs which provide a benefit and serve households throughout the City who are low/moderate.

Discussion

N/A

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

The City recognizes the need for affordable housing but are lacking agencies which have the capacity to successfully develop new units in the City. The City is exploring options for other ways to support affordable housing such as supporting the use of ADU's, or assistance with site development. There is a challenge for agencies to obtain financing for the construction of new units and need to be adept at applying for funding from multiple sources. The hope is that agencies looking to support affordable housing come forward for funding in the future. The City also has great departments within the City who are doing good work to benefit the community specifically targeting ADA upgrades and agencies in the City are also doing work improving the lives of our low/moderate income residents as well as special needs populations.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City has the highest number of non-profit organizations operating in the City compared to Kitsap County. There is a need for affordable housing, and improvement to our old housing stock it is important for the City to continue to address repairs in this housing stock to allow households to live in safe and sanitary housing an additional benefit is to allow seniors to age in place and not place stress on the healthcare system. The Bremerton Housing Authority provides much needed rental assistance to low income renters in the City, however it has become apparent that there is a difficulty in recruiting new landlords to participate in the program.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City continues to make affordable housing a priority for CDBG funds but given the inability to utilize CDBG for new construction and the small amount of our entitlement amount it is difficult to utilize CDBG funds for housing. Agencies and departments with public facility needs and public infrastructure needs compete well in our competitive grant application. The City does not often receive applications for agencies develop housing but does from organizations working to preserve affordable housing and the City will continue to support programs that foster and maintain affordable housing even when it is not new development.

The Kitsap Homeless Housing Plan, which includes the City contains strategies to address housing barriers experienced by people experiencing homelessness. The City also has the Housing Solutions Center to provide people experiencing housing problems a single point of contact for information and referral. Through the projects funded, the City will continue to foster and maintain affordable housing throughout the County.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Any housing units which are assisted with CDBG funding is evaluated for a potential lead hazard. The

City has invested funding in improvements of the YWCA shelter and included in that work is lead hazard abatement required by CDBG funds. Any programs which provide rehabilitation or weatherization services have staff trained in lead hazard evaluation and lead safe work practices.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will continue to target all CDBG funds to projects and activities which serve the lowest income households and will continue to award funds for public service job training programs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City has a well-developed institutional structure to provide service delivery and provide funding for capital projects. The City has looked for ways to collaborate with Kitsap County in order to improve its processes for grant application especially considering many of the agencies applying for funding operate in both the City and Kitsap County. The City also, since there is only one staff member administering the CDBG program always is looking for ways to improve and streamline its processes for grant management and efficient contracting with its partners in the community. There is a coordinated application process for HOME funds along with Homeless Housing Grant funds and Affordable Housing Grant funds are awarded. The City also utilizes the same platform for this coordinated application process for these funds and require all applicants who are applying for multiple grant sources to only fill out one organizational information application. These funding sources are administered by the City and staff is housed in the Department of Community Development.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

There are a number of housing and social service agencies who are active in the Kitsap Housing and Homeless Coalition. These organizations meet monthly to share information and coordinate efforts to serve the most vulnerable populations. The City has on-going conversations with the County Block Grant Program, Housing and Homeless Program, and housing agencies and developers to coordinate our efforts and understand the challenges associated with housing and understand what plans they have for developing new projects.

Discussion

N/A

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

100% of CDBG funds will be used for activities which benefit low and moderate income persons. 15% of public service funds will be awarded to job training programs, this amount is not a set aside however, a component of the competitive grant application annually. The remaining CDBG funds are used for Capital housing projects and economic development projects.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

Discussion

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2010 Census Data
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Newer Data
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2010
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Survey
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Used data compiled for the City of Bremerton
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Mixed demographics for all residents of the City of Bremerton
	2
Data Source Name American Factfinder	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census Bureau	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2009-2013 ACS 5yr estimates	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? Data is newer	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2009-2013	
Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Survey	

	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Data is for the City of Bremerton</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Mixed demographics</p>