

# Planning Commission Recommended District 2 Profile

*2016 Comprehensive Plan Update –  
Growth Management Act Monitoring*

November 2014



**2004 City of Bremerton  
Comprehensive Plan  
States:**

*This Comprehensive Plan is the umbrella policy document that guides virtually all decisions made by City government and, in many cases, by local organizations and individual citizens. It seeks to assure that each community decision, expenditure, and action is consistent with our shared visions, values and goals.*



**Leslie Daug**  
District #2 Representative

*Have comments, suggestions, want to stay informed? Please participate at: [www.Bremerton2035.com](http://www.Bremerton2035.com)*

## **Comprehensive Plan Update 2016 – Work Program Comprehensive Plan Update**

Our Comprehensive Plan is a 20-year vision and roadmap for Bremerton's future. Our plan guides City decisions on where to build new jobs and homes, how to improve our transportation system, and where to make capital investments such as utilities, sidewalks, and public facilities. Our Comprehensive Plan is the framework for most of Bremerton's big-picture decisions on how to grow while preserving and improving our neighborhoods.

Our Comprehensive Plan meets the requirements of the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) by helping protect our environment, quality of life, and economic development. Our plan must be consistent with both the multi-county planning policies in Puget Sound Regional Council's (PRSC) [Vision 2040](#) and [Kitsap County's Countywide Planning Policies](#).

Many communities amend their comprehensive plan annually and regularly adopt changes to the development regulations that implement them. In addition to these regular amendments, the state GMA requires cities and counties to update comprehensive plans every seven years; however legislation approved an extension due to the economic recession. In the City of Bremerton's case, an updated plan must be approved by June 30, 2016 to comply with State GMA (RCW 36.70A.130(5)).

### **Now We Know Why, What's Next?**

As the City embarks in the update for the Comprehensive Plan, we are encouraging everyone to consider what the current Comprehensive Plan goals and policies say and where do you see Bremerton in 20 years (do the policies and your vision match?). The following pages are a summarization of the current plan and current trends. When you are considering the following information, keep the following questions in mind:

- 1. What makes Bremerton a Special Place?**
- 2. What makes people want to become part of this community?**
- 3. What attracts new vigor and activity to this community?**
- 4. What are the qualities that make Bremerton unique in the world and special to its citizens – both old and new?**
- 5. What changes would you make to the Plan to make it match with your response to the last four questions?**

The Plan can be seen in its entirety at  
[www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/compplan.html](http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/compplan.html)

## Growth Targets and Land Supply

Washington State Law requires that the City plan for the growth targets established by the Washington State Office of Financial Management. The following table summarizes those growth targets:

Jurisdiction	Census 2010	Target Population within 20 years	Additional Residents to Plan For
City of Bremerton limits	37,729	52,017	14,288 people

An Updated Land Capacity Analysis (ULCA) has been conducted for this Comprehensive Plan update. The ULCA reports can be seen at [www.Bremerton2035.com](http://www.Bremerton2035.com). In the ULCA, staff has identified all vacant and underutilized lands for residential and commercial capacity. The growth targets of the City of Bremerton are to accommodate 14,288 people and 18,003 jobs within the next 20 years. After performing the ULCA, it has been identified that with our current designations approximately 34,000 people can be accommodated and 19,000 jobs. As such, the land supply for residential and commercial is in excess from the predicted growth targets.

This table summarizes the District’s residential data that was used in [the Update Land Capacity Analysis](#):

District 2	Total Acres	Identified as Underutilized*	Underutilized Lot Potential (@7.5 units/acre)	Underutilized Lot Potential Population (@2.24/unit)
Low Density Residential (R10)	314.4	43.7 acres	328 lots	734 people could be accommodated within District 2

\*Underutilized is identified in Bremerton Land Capacity Analysis; includes vacant land or lots that could be subdivided.

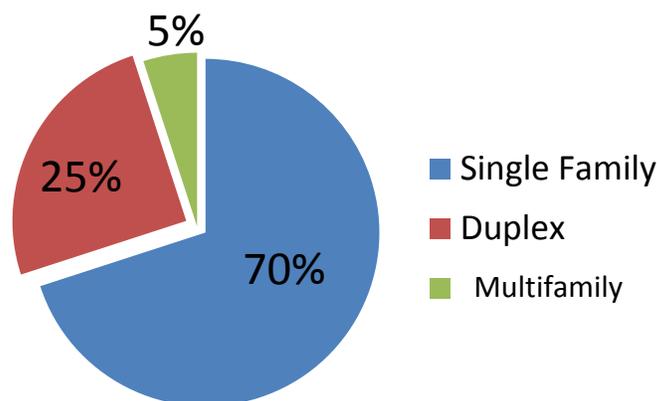
This table summarizes the District’s commercial data that was used in the [Update Land Capacity Analysis](#).

Commercial Zone	Acres	Square Footage of Buildings	Land Supply Capacity and Jobs that can be accommodated within District
Commercial Corridor	3.9	24,197	12,000 sq ft or 24 jobs
Employment Center	50.6	228,423	97,238 sq ft or 817 jobs
Industrial Park	11.6	25,932	22,693 sq ft or 23 jobs
Institutional	32.5	309,340	10,161 sq ft or 20 jobs
Neighborhood Center Core	10.2	105,607	19,906 sq ft or 40 jobs
Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor	50	388,597	138,673 sq ft or 277 jobs

These numbers are in draft form, as the analysis is still in draft form until Kitsap County’s adoption late 2014.

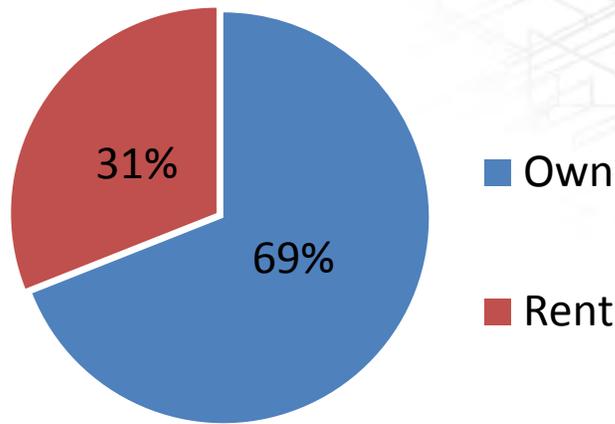
## Current Stats of District 2:

### Residential Types Within District



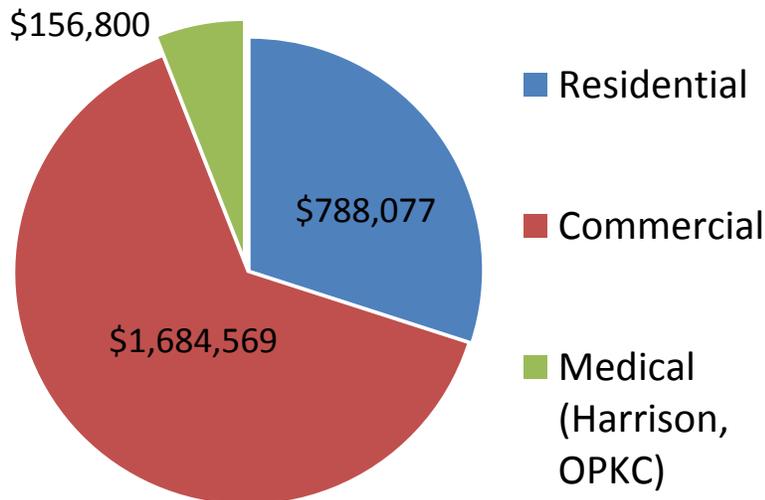
**Current Stats of District 2 (continued):**

**Single Family Residences  
Ownership**



\*This analysis was performed using Kitsap County Assessor data as of August 2014 to compare tax payer address to owner’s home address. Breakdown is in the file within Department of Community Development.

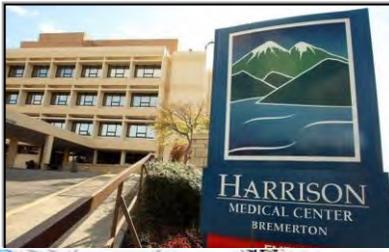
Residential Type	Median Year Built	Median Building Value	Median Total Value (land & structure)
Single Family	1962	\$109,285	\$148,808
Duplex	1958	\$74,792	\$118,516
Multifamily	1980	\$1,263,390	\$1,459,294



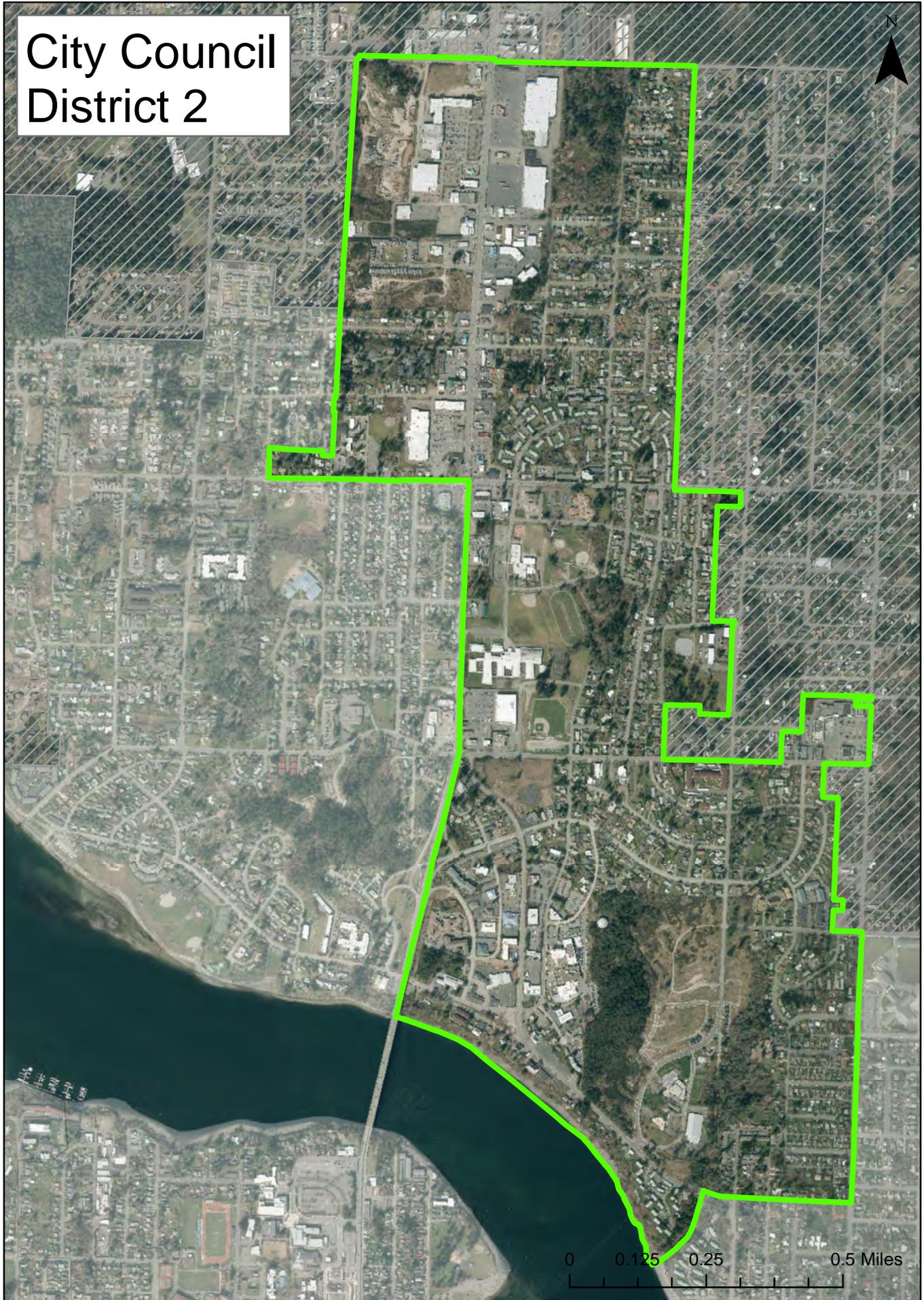
**Permit Submittals**

Graph to the left shows where money is being spent on improvements (by permit value) within this district between January – July 2014.

# City Council District 2



City Council  
District 2

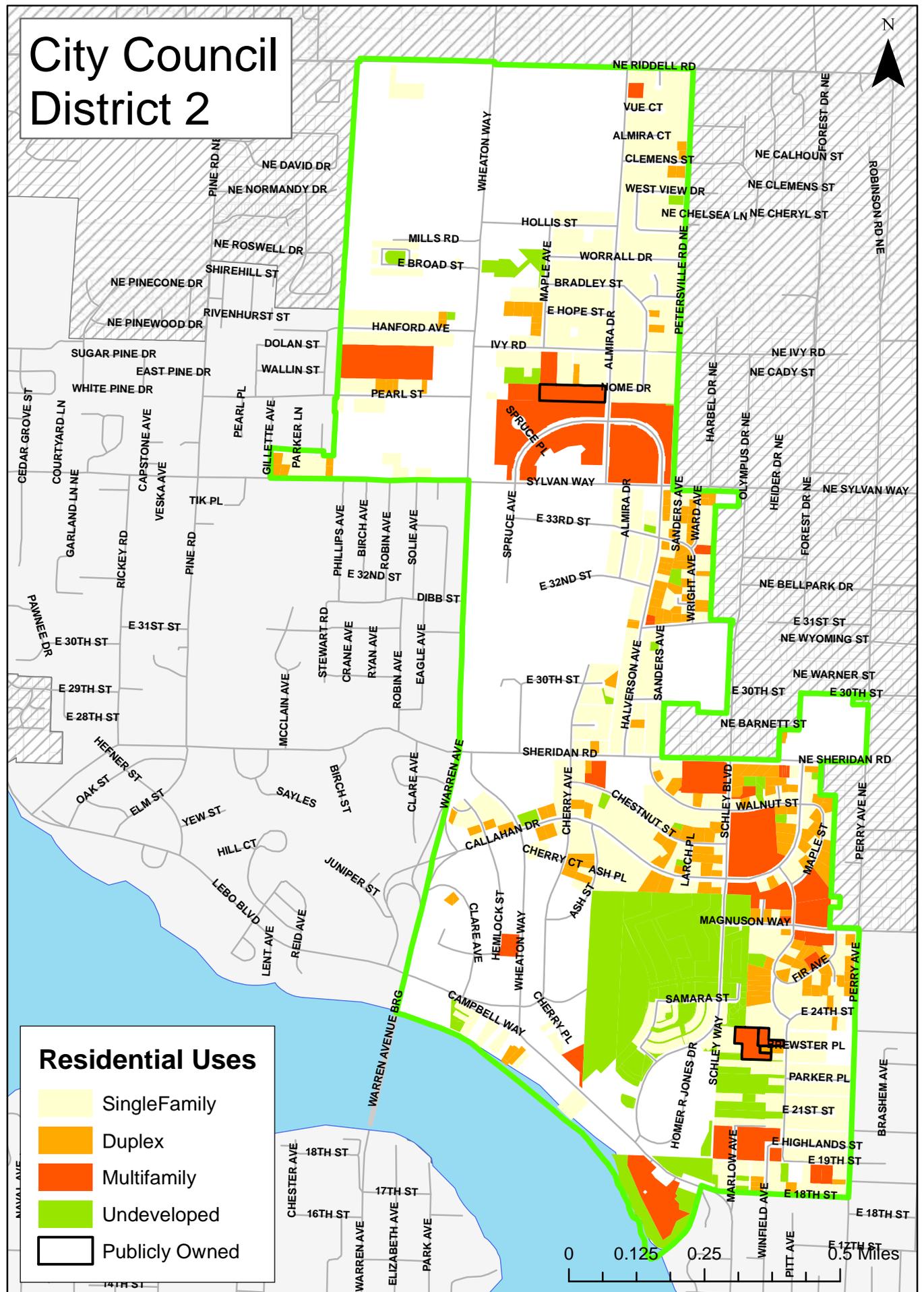


# City Council District 2



### Residential Uses

- SingleFamily
- Duplex
- Multifamily
- Undeveloped
- Publicly Owned

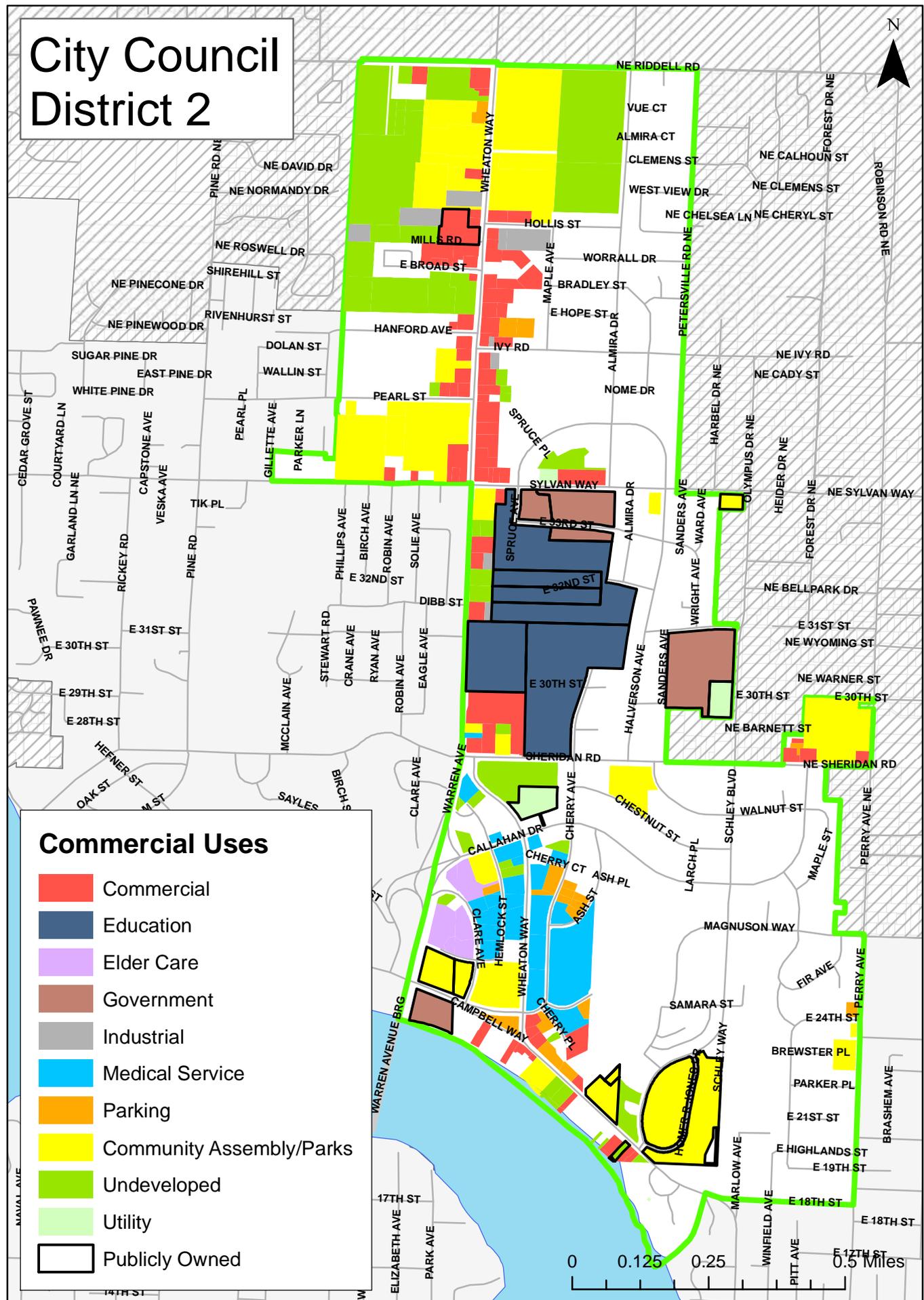


# City Council District 2

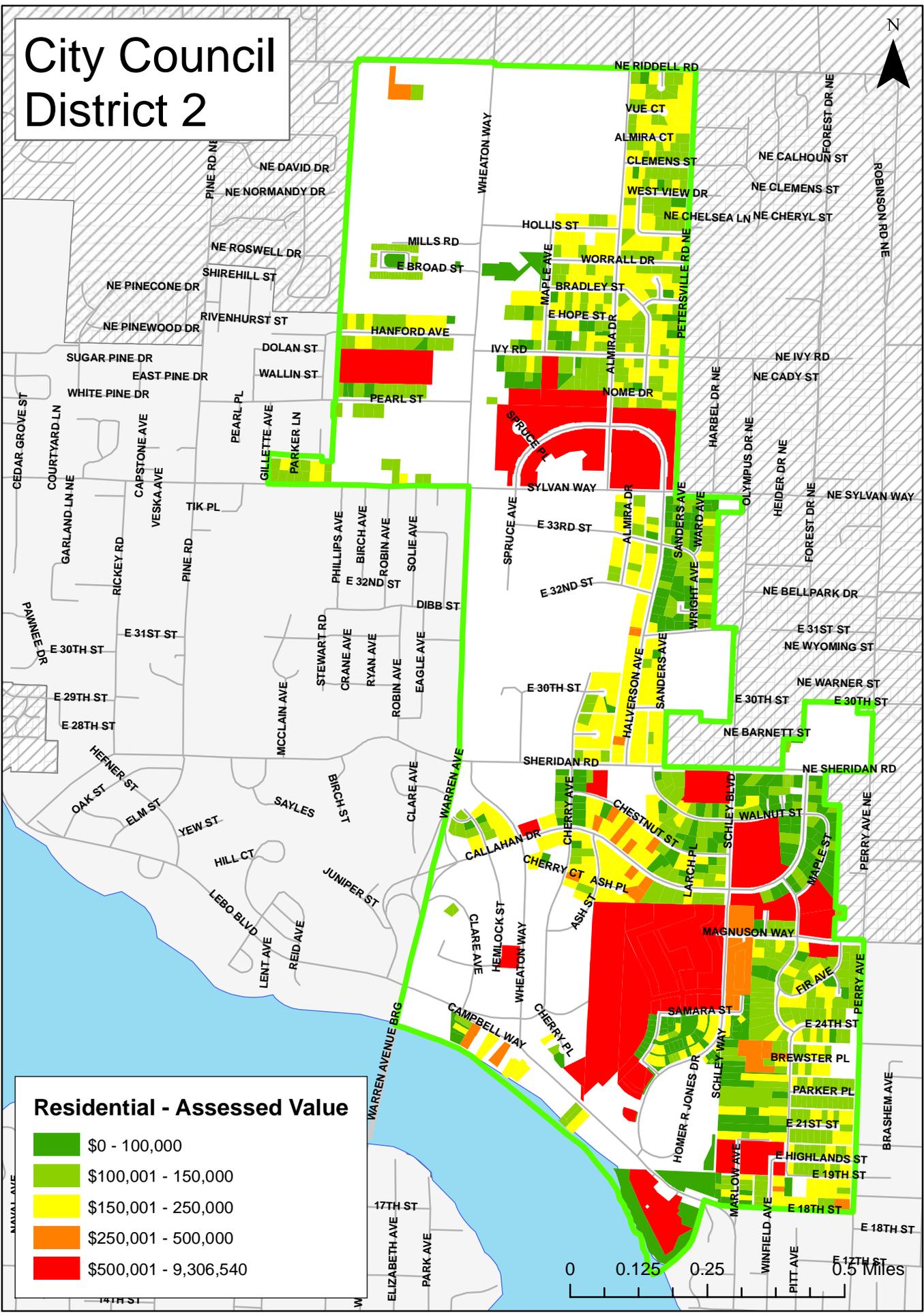


### Commercial Uses

- Commercial
- Education
- Elder Care
- Government
- Industrial
- Medical Service
- Parking
- Community Assembly/Parks
- Undeveloped
- Utility
- Publicly Owned



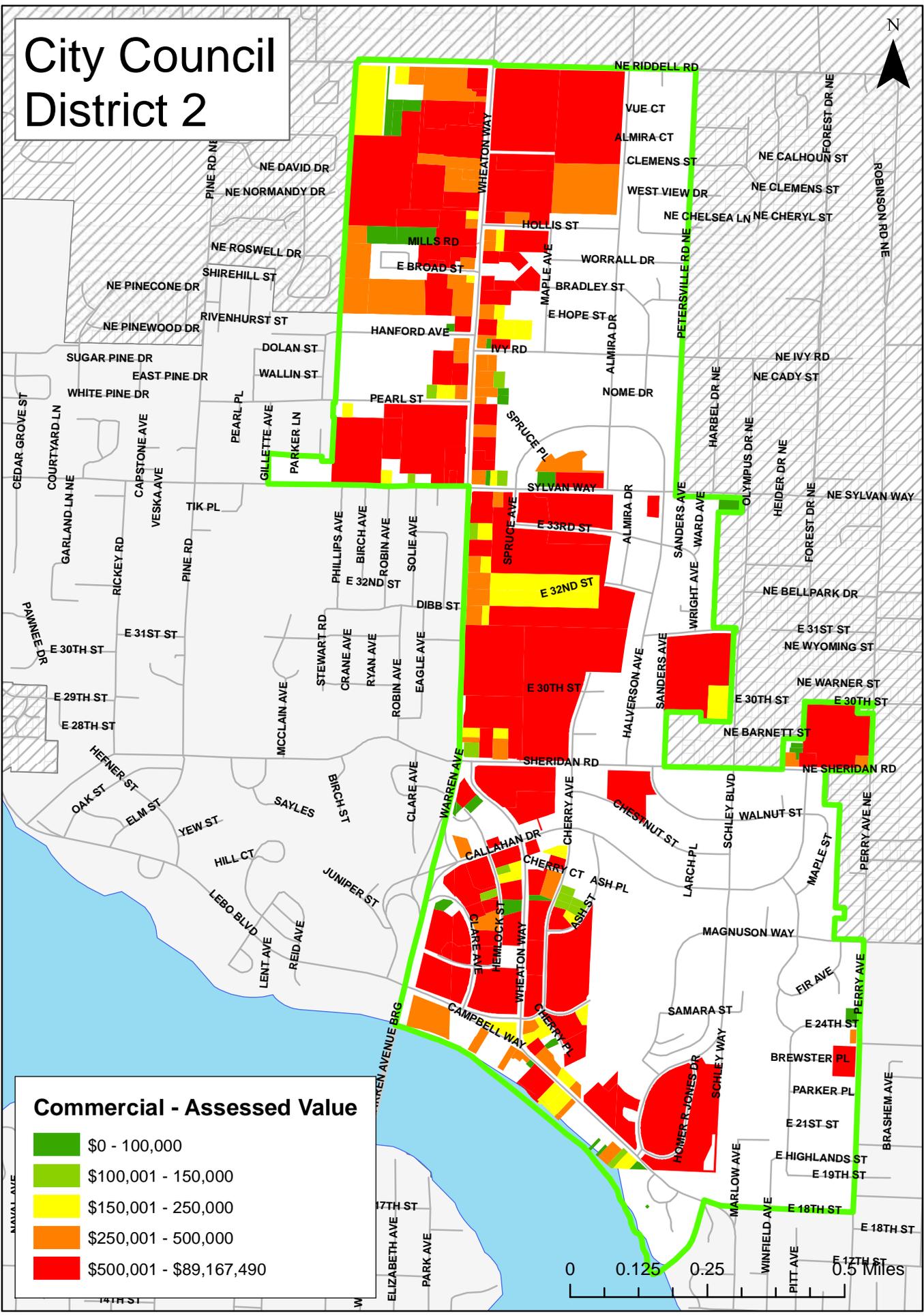
# City Council District 2



## Residential - Assessed Value

- \$0 - 100,000
- \$100,001 - 150,000
- \$150,001 - 250,000
- \$250,001 - 500,000
- \$500,001 - 9,306,540

# City Council District 2

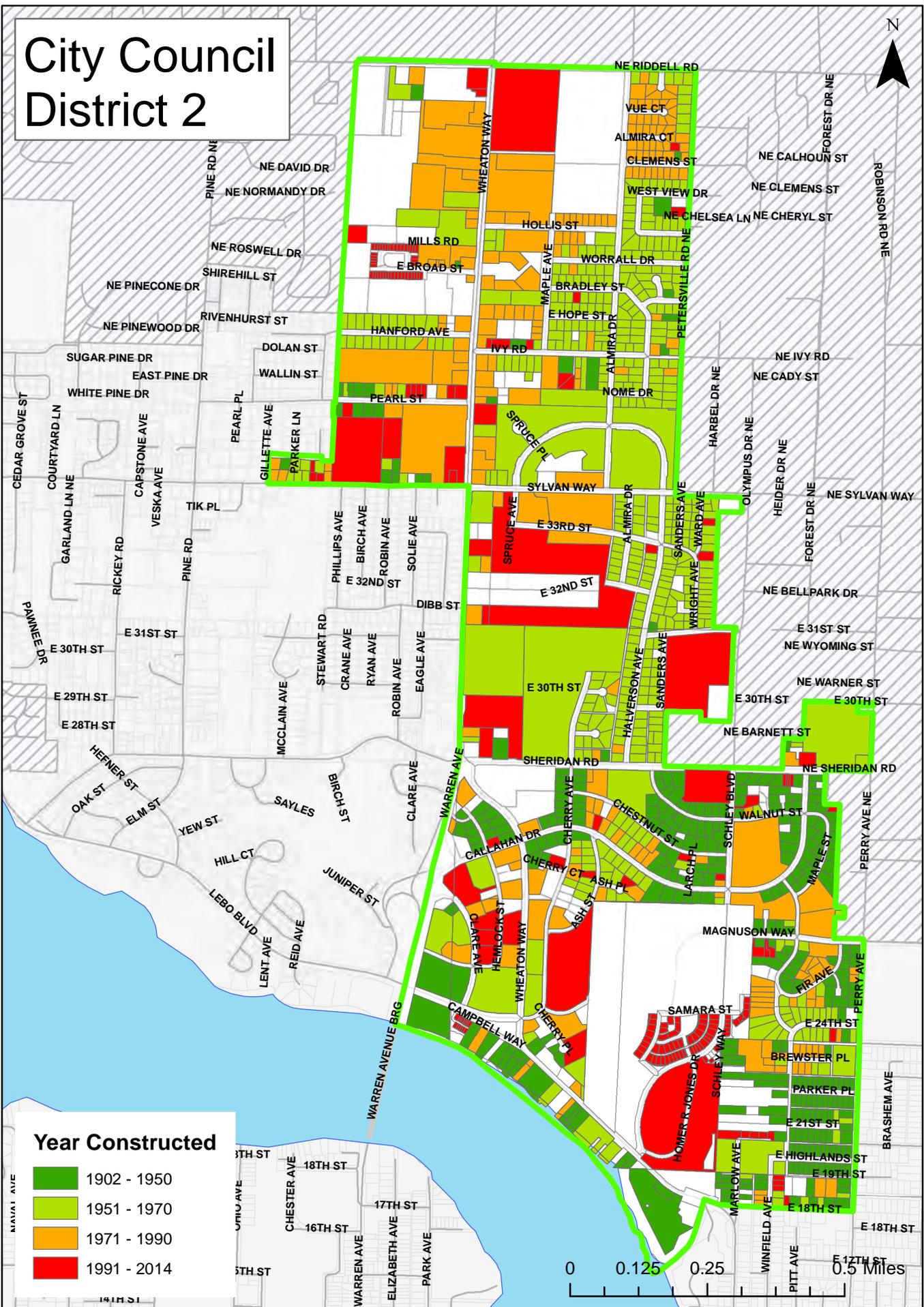


## Commercial - Assessed Value

- \$0 - 100,000
- \$100,001 - 150,000
- \$150,001 - 250,000
- \$250,001 - 500,000
- \$500,001 - \$89,167,490

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

# City Council District 2

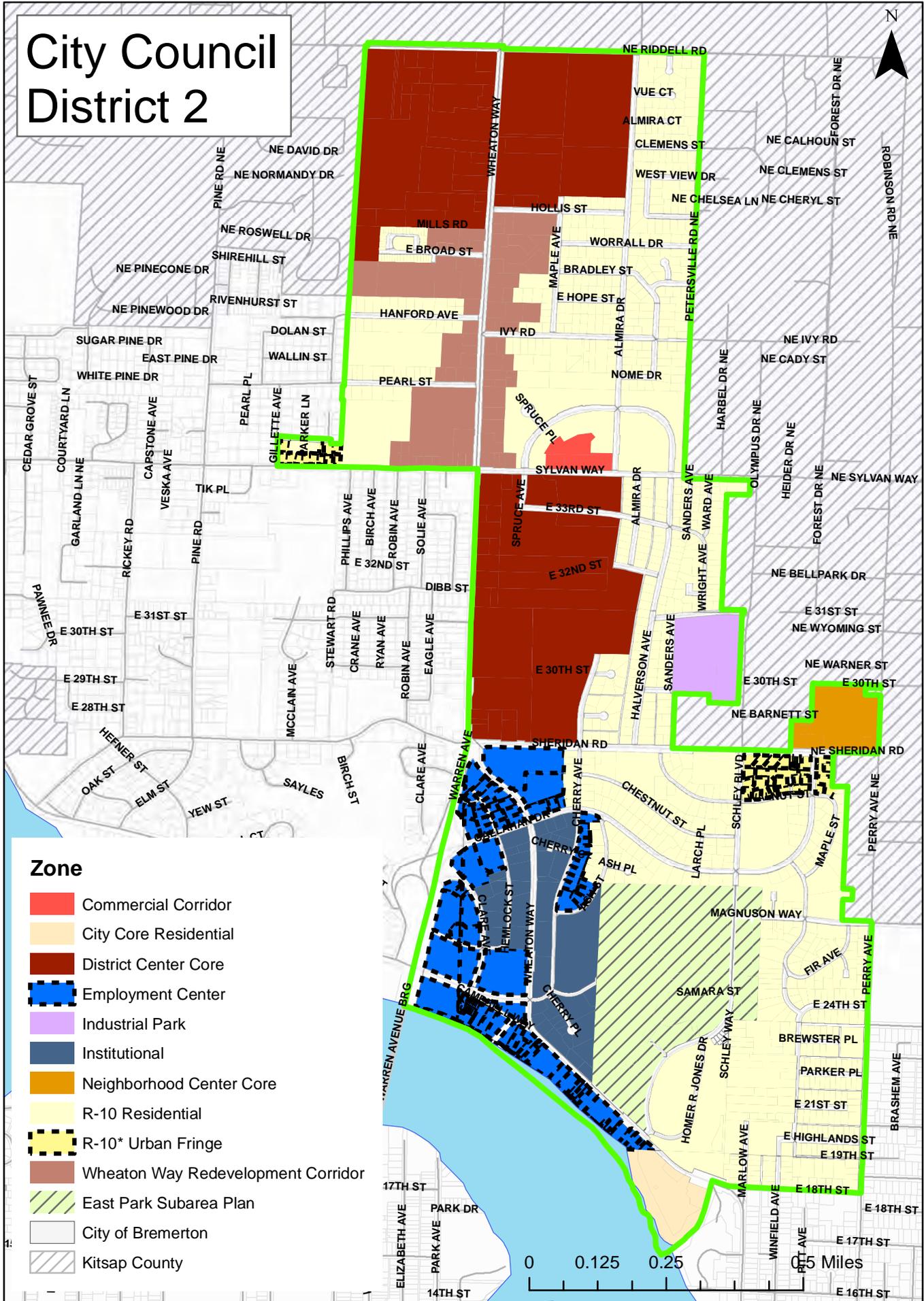


## Year Constructed

- 1902 - 1950
- 1951 - 1970
- 1971 - 1990
- 1991 - 2014

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

# City Council District 2



## Zone

- Commercial Corridor
- City Core Residential
- District Center Core
- Employment Center
- Industrial Park
- Institutional
- Neighborhood Center Core
- R-10 Residential
- R-10\* Urban Fringe
- Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor
- East Park Subarea Plan
- City of Bremerton
- Kitsap County

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



# 2004 Comprehensive Plan – Current Code

Within District 2 ten designations have been identified within the 2004 Comprehensive Plan below. In conjunction with this Comprehensive Plan update, this could be revised. This area includes the District Center: Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor; Neighborhood Centers:

Wheaton/Sheridan, Perry and part of Sylvan/Pine; and one Employment Center.

## LDR (Low Density Residential)

Density: 5-10 units per acre

Height: Low rise, not to exceed 3 stories

Structure Type: Detached single family housing (unless PUD) includes zero lot-line)

Character: Compatible with surrounding neighborhood

Location: Where predominant today, covering most areas of the City

Policy direction: Protect the character of single family neighborhoods by infilling at compatible densities and focusing higher intensity land uses in designated centers and corridors.

Discussion: The city's residential neighborhoods are characterized by low-rise (1 to 3 stories), detached homes on traditional urban lots. Some attached housing may be appropriate to respond to the development-sensitive conditions. It may be produced through planned unit development, but should also be low-rise.

To maintain the traditional character of residential districts that are mostly developed, new residential projects should be built at compatible densities. Efficient delivery of urban services is best achieved at densities such as those found in West Bremerton between Callow and the Narrows. This area is characterized by a formal grid street pattern that defines the most strongly urban platting within the City. The average residential density here approaches seven units per acre.

## Commercial Corridor (CC)

*General development parameters*

Density: 20 units per acre, maximum

Height: 3 stories

Structure Type: Various commercial types, mixed commercial/residential types near street frontages are preferred

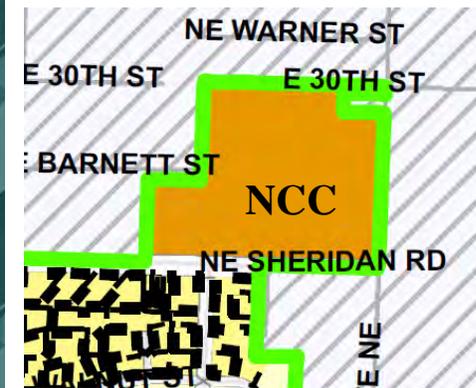
Character: High intensity commercial uses with residential component in street front buildings. Plentiful parking provided in locations behind or beside primary structures Location: Along high traffic corridors/primary arterials as mapped (initially indicated along Kitsap Way)

Policy direction:

Provide appropriate locations for high intensity commercial uses in a setting based on an urban design ethic that creates a pedestrian-friendly, transit-supporting corridor, while accommodating a wide variety of commercial activities.

Discussion: The Commercial Corridor designation provides for intense commercial activities. It focuses growth along transportation corridors and is intended to provide appropriate locations for activities that require high levels of access by automobile traffic. Design considerations include multistory buildings on wide sidewalks at the street frontage, with street trees, attractive landscaping, benches, and frequent transit stops. Transit-oriented residential uses are appropriate on second or third floors near the street and transit stops. Office uses may also be appropriate near the street frontage. Uses in areas away from the street include parking and more intense retail uses. Special design provisions are employed to provide adequate buffering and transitions to less intense land uses in adjacent areas. Parking for larger commercial operations is provided behind or beside street fronting structures.





*Perry Avenue Neighborhood Center*

### **Neighborhood Center Core (NCC)**

#### *General development parameters*

Density: 20 units per acre (average)

Height: Mid- rise, ranging from one to four stories.

Structure Type: Mixed, ranging from small-lot single family near the

center edge to four story mixed-use structures at the focal point of the center

Character: Mixed-use, walkable environment with urban amenities

serving center and surrounding neighborhood

Location: Specifically mapped locations, arranged to serve supporting neighborhood of approximately one mile diameter

#### Policy direction:

Focus significant portions of new development into high quality urban centers providing services to a surrounding neighborhood in a pedestrian oriented, mixed use environment.

Discussion: The NC designation establishes Neighborhood Centers. Neighborhood Centers are mixed-use environments with an emphasis on mixed use structures, pedestrian oriented design, mixed and varied housing types, and the provision of neighborhood scale commercial, professional, and community services. The size and scale of a Neighborhood Center is such that it provides a focus and services for an area of approximately one mile in diameter surrounding the center. Neighborhood Centers are typically provided with at least one “focus amenity” such as a park, school, public facility, or public plaza. Neighborhood centers have an identifiable central area with building heights of at least two or three stories with retail or office uses at ground level and residential above. Building height is stepped down and density of housing is lower as distance from the focus area increases. Away from the central focus area, residential uses may predominate. Initially, design standards will be created, guiding development in all Neighborhood Centers. Over time, more focused neighborhood planning efforts will be conducted through which a specific plan that serves as an addendum to the Comprehensive Plan will be developed for each center.

Centers provide for efficiencies in the provision of public services such as utilities and transit. In addition, centers provide living environments attractive to a growing segment of society that desires a more active, stimulating setting, offering ability to access key amenities and conveniences without driving.

## **WWRC (Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor)**

Density: 20 units per acre maximum, as noted below

Height: 3 stories

Structure Type: Various commercial types, mixed commercial/residential types near street frontages are preferred, residential and larger parcels away from street frontage. Character: High intensity commercial uses with residential component in street front buildings; plentiful parking provided in locations behind or beside primary structures

Location: on Wheaton Way/Hwy303

### Policy direction:

Promote infill and redevelopment of large parcels between designated centers along Wheaton Way, that allow commercial uses along the arterial frontage and higher density residential use behind. The commercial uses must be related to the consumer needs and development character of the adjacent, associated residential uses.

Discussion: Wheaton Way presents a classic case of aging, strip commercial development. Most businesses are auto-oriented and set within a sea of asphalt parking lots. The edge between the strip commercial uses and adjacent low-density neighborhoods is harshly abrupt. The streetscape is dominated by commercial signs, minimal landscaping, discontinuous sidewalks, and parking lots at the street edge. This condition is found in most every American city along some high-volume arterial that once was the new commercial “frontier” in an expanding suburbia – a frontier that eventually becomes the victim of even newer commercial developments even further from the urban core. This lifecycle takes about 30 years to come to the point of substantial urban decline, just about the age of the Wheaton Way commercial corridor. These strip commercial corridors present some of the most negative perceptions of cities.

The condition of the Wheaton corridor is one of Bremerton’s greatest challenges. The type and quality of existing commercial development do not contribute to healthy neighborhoods or promote new, high-value commercial uses. It will take great deliberate effort by the City, property and business owners and new investors to make a substantial change to the corridor. Unless there is a significant change to the marketplace and growth rates, Wheaton Way will largely retain its strip commercial character for many years. Change will be incremental and generational, perhaps as long as 40 years before the corridor becomes a vital place that contributes positively to the community.

A start to a new development pattern for the corridor begins with the recognition that growth rates and public resources cannot support planned, whole-scale redevelopment of the corridor over a short period. In a hot growth market, mixed-use development strategies could be extended to the corridor as well as centers with an expectation of fast market response to new demands. In Bremerton’s more moderate growth setting, the dominance of commercial uses and the character of the Wheaton Way arterial only attract auto-oriented, commercial uses. However, these are the same uses that create the negative image of strip commercial. Of necessity, new commercial must be something different.

The answer starts on the street frontage. New commercial development should present an urban rather than suburban character. Stores should front at the sidewalk to create a building street-wall similar to those found downtown. Entrances should orient to the sidewalk, and parking should be to the rear or sides of buildings. The rear of commercial uses should be respectful to adjacent uses, particularly if neighboring uses are residential. The sidewalk environment should attract and protect pedestrian travel.

Sidewalks should be wide enough to accommodate utility poles, street trees, signage, and other street furnishings, without impeding walkers or pushing them towards the street. Street trees provide a buffer against the danger and noise of cars traveling at arterial speeds as well as creating shade and an attractive streetscape. Vehicular access **should be encouraged** on secondary roads near or at the rear of sites whenever possible. Such secondary circulation routes should be linked to those on adjacent sites and/or the existing street system whenever possible. Site designs should consider the possibility of developing secondary circulation routes within the corridor over time and linkages to the circulation system in adjacent centers. Care should be taken to assure that providing such alternatives to access from the busy Wheaton Way frontage does not introduce inappropriate traffic to neighborhood areas.

The opportunity for infill commercial should be limited to existing voids in the strip of commercial uses and should not extend much deeper from the arterial than adjacent commercially-developed properties. Greater depth of commercial development should be reserved to larger, master-planned parcels that integrate residential uses into the project.

### IP (Industrial Park)

Structure Type: Industrial, office, light manufacturing

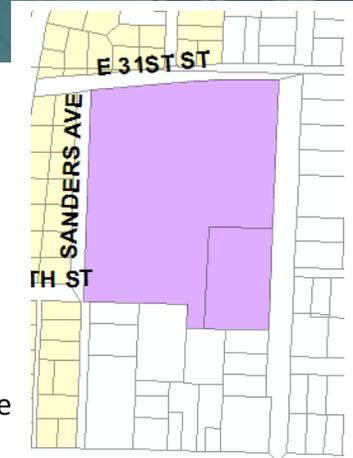
Character: Well planned office and light industrial complexes that display good site design. Emphasis of providing transition to nearby less intense uses (if any)

Location: As mapped

#### Policy direction:

Provide for appropriate locations for light industrial uses in a well planned complex. Industrial Parks should include adequate landscaping, architectural standards, and other site design considerations to assure compatibility with neighboring uses – especially residential areas. Developments must be consistent with any shorelines and critical area designations.

Discussion: The Industrial Park designation provides for existing and future areas of light industrial and office uses. Industrial park areas feature well designed sites with landscaping and unified architectural features. Because such uses are sometimes located near residential or important commercial corridors, care must be given to the interface with those less intense areas. In cases where industrial parks are near shoreline areas, uses should be consistent with the shorelines designation and must protect shorelines values.



### CCSR Core Centers Supporting Residential

Density: Varies, urban in nature

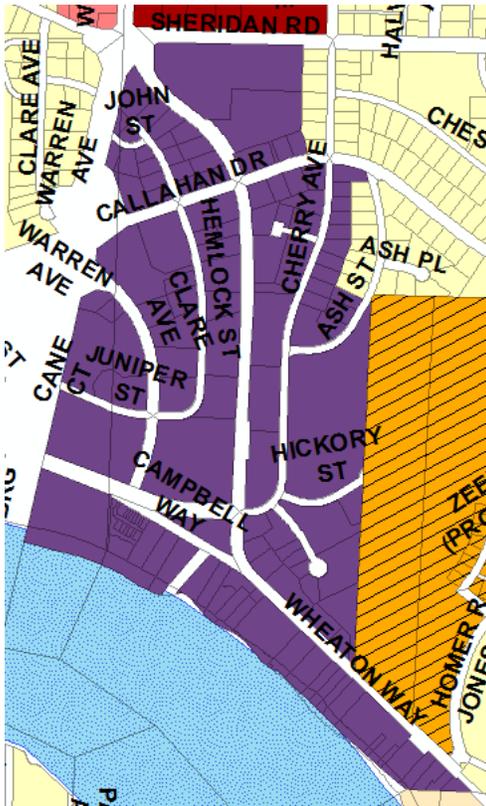
Height: Three stories

Structure Type: Medium density residential

Character: Well integrated, planned residential development

Policy Direction and Discussion: The Core Centers Supporting Residential designations provides for medium density residential development in locations along, or very near, a public trail system, linking the Manette neighborhood, Harrison Employment, and Downtown Regional Centers. The designation provides opportunity for residential development that places additional population within easy walking distance of the commercial activities in the three Centers at the core of the City. In addition, the CCSR locations will be well served by public transit. The intent of the designation is to increase opportunity for significant population to locate near these Centers, thus increasing their viability and level of activity, while at the same time supporting a pedestrian option for circulation within a “loop” via the two bridges, connecting these three key, closely-related nodes of future growth.





**Institutional (INST) / HE ( Higher Education)**

Density: N/A

Height: 60

Structure Type: Educational facilities

Character: This designation recognizes public collegiate campuses

Policy Direction and Discussion: The Higher Education designation recognizes the Olympic College Campus. The designation provides for growth at the OC Campus, but promotes growth that is compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods and other nearby areas. In general, the College is encouraged to seek to accommodate new facility needs by growing “up” rather than by occupying lands in the surrounding areas. Increased building height is suggested to accommodate such growth. In addition, campus growth through infill of underutilized ground area within the existing campus boundary is also encouraged. The City will re-asses maximum lot coverage standards and consider other regulatory measures to accommodate the desired infill.

**EC (Employment Center)**

Density: None specified

Height: None specified

Structure Type: Master-planned light industrial and/or office uses in combination with supporting residential and commercial uses  
Character: Well-planned and integrated mix of employment activities with supporting residential and commercial services

Location: Large parcels or collections of parcels under unified ownership where well planned mix of land uses can be provided. The mix should include employment activities with supporting commercial and residential primarily for the workforce employed within the employment center

Policy direction: Provide areas for large scale employment activities that may draw workers from a large geographic area, where workers can also choose to live and shop near work.

Discussion: The EC designation delineates Employment Centers. Employment Centers are mixed-use environments characterized by co-location of employment activities and residential and commercial amenities for workers. Employment Centers will have significant office, light industrial and industrial activities that create large numbers of jobs, well integrated with areas providing a mix of housing types, that provide living opportunities nearby. Small to medium scale commercial uses will also be provided, allowing residents and workers easy access to services.

The intent of the Employment Center designation is to offer a well-planned and designed environment where a potentially large employee population is offered the option to live near places of employment. The Employment center integrates employment activities with housing and commercial activities scaled to serve the employee population at the Center. This reduces home to workplace commuting and offers workers opportunities to lunch or shop for essentials on-site without additional travel. Although the scale of employment activities is such that some employees may continue to commute, the Employment Center will reduce the amount of traffic generated by large scale employment generating land uses.

## Field Notes and Recommendations

- Core Center Supporting Residential (CCSR):
  - FIELD NOTE: CCSR is located just south of East Park along Port Washington Narrows, and includes the Bremerton Gardens. The Comprehensive Plan supports development of medium density residential in areas that link core locations, such as this area that links the Employment Center to Manette Neighborhood or Downtown. This provides opportunities for people to live near where they work to reduce commuter trips.
  - STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff is not recommending changes to this designation except to potentially make it broader and potentially use it in other areas of the city. The designation only refers to the area called the “loop” via the two bridges, that connects Downtown Regional Center to Harrison Employment Center to Manette Neighborhood District. Use of this designation should be considered in other city locations that have an existing medium density development and a link to core areas.
  
- Low Density Residential (LDR) designation
  - FIELD NOTE: In LDR within this district there are areas that are prevalent with duplexes and multifamily such as the Viewcrest Apartments located on Sylvan Way. One of the intents of the 2004 Comprehensive Plan was to promote homeownership by encouraging single family homes in LDR areas and in turn limiting duplexes, and multifamily structures to center designations. However, within the LDR designation, there are many existing types of housing, including duplexes and townhomes (3 or less units) and multifamily structures (4 or more units). These are currently classified as nonconforming uses.
  - STAFF RECOMMENDATION: A potential consideration for duplexes and townhouses is to modify the Comprehensive Plan policies to allow them. The development would have to comply with the LDR designation of 5 to 10 dwelling units per acre (or the density assigned after this update). Multifamily structures (structures with four or more units) would require new multifamily designations within the Comprehensive Plan, as they were removed in the 2004 Plan. Or, these multifamily units could remain limited to centers, or continue as nonconforming within the LDR.

## Field Notes and Recommendations (continued)

- Public Sector Redevelopment Site:

- FIELD NOTE: This designation identifies special sites representing high potential for innovative development, and the expectations that a subarea plan would be prepared. The subarea plan was adopted in January 2006 and contains its own development goals and policies within that plan.
- STAFF RECOMMENDATION: The re-designation of this area from Public Sector Redevelopment Site to East Park designation, or something similar to indicate that the plan is complete.



*Home at East Park Development*

- Employment Center Designation:

- FIELD NOTE: The current Comprehensive Plan references the area around the existing Harrison Hospital as the Harrison Employment Center. This includes providing a recommendation that the Harrison District Community Plan is a resource and beginning point for subarea specific planning of this Employment Center. Since this adoption in 2004, it is now known that Harrison Hospital is in a transition to move the medical center to Silverdale and will be working on plans to redevelop the Bremerton hospital.
- STAFF RECOMMENDATION: To remove reference to Harrison Hospital as a specific land use in this district, however keep the existing Employment Center designation as it provides opportunity for commercial and high density residential uses, encouraging development.

- Industrial Designations:

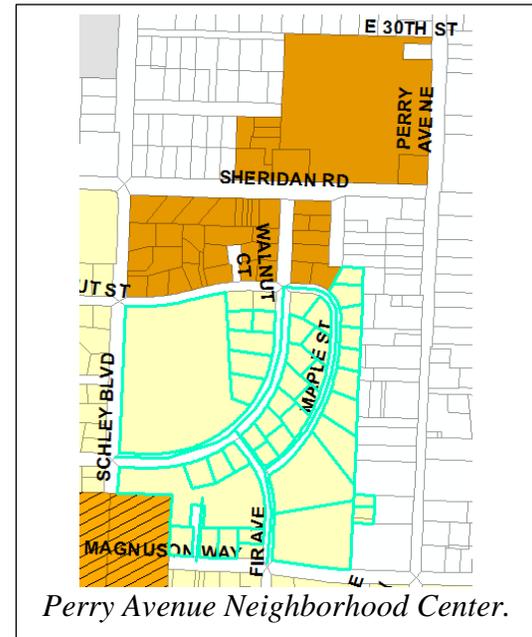
- FIELD NOTE: Existing City of Bremerton Public Works Department is located within the Industrial Designation on Olympus Drive. This building requires renovations, if the City cannot perform the renovations, this lot may surplus in the foreseeable future, though this will probably not include the existing water tower, water reservoir and Fire Department portions of the lot.
- STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Industrial Designation may not be the most appropriate with the surrounding residential neighborhood. Re-designation of this area should be considered, so that uses in this site could be mitigated.



*City of Bremerton Public Works Building at 3027 Olympus Drive.*

## Field Notes and Recommendations (continued)

- Perry Avenue Neighborhood Center:
  - FIELD NOTE: This area contains commercial on the north end (the Perry Avenue Mall) and residential to the south. The majority of the area contains existing multifamily homes, which are located south of the Perry Avenue Neighborhood Center.
  - STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Consideration to enlarge this neighborhood center to include the primarily nonconforming multifamily structures as the neighborhood center designation supports higher density development.



- Sylvan/Pine Neighborhood Center:
  - FIELD NOTE: District 2 only has a portion of the Sylvan/Pine Neighborhood Center, however suggestions to remove this area as a neighborhood center is further discussed in District Profile #1
  - STAFF RECOMMENDATION: May consider removing Sylvan/Pine Neighborhood Center as a center per the staff recommendation in District Profile #1.

## Field Notes and Recommendations (continued)

- Wheaton Way District Center and Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor:

- **FIELD NOTE:** The analysis in the 2004 Comprehensive Plan provides insight into this area in respect to planning. It discusses the *classic case of aging, strip commercial development* and that this condition is found in most every American city along some high-volume arterial that once was the new commercial “frontier” in an expanding suburbia. The designation includes a policy to *promote infill and redevelopment of large parcels between designated centers along Wheaton Way, that allows commercial uses along the arterial frontage and higher density residential use behind. The commercial uses must be related to the consumer needs and development character of the adjacent, associated residential uses.* Similar discussion is described in the Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor (WWRC).



*Wheaton Way District Center and Wheaton Way Redevelopment Corridor. Between Riddell Road and Sylvan Way*

- **STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** The overarching discussions within the Comprehensive Plan about this area are still applicable. The City Council did some fine tuning of the zoning of this district center in early 2014. Some additional examinations of the goals and policies of how the district center relates to the area just south, WWRC, may be required, and therefore there may be changes needed.

## Field Notes and Recommendations (continued)

- Common Themes:
  - FIELD NOTE: As Staff reviewed the Comprehensive Plan for this update, references to the previous Comprehensive Plan was used. In addition, Staff is recommending consolidating and simplifying the Comprehensive Plan as a whole to create a more user-friendly document.
  - STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff is recommending revising description to help clarify all land use designations and remove references to previous Comprehensive Plans.
  - FIELD NOTE: Throughout all the District tours, conversations came up about how we promote redevelopment and the reuse of existing buildings that may be nonconforming (example: a store within the LDR designation). Our current Comprehensive Plan encourages limiting commercial uses to major arterials and centers, however there are underutilized building spaces throughout the City that are just becoming blights within neighborhoods. Complicated application processes for building reuse are intimidating, so how can we expedite the process? This should be a goal of this process to have policies that encourage redevelopment of existing buildings as the City of Bremerton has a surplus of underutilized spaces.
  - STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Parcels with nonconforming commercial uses should be re-designated to commercial designations if appropriate (such as, adjacent to existing commercial designations). Add goals and policies to help expedite the process and allow for the consideration of redevelopment and reuse of existing buildings within the City.

# Council District 2 Profile

## Work Program

*This report is one part of eight for the City of Bremerton Work Program for the Comprehensive Plan Update. The documents that comprise of the Work Program are the Report on Comprehensive Plan Consistency with State Law and Policy, and the other six District Profiles, all are under a separate cover. All these documents are out for public comment. All documents of this Work Program can be seen at [www.Bremerton2035.com](http://www.Bremerton2035.com).*

***The City is waiting for your comment! Get your neighbors, walk your district and help with this process. If you can provide comments about the Work Program, give us answers to the questions (1 to 5) on page one, AND identify the location of the District Mascot (picture at left), there is a prize for you (one per participant please). Must pick up prize at City Hall. Supplies are limited, but all comments are welcome and encouraged!***



*Staff, Allison Satter, and the honorary District Mascot during the District 2 tour*

*Please contact Allison Satter, Long Range Planner, at (360) 473-5845 or [compplan@ci.bremerton.wa.us](mailto:compplan@ci.bremerton.wa.us) with your feedback!*



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